Labor Maps 20-Point Plan On Legislation, Recession

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Congress Opens With Rule Fights

By Gene Zack

The 87th Congress convened on Jan. 3 amid procedural maneuvers on both sides of Capitol Hill aimed at removing barricades which could slow the rate of progress of Pres.-elect Kennedy's "New Frontiers" proposals.

The Senate plunged immediately into a battle over curbing filibusters—the talkathons used by southern Democrats to block or modify civil rights legislation. Liberals submitted two bipartisan proposals to amend Senate rules and reduce the number of votes needed to cut off debate.

In the House, where another rules fight had been threatened, Democrats engaged instead in behind-the-scenes efforts to end right-wing control of the powerful Rules Committee which has been used to kill or water down liberal economic measures.

Aside from the procedural disputes, the new Congress organized quickly. Senate Democrats unanimously chose Sen. Mike Mansfield (Mont.) to succeed Vice Pres.-elect Lyndon B. Johnson as majority leader, and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) to succeed Mansfield as assistant leader, or whip. At the same time Mansfield announced he had asked Johnson to con-

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Problems of Aged to Get Full Airing

The White House Conference on Aging will open a three-and-a-half day stand Jan. 9 in the nation's capital to seek remedies for the complex social and economic problems now plaguing the nation's older citizens.

Medical bills, low income, inadequate housing and other problems of the aged will be tackled by the conference delegates. The issue of financing health care for the aged is expected to receive major attention at the parley.

Of the 2,800 delegates from states and national organizations, approximately 150 will be from organized labor.

Listed among the delegates are 257 physicians and dentists, making up almost 10 percent of the total group.

The American Medical Association, according to a report to its annual convention last month, deliberately sought "to get as many

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TOP "DOMESTIC PRIORITY" for aid to depressed areas is pledged by Pres.-elect John F. Kennedy after receiving broad program of remedial action from special task force headed by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), right. Douglas, sponsor of area redevelopment legislation twice vetoed by outgoing Pres. Eisenhower, was scheduled to move swiftly to push similar measure through Congress. **(See story on Page 6.)**

Arbitrator Hits Open Shop:

300 Sears Clerks Win Back Pay, Jobs

The Retail Clerks have hailed an arbitrator's decision awarding more than $100,000 in back pay to 300 employes of two Sears, Roebuck & Co. San Francisco stores as a "turning point for victory" in their campaign against hostile policies of the giant retail chain.

The sweeping decision, which found that the labor dispute at the stores resulted from an open-shop policy "rigidly laid down for its retail chain by the top management of the company at its headquarters in Chicago," was filed in San Francisco Jan. 3.

The final and binding awards were granted to employes of the stores, represented by two RCIA locals, who had been discharged or demoted when they respected picket lines of the Machinists last May.

The company was ordered to submit the cases to arbitration last July by U.S. District Judge George Harris in San Francisco. Arthur C. Miller was agreed upon by both sides as the arbitrator. In summary form, Miller held:

1. **That the company engaged in a "lockout in violation of its agreement" with the union and also was guilty of "provocations in violating a whole series of its contractual commitments."**

2. That the company penalized employes for exercising their contractual and legal right to respect another union's picket lines and that this action amounted to discrimination against these employes for legitimate trade union activities.

3. That all discharged or demoted employes must be restored to their former jobs and status with unimpaired seniority rights.

4. That the company must give full back pay to all reinstated or demoted employes except those "who actively participated in boycott activities" against the stores.

5. **That severance pay amounting to $37,000 paid to some of the discharged employes must**

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Fast Action on Jobs Urged by Council

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has called on the incoming Kennedy Administration and the 87th Congress to give swift approval to "vigorous counter-measures" to stem "the gathering economic storm" brewed by the third—"and potentially the most severe"—recession in seven years.

Meeting in the nation's capital two weeks before the inauguration of John F. Kennedy, the council also urged prompt action on a wide range of long-stalled progressive legislation. These measures, the council said, "have already been subjected to exhaustive hearings and thorough debates; what they need now is enactment, not further investigation."

The Executive Council, expressing labor's "faith" in the leadership prepared to take over the reins of government, laid before the incoming Administration and Congress a 20-point program covering both emergency action to arrest the economic deterioration and proposals to help solve "problems that have too long been neglected."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a press conference that the program is based on the actions of AFL-CIO conventions. No priorities have been assigned, he declared, although the items dealing with depressed areas, housing, aid to education, minimum wage and health care for the aged have given labor the "most concern" in the past year.

He stressed that in the 20-point programs all the items were "important" and that there is no intention of emphasizing one point and thus detracting from the importance of others.

The program has not been "cleared" with Pres.-elect Kennedy, Meany told a reporter in reply to a query, adding it is "our program." He noted that Kennedy had supported many of the points while in the Senate and that some parts of the program would probably be included in the incoming Administration's legislative goals.

The program ranged broadly from a temporary tax reduction if unemployment should exceed 7 percent of the work force to action in the civil rights and national defense fields.

Meany said that a very rough estimate of the temporary tax reduction program, based on $10 a week reduction for 10 weeks for 50 million taxpayers, would come to about $5 billion for the period.

The tax-cut program, he stressed, would not go into operation until the rate of unemployment reached 7 percent and the President could make the cut effective unless it was disapproved by Congress. The temporary tax reduction "would make money available for everybody in the country" to fight the recession, the AFL-CIO president said.

In the area of short-range actions designed to restore vigor to the economy, the council called for temporary extension of unemployment benefits to those exhausting their rights without finding new jobs; aid to depressed areas; housing and urban renewal; aid to education; public works; and a raise in minimum wages along with broadened coverage.

The deepening recession, the council declared in its statement, challenges the Kennedy Administration "even before it takes office." It spelled out these ominous signs:

- **November unemployment was 6.4 percent, with hours of work lost because of partial unemployment raising it to an equivalent rate in excess of 7.5 percent. If the economy limps along at this rate, the nation will have 5 million unemployed in January, "with a rise to 6 million quite possible."**
- Inventories are "alarmingly high;" the automobile industry, alone, has a stockpile of more than 1 million cars.

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Labor, Civic Groups Rush Assistance To Evicted Tennessee Sharecroppers

Somerville, Tenn.—Organized labor has joined forces with citizens' groups from across the nation to give emergency assistance to 75 Negro sharecroppers evicted from their homes, allegedly for voting in the November election.

Giving impetus to the drive for aid, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany announced in Washington, D.C., that the Executive Council had voted a $2,000 contribution to the Tennessee State AFL-CIO to help buy food and clothing for the evicted sharecroppers.

At the same time the council directed the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee to conduct a campaign to assist the families involved.

The 75 Negroes, many of them small children, are huddled together in a tent city which they have proudly named Freedom Village.

They are the vanguard of some 700 sharecroppers from Fayette and Haywood Counties facing the threat of loss of homes and jobs in a mass reprisal for a two-year campaign to register and vote.

The Justice Dept. has charged landowners in the two counties with engaging in an organized conspiracy in a case regarded as the first major test of the federal government's powers under the Voting Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960.

In Cincinnati, O., the U.S. Court of Appeals issued a narrowly framed injunction barring evictions in repraisal for voting but permitting landowners to evict tenants for "legitimate" reasons. Since the Tennessee farm operators contend the sharecroppers' jobs are being eliminated because of automation,

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OFFICERS AND STAFF MEMBERS of Molders launch "back-to-school" program with week-long industrial engineering training course at University of Wisconsin's School for Workers. Course, conducted jointly by university and AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, is part of Molders' long-range time study and job evaluation program that will provide six weeks of training over a three-year period.

Staff Training Program Launched by Molders

Madison, Wis.—Selected officers and staff members of the Molders attended a week-long industrial engineering school at the University of Wisconsin's School for Workers here, as the prelude to a three-year training program worked out by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

The program, established by Molders Pres. William A. Lazzerini and the union's executive board, will provide key personnel with at least six full weeks of training over the next three years in time study, predetermined motion time systems, wage incentives, job evaluation and other aspects of wage determination.

The "back-to-school" program was launched by the union, an article in the current issue of the union's Journal declared, because job evaluation systems "were being foisted upon our members by many unscrupulous employers."

The union's first step to counteract what it said were management "gimmicks" was the establishment of an Industrial Engineering Committee to study the problems and develop a program to train officers and staff members.

The committee enlisted the aid of Bertram Gottlieb, industrial engineer in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, who laid out the long-range training program, part of which will be linked to the 1961 Industrial Engineering Institutes which the federation will conduct at the School for Workers.

Working with Gottlieb in presenting the first of the time study institutes here was Norris Tibbetts of the School for Workers faculty.

Molders officers taking part in the intensive training program were Vice Presidents Mario Belmessieri, Bernard Butsavage, Thomas Shea, Carl Studenroth and Anton J. Trizna, and Asst. Sec. Reginald C. Bigsby.

Auto Negotiations Top Bargaining Schedule

Negotiations between the Auto Workers and the automobile industry's "Big Three"—General Motors, Ford and Chrysler—will highlight the nation's collective bargaining picture during 1961.

The automobile industry contracts, covering more than 600,000 UAW members, expire in August. Also up for negotiations late in the year will be the Auto Workers' pacts with the smaller companies in the automobile field and the union's agreements with the agricultural implement industry. An additional 200,000 unionists will be affected by these negotiations.

All told, 1961 will see contract negotiations covering more than 2 million workers. In addition, according to Labor Dept. estimates, some 3 million workers will receive deferred wage increases this year as the result of contracts negotiated in 1959 and 1960.

Not included in any compilations—but still of major importance because of their total effect on the collective bargaining picture—are thousands of contracts which will be negotiated in 1961 by building trades unions, other crafts and industrial unions at the local or regional level.

In addition to the automobile and farm implement contracts, 1961's negotiations will center on the Rubber Workers' pacts with Firestone, Goodyear and U.S. Rubber—involving nearly 70,000 workers — which expire in April and May; the contract of 35,000 Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers members with the electrical division of General Motors; Packinghouse Workers and Meat Cutters contracts with Armour, Swift and Wilson, covering 25,000 workers; the pacts between the Ladies' Garment Workers and the dress manufacturers' associations, involving 84,000 unionists; and the Maritime Union's agreements with Atlantic and Gulf Coast shippers, affecting 37,000 seamen.

Wage Reopeners Possible

The 1961 collective bargaining picture could also include negotiations in the aircraft, telephone and railroad industries, where contracts permit wage reopeners during the year. Another 1 million workers potentially could be involved in any reopener talks.

The automatic wage increases which take effect in a number of key industries this year range from 14.3 cents an hour in the construction industry downward to 6.4 cents an hour in the clothing industry.

AFL-CIO Dept. of Research Reports:

Survey Shows Major Gains In Pension Plan Negotiations

The amounts payable under union-negotiated pension plans have been increased in recent years to make up for rises in the cost of living and to boost retirement income closer to pre-retirement earnings, the AFL-CIO declared.

The current issue of Collective Bargaining Report, published monthly by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, also pointed out that the trend at the bargaining table has been to win improvements in pensions to permit early retirement, to provide for disability pensions and to ease eligibility requirements.

"The general inadequacy" of social security benefits has been recognized by both employers and unions, the Report said, and this recognition "has led to the widespread union negotiation of private pension plans to supplement the income available to retiring workers from the government program."

Originally, the publication noted, many of the negotiated pension plans "tied their benefit formula directly to the social security benefits," by providing that pension plans would merely make up the difference between social security amounts and a specified pension level.

Benefit Set Independently

"This is no longer true," the Report went on, pointing out that "plans now ordinarily calculate their benefits independently of amounts provided by social security," with the result that any increases in social security benefits voted by Congress "will be received fully by the retiring workers rather than going to reduce" management's liability under negotiated plans.

Collective Bargaining Report based its study of pension plans on a recently completed Labor Dept. survey of 300 major plans in effect in 1959. The plans surveyed covered approximately 4.7 million workers—approximately half of all workers under collectively bargained pension plans in the U.S.

The Labor Dept. study showed that while amounts payable under negotiated pension plans range widely, the great majority now provide workers retiring at age 65 after 30 years' service a monthly pension ranging from $70 to more than $100 a month.

When added to primary social security benefits, this would mean retirement income of $180 to $220 monthly. Such retirement benefits average from 40 to 55 percent of gross earnings while employed.

Early Retirement Option Common

The figures compiled by the Labor Dept. showed that provisions permitting "early" retirement, usually at age 55 or 60, on a reduced pension, have now become "typical practice," the AFL-CIO publication reported. Some 75 percent of the 300 pension plans surveyed now include such provisions for both men and women, and another 4 percent include this practice for women only.

"By contrast," the Report said, "a similar survey seven years ago found only 55 percent of the plans had early retirement provisions."

Although early retirement benefits under most plans are less than those available at age 65, a new feature added in recent years through negotiation in the auto and rubber industries provides for a special, higher benefit to workers "whom management chooses to retire early or who are retired on the basis of a joint decision," the publication continued.

Benefits payable under such compulsory or negotiated systems are substantially higher—generally from two to four times—than the normal early retirement benefit. The special benefit continues until normal retirement age or the time the worker becomes eligible for social security benefits, at which time the plan's normal benefits become applicable, the Report said.

S. M. Levitas Dies, Edited New Leader

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has expressed labor's deep regret at the death of Samuel M. Levitas, 66, executive editor of The New Leader.

Levitas, who edited the liberal weekly magazine for 30 years, died in New York City after a brief illness.

In a telegram to Myron Kolatch, assistant managing editor of The New Leader, Meany described Levitas as "a staunch liberal, a true believer in democracy and an unrelenting foe of communism."

Meany added that "his editorial pen, which labor will sorely miss, always reflected his liberalism and his humane ideals."

Ontario Labor to Call Unemployment Parley

Toronto, Ont.—The Ontario Federation of Labor, representing nearly half of the 1.1 million members of the Canadian Labor Congress, has announced plans for a public conference on unemployment.

The meeting, the date of which is to be announced soon, is expected to attract economists, welfare experts and community spokesmen who will undertake to map long-range and short-range plans for creating badly-needed jobs.

In announcing the parley, the federation executive board asserted that current discussions about joblessness, including government and press discussions, are to some extent "too negative."

"These discussions reach a climax during the time of the year (winter) when the jobless problem is acute," the board said, "and are buried when the problem lessens."

But, it continued, with unemployment levels at about 5 percent of the labor force throughout the year, the problem has become a chronic one which requires basic solutions.

Separate Unions Rejected

The federation at its recent convention rejected proposals to form separate unions of the unemployed. Instead it called for a stepped-up program of public works, low-rental housing and other public enterprises; stimulation of exports; the 40-hour week; elimination of the time limit on unemployment compensation benefit payments, and adoption of the principles of democratic planning for the nation's economic development.

The Steelworkers, with 60,000 members in its Canadian Dist. 6, and the Auto Workers in the Toronto area have announced plans for local unemployment committees.

USWA Dist. Dir. Larry Sefton said the local committees will work at national, provincial and local levels to promote increased public works, a shorter workweek and the widest use of the federal program for retraining jobless workers. The union "does not intend to abdicate its responsibility" to unemployed members, he stressed, and has no intention of segregating them in separate organizations.

Reg. Dir. Dennis McDermott said the UAW will set up facilities to help the jobless with problems involving unemployment insurance and welfare and legal matters.

Economy 'Static'

Announcement of the parley on unemployment came shortly after the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported that the economy had remained static during the third quarter of 1960 and that the gross national product declined for the second quarter in a row and was only fractionally higher than a year earlier.

Unemployment, the bureau reported, was running at an average of 7 percent of the labor force for the first nine months of 1960 compared with 6.3 percent in the same period of 1959.

Finance Minister Donald M. Fleming said a number of developments, "most of them originating abroad," combined to slow down the Canadian economy. They included a decline in world prices of raw materials and "temporary" capacity to produce above the demand, especially in North America.

Another factor of significance has been a sharp drop in housing starts. DBS figures showed starts on 69,637 units in the first 11 months of 1960, compared with 98,988 starts in the same period of 1959.

Leftist Group Faces Ouster In Venezuela

Democratic forces in the central committee of the Venezuelan Federation of Labor (CTV) took the offensive against a leftist coalition at a meeting in Caracas and filed charges of violation of trade union discipline against five members, according to word received in Washington.

The democratic bloc supports the administration of Pres. Romulo Betancourt and has been under heavy fire from a left wing group composed of Communists and members of the Movement of Revolutionary Left (MIR).

Martin Ramirez, Eloy Rorres and Rodolfo Quintero, Communists, and Americo Chacon and Jose Marcano of the MIR were specifically accused of trying to call general strikes in violation of CTC policy, during October and November for the purpose of overthrowing the Betancourt government.

The central committee called a special convention of the CTV to act on the findings of the trial board and to elect new leadership if the anticipated expulsion is carried through.

The committee also abrogated the agreement on solidarity and mutual aid signed in 1959 with the Confederation of Cuban Workers (CTC), specifying that it will be reinstated when civil rights and trade union freedom are re-established in Cuba.

Under Landrum-Griffin Act:

NLRB Bars Union's Information Pickets

The National Labor Relations Board has ruled that a union conducting informational picketing asking the public not to buy the products of a struck mattress company in Birmingham, Ala., was guilty of violating the secondary boycott sections of the 1959 Landrum-Griffin Act.

The union, Local 261 of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, is expected to appeal the ruling to the courts in defense of its constitutional right to free speech. For 14 days last March union pickets, one at a time, carried signs in front of customer entrances of retail furniture stores in Birmingham. The signs asked the public not to buy products of the Perfection Mattress and Spring Co., of the same city.

That was illegal, the NLRB ruled. In forbidding such picketing, the board ruled that the picketing "coerced" employers to cease doing business with the manufacturer and also sought to induce employes of neutral employers to strike or quit work.

The board decision held that the picketing, even though conducted during hours when employes of secondary firms were not going to work or leaving at the end of the day, was inducement of the secondary employes to strike. The picketing does not have to result in an actual work stoppage to be a violation, the board ruled.

The decision was signed by Chairman Boyd Leedom and Members Philip Ray Rogers and Joseph A. Jenkins. John H. Fanning concurred in the finding that the consumer picketing constituted restraint of the retail furniture dealers. He dissented from the majority decision that the picketing was directed to employes.

The decision marked the second time the board has ruled against the local in its dispute with Perfection Mattress. The earlier case was decided under provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act before the 1959 amendments. Fanning also dissented in that case. The union won a temporary victory when the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia refused to issue an order enforcing the NLRB's decision.

The latest board ruling means if upheld, observers pointed out, that a union in a dispute with a primary employer may not under any circumstances place pickets in front of a retail store to urge customers not to buy products of the primary employer.

Consumer picketing in such cases is not, the board ruled, protected by the law's "publicity" section, which says: "Nothing contained in this paragraph shall be construed to prohibit publicity, other than picketing, for the purpose of advising the public . . . as long as such publicity does not have the effect of inducing any individual employed by any person other than the primary employer . . . to refuse to pick up, deliver, or transport any goods, or not to perform any services, at the establishment of the employer engaged in such distribution."

As a background of Local 261's dispute with Perfection Mattress, the union won an NLRB election on July 25, 1958. Members rejected a "meager offer" of a 5-cent an hour wage increase and struck Oct. 14, 1958. On Nov. 23, 1958, the Alabama RWDSU Council called for a boycott by members.

Picketing was halted after the NLRB ruled against the union on the Taft-Hartley case but was resumed last March. The employers again carried their fight to the NLRB.

CEREMONIES MARKING 20th anniversary of U. S. Savings Bond program, held on steps of Treasury Dept. building, are attended by, left to right, Treasury Sec. Robert B. Anderson; C. Douglas Dillon, who will succeed him under the Kennedy Administration, and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, invited as representative of millions of union members who have supported bond sales since 1941.

Savings Bond Plan Marks 20th Year

The Liberty Bell on the steps of the U.S. Treasury Dept. building in Washington was rung loudly and clearly to mark the 20th anniversary year of the United States Savings Bond program.

Present for the ceremonies were guests representing the principal groups which have given sustained support to the program which was launched as the nation's defense preparation moved into high gear, less than a year before America's entrance into World War II.

The AFL-CIO, represented by Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, was one of the organizations invited to take part in the anniversary program. Participants included both outgoing Treasury Sec. Robert B. Anderson and the incoming Sec.-designate C. Douglas Dillon, currently Undersecretary of State.

Both Anderson and Dillon joined in ringing the bell, a replica of the original Liberty Bell in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, which in 1776 "proclaimed liberty through the land."

Rails, Mines Represented

Labor representatives at the ceremony included Vice Pres. W. D. Johnson of the Railway Conductors and Vice Pres. Elwood Moffett of the Mine Workers. William H. Neal, national director of the bond program, introduced the guests and the Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, chaplain of the Senate, gave the invocation.

Anderson, the only speaker, said the combination of payroll savings plans and individual purchases has brought ownership of Series E and H bonds to a record level of $43 billion.

Reinstate 300 Clerks, Arbitrator Orders Sears

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not be deducted from the backpay awards because it amounted to a bonus for prior service; and that all other benefits, including vacation credits, profit sharing credits and medical benefits shall accrue to the employes as though they had continued working.

6. That employes demoted or transferred must be put back on jobs where their earnings will be no less than in the 52 weeks prior to the lockout and that part-time employes must be guaranteed as much work and income as they received in the same prior period.

7. That if the company delays payment of the awards for any reason, it shall be required to pay the employes 7 percent interest on the amounts due from Dec. 31, 1960.

8. That employes hired by the company as replacements during the lockout shall not have status superseding reinstated employes, or be permitted to dilute or diminish earnings of the latter.

The arbitrator's ban on back pay to employes who actively participated in the boycott against the stores was based on a finding that while they were locked out they were required to rely on the arbitration clause of the labor-management contract rather than seek more active retaliation against their employer, even though the picketing was wholly lawful.

With the exception of this one provision, the arbitrator's decision fully upheld the contentions of RCIA Locals 110 and 410 which were represented in the proceedings by their counsel, Roland C. Davis.

Suffridge Sees Victory

Commenting on the decision, Retail Clerks Pres. James A. Suffridge said:

"It fully confirms our complaints against the anti-union policies of Sears, Roebuck. Undoubtedly, it will become the turning point for victory in our determined campaign to secure justice for employes of all Sears, Roebuck stores."

Labor's nationwide boycott of Sears originally voted by the San Francisco Labor Council and later given the unanimous support of the AFL-CIO Executive Council will continue, the union said.

Insurance Study Shows Aged Lack Health Care

Less than half the nation's elderly persons have any form of health care insurance, according to a report published by the U.S. Public Health Service.

The report estimated that 46 percent of all persons over 65 have hospital insurance, 37 percent have surgical insurance, and only 10 percent have insurance covering doctor bills for non-surgical care.

The statistics are expected to bolster the position of the incoming Kennedy Administration when it sends to Congress a proposal for health care for the aged operated and financed through the social security system.

Pres.-elect Kennedy and Democratic congressional leaders recently placed enactment of such legislation on the list of five immediate goals for the new Administration after it takes office Jan. 20. Kennedy sponsored legislation aimed at putting health care for the aged under social security in the 86th Congress.

The social security approach, backed by the AFL-CIO was shelved by a conservative coalition with the backing of Pres. Eisenhower, and Congress instead enacted a program of federal grants to state public assistance plans to help defray some health costs for the medically indigent.

Only 5 States in Program

The Wall Street Journal reported recently that only five states—Michigan, Oklahoma, Massachusetts, West Virginia and Kentucky—have set up medical assistance plans under this program, with benefits and eligibility requirements varying sharply between the several states.

The business publication called this a "narrower, slower beginning" than the Eisenhower Administration had hoped for, with only a "trickle" of federal funds going out to the state programs.

Some states—including New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Arizona, Maine and Texas—have decided against participating in the federal-state plan, geared to means tests, the Journal declared. New York's Republican Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller has denounced the present approach as "inadequate" and has repeatedly supported the social security approach.

Distillery Workers' Monitorship Removed

The Distillery Workers Union has been removed from AFL-CIO monitorship effective Jan. 1, 1961, by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

In a letter to Distillery Workers Pres. Mort Brandenburg, Meany wrote that on the basis of a report from Peter M. McGavin, who served as monitor for the union, the monitorship was being terminated.

Earl R. Kinley of Rail Clerks Dies

Cincinnati—Earl R. Kinley, Sr., a vice president of the Railway Clerks, died here on New Year's Day after a short illness. He was 68.

A longtime associate of union Pres. George M. Harrison, Kinley joined the BRC in 1919 and helped organize the first local on the Milwaukee Road. Named by union members as general chairman on the line in 1920, he served in that post until 1940, when he came here to assist Harrison in handling BRC disputes with management. He was elected a vice president in 1955 and re-elected in 1959.

He is survived by his wife, Ruth, two sons and a daughter.

Oil Industry Accepts OCAW 14c Pattern

Denver, Colo.—General wage increases of 14 cents an hour are spreading through the oil industry as a result of negotiations by the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

Following a pattern-setting nationwide contract with the Sinclair Oil Corp. last month, OCAW locals have won similar agreements at major plants of Humble, Texaco, Gulf, Pure Oil, Cities Service, Quaker State, Mobil Oil and Shell Oil companies.

Some plants of these companies are still offering a substitute plan of a 5 percent raise which, while it would average about 14 cents an hour, runs counter to the across-the-board policy established by the OCAW's national bargaining policy committee.

At a meeting Jan. 3, the policy committee unanimously voted not to approve percentage wage increases but to insist that every member in the oil industry must receive an increase of at least 14 cents. Any further adjustment of wages, the committee said, should be handled on the basis of adjustment of inequities.

OCAW spokesmen predicted that by the end of January nearly all of the union's 96,000 oil workers will have secured the raise and that it will have spread to nearly 500,000 other oil industry employes, including supervisors, technicians and unorganized groups of workers.

All new contracts being signed permit reopening for wages on 60 days notice—a major breakthrough from the industry's original demand that the pay increase be tied to a two-year contract.

Union Entertainers Give Show at Prison

San Francisco—Union entertainers here have once again donated New Year's Day to bringing a touch of cheer to several thousand inmates of the California State Prison at San Quentin.

The 46th annual Show of Stars, produced by William Van Ornum, enlisted the voluntary services and cooperation of members and officers of the Variety Artists, Musicians, Theatrical Stage Employes in a six-hour variety show.

Hope For the Aged

THE WHITE HOUSE Conference on Aging in Washington will focus long overdue national attention on a problem that an indifferent nation has been sweeping under the rug.

The passage of the Social Security Act in 1935 removed the poorhouse from the American landscape and created a system of social insurance with provisions for old age pensions. In the intervening years retirement benefits have been increased and other improvements written into the law. On the industrial and business front, unions scored notable victories in securing pensions and other benefits for older people.

But the experience of the past decade is that the retired worker is living out his years at a subsistence level, if that. And the fact of the new decade is that more and more of the population will be in the older person classification.

Organized labor is participating in the White House conference in terms of the general welfare of the nation, not as a special interest group. Retired workers do not pay dues to unions; there is no "labor angle" to the programs offered by the AFL-CIO.

It is important that the conference in the widest possible sense dedicate itself to the problems of the aged rather than to the special interests of any one group participating in the discussions.

The job of providing a decent standard of living for older Americans who have made their contribution to the nation's progress is a job for all elements in our society. The problems of the aging are a national concern and require a national solution.

If the White House Conference on Aging pricks the conscience of America and makes the problems of the aging a national concern it will have succeeded.

A Time to Move Again

THERE ARE two dominating factors bearing directly on the new 87th Congress and the interaction of these factors may well determine the record of the 1961-62 legislative session.

The older factor—one that has been present for more than two decades—is the continuing strength of the conservative Republican-Dixiecrat coalition. This coalition has dominated congressional decisions since midway through the second Roosevelt Administration. Its basic strength stems from essentially a rotten-borough condition of congressional districting.

The new factor is that for the first time in the past six years both Congress and the White House will be in the hands of the same party. The last three Congresses operated in a framework of divided government—the Democratic Party in control of Congress, the Republican Party in control of the White House.

Because of this division the power of the coalition was heightened to the point where liberal social and economic programs were stymied.

The hope of the 87th Congress is that the liberal Republicans, no longer under the lash of conservative White House discipline, and moderate Democrats, imbued with a new feeling of cohesive direction from a Democratic President in the White House, will join with the liberal Democratic bloc to assure passage of a national program capable of meeting and solving the serious problems of our times.

This hope can be realized if the nearly 69 million Americans who cast ballots in November, the majority of them for a liberal solution to our ills, will make it clear to the 87th Congress their strong belief that America must "move forward again."

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American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Waiting

AFL-CIO on Aging:

Economic, Health, Social Needs Put Damper on Golden Years

FIFTEEN MILLION PEOPLE over 65 face serious problems in our rapidly changing society.

The higher levels of living made possible by a greatly expanded national output are not being enjoyed by the majority of these citizens.

The changing American scene with its shift from rural to city life and the devastating effects of two world wars and the depression has left many of them physically separated from families, jobs and familiar settings.

Many older people are living in slums. Many cannot buy the food needed for continued good health. Many lack the extra cash essential for hobbies, social and recreational activities, or travel to visit friends and relatives. At a time of life when medical costs are higher than normal, no satisfactory method of insuring against the cost of health care is available for most of the aged.

Anxiety over possible financial disaster resulting from severe illness adds to the fear of illness itself. Good nursing homes are scarce; conditions in many are shockingly bad.

OUR LABOR UNIONS have traditionally made efforts to preserve the health and dignity of older people. The longer years of life experienced today result in no small part from union accomplishments in promoting decent working conditions, shorter hours and safety precautions that conserve strength and health. Through raising levels of earnings, collective bargaining is enabling people to obtain good pensions, to save money for their old age, to buy homes, to have some life insurance.

Substantial progress in providing income as a matter of right for older persons has been made through social insurance legislation and through private pension plans which have resulted largely from the determined efforts of union members expressed in collective bargaining session and in political and legislative action. But these programs, and the public assistance programs available on the basis of need, are inadequate.

Further accomplishments through collective bargaining are hampered by anti-labor laws and anti-union tactics which keep many low-income people from achieving the protection of union membership.

OUR ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATE in community activities for older citizens. Many local unions have committees dealing with problems of retired members, help provide social centers for the aged, include older people in their regular education activities, and support counselling programs before and after retirement.

In the last two years increased attention to the urgent health needs of the aged has resulted from the Forand bill for federal health benefits, H. R. 4700, supported by the AFL-CIO. Hearings of the Senate Subcommitte on Problems of the Aged and Aging, headed by Senator Pat McNamara, are providing much valuable information on such problems.

The White House Conference on the Aging, to be held early in 1961, must be made to serve as a useful forum on issues involving the aging. It must come to grips with such basic needs as adequate social insurance programs, housing, medical care and full employment. It must avoid superficial generalities and seek instead to spark immediate action programs aimed at remedying the present ills that beset our aging citizens.

The American Medical Association and some of its affiliated medical societies are organizing their own conference on aging, partly in the hope of preventing the enactment of federal health benefits for the aged. In connection with the activities of the Joint Council to Improve Health Care of the Aged, created by the AMA, labor and other supporters of federal health benefits have been denied an equal opportunity to participate in discussions although spokesmen for commercial insurance companies have been welcomed.

The older people in our nation face problems peculiar to their age group, but in the broadest sense these problems are but a reflection of the economic and social problems of all the people. The problems of income maintenance, housing, health, and respect for the individual are not peculiar to the older groups—it is just that as a result of our not having faced up to the larger issues, they become more acute with advancing age.

Morgan Says:

'Moralizing' Defended as Spur To Conscience of Americans

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

ON A RADIO PROGRAM the other night, a lady was asked what New Year's resolutions she planned to make. "Oh," she replied, "I don't make resolutions. I'm retired." Seeming to confuse pledges with wishes, another woman allowed that her resolution would be to have more fun in '61.

Morgan

I am sorely tempted to moralize on those answers as reflecting all too vividly a national state of mind, a dangerous demand for even more self-indulgence; and a retiring detachment from the harsh realities of life instead of facing up to them with high resolve. But I have been privately warned by sources whose wisdom I profoundly respect that I have been doing entirely too much moralizing and humanizing in this corner lately and that I ought to get on with more illuminating analysis if not caustic comment on specific events and circumstances.

And yet, while pleading guilty to the indictment, I respectfully refuse to reform completely. I believe that the conscience, national and personal, has a valuable goading function, the more effective when it is allowed to operate in public view and not locked in a closet where the fuss it makes is more easily muffled.

I also stubbornly believe that whereas man is his own worst enemy he may be induced to become a little less cussed even though I concede on the basis of his record that it may take a frontal lobotomy to make him his own best friend.

IN THAT CONTEXT, I insist that the struggle for recognition and realization of human rights, particularly as portrayed by the American Negro's patiently relentless campaign for first class citizenship, is a struggle in which we all have a basic and inescapable stake, for the Negro is fighting the battle of freedom for every citizen.

It is in that context too, in a mixture of some moral judgment and hope along with expediency that we must regard the other major situations confronting us along the jagged horizon of the New Year. What are some of them?

By most accounts, the dark muddle in Laos has reached such desperate straits that it bears the dubious distinction of being the current top threat to world peace. Our inclination is to blame it on Communist expansion. That dynamic is certainly a principal ingredient in this witches' brew.

But we must ask ourselves, not in recrimination but to condition future actions, how much our bad judgment contributed to the crisis, how much we ignored the counsel of our allies and how much we may have been beguiled by the idea that if we can only spend enough money on military aid we can build a bulwark against communism.

On another tack, it may be even harder for us to take a reasoned approach to the monstrous problem that Latin America presents because Castro, in celebrating the second anniversary of his revolution, continues to maul us so badly. But in a sense we deserve what we are getting because while it is true that we have not completely ignored the poverty and political plunder that are the facts of life of the hemisphere, we have, until now, ignored the consequences of just such a convulsion as Castro's non-palace revolution has produced.

This may be the year in which we have to change our sense of values about a lot of things.

Scientists have already warned us that we are obliged to revise the American insistence on "foolproof inspection" if we are to make progress on disarmament before the fabrication of nuclear weapons becomes an art that everybody can practice. Our romantic hopes about the United Nations are gravely threatened. On the domestic scene, if we are to summon the strength to see us through our countless commitments, management, labor and that restless mass called the public may have to readjust their goals in terms of profits, wages and purposeful productivity.

Oops! Here I am sermonizing all over again and at what a time, too. For this marks the sixth anniversary of these commentaries. As we move into the seventh year of them, I happily reverse the commercial and pay a tribute of thanks and wide-eyed appreciation to my sponsors, the AFL-CIO, and the ABC Radio Network for the rare and responsibility-laden opportunity to speak my mind, such as it is, even to the point of pronouncing moral judgments, now and then, on broadcasting and organized labor, the bitten hands who still feed me.

The judgments may be questionable but the privilege of making them is precious.

Washington Reports:

Douglas, Cooper Stress Need For Aid to Distressed Areas

AREA REDEVELOPMENT legislation will be one of the first objectives of the new Congress, Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), author of three previous bills on that subject, declared in an interview beginning the 1961 series of Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational program carried on 450 radio stations across the country.

On the same program Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.) urged upon Pres.-elect Kennedy that he take the initiative, immediately after inauguration, to resume "negotiations on such things as nuclear tests, disarmament and Berlin."

Cooper, just returned from a trip to India, the Soviet Union, France and Great Britain, said that people overseas watch to see how well the United States makes democracy work.

"They look to see if we have full employment, to see whether we take care of our people in depressed areas, to see whether we have a good educational system, and they look at our law and order," Cooper said.

DOUGLAS SAID that the area redevelopment legislation presented to Congress this year will be modeled after previous bills, the last two of which were vetoed by Pres. Eisenhower. This time, he asserted, "we know that if the bill passes Congress, Pres. Kennedy will sign it and give his support to the program." Cooper was co-sponsor with Douglas of the 1959 vetoed bill.

Douglas stressed that the 1961 area redevelopment bill although it will aid distressed regions to get on their feet again, will not cure recessions. "It deals only to a slight degree," he asserted, "with the question of national growth."

The Douglas bill would provide low-interest loans, he said, "to help meet the costs of fixed capital, plants, buildings, machinery, equipment. It also would help localities provide facilities to draw industry to these areas."

Cooper reported: "All countries in the world other than the Communist are looking for world leadership to be expressed more definitely and clearly by the U.S. They think of this in terms of our foreign policy and in the way we show democracy at work" at home.

The Kentucky senator, a former ambassador to India, talked with Premier Nehru and other leaders in that country, and with Gromyko, Mikoyan, Kuznetsov and others in Russia.

Referring also to France and England, he said: "I think you might say that with a new Administration in the U.S., there is hope that there will be a new initiative. The Russians did not talk about that very much, but I think they believe there is a new opportunity."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

DEMOCRATS IN THE 87TH CONGRESS were embroiled as soon as the session opened in the familiar struggle between the party's northern and southern wings, and the rate of progress of Pres.-elect John F. Kennedy's legislative program seemed to depend on how the struggle eventually ended. There were problems for the Republicans, however, that should not be overlooked.

Two years ago, in the wake of an election disaster, Republicans who had managed to hold on to their places revealed evidences of ferment.

On the House side, this took the form of moving toward a more doctrinaire and explicit conservatism, apparently on the theory that what the GOP needed for election victories was to avoid a "me, too" attitude toward liberal Democratic legislative proposals.

The longtime House Republican leader, Rep. Joseph Martin (Mass.), was ousted by Rep. Charles A. Halleck (Ind.), whose partisanship was bred in the bloody cockpit of Indiana politics.

Halleck at once moved into what was in effect, if not by formal treaty, a close working agreement with the Democratic chairman of the House Rules Committee, Rep. Howard W. Smith (Va.), and the Halleck-Smith combine was for practical purposes the controlling force in the House.

In the Senate, things ended up the same but GOP liberals at least put up a battle. Senators George D. Aiken (Vt.), Clifford P. Case (N.J.) and John Sherman Cooper (Ky.) led an open battle against the Old Guard's slating of Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) as Republican floor leader.

Aiken had openly criticized Pres. Eisenhower's veto of the 1958 depressed areas bill and a bill for federal contributions to airport construction, saying that the President should know there was a difference between wasteful "spending" and sound government investment to meet public needs.

The liberals got no help from the White House in their fight on Dirksen, although all of them had been Eisenhower Republicans in the bitter 1952 convention fight involving the President and the late Sen. Robert A. Taft. In the end they failed on a 20-to-14 vote to deny Dirksen the leadership.

* * *

NOW THE REPUBLICANS have lost another election, including the presidency, and despite Vice Pres. Nixon's extremely close race against Kennedy their gains in Congress were limited.

There is no liberal revolt this year in the ranks of the GOP.

Case of New Jersey, triumphantly re-elected after a bitter primary challenge from self-styled conservative forces in his own party, renewed suggestions that a new image might improve GOP political chances in the future.

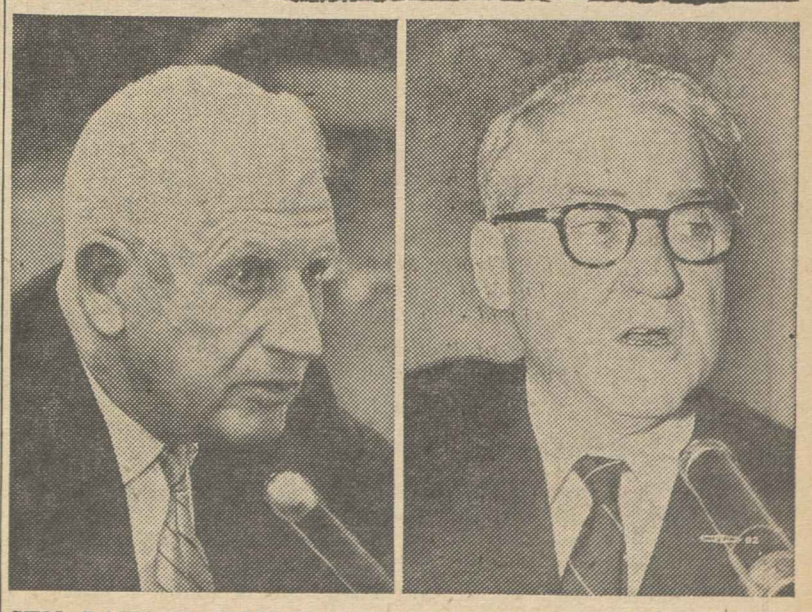
Sen. Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.) issued a transitory challenge to re-election of the vocally conservative Sen. Barry Goldwater (Ariz.) as chairman of the GOP Senate Campaign Committee, but after what was called an "air-clearing" verbal clash in the party caucus Goldwater was confirmed in the post by unanimous vote.

Seven lonely House Republicans, six from the East, asked their House caucus to "repudiate" any coalition with conservative southern Democrats aimed at obstructing civil rights and other "constructive" legislation. The party leaders recommended that the resolution be referred to the Policy Committee, where they will sit in judgment of themselves in regard to any GOP-Dixiecrat coalition, tacit or avowed.

* * *

THE SITUATION of the Republicans in Congress must necessarily be on the mind of the President-elect.

Even if changes should be made in House and Senate rules, Kennedy will not be able to command support for many of his legislative proposals from conservative southern Democrats. To build an effective coalition that will pass the bills in the House and Senate, the incoming President will need substantial support from liberally minded Republicans.



SEN. PAUL H. DOUGLAS (D-Ill.), left, predicted that area redevelopment legislation, twice vetoed by Pres. Eisenhower, will be signed by Pres.-elect Kennedy. Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.), after a trip abroad, said that foreign countries expect a new initiative from the U.S. Both were interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

EVICTED SHARECROPPER, Mrs. Early B. Williams (center), is shown with her four children in front of their tent in "Freedom Village," Somerville, Tenn., after being evicted from her home along with other Negroes allegedly for voting in presidential election. At left is Theodore Brown, assistant director of AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, while at right is Mrs. Victoria Davidson, missionary nurse from Chicago.

Emergency Aid Rushed To 'Freedom Village'

(Continued from Page 1)

the threat remained that the Negroes would be ordered off the farms in wholesale lots.

For the 75 "residents" already occupying Freedom Village — its huge olive-drab Army surplus tents heated only by wood-burning stoves which provide feeble relief during the cold, damp weather—labor and citizens' groups have provided immediate assistance in the form of food, clothing and medical care.

Within hours after the evicted sharecroppers were ordered off the farms, fund-raising activities on their behalf were launched by the Tennessee State AFL-CIO and the Memphis AFL-CIO Labor Council. Coordinating labor's role in this emergency operation is Matthew Lynch, secretary of the state labor body.

Aid also has poured in from the Fayette County Civic and Welfare League, which conducted the voter registration campaign that set the stage for the mass evictions; and from such national organizations as the Committee on Racial Equality, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Theodore Brown, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, one of the first representatives of a national organization on the scene at the tent city, said that in addition to the aid now being given there is urgent need for adequate housing and job opportunities for the displaced families.

Effort Is Needed

"The tragic condition in Haywood and Fayette Counties," Brown declared, "can be corrected if citizens of all races join with local, state and national organizations and move with determined effort."

At the same time, Brown declared, "the elimination of economic reprisals" against Negroes "who dared to register and vote" in the recent election "must be guaranteed by an aroused national citizenry."

Speaking on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, As We See It, carried on stations of the American Broadcasting Co., Dir. Boris Shishkin of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights said the plight of the evicted sharecroppers is of concern to the entire labor movement.

Shishkin said the case "dramatizes the major issue that is before the country today—the issue which labor regards as one of the paramount ones — the guarantee of civil rights to all Americans."

The case came to the fore shortly after the elections in which, for the first time in history, over 60 percent of the 2,000 eligible Negroes in the two rural counties registered and voted. Immediately, the government charged in its court test of the evictions, the sharecroppers who voted were subjected to economic reprisals which included being ordered off the farms and being denied the right to purchase goods at local stores.

Despite claims by farm operators that mechanization made it unnecessary to employ the Negroes, some white landlords who refused to participate in the evictions testified for the government that they had seen copies of a blacklist showing the names of Negro sharecroppers who had voted.

Union Women Credited with Key Vote Role

Women in 1960 took a greater role than ever before in the activities of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education according to a year-end review by the Women's Activities Dept. of COPE.

Tracing the progress made in the four years since the Women's Activities Dept. was set up, Esther Murray, eastern area director, and Margaret Thornburgh, western area director, reported:

- A total of 440 WAD groups are functioning in every state in the nation.
- Full-time, paid WAD directors head operations in 23 states.
- A total of 2,010 trade union women have earned WAD awards for having donated 100 or more voluntary hours to WAD projects.

The year-end review reported as "a conservative estimate" that more than 1 million phone calls were made from WAD telephone centers during the recent election campaign to remind union members to vote and to furnish voting information. More than a million letters were mailed out of WAD offices regarding the campaign issues and candidates.

Douglas Group Submits Blueprint:

Kennedy Puts Top Priority On Aid to Depressed Areas

The 87th Congress was expected to give early attention to depressed areas legislation, with a minimum of time for further public hearings, following a pledge by Pres.-elect John F. Kennedy that he would give the problem "the most important domestic priority."

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), who sponsored area redevelopment legislation vetoed by Pres. Eisenhower in 1958 and 1960, introduced his depressed areas bill Jan. 5. It was patterned after the twice-vetoed measure.

An identical House version of the Douglas bill—calling for $392.5 million in federal loans and grants to economically depressed communities—was filed by Rep. Kenneth J. Gray (D-Ill.) within minutes after Congress formally opened its first session.

Kennedy's call for prompt action to rehabilitate the areas of chronic blight and ease the hardships of the more than 600,000 long-term unemployed in these regions came at a joint press conference with Douglas at which the senator made public the report of a special task force named by the President-elect.

The Douglas group recommended a four-point program calling for:

- Immediate action by the Executive Branch to double the amount of surplus food being distributed by the federal government to needy families in these areas. The report said surplus food distribution to 3.2 million persons in September amounted to only $9.36 a month for a family of four.
- Swift congressional passage of the area development bill providing for $200 million in low interest loans for construction of new plant facilities; $175 million for federal grants and loans for such public facilities as water and sewerage systems; establishment of vocational retraining for jobless workers with federal subsistence payments during retraining; and sending technical specialists to affected areas to help plan needed improvements.
- **Emergency extension of unemployment compensation to jobless workers whose standard benefits have been exhausted and who are still without work. Unlike the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958, under which the government made loans for this purpose and states had the option not to take advantage of the plan, this would involve automatic federal grants to aid all exhaustees.**
- A special public works program for depressed areas or, if the Kennedy Administration undertakes general public works action to stimulate the lagging economy across the nation, then special attention to projects for blighted areas.

'Entire Nation Suffers'

At the press conference, Kennedy praised the task force report, declaring that "the entire nation suffers when there is prolonged hardship in any locality."

"This problem," said the President-elect, "is especially critical today, for one out of every 10 persons in the United States lives in an area that now feels the impact of chronic unemployment or underemployment."

The nation's depressed areas encompass a population of between 20 and 25 million, Douglas declared, adding that the economic distress affected, directly or indirectly, "a considerable fraction of the people in these areas."

In West Virginia alone, the task force reported to the incoming President, 281,000 people out of a total population of 1.8 million "depended upon surplus food in order to sustain life" in October.

Although the study was made essentially in the deep pockets of recession in West Virginia, the report made it clear that economic distress was not confined to that state but was felt in large areas of Indiana, Illinois, the upper Great Lakes, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and the textile areas of New England.

"There is wide bi-partisan agreement that the distressed area problem cannot be resolved by private initiative alone," the report declared. "Government can lend a helping hand—local and state government as well as the federal government. It is also generally recognized that no one solution—no one plan or legislative enactment — can do the whole job for all distressed areas."

In addition to the four-point immediate program, the Douglas task force called for such long-range action as:

- Federal aid to states for public welfare payments.
- Creation of a government market for industrial mortgages in the same manner that the Federal National Mortgage Association now buys and sells home mortgages.
- Creation of a Youth Conservation Corps, similar to the Civilian Conservation Corps of New Deal days.
- Federal development of parks and forests in depressed areas.
- More federal research to find new uses for coal and minerals.
- Accelerated tax writeoffs for plants locating in depressed areas, with safeguards against runaway plants taking advantage of the program to create new pockets of economic distress elsewhere.

Ruttenberg Says Census 'Undercounts' Jobless

St. Louis—If things are slow in your community and you haven't been out looking for a job because you "know" there's no work, the government interviewer will not count you as jobless unless you volunteer this information.

This Census Bureau rule may well be distorting the nation's rate of unemployment, AFL-CIO Research Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg told a session here on the nation's economic indicators. The American Farm Economics Association and the American Statistical Association sponsored the meeting.

"Especially in distressed areas, as well as rural areas, the lack of information on these individuals may result in considerable undercounting of unemployment," Ruttenberg declared.

The failure to count people as unemployed because they are not actively seeking work results in an undercounting of the jobless and the labor force, he added.

In calling for improved data-collecting, Ruttenberg pointed out that past periods of high economic activity produced greater-than-projected increases in the labor force. The five-year period just past was relatively slack, he noted, and the labor force increase was 1.3 million less than the government projected.

Ruttenberg's explanation was "that many people enter the labor force only when it appears that there is a good possibility that they can find employment."

In the area of corporate profits, Ruttenberg proposed changes to close what he termed a lag in the reporting of figures to and then by the government. He urged improvements in the quality of data for the non-manufacturing sectors, which account for 40 percent of all corporate profits and especially for the retail and wholesale trade areas, which account for 16 percent of total profits.

Ruttenberg also proposed that, because 1950 and 1954 tax law changes on rapid amortization and depreciation accounting methods so clearly affect the profit figures reported, the data should be published together to enable a comparison with the pre-1950 period.

The current practice, he explained is to publish corporate profit figures apart from those on depreciation, with the effect of obscuring the relationship.

OVERSEAS CALL, made by Donald P. Hutchins from Naples, Italy, to his father, William R. Hutchins, in Flint, Mich., was among more than 500 free telephone calls donated by the Communications Workers to service men and women in all parts of the world. The "Hi Mom" project is an annual community services activity of the union during the Christmas season. The Dec. 31 issue of the AFL-CIO News carried an erroneous identification of Hutchins.

Calls Farm Conference:

Kennedy Fills Key Sub-Cabinet Posts

Pres.-elect John F. Kennedy, stepping up the tempo of his pre-inaugural activities, has announced his choices for a broad range of sub-Cabinet and White House advisory positions.

At the same time, Kennedy moved his temporary headquarters to New York City's Carlyle Hotel, where he scheduled a major agricultural conference to plan concerted action against what he termed "the farm crisis."

With only two weeks remaining before he takes the oath of office as the nation's 35th chief executive, Kennedy was keeping in close touch with the developing Cuban and Laotian crises. Word of Pres. Eisenhower's decision to sever diplomatic relations with the pro-Communist Castro government in Cuba was relayed through Dean Rusk, slated to be Secretary of State in the new Administration. There were no advance consultations with Kennedy on the move.

New Appointments Made

Rounding out his official family, Kennedy announced his selection of:

- John J. McCloy, a Republican and a New York banker who had served in the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations, to be his principal disarmament adviser and negotiator.
- McGeorge Bundy, a Republican and dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences at Harvard University, as his special assistant for national security affairs.
- W. Averell Harriman, former governor of New York and former ambassador to London and Moscow in the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations, as ambassador at large.
- Prof. Archibald Cox of the Harvard Law School, to be Solicitor General.
- Dr. Robert C. Weaver, vice chairman of New York City's Housing and Redevelopment Board, to be the new Housing and Home Finance Administrator.
- Boisfeuillet Jones, vice president and administrator of health services at Emory University, Atlanta, Ga., to be special assistant to the Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare.
- Robert V. Roosa, research vice president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, as Under Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs.
- Lawrence F. O'Brien of Springfield, Mass., director of organization for the Democratic National Committee, to be special assistant to the President for personnel and congressional relations.

At the same time, Kennedy announced that James M. Landis, former dean of the Harvard Law School, had agreed to accept a temporary White House assignment as a special assistant to help plan the overhaul of the federal regulatory agencies. Landis recently submitted a report to Kennedy proposing a major shakeup in personnel and procedure of the quasi-judicial agencies.

Attending the New York farm conference with Kennedy were scheduled to be Agriculture Sec.-designate Orville Freeman and the leaders of nine of the nation's farm organizations. Kennedy expressed the hope that the session would "lead to further meetings . . . to recommend action to relieve the farm crisis."

As the President-elect moved forward with his plans for assuming the nation's leadership, his total of Electoral College votes inched upward to 303 as a complete recount of Hawaii's popular votes gave Kennedy a final margin of 115 votes. This reversed the original figures showing Vice Pres. Nixon, the unsuccessful candidate, had won by 141 votes and thus gave Kennedy 3 additional electoral ballots.

White House Parley To Air Plight of Aged

(Continued from Page 1)

physicians and qualified lay leaders as possible" named by state governors and to influence statements proposed for consideration by the conference. The AMA last year spearheaded opposition to the Forand bill, backed by the AFL-CIO, which would have provided health benefits to the aged under the social security system.

AMA Executive Vice Pres. F. J. L. Blasingame also told the AMA House of Delegates that its state groups were "encouraged to work with the insurance industry" and other groups in the selection of delegates to the conference. Businessmen's groups and insurance firms joined the AMA in the attack on the Forand bill last year.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, and Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther and Joseph A. Beirne are scheduled to speak at concurrent meetings on the opening day.

Meany will address a session on "Highways to Economic Security." Reuther is among the speakers set for a meeting titled "Are Graybeards White Elephants in the Work Force?"

Beirne will be commentator of a session called "Action for the Aging: Individual, Group or Government Responsibility."

Representing labor on the conference's national advisory committee are Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security; John Brophy, Industrial Union Dept.; and Charles Odell, Auto Workers.

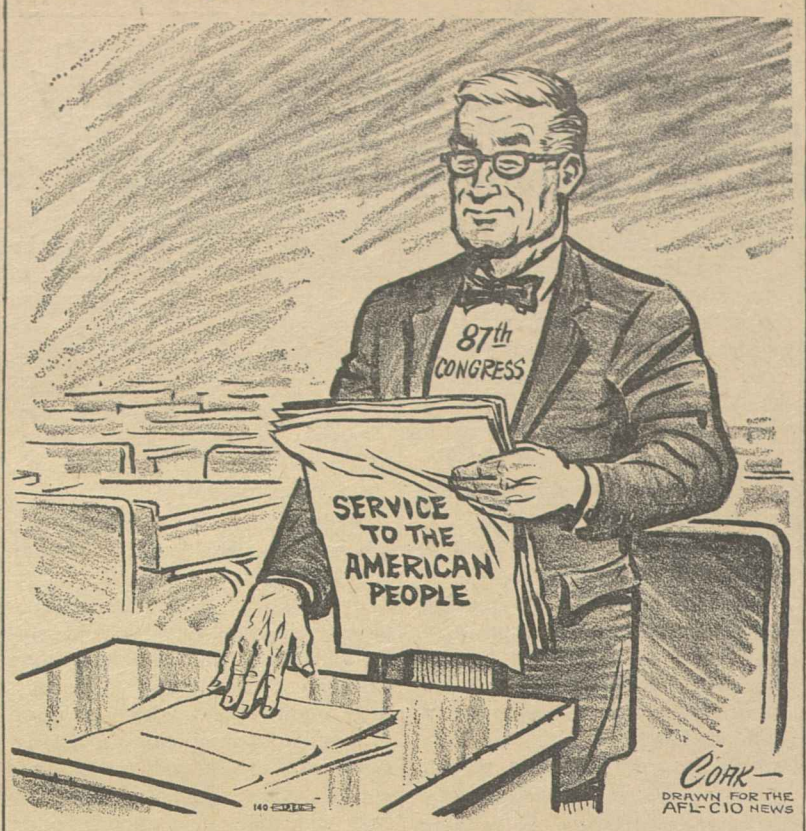
A post-conference meeting has been set by Joseph P. Anderson, executive director of the National Association of Social Workers, and Cruikshank for social agency, labor and other delegates to consider ways of implementing conference decisions.

Forand Not Invited To Aging Sessions

There was one notable name missing in the long list of 2,800 delegates chosen to participate in the White House Conference on Aging —that of former Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R. I.), "father" of the plan to provide health care for the aged under the social security system.

Forand could have been appointed by Health, Education and Welfare Sec. Arthur S. Flemming, who had the selection of many delegates in his gift. He could have been appointed by Rhode Island's 1959-60 Gov. Christopher Del Sesto (R). Neither found room for Forand on his list.

Opportunity Unlimited



New Congress Weighs Procedural Changes

(Continued from Page 1)

tinue to preside, on request, at future Democratic caucuses.

In the House, veteran Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) was re-elected in a vote which followed straight party lines, and Rep. John W. McCormack (D-Mass.) was renamed majority leader.

Ike Messages Due

Republicans renamed Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) as minority leader, and Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.) as GOP whip, while in the House, Rep. Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) was again chosen to head the minority forces.

Immediately ahead of the new Congress was the last State of the Union Message from outgoing Pres. Eisenhower. Scheduled for Jan. 12, the message will not be presented by Eisenhower in person, but will be read by the House Clerk and the Senate secretary. This will be followed by the GOP Administration's Budget Message and Economic Report.

The new Administration's version of the same report will come from Kennedy after his inauguration Jan. 20 as the nation's 35th chief executive.

The Senate clash over rules changes subjected Vice Pres. Nixon, the presiding officer, to three hours of parliamentary questioning. Following his procedure in 1957 and 1959, when similar fights were waged, Nixon handed down what he termed an "opinion" that the Senate had a right to amend its rules at the opening of each session, and that debate on rules changes could be shut off by a simple majority.

Nixon's opinion, sustaining the position of the liberal bloc, was that Rule 22—which requires the affirmative vote of two-thirds of those present and voting to end debate—did not apply during the period when the body was discussing rules changes.

Two Plans Offered

The debate centered on two proposals: one submitted by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.) would reduce the two-thirds requirement to 60 percent of those present and voting; the other, submitted by Humphrey and Kuchel, would cut off debate on the votes of 51 senators — a constitutional majority—but would insure an additional 100 hours of debate once such a vote was taken.

The House adopted its rules without debate, despite earlier indications by liberals that they might seek changes in procedures that would either increase the size of the Rules Committee, limit its powers or compel it to report measures to the floor within a specified time period.

The lack of any floor fight gave weight to reports that one of the moves being considered behind the scenes was the removal from the committee of Rep. William M. Colmer (D-Miss.), who openly opposed the Kennedy-Johnson Democratic ticket in the presidential campaign.

Colmer and Chairman Howard W. Smith (D-Va.) have joined forces with the committee's four conservative Republicans in the past to blockade a series of liberal economic measures.

If the procedure to drop Colmer is followed there are indications he would be replaced by a southern Democrat considered closer to national party policies.

There were also reports that the Democratic leadership was seeking a firm agreement from Smith to guarantee that bills cleared by House committees would reach the floor, as an alternative to the more drastic step of "purging" Colmer.

In opening-day ceremonies, eight new senators were sworn in. They included Democrats Maurine B. Neuberger (Ore.); Lee Metcalf (Mont.); Claiborne deB. Pell (R.I.); Benjamin H. Smith (Mass.), named to succeed Kennedy; William A. Blakeley (Tex.), named to succeed Johnson; J. J. Hickey (Mont.), named to the vacancy created by the death of GOP Sen.-elect Keith Thomson; and Republicans J. Caleb Boggs (Del.) and Jack Miller (Ia.). The Democrats control the new Senate by a margin of 65-35.

Democrats Control House

The House—which the Democrats control by a 262-174 margin, with one race still in doubt—voted overwhelmingly on opening day to leave vacant the seat from the 5th Indiana District pending a decision on the winner.

The original tally showed Republican George O. Chambers the victor by a 12-vote margin, but subsequent corrections of county returns plus a recount of absentee votes indicated incumbent Democratic Rep. J. Edward Roush had won re-election by two votes. An official recount is pending.

Jobless Aid Boost Asked By Mitchell

The nation faces "a problem of growing unemployment" in 1961 and action must be taken to insure that unemployment compensation payments are "of sufficient duration and amount to meet the needs of the times," outgoing Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell has declared.

In his final year-end statement, Mitchell said the jobless problem is complicated by the fact that much of the current unemployment involves "experienced men and women, 1 million of whom have been out of work for over 15 weeks."

The secretary said that when the nation begins recovering from the current slump, the first thing that will happen will be that the hours of workers on short workweeks will be lengthened before laid-off employes are returned to payrolls.

"In such a situation," he declared," unemployment insurance is a first line of defense for individuals and for the economy."

Few Work Stoppages

Reviewing the labor-management picture in 1960, Mitchell said it was a year "highly significant" in industrial relations, with the fewest work stoppages since 1942.

The work stoppages numbered 3,300, he said, involving 1.4 million workers and "matching the post-World War II low reached in 1957." Mitchell added that "idleness due to work stoppages in 1960, at two-tenths of 1 percent of total time worked, was the lowest for any postwar year except 1957."

He also expressed satisfaction that "several important steps were taken toward a better labor-management relationship" during the year.

He cited as examples the agreement by the operating rail brotherhoods and the nation's railroads to submit the work rules issue to a presidential commission; agreement between the unaffiliated West Coast Longshoremen and West Coast shippers on a fund to ease the impact of automation; and the joint Steelworkers-industry creation of a human relations committee to discuss sharing of the benefits of increased productivity.

3,000 Walk Out In New York Meat Strike

New York—A strike of 3,000 wholesale meat workers against three employer associations here has been "100 percent effective" in cutting off supplies of beef, lamb and veal to some 350 suppliers, according to Pres. Karl Muller and Sec.-Treas. Frank Kissel of Meat Cutters' Local 174.

The strike was voted after negotiations on a new contract broke down because of the employers' refusal to grant an acceptable wage increase and additional benefits, Muller said. Attorneys for the employers demanded cutbacks in working conditions and the "worst 'management rights' clause" that Muller ever heard of, he said.

Picketing of wholesale shops began a day after the contract expired Dec. 31. Major hotels and restaurants had full refrigerators but small retail shops, especially kosher butchers, could be expected to feel the effects first, said Muller. Major meatpacking companies and suppliers of pork and poultry were not affected. They are covered by other contracts with Local 174, which has more than 12,000 members.

Labor Maps 20-Point Legislative Plan

Kennedy, Congress Urged to Act To Stem Rising Recession Tide

(Continued from Page 1)

● Housing starts in 1960 were a quarter million behind 1959.

● Steel, bellwether of the durable goods industries, "stumbles along" at less than 50 percent capacity.

● Plans for private investment in new plant and equipment are being shelved "as present capacity lies idle and prospects are bleak."

"Not only must this deterioration be arrested," the council said, "America must start growing again, at a rate fast enough to absorb our rapid population growth and workers displaced by revolutionary technological changes; fast enough to wipe out poverty and insecurity at home; fast enough to meet our vast obligation to the free world and to insure our security against communist aggression.

"America's own health, moral and economic, is the key to freedom's future everywhere. It must no longer be frittered away."

Health Care Urged

The council also urged action on health care for the aged; enactment of federal standards on the amount and duration of jobless aid; tax revision to stimulate economic growth; revision of Federal Reserve Board policies; an end to exploitation of migrant farm labor; comprehensive revision of labor laws; and restoration to craft unions of the right to picket common building sites.

Also included in the AFL-CIO program were proposals to expand peacetime uses of atomic energy; development of America's natural resources; reform of the laws on immigration and refugees; continued support of mutual security; an end to wage inequities for federal employes plus statutory certification of their bona fide trade unions; and farm legislation designed to support family farms and lower consumer prices.

The Executive Council said sharply that the nation had "faltered through the 50s, victimized rather than enriched by our technological skills, unwilling or unable to cope with the great challenges of the era at home or abroad."

Many steps, it continued, can be taken at once by Pres.-elect Kennedy—in economics and civil rights fields—where by executive action Kennedy can insure civil rights in government employment and on government contracts, school integration, voting and housing, acting under laws already on the statute books.

"But the basic responsibility for prompt action on the platform endorsed by the American people at the polls, as well as on emergency legislation required by the recession, lies with the new Congress," the AFL-CIO declared.

Here is the 20-point program which the council proposed:

● Federal aid to chronically depressed areas, twice vetoed by Pres. Eisenhower in recent years, "must be delayed no longer."

● **"Bold action" on housing and urban renewal can help meet one of America's "sorest problems" and help put America back to work. Creation of a federal Dept. of Urban Affairs would insure continuing action.**

● Progress on aid-to-education last year was "frustrated by a reluctant Administration and a conservative coalition in Congress." Construction of classrooms will improve education and "help provide jobs for thousands," while aid to teachers' salaries is needed to insure the quality and quantity of teachers.

● Action on a $1.25 minimum wage and coverage for millions of additional workers "must come soon in order to bring a measure of economic justice to workers and to add to the purchasing power on which economic recovery depends."

● Health care for the aged is "another item of nearly-finished business" for Congress. Noting that Kennedy last year was a principal backer of legislation to put health insurance for the elderly under social security, the council said "Congress should proceed at once to pass this sound and humane system for meeting one of the prime needs of our senior citizens." The council also urged a 10 percent increase in social security benefits.

● **Immediate action is needed on temporary unemployment benefits for those who have exhausted their payments, plus revisions in the system so that benefits would be at least 50 percent of a worker's average weekly wage up to a maximum of two-thirds the state's average weekly wage for a maximum of 39 weeks.**

● The President should have discretionary authority, "subject to disapproval in each instance by Congress," to temporarily reduce taxes to stimulate the economy. If unemployment passes the 7 percent mark, the council urged, the first $10 of withholding taxes should be forgiven each week for a 10-week period. The council urged Congress to close "unwarranted tax loopholes" including dividend credits, capital gains "favoritism," excessive business expense deductions, split income provisions and excessive depletion and depreciation allowances.

● Federal programs for construction of hospitals, roads and airports already in being should be expanded by more generous appropriations to provide more employment and to help reduce chronic shortages. As much as $2 billion in shelved public works projects could be put into effect by federal incentive grants of $300 million, providing 110,000 construction jobs and 170,000 off-site jobs.

● The Federal Reserve Board should be urged to adopt a truly flexible monetary policy calling for purchase of intermediate and long-term bonds to end the decline in interest rates on short-term securities which has led to the outflow of U.S. dollars to foreign countries. At the same time the FRB membership should be revised "to insure competent representation of all basic functional economic groups in the nation."

● **Congress should end the "disgraceful exploitation" of migrant farm workers both for "obvious economic reasons (and) for vastly more important moral and social reasons."**

● In the area of comprehensive labor legislation, the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Acts "harshly and unfairly" limit workers' freedom to organize and bargain. Major changes in T-H should include elimination of the section permitting "right-to-work" laws; revision of mandatory injunction provisions; restoration of pre-hearing elections; and realistic modification of secondary boycott and organizational picketing provisions. L-G should be "stripped of those provisions that shackle honest unions" and more effective provisions should be enacted dealing with management misdeeds.

● Situs picketing legislation, thwarted by conservatives last year despite strong bipartisan support, should be passed imediately. "Simple justice demands early action on this measure," the council said.

● Congress should enact an expanded program of peaceful uses of the atom, including the generation of electric power, plus effective federal laws on radiation hazards and workmen's compensation for atomic workers.

● **There is "urgent" need for a program of land and water development on a river basis, plus an adequate program for water pollution control.**

● "In the non-economic area, no challenge is greater" than assuring equal rights regardless of race, color or national origin. The "legislative arsenal" in the fight on discrimination needs legislation "clearly supporting and implementing" the Supreme Court school desegregation decision, giving the Attorney General the right to institute civil suits, creating a Fair Employment Practices Commission, and eliminating poll taxes "and other voting restrictions." Completely effective civil rights legislation cannot be expected until the Senate's filibuster rule is changed so that debate can be ended "by majority vote."

● Immigration laws must be "liberalized and humanized," by replacing the present national origins system with one which "sheds the present discriminatory features"; the number of quota immigrants should be increased to 250,000; and there should be specific authorization to allow refugees to enter the U.S. during crises such as the Hungarian one in 1956.

● Present concern over the gold outflow "must not serve as a pretext to end or cripple the mutual security program." While our allies have a responsibility "to carry a fair share of the load," America's responsibility "is as great as ever."

● **Legislation is needed to give statutory certification to bona fide unions of federal employes and bargaining rights comparable to workers in private industry.**

● Farm legislation is needed to base price supports on production payments aimed at support of the family farm and lower consumer prices, with a "reasonable ceiling" on help for any one farm.

● While restoration of economic strength is paramount, "we dare not neglect our military defenses." The nation needs a defense establishment capable of coping with limited as well as total war.

Future Earnings To Pay Severance

New York—A unique agreement in which a relocated company will pay severance pay to former employes out of future earnings has been signed by Local 422, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, and the Horsman Doll Co.

The company closed its Trenton, N. J., plant in June 1960 and moved to Columbia, S. C. The 800 workers made a futile effort to buy the company.

Under the agreement, the company will pay 2.5 percent of its profits, before taxes, for the years 1961 through 1963 into a fund which will be distributed to the former employes on a scale based on seniority.

YOU CAN'T JAIL SANTA CLAUS at Christmas time, or even members of the Ladies' Garment Workers attired in Santa costumes while passing out handbills urging shoppers to look for the union label on their purchases. A Chicago policeman found this out when he tried to arrest Queen E. Yow and Lena L. Evans. They were promptly released with apologies and without charges and resumed distribution, accompanied by Philip Oliver, left, ILGWU midwest educational director, and Rep. Donald Wendell, right.

USWA, Steel Industry Confer on Jobs, Output

By Gene A. Kelly

In a meeting described by Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald as "historic," spokesmen of the union and steel management have held their first joint session to discuss problems of low steel production and heavy unemployment in the industry.

McDonald headed a six-man union committee, and R. Conrad Cooper of U.S. Steel Corp. was spokesman for a five-man company committee, which met in Washington, D.C., for two hours. The groups authorized Marvin Miller of the union and R. Heath Larry, U.S. Steel vice president, to draft a program for future discussion, probably after the inauguration of the new President.

In a prepared statement, McDonald said the two committees recognize that "substantial and persistent unemployment" of steel facilities and workers presents a serious problem for the industry and the rest of the nation's economy.

"On the basis of this mutual recognition," he said, "the parties had a frank and helpful discussion of various approaches.

"The union urged support for programs designed to increase purchasing power, to stimulate housing and new construction, provide additional income for the unemployed, institute a program of public works, alleviate distressed areas, and in general to improve the health of the economy."

No agreements were reached, he said, but the discussion was "extremely useful."

"This is a historic step," he added. "The important thing is that we have to sell steel, to get everyone back to work."

Ask Tax Change

Cooper in his prepared statement said the industry group had presented several points for discussion, and that steel employment is at low levels primarily because industry customers are not ordering as much as usual.

"A more realistic approach to depreciation for tax purposes could do much to revive steel industry operations," he said. "Labor leaders should recognize that profits, progress and high employment go together. Continued bargaining and legislative efforts which accentuate the profit squeeze would depress production and employment levels further."

The proper approach, he said, is not artificial stimulation of the economy but the "seeking of ways to lift the burden from the back of the economy" and the industry.

Asked whether the union representatives had asked the industry to "get to work on Capitol Hill,"

19-1-1

McDonald said, "I did—not to help me, but to help the country." Legislation backed by the union was introduced in Congress on the first anniversary of the agreement ending the 1959-60 strike, to stimulate employment, USWA spokesmen said.

McDonald Initiative

The McDonald-Cooper meeting was held as a result of McDonald's invitation to the Steel Companies Coordinating Committee to meet with union executive officers in Washington to discuss the problems caused by layoffs, short work weeks, and a slump in the industry.

The slump slowed steel production to 38.6 percent of capacity for the last week of 1960—lowest rate for a non-strike period since the depression that started in 1929, according to a recent report.

The steel union head urged executive officers of 12 steel companies to meet. The executives turned down this proposal. Instead, U.S. Steel Corp.'s Cooper suggested he and McDonald meet in their capacity as co-chairmen of the Human Relations Research Committee, provided for in the agreement growing out of the settlement of the 1959 steel strike.

McDonald accepted in the hope, he said, that "some fruitful discussion might lead the way toward solution of our mutual problems."

Aging Parley Backs Health Care Plan

AFL-CIO News

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Labor Sets 'Priority' Goals To Check Economic Crisis

"POVERTY is the great affliction of the aging," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told delegates to the White House Conference on Aging. Meany, noting that 60 percent of the elderly have annual incomes of less than $1,000 a year, pledged labor's support to any workable health insurance program administered through the social security system. This would be, he said, the greatest national reform in a generation.

AMA Bloc Rebuffed:

Conference Backs Health Care Plan

By Don Gregory

The social security principle of financing health care for the nation's aged was given a major push toward adoption by Congress at the White House Conference on Aging.

Dominating principal sections of the conference, the issue was strenuously debated, tested and endorsed.

Despite heavy American Medical Association opposition, the issue won out by a vote of 170 to 99 in the conference section assigned to consider it. In turn, medical, insurance and business interests opposing it suffered defeat in another section where they attempted to introduce criticism of the proposal.

Final conference recommendations contain only favorable references to the social security method with no adverse criticism recorded officially in any part.

Prior to the opening of the conference, it was evident that the problem of financing health care for the aged would dominate the parley. Well in advance, the AMA admitted publicly it had worked to secure key spots in conference groups for medical, insurance and commercial interests opposing the social security mechanism. Advance registration figures also showed virtually 10 percent of the conference delegates in the AMA camp.

Opening session of the conference, however, saw AMA efforts receive a harsh blow when Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) charged that the AMA had placed its delegates "in sufficient strength in certain work groups to give the nation the impression that the conference does not favor" the social security approach to health care.

One Section 'Topheavy'

McNamara told conference delegates that 92 per cent of the doctors and dentists in a major section of the parley had been assigned to the work group on financing medical costs.

"It is unfortunate that the AMA continues to devote such massive effort to promotion of its 19th century philosophy," McNamara declared. Delegates jamming Constitution Hall cheered McNamara's blast at AMA tactics.

Opening day also saw the social security plan get strong boosts from two former Eisenhower Administration officials speaking at the conference.

Former Health, Education and Welfare Sec. Marion B. Folsom termed it "the logical plan" and said there is no basis for describing it as "socialized medicine." At

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AMA Attack On Labor Hit By Meany

The bitter-end opposition of the American Medical Association to social security health care for the aged erupted in the White House Conference in a direct assault on labor.

An AMA press release issued in advance of a scheduled speech by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany charged the federation president with "attempting to undermine" the assembly for "partisan interests" and engaging in a "rule-or-ruin" campaign of "smear and hostility."

With sardonic emphasis, Meany in off-the-cuff remarks before his speech cited a long list of organizations backing the principle of health care for the aged through the social security system, as proposed in 1959 in a bill by former Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R. I.).

The AMA attack on Meany followed slashing criticism of the medical group's policies by Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) and full public endorsement of the principle of health care through social security by Marion D. Folsom, former Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare in Pres. Eisenhower's Cabinet.

Replying to Dr. J. Lafe Ludwig of Los Angeles, spokesman for the AMA in charging a desire for "socialized medicine" to the AFL-CIO, Meany quoted from a booklet printed by the National Association of Social Workers to emphasize the

(Continued on Page 12)

Eight Steps Urged to End Decline

The AFL-CIO, warning that the nation stands on the "threshold of the gravest economic crisis since the great depression of the 30s," has called on the 87th Congress to give "priority" attention to eight key actions to restore the nation's economic health.

In letters to congressional leaders of both parties, Pres. George Meany spelled out both immediate and long-range goals which labor considers are "essential."

The singling out of eight measures as demanding immediate attention marked the first indication by the AFL-CIO of a "priority" choice among proposals laid before the incoming Administration and Congress by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at a special meeting Jan. 5.

Division of the programs into immediate and long-range categories, drawn up by the AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee, was approved by the council in its Jan. 5 special meeting.

The eight-point program included:

- Presidential authority to invoke a $10-a-week cut in personal income taxes for 10 weeks when unemployment exceeds 7 percent.
- Emergency supplementary unemployment insurance, which would cost approximately $205 million a month, including payments to jobless persons with substantial

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New Jump In Jobless Rate Seen

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has predicted that December jobless figures, scheduled for release by the government Jan. 13, again would show a greater-than-seasonal jump in unemployment and a jobless rate exceeding 6.5 percent of the work force.

Meany made his forecast in releasing a statement on the impact of the recession adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its recent special meeting.

"The final unemployment figures for 1960 will again emphasize the magnitude and urgency of the problems confronting the nation in 1961," Meany declared.

"Our studies," he added, "indicate that the national economy would need to grow nearly 10 percent" in 1961 "to reduce unemployment to the 1951-53 rate of less than 3.5 percent.

"Even if the economy grows 5 percent or slightly more—the annual rate that most experts consider to be adequate—unemployment would be cut only to 6 percent.

Positive Action Urged

"This demonstrates the enormous task that faces us. Years of stagnation cannot be overcome in a few months. To approach full employment by the end of 1962, the economy must grow nearly 14 percent over the two-year period.

"Positive government action is essential to turn the tide."

The Executive Council said the

(Continued on Page 11)

Two Post Office Unions Agree on Merger Plan

Two AFL-CIO postal unions have announced agreement on a merger plan which, if ratified, will lead to a three-way unification of formerly competing postal clerk unions this spring.

Pres. E. C. Hallbeck of the 100,000-member Post Office Clerks and Pres. Paul A. Nagle of the 25,000-member Postal Transport Association headed the 10-member joint committee which signed the merger pact after four days of negotiations.

Third Union Represented

Present for the signing ceremony was Pres. Joseph Thomas of the unaffiliated 35,000-member United National Association of Post Office Craftsmen which, last October, reached a similar merger agreement with the Post Office Clerks. UNAPOC members are currently balloting in a referendum on ratification of the merger.

Nagle said the NPTA's board of directors has voted endorsement of the merger agreement and plans to reconvene the union's national convention this spring to act on ratification of the proposal.

Last year, NPTA members voted down a referendum proposal for

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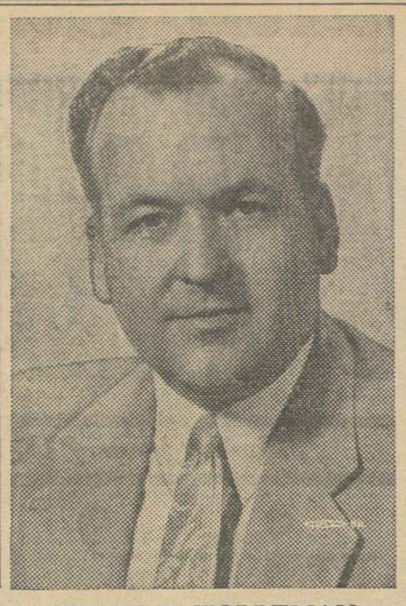
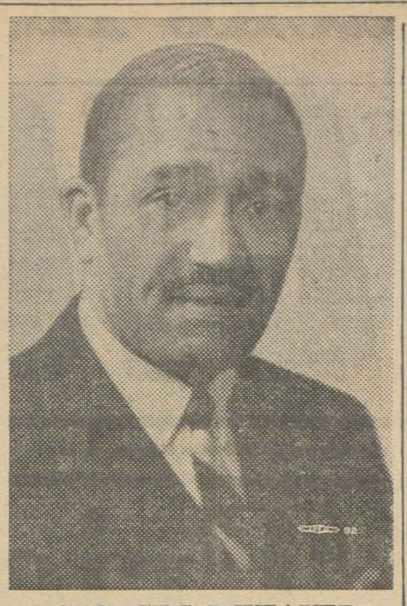
W. WILLARD WIRTZ
Named Under Secretary of Labor



JERRY R. HOLLEMAN
Named Assistant Secretary



GEORGE L-P WEAVER
Designated Special Assistant

JAMES J. REYNOLDS
Chosen Assistant Secretary

ESTHER PETERSON
Chosen to head Women's Bureau

CHARLES DONAHUE
Designated Labor Dept. Solicitor

Kennedy Announces Selection Of Six Top Labor Dept. Aides

Pres.-elect John F. Kennedy has announced selection of six key officials for the Labor Dept. to complete the naming of the top echelon which will serve under Labor Sec.-designate Arthur J. Goldberg.

Included in the list were a lawyer, a business executive, the president of a state central body, and three union staff representatives.

Kennedy's Labor Dept. appointments included:

● W. Willard Wirtz, 48, a Chicago law partner of Adlai Stevenson, to serve in the department's No. 2 job, that of Under Secretary of Labor. Wirtz served as chairman of the Wage Stablization Board in 1946 during the Truman Administration.

● James J. Reynolds, 54, a Schenectady, N.Y., management consultant and recently a vice president of ALCO Products, Inc., to be Assistant Secretary. Reynolds served on the National Labor Relations Board from 1946 through 1951.

● Jerry R. Holleman, 41, of Austin, Tex., a member of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, as Assistant Secretary. Holleman has served as president of the Texas State AFL-CIO since its creation in 1957, and for four years prior to that was executive secretary of the Texas State Federation.

● George L-P Weaver, 48, assistant to the president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, as a special assistant to the secretary.

Weaver, an adviser at two Intl. Labor Organization conventions, worked nearly three years in Asia for the AFL-CIO and the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. He is slated to become Assistant Secretary for Intl. Affairs upon the completion of George Lodge's term of service in June.

● Mrs. Esther Peterson, 54, legislative representative of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., to be an assistant to the Secretary and director of the Women's Bureau.

A former assistant education director and later legislative representative for the Clothing Workers, Mrs. Peterson has served on the Labor Dept.'s Advisory Committee on the Women's Bureau.

● Charles Donahue, 48, research director of the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters, to be Labor Dept. solicitor.

A lawyer, Donahue served previously as an assistant solicitor in the department from 1939 until 1953, with the exception of three years of military duty and a year's service as labor counsel to the Democratic Policy Committee on Capitol Hill during the unsuccessful Taft-Hartley repealer fight in 1949.

Filibuster Battle Deferred:

House Rules Fight Nearing Showdown

The House moved toward a showdown designed to end conservative domination of the powerful Rules Committee and the Senate deferred action on proposed rules changes aimed at making it easier to end filibusters as the 87th Congress neared the end of its second week.

The procedural moves came as Pres. Eisenhower sent to Capitol Hill his ninth—and last—State of the Union Message, devoted in the main to a review of the Republican Administration's eight years in office.

The President said that he was not outlining for Congress a course for the future because "the American people, in free election, have selected new leadership which soon will be entrusted with the management of our government." Eisenhower did not appear personally before Congress to deliver the message; it was read by the clerk of the House.

After highlighting the events of the past eight years, Eisenhower conceded he was not "implying that all is well—that all problems are solved," and ticked off both the foreign and domestic problems which his Administration is leaving as a legacy to Pres.-elect John F. Kennedy.

"At home," Eisenhower conceded eight days before leaving office, "several conspicuous problems remain: promoting higher levels of employment, with special emphasis on areas in which heavy unemployment has persisted; continuing to provide for steady economic growth and preserving a sound currency; bringing our balance of payments into more reasonable equilibrium and continuing a high level of confidence in our national and international systems; eliminating heavily excessive surpluses of a few farm commodities; and overcoming deficiencies in our health and educational programs."

Cites Berlin Threat

Abroad, he declared, "there is the continuing Communist threat to the freedom of Berlin, an explosive situation in Laos, the problems caused by Communist penetration of Cuba, as well as the many problems connected with the development of the new nations in Africa."

The move to break the coalition of conservative Democrats and Republicans on the Rules Committee, scheduled to go before the Democratic caucus and then the full House some time before the inauguration, was disclosed by veteran Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.).

The proposal calls for enlarging the committee—which now has 8 Democrats and 4 Republicans—to make the composition 10 Democrats and 5 Republicans. This presumably would permit the naming of two Democrats whose views more closely follow national party policies and thus break the tie created in the past when Chairman Howard W. Smith (D-Va.) and Rep. William M. Colmer (D-Miss.) voted with the four GOP members to block liberal economic measures.

Rayburn said the move to enlarge the committee would be the "painless way" of solving the problem, as opposed to earlier suggestions that Colmer be "purged" from the committee for having opposed the Kennedy-Johnson ticket during the presidential campaign.

Pledge from Mansfield

The Senate, meanwhile, ended nearly two weeks of debate over filibusters by voting 50 to 46 to send the question of proposed changes to the Rules Committee for study. The vote came after Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.), Rules Committee chairman, pledged that the committee would send to the floor this session one of the proposals to limit debate.

The Senate controversy centers on Rule 22, which was amended slightly two years ago so that two-thirds of those present and voting could shut off a talkathon. Sent to committee for study were two proposals. One would permit cutting off debate by a simple majority of the total Senate, while the other would end a filibuster on the vote of 60 percent of that body.

On the rollcall vote, 32 Democrats and 18 Republicans voted to send the question to committee, while 31 Democrats and 15 Republicans favored an immediate floor showdown on the issue.

IRS Modifies Policy on Taxing Strike Benefits

The Internal Revenue Service has announced it is modifying its rulings on strike benefit payments in view of a six-month-old Supreme Court decision involving benefits paid by the Auto Workers to a Kohler Co. striker.

The high court held that a jury was within its rights in deciding that $565 in benefits paid to a non-union member, Allen Kaiser, could have been a "gift" from the union rather than "a recompense for striking," and thus subject to taxes.

In reaching its decision in Kaiser's case, the court said juries were entitled to take into account such factors as the form and the amount of the benefits, the conditions of personal need, the lack of other sources of income, and the availability of public assistance in determining whether strike benefits were given out of "generosity or charity."

On the basis of this ruling, the IRS announced, it would in the future exempt from federal income tax strike benefit payments in cases presenting facts "substantially like" those in the case of the Kohler striker.

The high court's failure to lay down specific rules regarding taxes on strike benefits, as the IRS had requested, means that the federal tax agency will continue to scrutinize cases involving strike benefits to see if they fit the pattern described by the court, the IRS said.

Canadian Appointed To ILO Ottawa Post

Geneva—Deputy Minister of Labor Arthur H. Brown of Canada has been named director of the Intl. Labor Organization's branch office in Ottawa, Ont., ILO Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse has announced.

Steelworkers Name New General Counsel

Appointment of the law firm of Feller, Bredhoff and Anker as general counsel for the Steelworkers has been approved by the union's international executive board, Pres. David J. McDonald has announced.

The appintment, effective at once, filled the vacancy created by the resignation of Arthur J. Goldberg after his designation as Secretary of Labor in the Kennedy Administration. David Feller and Elliot Bredhoff are partners in the firm formerly headed by Goldberg. Jerry D. Anker has been employed by the firm since 1958.

Building Trades Scales Rise to $3.66 Average

Hourly pay rates of union building trades workers rose 14 cents to an average rate of $3.66—a 4.1 percent increase—in the year ending last July 1, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its 54th annual survey of wages in the building and construction industry.

The advance was 2 cents less than in the preceding 12 months. It was about the same as the gain registered in the year ending July 1, 1958, BLS said.

Electricians (inside wiremen) and tile layers' helpers led the upward movement with average hourly gains of 20 and 19 cents, respectively.

Rates As Of July

BLS reported that average rates per hour last July 1 were $3.66 for all building trades, $3.86 for journeymen alone, $2.88 for helpers and laborers.

For individual trades, BLS gave these changes in the highest journeymen rates:

Bricklayers, up 12 cents an hour to an average rate of $4.17; boilermakers, up 17 cents to $4.11; plasterers, up 16 cents to $4.06; stone masons, up 13 cents to $4.04; plumbers, up 12 cents to $4.01; electricians, up 20 cents to $4; lathers and pipefitters up 14 cents to $4.

The report listed these average rates for other journeymen: machinists and structural steelworkers $3.96, elevator constructors $3.95, mosaic and terrazzo workers $3.93, marble setters $3.91, asbestos workers and sheet metal workers $3.90, rodmen $3.86, tile layers $3.84, carpenters $3.78, cement finishers $3.75, roofers $3.62 and $3.61, painters $3.55, glaziers $3.53, paperhangers $3.52.

Average rates for helpers and laborers ranged, according to the BLS report, from $2.51 to $3.18 an hour.

The bureau said the wage scales do not reflect rates for apprentices or overtime and other premium rates and therefore do not represent actual hourly earnings.

In Reports to Kennedy:

Task Forces Put Spotlight On Problems Facing U.S.

Pres.-elect John F. Kennedy, stepping up the tempo of his pre-inaugural activities, has received a succession of reports from special task forces on the scope of problems—ranging from health care for the aged to space exploration—which will face his new Administration.

At the same time plans were discussed for a White House conference on Jan. 19 between outgoing Pres. Eisenhower and the man who the following day will succeed him as the nation's 35th chief executive. Attending the meeting will be some officials of the Eisenhower Administration and some of Kennedy's choices for Cabinet posts.

The President-elect, in his first formal speech since his election on Nov. 8, spelled out for a joint session of the Massachusetts legislature a strict code for his Administration based on "courage, judgment, integrity and dedication" which, he pledged, "will characterize our government's conduct in the four stormy years that lie ahead."

The pre-inaugural planning took place against the backdrop of the final archaic rites of the American election system, as Kennedy was officially declared the winner of the closest election in the 20th century.

Nixon Announced Results

A joint session of Congress heard Vice Pres. Nixon, the defeated Republican presidential candidate, announce the official tabulation of the Electoral College vote which Kennedy won by a margin of 303 to 219, with Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D-Va.) receiving the remaining 15 ballots.

Before closing his temporary New York City headquarters and heading for Palm Beach, Fla., to work on his inaugural address, Kennedy received a series of recommendations from his groups of special advisers.

A task force headed by Prof. Wilbur J. Cohen of the University of Michigan urged adoption of a program of health care for the aged financed and administered through the social security system. The proposal called for providing hospital, nursing home and home health care for those receiving social security retirement benefits, and recommended the plan be broadened to cover widows of social security beneficiaries, orphans and the disabled.

The committee proposed that the plan be financed by an additional contribution of one-quarter of 1 percent each by employers and employes—a total maximum additional cost of $12 each per year.

An economic task force, warning it would be impossible in a single year to restore full employment, suggested a temporary cut in individual federal income taxes might be necessary by spring to combat the recession. The committee headed by Prof. Paul A. Samuelson of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology also urged immediate improvement of unemployment compensation as a key anti-recession action.

A housing task force, headed by N.Y. State Housing Commissioner Joseph McMurray, called for "an entirely new" program of low-income housing, liberalization of FHA terms and increased loan authorizations, added funds for housing for the elderly, $100 million in federal loans to help cities attack mass transportation problems, liberalization of urban renewal programs, plus action on direct loans for farm housing.

A task force on education recommended $1.4 billion annually to help school districts either build new classrooms or raise teachers' salaries, or both. The committee, headed by Dr. Frederick Hovde, president of Purdue University, also called for stepped-up loans for college classroom and housing construction.

A sharply critical report of America's "inadequate" man-in-space program was submitted by a special task force headed by Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner of MIT. The report charged that the nation still trails Russia in missile development and that there is urgent need for a single military space command, and called for a thorough reassessment of existing U.S. space efforts.

Earlier, Kennedy had heard from a task force on depressed areas, and had received a report, details of which were not disclosed from a committee studying tax problems. Still to come was a report on natural resources.

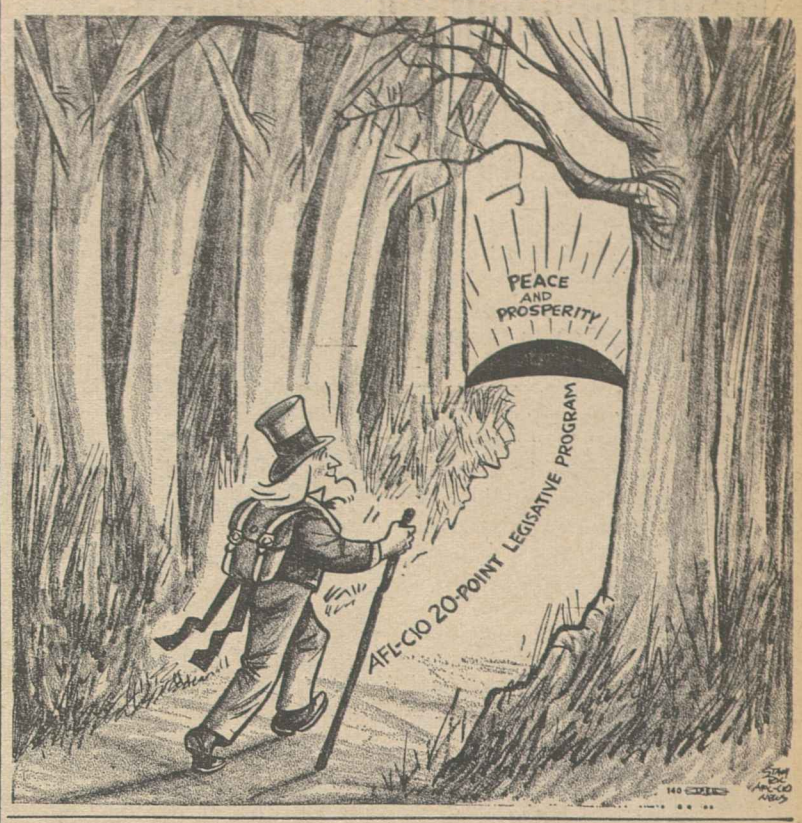
New Appointments Announced

Kennedy announced a long list of appointments to key Administration posts, including:

- Roger Jones, 52, a career government worker and currently Civil Service Commission chairman, as Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration.
- John W. Macy, Jr., 43, executive vice president of Wesleyan University, as the new CSC head.
- Newton Minow, 34, a law partner of Adlai Stevenson, to be Federal Communications Commission chairman.
- Arthur Sylvester, Washington correspondent for the Newark, N.J., News, as Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs.
- Angier Biddle Duke, former foreign service officer, as State Dept. Chief of Protocol.
- John Moore, vice president of the University of Pennsylvania, to head the General Services Administration.
- Bernard Boutin, unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of New Hampshire, as Moore's deputy.
- Timothy J. Reardon, Jr., 45, Kennedy's administrative assistant when the President-elect was on Capitol Hill, to a similar White House post.
- Ralph A. Dungan, 37, former Kennedy Senate staff aide, as White House staff secretary.
- Frederick G. Dutton, 37, executive secretary to California Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown, as special assistant to the President.

In New York, Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky confirmed that he had been offered a high diplomatic post in the Administration but had turned it down rather than sever his ties with the union so soon after being re-elected as ACWA president.

The Trail Ahead



Fight Over Crew Size Brings N.Y. Tug Strike

New York—Refusal of 11 major railroads in the port of New York to write into marine union contracts provisions protecting present crew sizes has triggered a strike of three unions against tug and ferryboat operations here.

Approximately 800 members of the Seafarers, Marine Engineers, and Masters, Mates and Pilots walked out after negotiating 13 months and exhausting all the mediation provisions of the Railway Labor Act.

Talks Prolonged

The strike idled 10 passenger ferries hauling 30,000 daily commuters from the Jersey shore, and 51 tugboats hauling up to 1,000 carloads of freight a day, plus several hundred barges and lighters. Port authorities said the commuters have switched to other forms of transport.

Union members originally authorized a walkout in 1959. Their contracts expired November 1 of that year, but negotiations continued with the 11 railroads separately, with the railroads jointly, and with the aid of a mediator who reported the parties could agree only on grievance procedure.

Pres. Eisenhower appointed a fact-finding committee whose recommendations, made December 10, were rejected by the union members. Union sources said the fact-finders left the issue of crew sizes up to the negotiators, who failed to agree after more meetings.

The unresolved issues, according to a spokesman for the Railway Harbor Council, joint union committee, in addition to the size of crews, include:

- Replacement of "archaic" welfare provisions, and improvement in working conditions.
- A wage increase of 15 percent—the fact-finders recommended 2 percent, same as the last railroad increase. Based on an average $100-a-week wage, employers offer an increase of $2 a week, but have demanded that 80 cents in cost-of-living increases granted in 1957 be ended.

Financial Report Notices Sent to 40,000 Unions

Forty thousand labor organizations, whose fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1960, have received reminders from outgoing Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell that they have less than 90 days in which to file annual financial reports required by the Landrum-Griffin Act.

The law requires all unions to submit two copies of their annual financial statements to the Labor Dept. within 90 days following the close of their fiscal year. The department said that of the more than 50,000 organizations required to report, 40,000 close their books on December 31, and thus must submit reports no later than the end of March.

At the same time Mitchell informed all unions that the Labor Dept. was sending out special financial reporting kits containing copies of the report form and informational material on what information is required.

Labor lawyers pointed out that included in the kit is information concerning which unions can use the short form and which must use the longer reporting procedure. The cutoff for unions using the short form is gross annual receipts of less than $20,000.

In this connection, those locals which have provisions calling for the employer to send checkoffs directly to the international union or some other intermediate body, and which have only a portion of these checked-off dues returned to the local, need report only on that portion of dues actually received by the local union.

Labor attorneys also pointed out that the Landrum-Griffin instructions call for reporting only the net salary paid to employes and officers, and that money deducted for income tax purposes should be reported under other disbursements rather than as salaries.

In his advisory to unions, Mitchell suggested they begin working on their reports as early as possible so as to take advantage of the technical services offered by the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor-Management Reports.

"In the first reporting cycle under the 1959 Act, 85 percent of the financial reports were deficient in one or more respects," the secretary said. "Many of the errors were minor, but even minor errors required correspondence between the department and the individual union. It is to reduce this expense in time and money that the financial reporting kit has been prepared."

Meat Cutters' Strike Wins Major Gains

New York—A five-day strike of 4,000 wholesale meat handlers and office employes against 400 employers produced an agreement with benefits long argued for by union negotiators.

Members of Meat Cutters Local 174 voted to accept a 28-month contract with these improvements:

Wage increases of $7 a week now, $4 more after 15 months; an additional employer payment of $1.25 a week into the welfare fund, plus 25 cents more per employe to admit pensioned members and their wives to the insurance and welfare fund.

Employers also agreed to create a severance pay fund by putting 25 cents per working employe per week into a fund for those who lose their jobs because of plant closings or technological changes. The contract also provides vacations of four weeks after 20 years of service; double time pay for Saturday work after eight hours; five days' sick leave and three days of paid funeral leave.

Office workers had their 40-hour week reduced to 35. They will be

Oil Workers Strike Three Phillips Plants

Houston—Three highly automated plants of the Phillips Chemical Co. in Texas have been shut down by a strike of 1,450 members of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, called to force the company to bargain on major fringe benefits and to prevent management from weakening present agreements.

Phillips' Subsidiary

The company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Phillips Petroleum Corp., produces petroleum-derived chemical products at plants located at Pasedena, Borger and Dumas, Tex.

A major issue in dispute is the company effort to establish different contract termination dates at each of its plants. Local work assignment rules are also in controversy.

The three OCAW locals involved also have demanded that changes in fringe benefits, including group hospitalization, life insurance and retirement benefits be subject to negotiation.

At present, the union said, the Phillips company has insisted that it have the unilateral right to make all decisions on these matters, including setting the amount of employe contributions to the health and welfare plans.

Name Van Arsdale To Art Center Post

New York—Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York Central Labor Council has been named a director of Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts.

John D. Rockefeller 3d, the board chairman, in announcing the appointment paid tribute to Van Arsdale's advice and cooperation in planning the center and in other community activities.

Van Arsdale, business manager of Local 3 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, is vice president of the United Housing Foundation, a director of the American Arbitration Association and the New York World's Fair Corp., a trustee of the National Urban League and an active participant in the work of the United Negro College Fund.

Hanover Supports All-American Canal

Buffalo—Pres. Harold C. Hanover of the New York State AFL-CIO described the proposed All-American Canal across the Niagara Peninsula "a sound investment" for the people of this state and the nation and called for additional funds to ensure "an exhaustive and complete study" of the project.

IUE Demands Price Probe, Hits GE Role

The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, charging that 29 of the country's biggest electrical manufacturers have "swindled" buyers of electrical equipment and U.S. taxpayers out of millions of dollars, have asked Congress to undertake a "comprehensive investigation to determine the nature, extent and effects of price-fixing and bid-rigging conspiracies" in the industry.

The IUE executive board pointed out that all 29 corporations and 45 officers and executives, previously indicted for rigging bids and fixing prices on $8 billion worth of equipment bought by the government and by private industry, entered pleas of guilty or no contest Dec. 8, 1960.

At the same time IUE Pres. James B. Carey:

- Urged Sec. of Commerce Frederick H. Mueller to "insist on removal" of GE Board Chairman Ralph Cordiner as chairman of the Commerce Dept.'s Business Advisory Council, or "take steps to deny the council its semi-official status";
- Wrote as a GE stockholder to Cordiner asking that four IUE resolutions be placed before the annual GE shareowner meeting on Apr. 26. Carey sent Cordiner the text of four proposals asking for action against corporation officers who violate the anti-trust laws and statements explaining why the shareowners should vote for the proposals.

The IUE executive board said the indictments and pleas featured the "largest and most atrocious case of criminal conspiracy in the history of the nation's anti-trust laws."

The direct result of this "criminal conspiracy," it said, was to "swindle both the purchasers and American taxpayers out of uncounted millions of dollars that would have been saved had the bidding been truly competitive." It concluded:

"This conspiracy to undermine free competition has led to artificially high prices, which have unnecessarily increased the costs of running the U.S., state and municipal governments.

"The inflated prices, moreover, have priced many items of electrical equipment out of the domestic and international market, with the effect of reducing employment at home and jeopardizing the nation's international trade."

Carey wrote Commerce Sec. Mueller that he was "seriously troubled" by Cordiner's position as head of the Business Advisory Council, and asked: "How can the Secretary sanction the continuation of this body in its semi-official status without insisting that its officers be above suspicion in their adherence to the basic economic principles" on which this country operates?

NATIONAL POSTER GIRL for the 1961 New March of Dimes, four-year-old Linda Breese of Columbus, O., is shown with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who has urged 13.5 million members of organized labor to support fund drive. The child, victim of birth defects, symbolizes millions of handicapped children and adults who may benefit from National Foundation's expanded program to prevent crippling diseases.

ICFTU Charges Castro With Subverting Unions

Brussels—The Castro revolution in Cuba has now "fully attained" its objective of imposing Communist leadership on the trade union movement and subjecting it to government control, the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has charged.

Trade union rights have been violated under the authority of several laws the Castro regime has promulgated, the ICFTU charged.

One permits the minister of labor to oust trade union leaders who had been democratically elected and to appoint successors. Another authorizes him to settle all labor disputes and to approve or disapprove all labor contracts. Still another requires workers to change jobs only through the government labor exchange, thus restricting free movement.

"Furthermore," the ICFTU added, "the government has imposed several burdens on workers in the form of so-called 'voluntary contributions' from their wages towards certain causes which it is sponsoring. These 'voluntary contributions' together with new compulsory deductions from wages amount to approximately 15 percent of workers' wages.

"The effect of these deductions combined with the wage freeze that has been enforced by the Castro regime has been to cause a serious impairment of the workers' standard of living."

The worldwide free labor body expressed sympathy with the "justified aspirations" of the Cuban people for better living standards and economic and social progress. However, it insisted, needed reforms should be carried out within a "democratic framework."

"Such reforms can have real meaning for the workers only if democratic rights, including such trade union rights as the freedom of association, the right to bargain collectively and the right of workers freely to choose their own leaders, are maintained," the ICFTU continued.

"We emphatically condemn all measures which deprive the workers of these rights and which have the effect of subjecting the Cuban trade union movement to totalitarian control.

"The ICFTU expresses its full sympathy with and support for the many free and democratic trade unionists who are fighting, whether inside Cuba or in exile, for the recovery of political and trade union freedom."

AUTO WORKERS Pres. Walter P. Reuther tells the Women's National Democratic Club in Washington, D. C., that the country must get the jobless back to work and mobilize our economic potential in the appeal for uncommitted nations to "choose to identify themselves with our kind of society."

Money and Manpower:

AFL-CIO Votes Aid To Cuban Refugees

The AFL-CIO has provided both funds and manpower for the task of providing immediate aid to Cuban refugees pouring into the United States.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has announced that the Executive Council, at its special meeting on Jan. 5, voted a $10,000 contribution to the U. S. Committee for Refugees which has set up a center in Florida to house those fleeing from the dictatorship of Fidel Castro.

In a letter to Maxwell Rabb, president of the Refugee Committee, and the Very Rev. Francis B. Sayre, Jr., dean of the Washington National Cathedral and the committee's board chairman, Meany said the appropriation was aimed at providing "some direct help for the unfortunate victims of the present Cuban terror."

Meany said that the grant, which is nearly three times as great as the amount voted by the AFL-CIO last year to aid the Refugee Committee in its total operations, "reflects our concern over the present Cuban refugee situation."

He expressed the hope that labor's contribution would enable the refugee group to "step up its own activities aimed at alerting the American people to this grave situation," and at the same time to provide prompt relief to those victims of the Communist-oriented Castro regime.

Labor to Sponsor Job Aid

At the same time Meany informed Rabb and Sayre that, in addition to the financial contribution, labor would provide manpower through the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee "to do everything possible to help resettle and find employment for these victims."

He said the Executive Council had directed AFL-CIO Community Service Activities Dir. Leo Perlis to set up "special field headquarters" in Florida "to expedite the relief and employment of the Cuban refugees."

Meany expressed the hope that this operation will be able to "provide the type of assistance which we rendered during the Hungarian crisis." At that time, CSC set up a special staff at Camp Kilmer, N. J., the Hungarian refugee center, to work with community groups and CSA staff members across the country on the massive job of finding employment and homes for the families which fled the Communist terror.

Affiliates Urged to Participate

The AFL-CIO president pledged that organized labor would cooperate with Tracy Voorhees, special representative of Pres. Eisenhower assigned to handle the Cuban refugee problem, and said unionists would also work with the various voluntary organizations "already doing a very commendable job."

To implement the program, Meany said, the Executive Council has called on all of its affiliates "to join in this humanitarian effort through contributions and any other ways that may be available to them."

8 Organizing Firings Illegal, NLRB Rules

An Alabama garment company was guilty of unfair labor practices when a plant manager told an employe to tell seven other employes they were fired during an organizing campaign by the Ladies' Garment Workers, the National Labor Relations Board has ruled.

The F. G. & W. Co. of Gordo, Ala., was ordered to return the eight to work and also to reinstate 28 other workers who went on strike the day after the discharges.

The finding was based on the action of the plant manager, who stood outside the plant and said to employe Margie Fair: "You are fired and that goes for everybody that is for the union; get off and stay off and don't come back. You can go in there and tell them I said so."

When seven or eight employes left the plant, the manager made no attempt to stop them, according to testimony. That convinced the NLRB, and the trial examiner, that Mrs. Fair was acting as the plant manager's authorized "agent" when she told the employes they were fired. The discharges were illegal and so was the firing of the 28 strikers, the board said.

Management was ordered to give back pay to Mrs. Fair and the workers she told they were fired. The others were ordered placed on a preferential rehiring list.

The board ordered the company to "cease discouraging membership in ILGWU, or any other labor organization of its employes, by discriminating in regard to hire or tenure of employment; to cease interrogating employes concerning their own or other employes' union activities or sympathies; to cease threatening employes with closing the plant or discontinuing the plant if a union becomes the bargaining agent; to cease engaging in surveillance of its employes' union activities; to cease interferring with employes in the exercises of the right to self-organization."

Texas Labor Raps State Tax Proposals

Austin, Tex.—Texas labor has sharply criticized recommendations for either a sales tax or a payroll tax made by the state's Finance Advisory Committee, declaring that both proposals would fall hardest on low-income workers.

State AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Fred H. Schmidt, a member of the 36-man commission, dissented from the majority's tax proposals, declaring that they were motivated "by a single concern, to get new state revenue without taxing profitable corporations and wealthy individuals in accordance with their ability to pay."

The proposed payroll tax, he said, "while better than a sales tax," is inferior to a graduated income tax. He noted that the tax recommended by the committee majority allows no exemption for dependents and imposes taxes on "those who do not even have a subsistence income."

Schmidt criticized the advisory group for rejecting an earlier proposal by Gov. Price Daniel to increase franchise taxes on multi-state corporations.

Labor's Goals . . . for a Better America

Herewith is the text, slightly condensed, of the AFL-CIO Executive Council's 20-point program on legislation and executive action recommended to Pres.-elect John F. Kennedy and to Congress:

ONE GREAT QUESTION confronts mankind as the world stands at the threshold of a new decade:

Will human genius find a way to forge the political and economic tools [to] translate our wealth of knowledge and our vast material resources into a better life for all?

The course of our own country could very well determine the answer. Never before has one nation borne so fateful a responsibility—or faced so magnificent an opportunity. And never has the concept of human liberty been confronted by so malignant an enemy.

The miracles of science now make it possible to assure all the people of this planet of the essentials of healthful life—shelter, food and clothing—and an ever-rising standard of living. But that possibility has not been realized, even in the richest land on earth. We have faltered through the Fifties, victimized rather than enriched by our technological skills, unwilling or unable to cope with the great challenges of the era at home or abroad. Another such decade might well prove fatal to human freedom and perhaps to humanity itself.

The labor movement hopes and believes a turning point is at hand. New leadership will soon be at the helm of government—leadership which is pledged to end the spiritual and economic stagnation, the indifference and self-satisfaction, into which we have drifted. We have faith in that leadership.

But the new Administration is challenged even before it takes office. America is in an economic recession, the third in seven years and potentially the most severe. The signs are everywhere:

- November unemployment was at the rate of 6.4 percent. When hours of work lost because of partial unemployment are added, the equivalent rate exceeds 7.5 percent. Even this rate would mean full-time unemployment for more than 5 million in January, with a rise to 6 million quite possible.
- Inventories are alarmingly high—in autos alone, a record of more than a million cars—offering no hope for quick recovery.
- Housing starts in 1960 were a quarter million behind 1959, and the outlook is not encouraging.
- Steel, bellwether of the durable goods industries, stumbles along at less than 50 percent capacity.
- Plans for private investment in new plants and equipment are being shelved as present capacity lies idle and prospects are bleak.

Not only must this deterioriation be arrested; America must start growing again, at a rate fast enough to absorb our rapid population growth and workers displaced by revolutionary technological changes; fast enough to wipe out poverty and insecurity at home; fast enough to meet our vast obligations to the free world and to insure our security against Communist aggression.

America's own health, moral and economic, is the key to freedom's future everywhere. It must no longer be frittered away.

The labor movement has repeatedly spoken out in recent months and years about the unmet needs of our people; but full employment is the basis of them all.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION and the new Congress have much to do in the days ahead, and much of it must be done quickly. A wide range of progressive measures has already been subjected to exhaustive hearings and thorough debate; what they need now is enactment, not further investigation. And in addition, the gathering economic storm demands prompt and vigorous counter-measures on an emergency basis.

Many steps can, and we believe will, be taken by executive action, utilizing laws already on the statute books. The civil rights field is an outstanding example.

An alert and determined President can also take steps that will stimulate the economy, through the many continuing programs that are under the control of the executive department. In particular, he can and should observe the spirit as well as the letter of the Employment Act of 1946, and restore the Council of Economic Advisers to a meaningful role in government.

But the basic responsibility for prompt action on the the platform endorsed by the American people at the polls, as well as on emergency legislation required by the recession, lies with the new Congress. Freed from the threat of Presidential veto, guided by leadership that looks forward instead of back, Congress can now enact with confidence what it knows is best for the nation.

In this spirit the AFL-CIO recommends the following 20-point program, covering both long-range and short-range problems that have too long been neglected:

1. Twice vetoed in recent years, federal aid to chronically depressed areas must be delayed no longer. Even in times of national "prosperity," many American communities are depression-ridden for reasons beyond their control. In times of recession their plight is terrifying. A bold program of loans and grants for vocational retraining, essential public works, plant construction and technical assistance to encourage establishment of new plants is needed.

2. Bold action in the field of housing and urban renewal can do much to meet one of America's sorest problems and to help put America back to work. The Senate last year approved expanded urban renewal and public housing programs, only to be stymied by the House Rules Committee. The proposed Federal Department of Urban Affairs can do much to insure continuing action.

3. [On schools], much progress was made last year toward the inauguration of a federal aid-to-education program, only to be frustrated by a reluctant Administration and a conservative coalition in Congress. The construction of many more schoolrooms will improve our educational plant and also help provide jobs for thousands. Aid to teachers' salaries is needed if we are to retain and obtain the quality and the number of teachers needed for a growing America.

4. Final action on [minimum wages] was prevented last year when a conservative coalition refused to budge from the House-passed Kitchin-Ayers substitute. Moderate bills raising the minimum to $1.25 an hour for presently covered workers had been reported out by both House and Senate Labor Committees. The bills also established this wage in annual step-ups and lowered maximum hours in annual step-downs for several million newly covered workers. Action in 1961 must come soon in order to bring a measure of economic justice to workers and to add to the purchasing power on which recovery depends.

5. [Health care for the aged] is another item of nearly finished business. The new President of the United States was a principal backer of Forand-type legislation, which would provide health insurance for our older citizens under the tried and tested social security system. Now that the veto threat of last year has disappeared, Congress should proceed at one to pass this sound and humane system.

Other improvements in the social security system are also needed. A 10 percent increase in benefits should be adopted at once. This can be done without impairing the long-range fiscal soundness of the system.

6. Immediate action is essential to restore unemployment payments to those whose rights have been exhausted, to extend the duration of payments to those now receiving them and to set a realistic floor under their amount. The federal-state jobless benefits system should provide benefits at least 50 percent of a worker's average weekly wage up to a maximum of two-thirds the state's average weekly wage and for so long as a worker is unemployed up to a maximum of 39 weeks.

7. The federal tax system should be flexible enough to aid in spurring economic recovery and encouraging economic growth. The President should have discretionary authority, subject to disapproval in each instance by Congress, to temporarily reduce taxes to stimulate the economy.

We believe that when unemployment exceeds 7 percent of the work force, the first $10 of withholding taxes should be forgiven each week for a period of ten weeks. Such tax reduction should not exceed $100 per year per tax return. An equivalent reduction should be given to taxpayers, not covered by withholding, at the end of the year. In addition, Congress should close such unwarranted tax loopholes as dividend credits, capital gains favoritism, excessive business expense deductions, split income provisions and excessive depletion and depreciation allowances.

8. Federal programs for the construction of hospitals, roads and airports are already in being. These programs should be expanded by more generous appropriations.

Literally thousands of public works projects have already been planned, programmed and engineered by state and local governments, but shelved by cost problems. As much as $2 billion in such projects could be put into effect in 1961 by incentive grants of $300 million, or 15 percent of total cost, by the federal government. The result would be approximately 110,000 construction jobs and 170,000 off-site jobs.

9. The Federal Reserve Board should be urged to abandon its "bills only" or "bills usual" policy for a truly flexible monetary policy. At present, the Federal Reserve's Open Market Committee should buy securities of varying maturities, rather than concentrate almost exclusively on the purchase of bills. The effect of buying bills and some short-term securities of not more than 15 months duration has been to reduce interest rates on such securities, but not on bonds of intermediate and long-term duration. As a result, interest rates on short term-securities have declined almost 50 percent since January, 1960—with an effect on the outflow of U. S. dollars to foreign countries—while interest rates on long-term bonds have moved down less than 15 percent.

The Open Market Committee's purchase of intermediate and long-term bonds would help curtail the outflow of U.S. dollars, and at the same time stimulate bank lending and mortgage loans by reducing long-term interest rates. Our monetary policies should be designed to influence our industrial technological progress consistent with our economic growth. We also urge that the membership of the Federal Reserve Board be revised to insure competent representation of all basic functional economic groups.

10. Not only for obvious economic reasons, but for vastly more important moral and social reasons, Congress must act to end the disgraceful exploitation of the nation's migratory farm workers. This problem must be vigorously dealt with on all fronts—wages, housing, education, social security and public health. The foreign contract labor program, justifiable only in times of national manpower shortages, should be discontinued as quickly as possible.

11. Both the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Acts contain provisions which harshly and unfairly limit the freedom of workers to organize and bargain collectively, and which impose inordinate burdens on established unions.

Among the major changes needed in the Taft-Hartley Act are elimination of the section permitting state "right-to-work" laws; revision of the freedom of speech and mandatory injunction provisions to accord unions equality of treatment with employers; restoration of the pre-hearing election and realistic modification of secondary boycott and organizational picketing provisions to restore the right of free speech to trade unions.

The Landrum-Griffin Act should be stripped of those provisions that shackle honest unions in their legitimate activities. The weak sections on management misdeeds should be made more effective.

12. One item of labor legislation should and can be passed immediately. The right to picket on construction sites was requested by Pres. Eisenhower three times and received strong bipartisan support. Last year, however, the Kennedy-Thompson Bill was killed by the House Rules Committeee and filibustered to death in the Senate Labor Committee. Simple justice demands early action.

13. An expanded federal program to develop the peacetime uses of atomic energy, including the generation of electric power, should be enacted. Needed also are an effective and comprehensive federal program to control atomic radiation hazards and a federal workmen's compensation system for atomic workers.

14. America in the Sixties must face up to the unprecedented and rapidly increasing demand upon her great but not unlimited stockpile of natural resources. A bold program of land and water development on a river basin approach is urgent. An adequate program of water pollution control cannot wait any longer.

15. In the non-economic area, no challenge is greater than that of completing the job started 100 years ago of assuring equal treatment before the law and equal opportunity to all, regardless of race or color or national origin.

The legislative arsenal in this crucial fight on discrimination will not be complete unless and until it includes legislation clearly supporting and implementing the Supreme Court decision on schools, the right of the Attorney General to institute civil suits on behalf of aggrieved persons, an effective Fair Employment Practices Commission and the elimination of poll taxes and other voting restrictions.

Completely effective civil rights legislation cannot realistically be expected out of the Senate unless an end is put to the present filibuster rule.

16. Our present immigration law must be liberalized and humanized. Its unworkability has been demonstrated in the eight years since passage by the enactment of numerous special measures to meet America's responsibilities in the world community. The present national origins system should be replaced by a new quota system that sheds the present discriminatory features. The number of quota immigrants should be increased moderately to 250,000 to reflect the much-increased population of the United States and the increased needs throughout the world. The new law should include explicit and permanent authorization to allow refugees to enter the United States during crises such as the Hungarian one in 1956.

17. The present concern over gold and international payments must not serve as a pretext to end or cripple the mutual security program. Allied nations whom we helped to economic recovery do have a responsibility to carry a fair share of the load, but America's responsibility is as great as ever.

In the newly emerging nations of the world, economic and technical assistance from democratic nations can make the difference between freedom and tyranny for the people.

18. Legislation should be passed giving statutory certification to bona fide trade unions of federal employes so that these workers may have the right of collective bargaining comparable to workers in private industry. Inequities now existing in pay scales of postal and classified employes should be reviewed by the Congress.

19. We favor the enactment of legislation which will wherever possible base price supports on production payments aimed at support of the family farm and lower prices to consumers. A reasonable ceiling should be placed on help for any one farm. We also endorse program to bring more of our abundant food and fiber to the aid of unemployed and other needy Americans; the expansion of our school lunch program, and more extensive use of our agricultural surpluses overseas.

20. While the restoration of our economic strength and our moral leadership is of paramount importance, we dare not neglect our military defenses. We, together with our allies in the free world, must be strong enough to deter, and if necessary to defeat, aggression from any source in any form. This means a defense establishment equipped to cope with small crises as well as large ones; with limited as well as total war. We recognize the immense complexity of the problem, but for the security of our way of life, it must be solved. Certainly security for America and her people is worth what it costs.

The Crisis in Jobs

HOW BAD is the unemployment situation? In the next month or so it is anticipated that 7 out of every 100 Americans looking for jobs will be unable to find them. Under so-called normal economic conditions, 3 workers in 100 cannot find jobs at the moment they are searching for employment.

When the nation is confronted with unemployment at more than double the normal rate, the situation is critical.

The AFL-CIO estimates that to reduce present joblessness to the 1951-53 rate of less than 3.5 percent of the labor force would take a growth rate of nearly 10 percent in 1961—or twice what is considered an adequate average growth rate by outstanding economists.

If the economic growth rate jumped from its present stagnant condition to 5 percent this year, at the end of 1961 unemployment would be cut from 7 out of every 100 jobseekers to 6 out of every 100, labor economists estimate.

This is a crisis that calls for decisive government action. If there is hesitation, if Congress fails to meet the needs, another recession will more than likely be waiting to come on stage in 1963 or 1964.

Social Security Vindicated

THE WHITE HOUSE Conference on Aging has produced substantial evidence that the American people are ready to support a program of health care for the aged under social security.

The prevailing sentiment of the conference work groups concerned, despite the well-organized and widely-publicized opposition of the American Medical Association, supported legislation in the 87th Congress to make health care for the aged a matter of right rather than subject older citizens to disgraceful means tests.

The conference produced important support for the program from two former top officials of the Eisenhower Administration—HEW Sec. Marion B. Folsom and White House aide Arthur Larson, reflecting the widespread support for this financially sound and dignified approach to a critical problem.

The shrill cries of the AMA and the insurance companies will continue on Capitol Hill during the congressional session. But this special-interest pleading has been exposed as resting on the narrowest possible base.

Congress has a green light from the majority of American people. The incoming Kennedy Administration is on record for the health care program. With exhaustive hearings and debate of the last Congress as a basis, the 87th Congress should move quickly.

Public Interest Program

A **RESPONSIBLE,** realistic, public interest program to cope with the third and possibly most serious recession since 1953 and to build a sound and strong economy for the Sixties has been drafted by the AFL-CIO for the consideration of the new Congress and the incoming Kennedy Administration.

Only three of the 20 points in labor's program deal with legislation directly affecting unions—revision of the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Acts to make them more equitable and just and the acknowledgment of bargaining rights for federal workers. The other 17 points, ranging over the vast problems that confront the nation, are not "labor" matters—they constitute a program that grinds no axe except for the public interest.

It is a responsible program keyed to the reality that the cost of doing nothing is disaster and defeat, that the reward of action is an advance toward long-term prosperity and peace.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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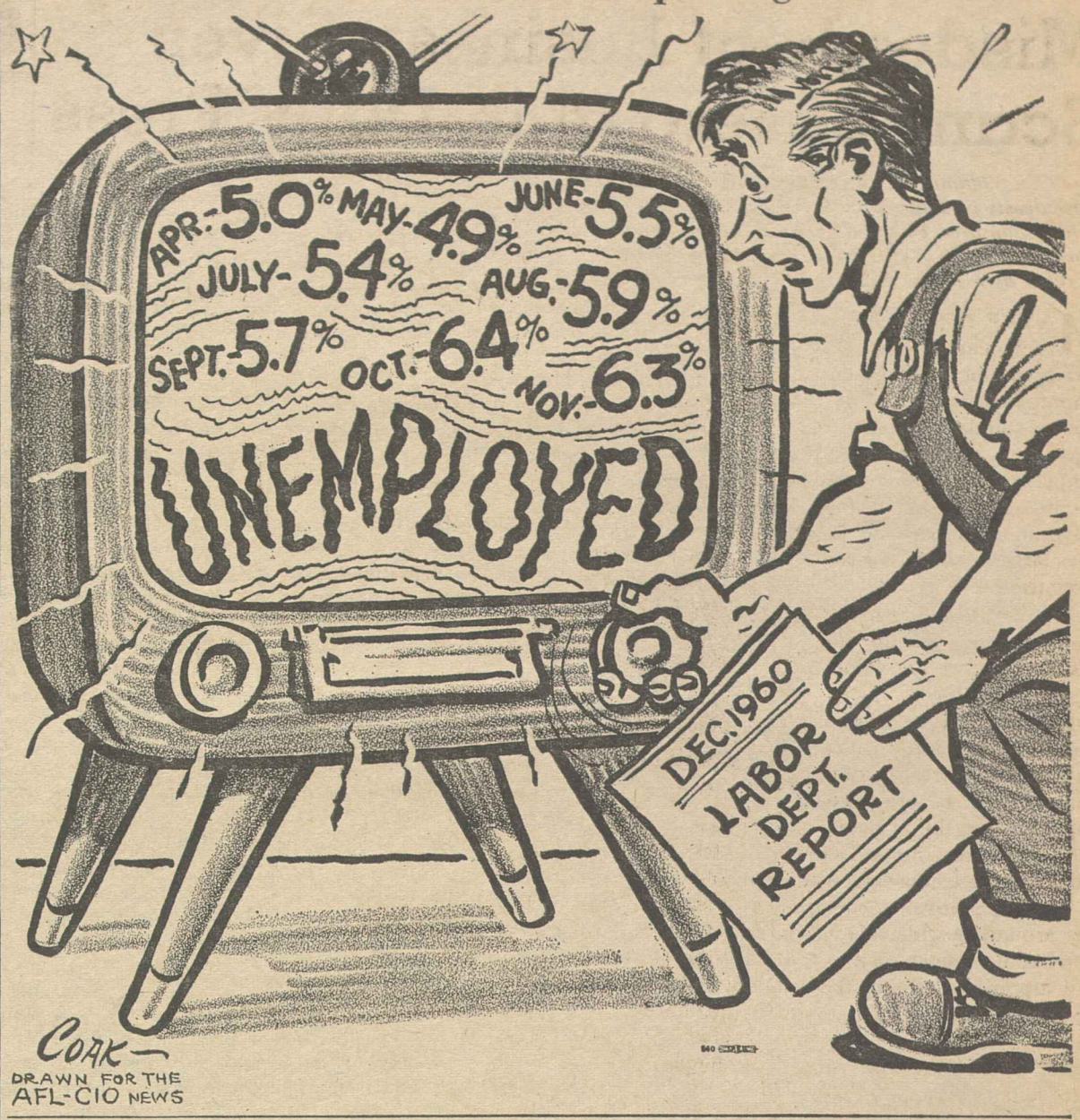
The Picture Isn't Improving!



Outlook for 1961:

Employer Attitude to Unionism Seen Key to Industrial Peace

Following are excerpts from an article by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany which appeared in a special section of the Washington Post, "Preview 1961."

LABOR LOOKS to 1961 as a turning point toward better times.

We believe the Kennedy Administration will move promptly and vigorously to strengthen the entire nation, to reduce high unemployment and to stimulate healthy economic growth.

Since 1953 we have not had a sound, growing economy. Our rate of economic growth has been halved. Our "normal" rate of unemployment has doubled. In 1959 there were actually fewer manhours worked in private employment than there were in 1953, despite an increase of nearly 5.5 million in the national work force.

We are even more disturbed when we look to the future. The "baby boom" that began about 1940 will hit the labor market in the coming years as it has been hitting the schools for the last decade and a half.

When this population explosion is coupled with the steady and often dramatic rise in manhour productivity in both industrial and white-collar occupations, there is ample reason to wonder where the jobs are coming from.

WE BELIEVE the Federal Government must take active leadership in order to stimulate economic growth. The Employment Act of 1946 should be applied in a meaningful way. There should be legislation relating to depressed areas, aid to education, the Federal minimum wage, housing, medical care and the like. There should be renewed efforts to insure equality of opportunity for all citizens.

We expect such legislation to be enacted because it was pledged in the Democratic platform and vigorously endorsed by Senators Kennedy and Johnson during the campaign. We feel reasonably sure that strong presidential leadership on behalf of social and economic progress will overcome the reactionary opposition in Congress.

Up to now I have discussed only questions of broad, general concern. The labor movement realizes that the national interest far outweighs any special interests, and we know that we can prosper and progress only as our country does so.

At the same time, we do have special interests that involve the labor movement as an institution, and the relationships between labor and management. Here, too, we hope some changes will be made.

THERE IS AN UNDOUBTED NEED for thorough, dispassionate reexamination and revision of our basic labor-management laws. While priority should be given to the program for putting the country as a whole back on the right economic track, there are some immediate steps the new Administration and Congress can take.

There is the legalization of picketing on construction sites, on which nearly everyone is agreed but which has somehow eluded the legislative process. There is the matter of administrative attitude in the National Labor Relations Board, which for eight years has hardly reflected the established policy of the United States that collective bargaining is good for the country and ought to be encouraged. There will be, if our fears are realized, an immediate need to strengthen the unemployment insurance system.

As for face-to-face and day-to-day relations between labor and management, these as always will vary from union to union, from industry to industry and from place to place. I would hope that the new Administration will pursue more vigorously my proposal for a continuing exploration of ways and means to achieve better understanding between labor and management. Yet it should be recognized that genuine understanding requires a genuine desire on both sides to achieve it.

Whether the labor-management "climate" will be fair or foul depends mostly upon management. If management practices sincere collective bargaining in the determination of wages and working conditions, the chances of peaceful agreement are great. If, on the contrary, management regards the union as a burden to be endured only until it can be cast aside, and resents collective bargaining as a challenge to management's "infinite wisdom," conflict is inevitable.

Failure by management to accept the inevitability and the permanence of union organization is the greatest single threat to industrial peace in America.

Labor, along with all Americans, wants peace and the preservation of human freedom. We believe this goal can be achieved only with a stronger, more vital America.

Morgan Says:

Misdeeds of Business Given Scant Coverage in Daily Press

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

MAYBE IT'S A LEGACY from the time when few dared to question—out loud—the behavior of the "ruling classes," so-called, but the unpretty fact is that we Americans still use a double standard in measuring the morality of management and labor. One of the most eloquent examples of this duality ever recorded emerged in the government's victory in the largest antitrust case ever tried.

Morgan

It's a safe bet that the public at large is quite unaware that in early December, 19 big manufacturers of heavy electrical equipment pleaded guilty in federal court to criminal charges of price fixing. Among the principal defendants were firms whose brand names—General Electric, Westinghouse, Allis Chalmers—are household words.

But the word of their criminality simply didn't get around as widely as it would have if a similar rap had descended on a trade union. The story was not suppressed. But by the nature of our American sense of values as measured by the information media, it just didn't get the play given, say, exposés of labor racketeering in the heyday of the McClellan committee.

What happened, briefly, was this: in the decade of the 1950's by a simple but secret system of faking competitive bids these companies carved up markets and rigged prices on sales amounting to a total of $7 billion to industry—private utilities and other corporations—and $1 billion in federal, state and local government contracts.

With factual reporting and a series of biting editorials, the Washington Post, to its everlasting credit, has endeavored to put this whole mess into a little sharper perspective. The Post provides a fascinating peek into the workings of some corporate minds by excerpting from a General Electric task force report some recommendations on public relations:

"Business," the excerpt begins, "might subsidize a 'brain trust' of competent writers (novelists, playwrights, etc.) to begin an active campaign of turning public attention away from the left through the source of popular attitude formation (television, movies, stage, radio, novels, magazine articles, etc.)

"It is important to pick out opinion molders in each community and 'work on them.' However, as a rule a specific story should not be given to them directly by just anyone at random. For example, if the opinion molder to be influenced is a newspaper publisher it might be best to have him approached by one of his biggest advertisers."

IN AN INTERESTINGLY REFINED concept of executive responsibility, the board chairman and ex-president of General Electric, Ralph J. Cordiner, says he knew nothing of the conspiracy in which GE was so deeply involved. But it is as if this whole pattern, from the sly public relations approach outlined above to the conniving actually to cheat other businesses and the government—and thus the public—out of millions, had become an accepted way of life.

What a hollow, hyprocritical sound there is now to the arguments of "patriotism" and "national security" which the industry has tried to use—sometimes successfully—to defeat foreign competition.

In 1959, TVA bought a British turbine generator for a low bid of $12.1 million. Though GE and Westinghouse bids were each more than $5 million higher, appeals were made—unsuccessfully—to the White House to revoke the British bid. One GE vice president complained foreign bidders had the advantage of lower wages. But economists for the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers figure the 45 percent difference in bid prices more than exceeds the difference in labor costs between the American and British electrical manufacturing industries; that in other words GE and/or Westinghouse could have met the British bid and still made a profit despite higher American wages.

The behavior of business, as revealed in this vast and shocking price-fixing conspiracy, should not only impel sober self-appraisal by the captains of industry but stir deep public concern.

The same concern and soul-searching, I hasten to add, should apply to unions wherever wrongdoing is involved. Of course, the racketeering or misuse of power by certain labor leaders is not mere juvenile delinquency. It is despicable and unacceptable in any size. But let's begin now to apply the same standard of morality to both union and management.

We should have realized long ago that insofar as human weakness and strength are concerned, we do indeed have a classless society.

Washington Reports:

Mansfield, Dirksen See Action On 5-Point Kennedy Program

THE DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN leaders of the Senate both expect action in the new Congress on area redevelopment, housing, minimum wages, medical care for the aged and education, but as Sen. Everett Dirkesen (R-Ill.), the minority leader, puts it, "We will be in disagreement in many cases on means and methods, probably not so much on goals."

Sen. Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.), majority leader, and Dirksen were interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational program, heard on 450 radio stations.

Mansfield flatly predicted passage by Congress of the five-point program proposed by President-elect John F. Kennedy.

"We have held hearings on all these measures," he said. "All we have to do is up-date them.'

"The election is over and now it is our responsibility, regardless of the labels we wear, to work in the interest of the country" Dirksen declared. "I am quite confident there will be no blind opposition to a program."

The Democratic leader said that housing, minimum wage, education, health care for the aged and area redevelopment "are in themselves, in a certain sense, civil rights measures because they apply to all people, regardless of race, color or creed."

Mansfield asserted that, "as far as civil rights legislation itself is concerned, it would be my belief that in view of what Pres.-elect Kennedy said during the campaign he would use to the utmost the powers which are vested in the presidency and which have not been used up to this time. Then, if these are not enough to assure that every American is given the equality of opportunity and the rights which are his under the constitution, I would assume that civil rights legislation would be introduced."

DIRKSEN SAID he expected an effort to do something about secondary boycotts and Section 14-b of the Taft-Hartley Act which gives states the right of independent action on anti-union right-to-work legislation. On the latter, he said, "We might find ourselves in opposition without being able to bring in a substitute."

"In the main," he said, "we will be plowing old ground, considering many matters that have been under consideration for a long time and on which hearings have been held."

Action on health insurance for the aged, according to Mansfield, will have to await action by the House Ways and Means Committee. If no bill comes from the House, he added, "we will be ready to consider attaching an amendment on medical care to a bill of a different nature coming out of the House by way of the Ways and Mean Committee."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

WHILE NATIONAL ATTENTION is centered on the Kennedy inauguration, liberals in the state of Virginia are thinking of the possibility that this year, when a new governor will be chosen, there is for the first time in nearly three decades a chance to upset the conservative Democratic machine operated by Sen. Harry F. Byrd.

The significance of such an event would be national rather than local, for Virginia is still the state that sets the patterns for much of the South. The "massive resistance" policy to school integration initiated by Byrd himself encouraged Deep South states to rash actions threatening to shut down the public school system rather than permit integration.

The political and financial conservatism that permeates the state's government—the Byrd Machine calls it "sound fiscal policy"—has resulted in poor schools, an appalling deficiency in mental hospitals and social services generally, and a third-rate highway system. In all such matters, politicians in states with less of an aura of historic leadership can point to Virginia's policies as justification for their own slothfulness and conservatism.

* * *

ONE OF THE BEST sources of intelligence on Virginia politics is the news letter of the Virginia State AFL-CIO, which points out that a few years ago the Byrd Machine could not only have told in advance the name of the next governor but also "who the governor would be after the next governor."

New factors have now been inserted, the news letter reminds its readers, that are based largely on Gov. J. Lindsay Almond's successful revolt against the machine on the public school issue. The analysis continues:

"The first fact, which may not be to the liking of some of our people, is that Virginia is not yet going to get a liberal governor. Present indications are that we are going to have to choose between a candidate who has the blessing of the Byrd faction and one who does not have it.

"Since there is no indication there will be a genuine liberal or 'anti-organization' candidate, people may wonder why the Byrd group finds it necessary to put up a candidate of its own. The answer is simple: For decades, the potential candidates have come to the Machine; it would never do for the Machine to go to one itself. That would invite loss of face; the little man from Berryville would no longer be making all the decisions. Some people might get to the point where they tried to reason for themselves or to act on their own."

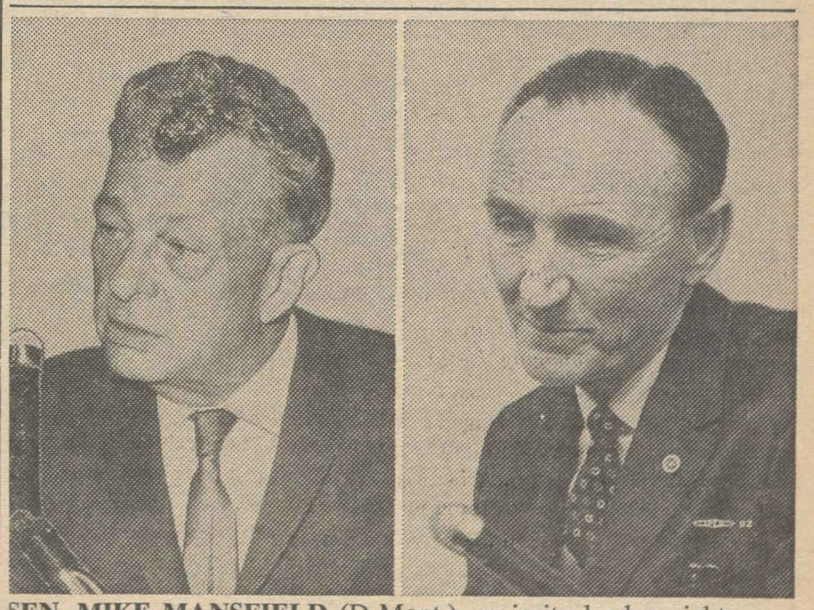
* * *

SUGGESTING that the Byrd Machine will probably back Attorney Gen. Albertis Harrison in the Democratic primary in July against Lieut. Gov. A. E. Stephens, who is close to Almond on public school and tax issues, the news letter points out that because of the cleavage in the party, the Byrd Machine candidate would ordinarily be considered at least potentially in trouble.

The probability, however, is that Republicans may vote heavily in the Democratic primary. "Party lines in Virginia have almost disappeared. Byrd is a Republican by philosophy; they would be inclined to support his candidate. Would it not be a fitting repayment by Republicans for the 'golden silence' on Byrd's part which helped throw Virginia to Richard Nixon last November?"

The news letter re-emphasizes that "a choice between reaction and liberalism is not in the cards for Virginians this year. It will be a choice between a moderate and the Byrd Machine."

Any choice at all is vastly preferrable to no choice. Any change in the tone of Virginia politics would encourage liberalism all over the South; it would give incentive to the moderates who are now silent to begin civic and political action of their own. And the effect would reach into national affairs through the House and the Senate.



SEN. MIKE MANSFIELD (D-Mont.), majority leader, right, predicted Congress will act favorably on the Kennedy five-point program in the current session. Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.), minority leader, also on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program, said the Republicans will have a "constructive attitude" toward Administration proposals.

How to Buy:

Most Consumers Still Puzzled By Deceptive Interest Rates

By Sidney Margolius

A **NUMBER OF SURVEYS** have shown that most people don't understand what interest rate they pay when they borrow money or buy on credit. The most recent, by the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center, found that two out of five people questioned had no idea what it cost them to buy cars on time payments, and the others guessed all the way from 6 percent to 13 percent. The research center also reported that this is the first question on which it has ever found college graduates as misinformed as the rest of the public.

Actually, the deceptive way in which finance charges are stated is one of the biggest foolers of the public being practiced today. This deception is practiced by almost all lenders. In fact, even the United States Government participates in the foolery when it tells the public that the finance charge on FHA home improvement loans is "$5 per $100." This appears to be a 5 percent interest rate. It is not. It is a true interest rate of approximately 10 percent.

Moreover, the interest-rate deception, instead of being stopped, is increasing. Now education loans are being offered by large finance companies at rates which are really twice as high as they seem, and can seriously fool parents and students. They may be led to think that the "4 percent" charged by Tuition Plan Inc., a subsidiary of Commercial Investment Trust, or the "5 percent" charged by Education Funds, Inc., a new plan sponsored by Household Finance Corp., are really close to the 3 and 4 percent colleges themselves charge students for loans. They are not.

The difference is that the college and Government-sponsored loan funds charge interest only on the remaining balance of the debt. Thus, their rates are true annual interest rates.

But the rates charged by the commercial educational lenders are figured on the original or face amount of the loan.

UNTIL INTEREST-RATE DECEPTION is outlawed, you do need a little knowledge of how to tell the true interest rate to protect yourself. A few rules can help you know.

First of all, if the interest rate is stated as a monthly percentage of the declining balance, you simply multiply by 12 to know the true annual interest rate. Thus, 1 percent a month charged by a credit union is a true 12 percent. The 2 percent a month which a small-loan company may charge, is a true 24 percent per annum. The 1.5 percent a month charged by some retailers on "budget accounts" is a true 18 percent a year.

But that's only half the story. Many lenders advertise a yearly rate. Then you can use this rule of thumb: When the finance charge is stated as a yearly rate, and you pay back every month, the true annual interest rate is approximately double the stated rate. (The exception is home mortgages. The true annual interest rate is the stated rate, since mortgage lenders figure the credit fee on the declining balance.)

FHA says its home-improvement loans cost you $5 a year per $100 of loan. You borrow $600 to be repaid in 12 months. The credit fee is $30. You don't really owe $600 for the whole year. You owe $600 the first month, $550 the second month, and so on. Your average debt is really $325. (To know what your average debt is on an installment loan, all you really need do is add the amounts you owe the first and the last month, and divide by two. In this case, your first month's debt is $600, the last month's is $50.)

You then divide your average debt into the credit fee. In this example, dividing $325 into the finance charge of $30 gives you a true annual interest rate of 9.2 percent—approximately double the stated rate.

Where people really get confused is when the debt is for more or less than one year. But that's not too hard to figure out. Suppose you borrow $600 for a used car to be repaid at the rate of $25 a month over two years. The dealer charges you 12 percent of $600 for each year. That's $72 a year or $144 for the two-year period. Your average debt is $312 (first month's debt plus last month's, divided by two). You then divide the $312 into $144. That gives you 46 percent. But since the period is for more than a year, you reduce the interest rate proportionately. In this case, you divide the two-year cost by two to know the true annual rate—23 percent.

But if the debt is for less than a year, you increase the rate proportionately. An insurance company may charge you $2 for delaying a $20 payment on your auto insurance for two months. This is not a rate of 10 percent as it may seem. You are paying $2 for the use of $20 for one-sixth of a year. The true per annum rate is 60 percent.

And that happens to be a true example.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

A Not-Very-Guilty Conscience Can Still Prove Embarrassing

By Jane Goodsell

I'M AS HONEST as the day is long. Oh, all right, I'm almost as honest. Stop raising your eyebrows at me, and I'll admit everything. I'm 6 cents overdue on my library card, and I occasionally swipe sugar cubes when I eat in a restaurant. Oh, not the whole bowlful. Just one or two. Three at the most.

Surely that isn't enough for the guilty way I act whenever I find myself face-to-face with a policeman. The harder I try to look innocent, the worse it gets. I concentrate so intently on looking the officer straight in the eye that I can hardly breathe. My eyes begin to water and my facial muscles twitch.

The last time I was stopped by a policeman, who was making a routine traffic check, I acted as suspicious as if I were smuggling dope over the border. I blushed and stammered and, when he asked for my driver's license, I handed over my library card.

The same thing happens when I cash a check. Hard as I try to be nonchalant, I can't bring it off. Instead of behaving like a person engaged in a routine financial transaction, I sneak around like a pickpocket.

When asked for proof of my identity, I act as though I'm on the witness stand, fighting for my life. I not only display my driver's license, but also my social security card, my blood donor's certificate, snapshots of my children and a letter from my cousin. I can barely restrain myself from offering to submit to a lie detector test.

USING A CHARGE ACCOUNT—my very own charge account—makes me feel sneaky like a crook. If the clerk makes a routine phone call to check on the account, I feel certain that she is summoning the house detective.

All currency larger than a $10 bill looks to me like ransom money. If I have two $20 bills in my wallet, I have an apprehensive feeling that the FBI is about to close in on me.

The way I figure it, there are only two possible solutions to my problem. I can consult a psychiatrist or else I can stop swiping those sugar cubes.

Schedule for '61:

Labor Calendar Of Conventions

Herewith is a list of conventions scheduled this year by the AFL-CIO and its departments, by national and international union affiliates and by state central bodies. Changes and additions will be reported:

DATE	ORGANIZATION	PLACE
Feb. 13-15	AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.	Miami Beach, Fla.
Mar. 6-13	Glass Bottle Blowers	Los Angeles, Calif.
Mar. 13	Hotel & Restaurant Employes	Philadelphia, Pa.
Apr. 10-12	Coopers	New York, N. Y.
Apr. 17-20	Louisiana	Baton Rouge, La.
Apr. 24-25	Master Mechanics & Foremen	Washington, D. C.
May	Marine Engineers	Los Angeles, Calif.
May	Plate Printers	Ottawa, Canada
May 1	Boiler Makers	Long Beach, Calif.
May 1	Firemen & Oilers	Philadelphia, Pa.
May 1	Hosiery Workers	To be announced
May 1-5	United Shoe Workers	Boston, Mass.
May 2-5	Arizona	Yuma, Ariz.
May 17-19	Georgia	Macon, Ga.
May 22	Insurance Workers	Philadelphia, Pa.
May 22	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.
June 5	Glass Workers	Milwaukee, Wis.
June 11	Aluminum Workers	Massena, N. Y.
June 12	Oregon	Coos Bay, Ore.
June 12-14	Idaho	Boise, Ida.
June 12-15	Musicians	Atlantic City, N. J.
June 16	Montana	Bozeman, Mont.
June 19	Boot & Shoe Workers	Cincinnati, O.
June 19-23	Communications Workers	Kansas City, Mo.
June 20	Glove Workers	To be announced
June 26	Elevator Constructors	Boston, Mass.
July 10-13	Washington	Yakima, Wash.
July 24-28	Newspaper Guild	Vancouver, B. C.
July 31-Aug. 13	Molders & Foundry Workers	Cincinnati, O.
Aug. 5-11	Typographical Union	Dallas, Tex.
Aug. 7-12	Plumbers & Pipe Fitters	Kansas City, Mo.
Aug. 14-17	Texas	Galveston, Tex.
Aug. 14-18	Teachers	Philadelphia, Pa.
Aug. 14-19	Brewery Workers	Baltimore, Md.
Aug. 18-20	Nevada	Reno, Nev.
Aug. 21-25	Railroad Signalmen	Denver, Colo.
Aug. 21-26	Photo Engravers	New York, N. Y.
Aug. 27-Sept. 1	Plasterers & Cement Masons	Denver, Colo.
Aug. 28-30	Virginia	Norfolk, Va.
Sept. 1-3	Siderographers	New York, N. Y.
Sept. 11-13	Connecticut	Hartford, Conn.
Sept. 11-15	Lathers	Washington, D. C.
Sept. 11-15	Street & Electric Railway Employes	Toronto, Ont.
Sept. 11-16	Stereotypers	San Antonio, Tex.
Sept. 24	Transport Workers	New York, N. Y.
Sept. 25-29	Allied Industrial Workers	Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 26-28	Iowa	Davenport, Ia.
October	Hod Carriers	Chicago, Ill.
October	Massachusetts	Boston, Mass.
October	New Hampshire	Manchester, N. H.
October	New Mexico	Carlsbad, N. M.
October	Tennessee	Nashville, Tenn.
Oct. 2-4	Nebraska	Omaha, Neb.
Oct. 2-5	Florida	Hollywood, Fla.
Oct. 2-6	Woodworkers	Miami, Fla.
Oct. 8-13	Illinois	Peoria, Ill.
Oct. 10-12	Air Line Dispatchers	Miami, Fla.
Oct. 16	Commercial Telegraphers	Quebec City, Que.
Oct. 16-18	Kentucky	Louisville, Ky.
Oct. 25-28	Kansas	Topeka, Kan.
November	AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.	Washington, D. C.
November	Maryland-District of Columbia	Washington, D. C.
Nov. 14-16	Flight Engineers	To be announced
Nov. 29-Dec. 1	AFL-CIO Building Trades Dept.	Miami Beach, Fla.
December	Maine	To be announced
December	New Jersey IUC	Atlantic City, N. J.
December	Oklahoma	Oklahoma City, Okla.
December	AFL-CIO Auxiliaries	Miami Beach, Fla.
December	AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.	Miami Beach, Fla.
Dec. 4-6	AFL-CIO Union Label Dept.	Miami Beach, Fla.
Dec. 4-6	Intl. Labor Press Association	Miami Beach, Fla.
Dec. 7	AFL-CIO	Miami Beach, Fla.

UAW Proposes Recession 'Cushion':

Temporary Shutdowns Urged To Stabilize Auto Employment

Detroit—The Auto Workers, facing heavy production cuts in the automotive industry, have called on the "Big Three" manufacturers to adopt a program of periodic one-week plant shutdowns as a substitute for either mass layoffs or short workweeks.

Noting that the industry has extremely large piled-up new-car inventories, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther said the proposals would both help check the recession and protect workers through unemployment compensation and supplementary unemployment benefits (SUB).

The emergency shutdowns, Reuther said, would give workers involved substantially more purchasing power than they would have if the industry relied on layoffs or shortened work schedules. Such a step, he said, would "minimize hardship" for families and communities and would "reduce the damage to the national economy."

The UAW proposal—submitted orally to the managements of General Motors, Ford and Chrysler in separate meetings—has been taken under consideration by the three corporations, the union declared.

Under the Auto Workers' plan a plant forced to slash employment by 20 percent would close down its entire operation for one week out of every five. Reuther gave these figures to back up the union proposal:

Weekly Average Higher

An auto worker with a wife and two children, earning the current average straight-time hourly rate of $2.78, would receive take-home pay of $79.49 a week if he were placed on a four-day schedule. Under the UAW plan, he would receive his full normal take-home pay of $96.86 each week for four weeks, and unemployment compensation and SUB amounting to $62.96 in the fifth week, for an average weekly income over the five-week span of $90.08.

By utilizing the shutdown principle, Reuther said, the industry would be helping to "cushion the impact" which production cutbacks will have on auto workers' purchasing power.

"It is now widely recognized," he said, "that the amount of consumer purchasing power available will determine the length and depth of the recession.

"It is in the interest of all of us—labor, management and the public generally—to minimize in this very delicate economic situation any further contraction of consumer purchasing power."

'Special Obligation' Seen

The UAW president said the Big Three have a "special obligation" to meet the problem of cutbacks resulting from the current backlog of more than 1 million unsold cars, since the union warned last June that "abnormally high production schedules" at that time would result in "excessive inventories" during the winter.

Reuther emphasized that the proposal should not be "construed as a long-term policy of our union." He described the plan as "a temporary measure to ease the hardships and minimize the national dangers of what we hope will turn out to be a short-term temporary situation."

Noting that the plan would still leave the average auto worker "significantly short of his normal income," the UAW president said the proposal is "not a complete solution" to the current economic problem. "Better answers must be found and implemented at both the national and industry levels to avoid a recurrence of the kind of serious economic problem we face today," he added.

JOE BELLINO, member of a union family, got a trophy from the Leather Workers as outstanding Naval Academy football star after his parents saw their son play his last college football game in the Orange Bowl, Miami, Fla. Pictured in the Bellino home at Winchester, Mass., are, left to right, Bellino, Pres. Dick Buzzotta, LWIUA Local 295; Bellino's father, Michael, former officer of Local 295; LWIUA Pres. Richard B. O'Keefe.

'R-T-W' Repeal Drive Launched in Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind.—Indiana's Gov. Matthew E. Welsh (D) has called for early repeal of the state's so-called "right-to-work" law in an address to a joint session of the legislature.

The newly-installed governor, elected on a platform calling for repealing the ban on the union shop, told the legislature that "the misnamed 'right-to-work' law is a source of controversy and labor unrest without any benefit to the state or its citizens."

His message to the legislature—the Senate narrowly controlled by the Democrats and the House held firmly by the Republicans—set the stage for a two-front battle over restrictions on union security.

Supporters of the repeal drive are seeking a coalition of Democrats and liberal Republicans whose support is essential to win House approval.

A counter-move finds business-backed Republicans calling for legislation to outlaw the agency shop, under which employes who do not join the union which represents them in collective bargaining are required to pay a service fee normally equivalent to union dues.

The agency shop was upheld as legal in a state court decision. Welsh told the legislature that although this made the "right-to-work" issue largely "academic," it remained as a source of "labor unrest."

A major assist in the broad-based drive for repeal of "right-to-work" came on the eve of the convening of the legislature at a dinner given by the Negro Federation of Associated Clubs for members of the legislature.

The federation, made up of 136 Negro organizations in the state, told the legislators that repeal of the "right-to-work" law was one of the group's four chief legislative proposals, along with establishment of a state civil rights commission and an end to employment and housing discrimination.

Rev. Clinton Marsh, a member of the Indiana Council for Industrial Peace, charged that the "so-called 'right-to-work' law has wrought its greatest injustice on the Indiana Negro worker." The effect of anti-union legislation is to depress wages and working conditions of Negro workers, he said.

In a letter to Pres. Starling James of the Negro federation, State AFL-CIO Pres. Dallas Sells thanked the group for its effective campaign against R-T-W and noted that "right-to-work" laws encourage "auction-block employment practices."

The first test of the repeal drive is expected to come in the Senate, where the Democrats hold a scant two-vote margin. A single Democratic defection, unless countered by a GOP vote for repeal, would give the state's Republican lieutenant-governor the tie-breaking decision.

In the House, a number of Republicans have pledged to support repeal. With the GOP holding a 30-vote edge, the division is likely to be close.

Union Label Group Hits Airline Caterer

New York—The Greater New York Union Label & Service Trades Council has begun the distribution of leaflets advising air travelers to "fly first class all the way" on airlines which use union food caterers for in-flight meals. The Hot Shoppe chain, which supplies Eastern Air Lines in New York, is non-union, the council pointed out. Its consumer information leaflets are being distributed at all of Eastern's New York terminals.

Meany Urges Support For Library Programs

All AFL-CIO central bodies, state and local, have been asked by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to participate in National Library Week and all members of AFL-CIO unions have been urged to make extensive use of their public libraries.

Events to mark National Library Week will be held in thousands of communities during the week starting Apr. 16. Planning is under way now on national, state and local levels.

Several public libraries, including those in New York City and Detroit, had full-scale labor exhibitions last year. The Kentucky State AFL-CIO donated papier-mache animals for the children's room of the Louisville Public Library.

Saying that the AFL-CIO wants National Library Week to succeed, Meany expressed the hope that local central bodies will cooperate with local library committees, and that state central bodies will work with the State Library Association and state planning committees.

The AFL-CIO cooperates on library matters with the American Library Association throughout the year through the Joint Committee on Library Service to Labor Groups, Meany pointed out.

"'Use' is the key word to the library's treasures. For this reason, I urge members of AFL-CIO unions to make more use of their public libraries."

In an earlier message to Whitsey N. Seymour of New York City, chairman of the National Book Committee, Inc., Meany wished the committee success for National Library Week "on behalf of the AFL-CIO, and personally."

Workers believe, Meany told Seymour, that "ready, popular access to significant publications is a necessity" for a modern democracy and that the contributions of librarians and libraries are of great importance.

AFL-CIO groups desiring help in a program of cooperation with libraries have been advised to send requests to Lawrence Rogin, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, 815 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Supreme Court Voids Award to Dixon-Yates

The Supreme Court, writing the final chapter to one of the hottest political battles of the Eisenhower Administration, has struck down a $1.8 million award to the Dixon-Yates power group for the cancellation of its controversial contract with the government.

The court, by a vote of 6-3, held that Dixon-Yates could not enforce its claim on the government because the contract had been "infected" by violation of the conflict-of-interest laws when financier Adolphe H. Wenzell acted both for the government and for the private interests involved.

When the Dixon-Yates issue blew up in 1954 and 1955, on the charge that the Administration was mounting a major attack on the Tennessee Valley Authority, Eisenhower and his aides staunchly defended the contract. After the agreement was abandoned under strong Democratic fire, Administration lawyers turned on the contract and termed it legally worthless because of the conflict-of-interest question.

Chief Justice Earl Warren, writing the majority opinion, held that the contract was invalidated because Wenzell served for 10 weeks as an unpaid consultant to the Budget Bureau, working with the Atomic Energy Commission to negotiate with the power combine, while retaining his job as vice president of First Boston Corp. which later was awarded the financing of the project.

Joining Warren were Associate Justices Hugo L. Black, Felix Frankfurter, William O. Douglas, Tom C. Clark and William J. Brennan, Jr.

To Protect Public

The court held that the primary purpose of the conflict-of-interest statute, first enacted in 1863, was to "protect the public from the corrupting influences" arising when government agents are financially interested in business transactions which they are conducting on behalf of the government.

"This protection," the majority held, "can be fully accorded only if contracts which are tainted by a conflict of interest on the part of the government agent may be disaffirmed by the government."

A dissent by Justice John Marshall Harlan, in which Justices Charles E. Whitaker and Potter Stewart joined, said the court should not sit "as a committee on general business ethics," but merely to enforce the conflict-of-interest statute, and added that there was doubt as to Wenzell's personal interest in the contract.

In 1954, the Eisenhower Administration contracted with the Middle South Utilities, Inc., headed by Edgar H. Dixon, and the Southern Co., headed by the late Eugene A. Yates, to build a $107 million plant in West Memphis, Ark., to supply electric power to TVA. The move was aimed at blocking TVA construction of a plant at Fulton, Mo., to generate electricity both for municipal customers and the Atomic Energy Commission.

After lengthy negotiations in which Wenzell played a key role, the AEC and Dixon-Yates signed a contract on Nov. 11, 1954. In the ensuing months, a Senate investigation headed by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D - Tenn.) brought Wenzell's role to light and under pressure from Congress Eisenhower ordered the contract terminated on July 11, 1955.

Dixon-Yates sued in the Court of Claims, demanding $3.5 million for its costs in starting work and for damages, and the court handed down a $1.8 million award despite the government's argument that the contract was unenforceable because of the conflict-of-interest centering on Wenzell's role.

Doherty Sees Human Side to Postal Service

To most Postmaster Generals, the postal service has been a business—the world's biggest. To William C. Doherty, a "mailman" since 1923, president of the Letter Carriers since 1941 and a vice president of the AFL-CIO, the postal service is people—people he likes.

He began his book, *Mailman U.S.A.*, with the admission that "I am very prejudiced in favor of the 125,000 letter carriers who deliver the mail to the homes and business offices of America."

Doherty is somewhat less kindly disposed to those Postmaster Generals—and there have been surprisingly many — who have waged bitter war on unions, using spies, firings of union leaders and harassment of members as weapons.

Mailman U.S.A. is a story of legislative campaigns and union battles, of progress and setbacks. But most of all it is the story of people—the people its author takes his greatest pride in representing — *Mailman U.S.A.*, by William C. Doherty, $3.95, David McKay Co., New York.

MERGER AGREEMENT is signed by Pres. E. C. Hallbeck, left, of the Post Office Clerks and Pres. Paul A. Nagle of the Postal Transport Association. Standing is Pres. Joseph Thomas of the unaffiliated United National Association of Post Office Craftsmen, which earlier reached an agreement on merger with the Post Office Clerks. If the agreements are ratified by the participating organizations, a three-way merger will take place this spring.

Two Post Office Unions Agree on Merger Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

merger with the Letter Carriers. The union's convention this summer, however, directed the NPTA's board to continue to seek unity among postal organizations and authorized the reconvening of the convention to act on any merger plan which might be developed.

Nagle said he expected the convention would probably be called to coincide with a contemplated legislative conference of AFL-CIO government employe unions to press for passage of a union recognition bill.

The agreement between the NPTA and the Post Office Clerks creates three offices in the merged organization, which will be known as the United Federation of Postal Clerks, AFL-CIO, to be filled by present NPTA officers. Nagle would become administrative vice president of the combined union; NPTA Vice Pres. Charles D. Sherwin would become director of education and research, and NPTA Industrial Sec. Wallace J. Legge would be named assistant secretary-treasurer.

Hallbeck as president and Sec.-Treas. John Bowen of the Post Office Clerks would hold the same offices in the merged union.

Under the merger agreement, NPTA's 15 divisional presidents would become associate vice presidents for their areas. The previous agreement with UNAPOC named Thomas as director of organization, UNAPOC Sec.-Treas. Joseph V. Silvestri as executive aide and nine other officials of the union as regional organizers.

Merger of postal unions has been a subject of frequent discussions in recent years. Letter Carriers' Pres. William C. Doherty has strongly urged unification of all postal unions. His union, largest in the field, has carried on merger talks with a number of postal organizations.

The Post Office Clerks, while rejecting "one big union" proposals, invited consolidation of clerical unions, representing the Post Office Dept.'s "inside" workers. Shortly after Hallbeck, longtime legislative representative of the NFPOC, was elected president at the union's convention last summer, he set up the merger conference with UNAPOC, a rival of the Post Office Clerks for more than half a century.

The Post Office Clerks and the NPTA—formerly the Railway Mail Association—had few jurisdictional problems during the period when the postal transportation service was operated as a separate branch of the Post Office Dept. An internal reorganization of the postal service in recent years brought both groups of workers under the same management and resulted in serious jurisdictional disputes in some cities.

In Economic Report to Kennedy:

Standby Tax Slash Proposed As Anti-Recession Measure

A temporary cut in individual federal income taxes—which could result in a saving of between 15 and 20 per cent of the total tax bill paid by the average taxpayer—may be necessary this spring to combat the growing recession, an economic task force has told Pres.-elect John F. Kennedy.

The group, headed by Prof. Paul A. Samuelson of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said a cut of 3 or 4 percentage points in the rate could be a "powerful weapon" to halt the downturn. Since the basic tax is 20 percent, a cut of 4 percentage points would reduce an individual's rate to 16 percent.

The task force described the current state of the economy as "sluggish and tired," and called for a broad range of measures including improved unemployment compensation, which it termed "one of the most important measures from the standpoint of anti-recession action."

In a separate action, the nonprofit, nonpolitical National Planning Association declared that the economy is suffering from its "fourth recession within a dozen years," and called for "aggressive" federal action to boost the rate of growth from the present 2.6 percent to a "sustained" rate of about 4.5 percent.

Unemployment Rise Seen

Failure to lift the growth rate, the NPA's 15-man steering committee said, would leave the U.S. "with unemployment rising from 7 percent in 1961 to 10 percent and more in 1963 and following years."

Kennedy's economic task force declared that "prudent economic policy must face the fact that we go into 1961 with business still moving downward. This means that unemployment, now above 6 percent of the labor force, may this winter rise more than seasonally."

It predicted that when Pres. Eisenhower sends his final Budget Message to Congress it will show a deficit for the current fiscal year, instead of the $4.2 billion surplus Eisenhower forecast a year ago. The projected deficit, the Samuelson group indicated, will come about because rising unemployment and falling tax receipts have wiped out the earlier estimated bulge in income over spending.

The task force said bluntly that "one cannot realistically expect to undo in 1961 the inadequacies of several years," and warned it might not be possible to "aim for the restoration of high employment within a single calendar year."

It set as goals for 1961:

- "To bring the recession to an end."
- "To reinstate a condition of expansion and recovery."
- "To adopt measures likely to make that expansion one that will not, after a year or two, peter out at levels of activity far below our true potential."

The tax cut suggestion was conditioned on the economic outlook in the first three months of the year. The task force called on Congress to enact standby legislation that could "take effect immediately" in March or April, if needed, and which would continue through the balance of 1961.

"Greater Flexibility" Urged

A the same time, calling for "greater flexibility" in taxing, the committee said it would be "highly desirable" for Congress to give the President the right to continue such a reduction—subject to a decision to the contrary by both the House and Senate—"with the clear understanding that the reduction will definitely expire by the end of 1962."

The task force, putting forward what it called "first line of defense" policies to combat the recession, declared that spending programs already pledged "should be pushed hard." At the same time it called for action on aid to education, urban renewal, slum clearance, health care for the aged, aid to depressed areas, housing and reduction of mortgage rates to 4.5 percent.

The National Planning Association also called for action on a similar list of "high priority programs" which included strengthening of unemployment benefits and special measures for blighted communities, pointing out that even with stimulus being given to economic growth "persistent unemployment . . . in depressed areas . . . will not soon be reduced to tolerable levels."

In addition to these immediate measures, the NPA called for "more effective implementation" of the mandate of the Employment Act of 1946, and called for more effective policies to prevent price rises resulting from what it said was "the abuse of private economic power" in crucial industries.

Plight of Farm Workers Blamed On Mexican Contract Program

St. Louis—A leading expert on farm labor has strongly appealed for the repeal or "radical" overhaul of the program of importing Mexican workers as the vital first step toward relieving the "miserable plight" of American farm workers and their families.

Unionization is the best hope of ultimate solution, Msgr. George G. Higgins told the Catholic Economic Association at its annual meeting here. Higgins is director of the Social Action Dept., National Catholic Welfare Conference.

Higgins urged extension of the federal minimum wage, noting that average farm worker earnings total less than $1,000 a year and called for the child labor protection, noting the "ugly" fact that 457,000 children from 10 to 15 years of age worked for pay on factory farms during 1957.

But, Higgins warned:

"Congress could legislate on this problem from now until doomsday and accomplish very little unless and until it either repeals or radically amends Public Law 78, which authorizes the wholesale importation of Mexican farm workers in the United States on a contract basis."

Higgins was one of a group of four consultants who studied the Mexican program at the request of Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell. Their report, filed late in 1959, found that domestic workers had been swamped out of certain crops and had their work chances, wages and conditions depressed by the imported work force.

Higgins told the CEA that the Mexican import program, which the last Congress extended to Dec. 31, 1961, should not be renewed unless it insured the fullest use of American workers and limited Mexicans to unskilled work.

He said his proposals were partial remedies, that the hope of an ultimate solution was in the organizing of farm workers into bargaining associations.

Farm labor, Higgins declared, was treated as "a commodity to be bought at the lowest possible price."

Higgins denied that a minimum wage for agriculture would significantly affect consumer prices and added that in any event, it was doubtful Americans would choose to keep down their bills at the cost of overworking and underpaying human beings.

He expressed regret that "government at all levels has seen fit to exempt agricultural labor from most of the great social and labor legislation which has been enacted during the past 30 years."

Labor Dept. Endorses Farm Minimum Wage

A minimum wage for farm workers is both feasible and desirable, Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell has told members of Congress in letters accompanying a report officially submitted after a staff study by the department.

Saying he hopes Congress will find the report useful, Mitchell said he believes there is a "clearly demonstrated need for adequate and immediate relief" for the generally unprotected farm workers of the United States, whose average income fails to provide them with a "level of living commensurate with their contribution" to society.

The AFL-CIO has previously called upon Congress to end the exclusion of hired farm workers from both the minimum wage law and from coverage of the National Labor Relations and Social Security Acts.

The third federation convention in 1959, meeting in San Francisco, approved a resolution declaring that "conditions of agricultural employment for domestic workers must be greatly improved so that the wages and working conditions of farm workers no longer are a blot upon our national conscience and a drag upon our over-all economic progress."

The convention specifically urged Congress and the state legislatures to "extend to agricultural labor the same protection of our laws as is now enjoyed by workers in other industries." A basic first step, the convention said, would be the extension to farm workers of the full protection of the Fair Labor Standards Act and state minimum wage laws.

The resolution pointed out that average earnings of the approximately 2 million hired farmhands who worked 25 days or more a year in 1957 were only $892 a year, or $17 a week.

In his letter to Congress, Mitchell said:

"A minimum wage for agriculture is in my opinion both feasible and desirable, and need only apply to those large farms which employ most of the hired farm labor, to be effective.

"I hope the 87th Congress will provide adequate minimum wage protection for those millions of Americans who produce the food and fiber this country consumes."

The study, made at Mitchell's request, is titled "Problems Involved in Applying a Federal Minimum Wage to Agricultural Workers." It was made by Harry S. Kantor, Cora S. Cronemeyer and Francis L. Hauser of the Labor Dept., with the assistance of other federal departments.

They pointed out that Congress can put farm workers under the federal wage and hour law merely by removing an exemption which has been part of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 from the beginning.

The report declared that "substantial benefits to agricultural workers and the agricultural economy may be expected" without serious adverse effects "if the scope of application and the wage level are set within appropriate limits."

Labor Dept. Issues Legal Fee Study

All but two states provide some protection against excessive attorney's fees being charged in workmen's compensation cases, according to a newly-published Labor Dept. study.

The study, however, questions the effectiveness of some state regulations and declares that "the promise of a workmen's compensation system intended to produce simple justice without litigation and without delays is far from fulfillment."

Copies of the study (Bulletin 220—Attorney's Fees in Workmen's Compensation) may be obtained without charge, as long as the supply lasts, from the Bureau of Labor Standards, U.S. Dept. of Labor, Washington 25, D. C., or at a cost of 25 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Labor Urges Steps To Halt Recession

(Continued from Page 1)

earnings records who are not now insured.

- **An immediate 10 percent increase in social security benefits, amounting to $100 million a month. The AFL-CIO said no increase in social security taxes would be required before 1962.**
- Federal incentive grants of $300 million to stimulate action on state and local public works projects already engineered and approved but temporarily shelved.

Aid to Small Business

- Tax relief for small business by reversing the corporate tax structure so that firms would pay a 22 percent normal tax and a 30 percent surtax, instead of the present 30 percent basic tax and 22 percent surtax.
- **Easing of terms on mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration and Veterans Administration to stimulate home building.**
- Accelerated placement of government contracts both for construction and the purchase of supplies.
- Revision of Federal Reserve Board policy to provide for purchase of securities of varying maturities, with a view toward lowering long-term interest rates.

The latter two steps require "executive action and leadership," the AFL-CIO statement noted.

The eight-point program, the council said, would "stimulate sufficient economic activity, with enough speed, to reverse the present decline and set the stage for the long-range and structural programs that are necessary to sustain a balanced and growing full-employment economy, with reasonable price stability."

Meany's letter noted that some of the proposals carried cost estimates, but said the more important question is: "How much will it cost us not to take these steps?"

'Investments' in Future

"We believe a growing America will pay its own way," the AFL-CIO president wrote congressional leaders. "Every proposal that builds a stronger economy at the same time builds the income base on which taxes are levied. We look upon our proposals as investments, not expenditures; investments in our own destiny, investments that will bring incalculable riches to those who have faith in them."

The companion statement on long-range objectives urged a more active role for the President's Council of Economic Advisers, in order to "provide all sectors of the American economy with guidelines for decisions that can sustain full employment and balanced growth."

The labor movement called for federal aid for school construction and teachers' salaries; a comprehensive housing program, including low-rent public housing, middle-income private housing, and special projects for colleges and the elderly; a broad urban renewal program; a "new and better" community facilities program; greater attention to natural resources development; aid to distressed areas through an independent federal agency; and a $1.25 minimum wage and extended coverage.

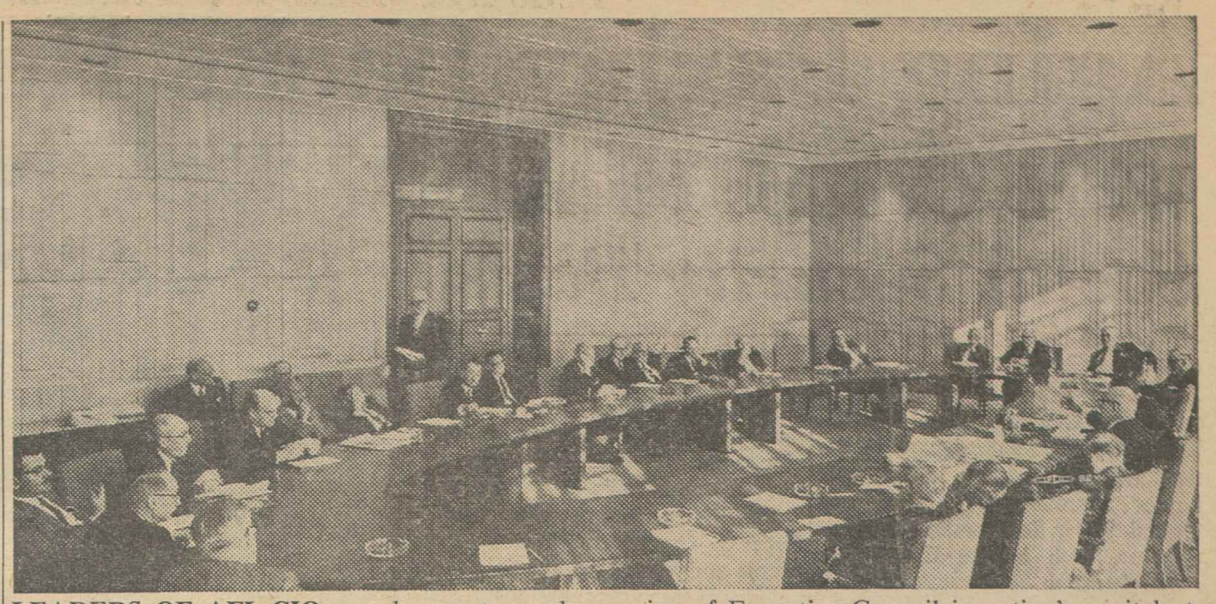
It also urged action on federal standards for unemployment insurance; more liberal social security benefits; the addition of health care for the aged to the social security system; a shelf of deferable federal, state and local public works projects for use in event of another recession; a gradual reduction in the standard workweek with no cut in pay; and reform and revision of the federal tax structure to remove inequities.

Sent to Congressional Leaders

Meany's covering letter was addressed to Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.), Democratic Whip Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) and Minority Whip Thomas Kuchel (Calif.), and to House Speaker Sam Rayburn (Tex.), Majority Leader John McCormack (Mass.) and Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.).

In it, the AFL-CIO president called for consideration of labor's proposals "in the context of America's needs," declaring that current statistics—with an estimated 6.5 percent of the work force jobless and 25 percent of the nation's productive capacity idle—are "alarming," and that "the long-run outlook is even grimmer."

"During the next decade," he said, "the products of the 'baby boom' which began 20 years ago will come of age; instead of our customary increase of some 800,000 a year in the labor force, we will have 1.35 million new workers to place. When this population surge is combined with the effects of automation and other technological changes, the job problem assumes almost terrifying dimensions."



LEADERS OF AFL-CIO are shown at one-day session of Executive Council in nation's capital at which a 20-point legislative program was laid before incoming Kennedy Administration and 87th Congress. Program called for a series of "vigorous counter-measures" to stem the nation's third recession in seven years, plus action on a broad range of legislative measures "that have too long been neglected."

RLEA Raps Safety Laxity Of Railroads

Rail unions have charged that inadequate maintenance of equipment by many of the nation's railroads is creating a "perilous" safety hazard.

Harry See, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association safety committee, said 22 railroads paid fines totaling $41,187 during the month of November for 169 separate violations of safety laws and Interstate Commerce Commission regulations. He said that 141 violations involved defective equipment.

See declared that "these statistics reflect only a minor portion of the actual total violations of safety laws, since they represent only those instances where a railroad has been caught, prosecuted and convicted." He asserted that "many more violations are going undetected" because the ICC has a "woefully inadequate safety inspection staff."

See said the safety violations are "directly related" to the sharp drop in railroad employment.

Clinton Fair Named To Special Jobs Group

Clinton Fair, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, has been named by the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped to serve on a special committee to promote job opportunities for the mentally handicapped and increase public understanding of the mentally restored and the mentally retarded.

Council Votes $50,000 For Farm Organizing

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has voted $50,000 for the AFL-CIO Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee to continue its California drive through the end of February.

The funds will carry the committee through the next Executive Council meeting scheduled for Feb. 20 at Bal Harbour, Fla., when the farm worker organizing program will be reviewed.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told reporters that the program will not be dropped but that the council may work out a different approach at the February meeting to the difficult problem of organizing farm workers.

Meany told a press conference that in addition to adoption of the 20-point legislative program (see text, Page 5) the council also:

- Received a report from the federation's Intl. Affairs Committee on the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. The eight-member Executive Committee will confer with ICFTU leaders in Washington later this month on a special AFL-CIO program to aid African trade unions, supplementing the programs of the ICFTU in this area.
- Directed the federation's Community Service Activities to work with the U.S. Commission on Refugees to aid the growing Cuban refugee group in Florida. The council voted $10,000 as a contribution to the U.S. commission and asked affiliates to send additional funds.
- Voted a $2,000 contribution to the Tennessee State AFL-CIO to help buy food and clothing for evicted sharecroppers in Freedom Village, Tenn.

Court Orders New Election Under L-G Act

Jacksonville, Fla.—The first court order invalidating a union election because of alleged violations of the Landrum-Griffin Act has been issued here by U. S. District Judge Bryan Simpson. The union involved, the unaffiliated self-styled Independent Workers Union of Florida, agreed to a consent decree ordering a new election to be held within 75 days under the supervision of the Secretary of Labor.

Seven other election invalidation suits brought by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell under the Landrum-Griffin Act are still pending in federal courts. They involve challenges to the election procedures of one international union, the Maritime Union, five locals or districts of other AFL-CIO affiliates, and an unaffiliated petroleum workers' organization in New Jersey.

Workers Vote To Continue Timken Strike

St. Thomas, Ont.—Striking members of the Steelworkers have voted down a proposed settlement aimed at ending a bitter five-month strike at Timken Roller Bearing Co. here.

The proposal, worked out in negotiations held under the direction of Louis Fine, Ontario's chief conciliation officer, called for a 20-cent-an-hour pay boost spread over a three-year period.

Members of USWA Local 4906, turning down the offer, pointed out that the majority report of the Ontario Conciliation Board had recommended an 18-cent wage hike spread over only two years. Timken rejected the board's recommendation.

In addition to opposing the contract on the basis of the wage schedule and the proposed length of the agreement, the 320 production workers objected to a seniority provision in the proposed settlement which called merely for a labor pool giving preference to men with longest service.

The steel workers walked out last August after Timken refused to implement the wage boosts, security and fringe benefits recommended by the Ontario Conciliation Board.

Meany Forecasts Sharp Jump in Jobless Rate

(Continued from Page 1)

present recession probably will push the jobless rate to 7 percent in the next few months. The seasonally-adjusted jobless rate was 6.3 percent in November, with over 4 million unemployed.

The council also warned that unless "decisive government actions" are taken to reverse this third recession in seven years, there is a "real danger" that another recession will hit the nation in 1963 or 1964.

The council's statement came against the background of these developments:

- The Labor Dept. reported that labor turnover figures in November "reflected further declines in factory employment as hirings dipped and layoffs rose."

The government report showed total separations exceeding hirings by 16 per 1,000 workers. As in October, the report said, both hiring and quit rates were at their lowest levels for the month in the postwar period. Manufacturing employment totals about 16 million.

- Layoffs and shorter hours were sweeping through the automobile industry, with the Auto Workers reporting that at least 15,000 layoffs will take place by the end of January.

These cutbacks followed a December drop in car sales, with new-car inventories building up to about one million—a record for this time of year and about 40 percent higher than a year earlier.

UAW sources reported widespread layoffs in effect or planned: 3,600 of 13,900 Buick workers at Flint; 800 of some 4,800 at a nearby Fisher Body plant; 1,100 of 9,700 Oldsmobile workers at Lansing; about one-third of the 1,900 General Motors workers at Wilmington, Del.; one-fourth of the 3,200 workers at GM's Linden, N. J., plant, and 900 of the 2,400-man workforce at an Atlanta, Ga., assembly plant. This was the pattern at other GM plants and at Ford and Chrysler.

The council pointed out that adding the loss due to parttime work to the total jobless raises the jobless rate to about 7.5 percent of the labor force at present, a rate which might exceed 8.5 percent in the next few months.

Industrial Output Dropping

It also emphasized that industrial production is 6 percent below its high point of January 1960, and falling; that 25 percent of the nation's industrial plant is idle; that new-car inventories are mounting, causing auto and related-industry layoffs; that housing is lagging and that steel is operating at half-capacity.

"These trends indicate the likelihood of a continuing decline of production and employment during the next three to six months or more," the council commented.

A slight pickup in the spring or summer would be but a continuation of the stagnation of the past few years, the council said, adding:

"Only strong government action can turn the present decline around with enough strength to place the economy on the road to full employment."

Rapid Growth Needed

The council said a growth rate of 9 to 10 percent would be required during 1961 to reduce unemployment to a 3 to 3.5 percent level. A 5 to 6 percent growth rate would reduce the jobless rate to 6 percent, the Council added.

The proportions of the problem, therefore, are "quite enormous," the council declared.

The council proposed that immediate government actions be backed up "by long-range measures to assure stable economic growth and full utilization of human and physical resources."

Aging Parley Backs Health Care Plan

Work Groups Favor Social Security Basis

(Continued from Page 1)

another session, Arthur Larson endorsed the principle, claming it is the proper function of social security to provide medical care to retired citizens. Larson is a former Under Secretary of Labor and United States Information Agency director, both in the Eisenhower Administration.

Initial testing of delegates' sentiments on the health care issue came in the conference's second day when work groups met and voted. In the Income Maintenance Section, where conference officials had placed the issue, six out of seven work groups voted in favor of the social security method. The following day at the overall section meeting this view was upheld by the 170-99 vote.

Meanwhile, at the Health Care Section of the conference, largely dominated by AMA delegates, a statement terming the Social Security mechanism "unnecessary and undesirable" was stricken from conference proceedings when Chairman Robert W. Kean a former New Jersey Republican member of Congress, ruled that the Health Care Section had "no right to pass any recommendation on financing such care."

Typical of the AMA-controlled work groups in the Health Care Section was one in which there were 15 physicians out of 19 delegates. In this work group, the chairman and resource personnel were physicians and the recorder was the president of a drug firm.

Despite this formidable opposition, a minority report was approved in this section on behalf of 43 percent of the delegates. The minority stressed that the individual should be enabled to pay during his working lifetime for the health care he requires after retirement.

The minority added: "It is distressing to be told by organized medicine that the quality of care that the individual physician renders will be influenced by the source of payment. We do not believe this is so."

Two other conference sections—Federal Organizations and Programs and State Organizations—also passed recommendations favoring health care for the aged through social security.

The Income Maintenance Section's final recommendations specifically called for adequate health services to be made available to all aged persons irrespective of ability to pay.

"Establishment of a program of health benefits financed in the same way as social security cash benefits, would give to the aged the assurance that the costs of essential health care will be met when their working years are over," the recommendation stated. It called for legislation utilizing the "mechanism of contributory social insurance."

Hundreds of recommendations on virtually every problem faced by the older citizen of today were forthcoming from the 20 conference sections.

Among these, the conference called for:

- Congress to appropriate $100 million a year for the direct loan program for housing for the elderly under the Housing and Home Finance Agency.
- Employers to consider adoption of more flexible retirement policies.
- Congress to appropriate grants to states to establish or expand facilities and services of a state office on aging.
- Benefits under the Old-Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance program to be adjusted to changes in prices, wages and productivity.

Rising Hospital Costs Spur Self-Insurance

The rising cost of hospital and medical care has led trustees of health and welfare funds to consider self-insurance of their programs as one possibility for reducing costs, a joint labor-management study has reported.

Savings as high as 5 percent sometimes can be achieved by self-insured certain types of benefits, according to the recent report of the Foundation on Employe Health, Medical Care and Welfare, Inc. The report was the fourth and last in a series financed by the foundation.

Officers of the labor-management group include A. J. Hayes of the Machinists; IAM Sec.-Treas. Elmer E. Walker; Pres. John I. Snyder, Jr., and Executive Vice Pres. Walter F. Wilmas of U.S. Industries, Inc.

Trends Cause Concern

Welfare fund officers should decide what method to use only after a careful comparison of costs, the study advised. It said many longtime supporters of group health plans have been alarmed by "continuing increases in rates . . . the lag in broadening coverage, and the upward revision of income ceiling levels."

Other problems, the foundation found, are "the lack of representation on many boards of directors and other unresolved relationships" with those who supply hospital and health services.

"With the tremendous advances in medical science and technology, and increased demand for hospital services," the report continued, "it may be that larger amounts should be allocated for health insurance" because of the difficulty patients have in paying charges not covered by existing plans.

A separate report will be issued, the foundation said, on cost comparisons with plans like those of Blue Cross.

Previous sections of the report, issued in 1957 and 1958, dealt with other phases of health and welfare programs, and ways of keeping costs at a minimum.

The final report made the point that each employer-union group must decide for itself whether it wants insurance, self-insurance, or a combination.

Some employers and union officials believe, it said, that an employe health and welfare program should be run on a non-profit basis without gain to an insurance company.

"They believe they can invest their reserves wisely, and put them to socially worthwhile purposes. Some have become do-it-yourself advocates . . . because they want to provide types of services not available elsewhere in the community" on a prepaid basis.

OFFICERS of the Taylorville, Ill., AFL-CIO marked the 169th anniversary of the adoption of the Bill of Rights by presenting copies of the historic amendments to the public school system. Shown with the school superintendent in a presentation ceremony are, left to right, Pres. Harold Turvey, Education Chairman Edward Mansfield, COPE Chairman John Musatto, all of the central body, and Supt. Kauffold; Harry Turvey and Ray Mansfield of the local Committee on Political Education.

AMA's 'Bitter-Enders' Erupt in Blast at Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

broad sweep of supporters of Forand-type legislation.

"The company I keep, at least in this instance," Meany said, includes the American Nurses Association, the American Public Welfare Association, the American Veterans Committee, the magazine Business Week, the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds and the 1960 Governors' Conference.

The list read by Meany went on to include the New York Times, the Washington Post, Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, columnist Walter Lippmann, Life magazine and a number of leading academicians and social security experts.

Meany also quoted the press release claiming that AMA members of the conference came "in a spirit of cooperation." He placed the claim in context with an official report by AMA Executive Vice-Pres. F. J. L. Blasingame that the AMA field staff acted to get "as many physicians and qualified lay leaders as possible" named by state governors.

"The states were also encouraged to work with the insurance industry, Chambers of Commerce and other groups to likewise obtain representative delegates to the White House Conference," Meany quoted Blasingame as saying and adding:

"This met with an excellent degree of success in spite of the fact that social and welfare workers immediately and spontaneously requested that they be designated among the state delegates."

Cooperation?

This evidently, Meany ironically remarked, is what Ludwig referred to in speaking of the AMA's "spirit of cooperation."

Meany in his prepared address pointed to "the cold, unsentimental figures" that 60 percent of the 15 million Americans over age 65 have incomes of less than $1,000 a year. Half the aged, he said, have assets of less than $500 and only one-third have as much as $2,000 to their names.

"These statistics spell poverty. We must face the fact that poverty is the great affliction of the aging," Meany declared.

Meany proposed that, along with a wide range of actions to reverse the economic downturn, the incoming Kennedy Administration raise social security benefits by 10 percent. The current average monthly benefit is $83.

Renewing organized labor's support of "a good and workable plan" for providing health care for the aged through the social security system, Meany emphasized that it would operate "without the indignity of a means test."

In other speeches by union officials at conference sections:

- Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers urged consideration of such questions as a flexible retirement age to replace the "obsolete" age of 65; gradual instead of the present abrupt retirement; retraining of older workers; working out a useful role for the aging in a dynamic society.

Providing health care for the aged is one of the first and simplest things to be done, Beirne said in proposing examination of broader and more basic problems.

- Charles Odell, assistant director of the Auto Workers' Retired Workers Dept., proposed a six-point approach to enable labor, management and the government to utilize middle-age and older workers more wisely. Odell substituted for UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, who was prevented from attending by a minor accident.

Odell said a broad and positive program "will cost far less in the long run than a palliative approach which first pauperizes the aged person and only then offers a helping hand if the individual is willing to declare himself a public charge."

Meany in his speech said the AMA has opposed such proposals as the Forand bill on grounds they were "socialized medicine" and lately, "compulsory."

"Perhaps the AMA will next discover that the income tax is compulsory and that going to school is compulsory," Meany declared.

Meany said labor was troubled and disappointed that the AMA first opposed health care bills and then gave "tepid support" to the "inadequate, unwieldy and unrealistic substitute plan" finally adopted last year by the Eisenhower Administration.

He appealed to all elements in society to join in a "realistic" approach to the problems of the aging.

Hatters Win Major Gains In New Pact

New York—A new two-year contract that is expected to set an economic pattern for U.S. hatmakers has been agreed to by the Millinery Workers' Joint Board of the Hatters, and members of the Eastern Women's Headwear Association, representing makers of two-thirds of the country's production of women's hats.

The agreement was notable in several respects—it averted the threat of a walkout by 12,000 New York and New Jersey workers; it provided the largest wage increases for unskilled and semi-skilled employes; it provided for the establishment of a severance pay plan in the industry.

Pres. Alex Rose expressed confidence that the agreement will be ratified by members and signed by employers. Nathaniel Spector, Joint Board manager, and an employer spokesman said they expected the pact to promote stability in the industry.

The agreement provides for wage increases this year of $5 a week for time workers, including most of those at the bottom of the salary scale; 5 percent more for pieceworkers; 7.5 guaranteed holidays, including Election Day; time and a half for all workers after 35 hours a week or 7 hours a day; a new wage minimum for any worker of $1.575 an hour as of July 1, 1961.

Negotiators agreed that a committee shall meet to arrive at a formula for paying termination benefits to those who lose their jobs. Representatives of both sides also will meet to consider increasing the industry promotion fund, now 1 percent of payroll, to 1.5 percent.

1-14-61

Rose said the union believes that extra protection for low-paid workers is not only sound union economics but also a fulfillment of community responsibility.

"We know the unhappy conditions that low wages breed for a community," he said.

It was agreed that wage increases would be effective immediately, and next July 1, in equal installments.

Printer Pay Hikes Reach 2.9% in '60

Pay scales for union printing trades workers in U.S. cities of 100,000 or more population increased an average of nine cents an hour, or 2.9 percent, to an average rate of $3.23 an hour during the year ending last July 1, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Dept. of Labor has reported.

Average rates varied from $1.87 for bindery women to $3.94 an hour for photo engravers in book and job shops, an average of $3.08. In newspaper shops, the rates ranged from $3.05 for day mailers to $3.93 for night engravers for an overall average of $3.48 an hour.

Kennedy Calls Free World To New Battle for Survival

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MASSED COLORS of presidential escort pass the White House in rehearsal for mammoth inaugural parade staged Jan. 20 as nation saluted Pres. John F. Kennedy, 35th chief executive in U. S. history. The dry-run by troops from Third Infantry was a condensed version of the 32,000-man extravaganza Kennedy and Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson led down Pennsylvania Ave. from the Capitol to the White House after colorful swearing-in ceremonies. (Washington Post photo.)

Summons America To Historic Test

By Gene Zack

Pres. John Fitzgerald Kennedy has made his Inaugural Address a rallying cry to the American people, and the citizens of the entire world, to join in a massive struggle "against the common enemies of man: tyranny, poverty, disease and war itself."

Standing bare-headed before thousands of dignitaries and private citizens in front of the Capitol, where a few minutes earlier he had taken the oath of office as the nation's 35th chief executive, the new President declared solemnly:

"In the long history of the world, only a few generations have been granted the role of defending freedom in its hour of maximum danger.

"I do not shrink from this responsibility—I welcome it. I do not believe that any of us would exchange places with any other people or any other generation.

"The energy, the faith and the devotion which we bring to this endeavor will light our country and all who serve it—and the glow from that fire can truly light the world."

Kennedy's Inaugural Address—carried to millions of his fellow Americans via nationwide television and radio networks—was addressed, as well, to peoples around the globe: to America's allies in the free world, to the newly emerging nations of Asia and Africa, to those people still struggling for freedom, to America's "sister republics south of the border," and finally to "those nations who would make themselves our adversary."

'Let Us Begin'

To all of these groups, the newly inaugurated President issued an eloquent plea for world peace, freedom and understanding.

All of this, he told his worldwide audience, "will not be finished in the first 100 days. Nor will it be finished in the first 1,000 days, nor in the life of this Administration, nor even perhaps in our lifetime on this planet. But let us begin."

Citing the danger that the arms race between the Soviet Union and the Free World could lead to "mankind's final war," Kennedy called on both sides to work out "serious and precise" plans for arms inspection and control "before the dark powers of destruction . . . engulf all humanity."

The 43-year-old Chief Executive, youngest man ever elected to the presidency and second in youth only to Theodore Roosevelt who moved up from the vice presidency at the age of 42, declared:

"Let the word go forth from this time and place, to friend and foe alike, that the torch has been passed to a new generation of Americans—born in this century, tempered by war, disciplined by a cold and bit-

(*Continued on page* 12)

Senate Groups Ok Nominees For Cabinet

By Willard Shelton

Coupling a pledge to enforce existing laws "without fear or favor" and a call for a sharp look at problems of automation, "emergency" labor disputes and so-called "right-to-work" laws, Arthur J. Goldberg won a swift vote of confidence from the Senate Labor Committee as Secretary of Labor in the new Kennedy Administration.

In an hour-and-a-half hearing, Goldberg stated his adherence to the Democratic National Convention's platform declaration of party "goals," stating that as a loyal subordinate he was subject to the President's decision on "priorities."

Goldberg's nomination was the first for the 10 Cabinet posts to get favorable action by a Senate committee. His clearance was closely followed by Judiciary Committee approval of Robert F. Kennedy, the President's brother, for Attorney General.

In harmony with the tradition that an incoming President is entitled to his choice of advisers, both Republicans and Democrats treated

(*Continued on Page 12*)

With Educational TV Group:

AFL-CIO to Present Public Affairs Show

The National Educational Television and Radio Center and the AFL-CIO will present a weekly half-hour public affairs program, "Briefing Session," it has been announced by John F. White, NET president, and George Meany, AFL-CIO president.

Primary outlet for the series will be the 49 educational television stations affiliated with NET spread over 28 states and Puerto Rico. It will also be available to non-competing commercial stations on a public service basis.

In format, "Briefing Session" will present outstanding national and international issues through a combination of exposition and discussion. Each program will open with five to 10 minutes of film and narration, defining the issue to be treated and pointing up the questions and controversies involved in it. The remaining time will be used for a panel discussion among experts representing different viewpoints.

The host, who chairs the discussion, and the briefing officer, who does the opening, are permanent members of the program. The panelist will vary each week.

"Briefing Session" was produced in 1959-60 by NET and the National Broadcasting Company.

'Step Forward'

In announcing the new series, White said he was "very pleased" that the AFL-CIO was joining in the venture.

"I am certain that with this assistance, this year's 'Briefing Session' series can make a considerable step forward in bringing to the American public the kind of informational background

(*Continued on Page 9*)

Union Leaders Renew Pledge To Kennedy

On the eve of his inauguration as the nation's 35th chief executive, Pres. John F. Kennedy received renewed pledges of support from organized labor as he faced domestic and international challenges in the White House.

Kennedy met with members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, presidents of national and international unions and other labor officials at Washington's Sheraton-Carlton Hotel in what AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany described as a "purely social" get-together.

With the new President at the meeting with the 35 union leaders was Kennedy's choice for Secretary of Labor in his new Cabinet—Arthur J. Goldberg, former special counsel to the AFL-CIO.

Meany told reporters at a press conference following the nearly half-hour-long session that Kennedy had expressed his appreciation for the support labor gave him in the campaign.

The AFL-CIO president assured Kennedy: "We are supporting you,

(*Continued on page* 12)

Joblessness Rockets to 6.8 Percent

By Robert B. Cooney

The nation's unemployment situation in December—just before the presidential inauguration of John F. Kennedy—was the worst for the month in the entire postwar period, the government has reported.

Unemployment jumped 509,000—three times the normal increase—to a December record of 4.54 million.

The key seasonally-adjusted rate of unemployment climbed from November's 6.3 percent to 6.8 percent—also a record high for postwar Decembers. This meant 68 of every 1,000 workers were both looking for jobs and could not find them.

The Kennedy Administration is "inheriting a very serious recession," declared Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D.-Ill.), outgoing chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, when the figures were released.

Dr. Seymour Wolfbein, Labor Dept. manpower expert, told reporters that if the jobless rate held at 6.8 percent, the total unemployed would be 5.5 million in January, 5.6 million in February, 5.4 million in March and 4.9 million in April.

Factory Workers Hardest Hit

"The real brunt of this (unemployment) is taken by the factory and production worker," Wolfbein said.

He pointed out there has been a decline of 639,000 production workers between December 1959 and December 1960, with the

(*Continued on Page 2*)

Democrats Back Plan To End Rules Blockade

The House moved toward ending the dispute over its potent Rules Committee as Democratic members, meeting in closed-door caucus, overwhelmingly approved a plan to make the conservative-dominated committee more responsive to the leadership.

The plan—devised by veteran Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) to eliminate a major blockade toward enactment of Pres. Kennedy's legislative program—is subject to approval by the full House the week of Jan. 23.

Under the resolution the committee would be increased in membership from 12 to 15. The party ratio—now eight Democrats and four Republicans—would be changed to 10 Democrats and five Republicans.

The move would put in a minority the coalition of four conservative Republicans and two southern Democrats which in the past has succeeded in blocking, or seriously watering down, liberal economic measures of the same type which are expected to be the basis for Kennedy's "New Frontiers" proposals to the 87th Congress.

The outcome of the fight was uncertain as House Republican leaders, moving to preserve the coalition, took a unanimous stand against the addition of members to the committee. The GOP Policy Committee, comprising 27 key Re-

(*Continued on Page 4*)

'Say Ah'

Follow-up to Parley on Aging:

Delegates Launch Health Care Drive

By Don Gregory

Groups favoring health care for the aged through the social security system intend to build on the gains made at the White House Conference on Aging in an effort to get action from the 87th Congress.

This was the pledge made by more than 200 spokesmen for these groups who gathered in the final hours of the conference to set up a special follow-up committee. Representing social welfare, labor, educational, religious and community groups, the delegates had been in the forefront of the conference fight on the health care issue which resulted in a policy declaration advocating use of the social security mechanism.

The groups authorized Joseph P. Anderson, executive director of the National Association of Social Workers, and Nelson Cruikshank, director, AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, to proceed with formation of the committee.

The enthusiastic delegates attending the windup session heard Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), former Rep. Aime Forand (D-R. I.) and Wilbur J. Cohen, newly-appointed Health, Education and Welfare Dept. assistant secretary for legislative matters, commend them on their accomplishments at the White House Conference.

"You've won a magnificent victory," Douglas told the group. "Very frankly, I thought the lobby of doctors, insurance companies, NAM and chambers of commerce would be so strong that the ultimate resolution passed would be opposed to caring for the needs of the aged under social security."

Douglas emphasized the conference results show how public opinion is moving, but he warned the delegates not to underestimate the political obstacles still to be overcome.

Expect More GOP Votes

Commenting on the health care issue and the current session of Congress, Douglas said: "We're going to get more Republican votes this year." He said a number of liberal Republicans had told him personally that they expect to support the social security principle.

"This time we have the advantage of having a President who will be working with us," Douglas stated.

Forand, who received a last-minute invitation from White House Conference officials after having been overlooked in the pre-conference planning, won a standing ovation from the delegates attending the "victory" meeting.

"We have won a skirmish, but we still have the war to win," Forand said, cautioning that the AMA, insurance and business interests "are not going to take this lying down."

He urged the delegates to "keep on the firing line" in their respective communities because "the voice of the people back home is even stronger than the pressures of the AMA."

He said he will remain in Washington "continuing to fight this battle."

Cohen, who headed Pres.-elect Kennedy's special task force on medical problems of the aged, said the task force reached the conclusion that the problem cannot be met unless the social security mechanism is used.

He called for the "broad national pooling of funds on a nationwide insurance basis for present and prospective beneficiaries." He said the financing of aged health care through social security "can be administered feasibly and economically — cheaper as a matter of fact — than any health plan in operation in the United States today."

He predicted the plan would win approval in the coming year.

Although the medical care issue dominated major sections of the aged parley, scores of other recommendations were forthcoming from the 20 conference divisions.

Among these were:

- The need for expanding public housing programs and attention paid to the building of homes suited to the needs of the aged.
- Establishment of a federal grant-in-aid program that would help states develop rehabilitation programs for older people.
- A hike in appropriations for older citizens under the public assistance program.
- Increased federal funds for hospital and nursing home construction.
- Creation of federal minimum standards for nursing homes.
- Elimination of age discrimination in government contracts.

Unemployment Hits 6.8 Percent As Recession Crisis Deepens

(Continued from Page 1)

factory job plunge having "practically no impact" on the non-production work force.

Wolfbein also noted that the number of workers drawing unemployment compensation hit a record high for the last week in December, rising to 3 million. This was 900,000 higher than a year earlier. The industrial states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, California, Michigan, New York and Illinois accounted for two-thirds of the rise, he added.

He also stressed that while steel employment has plummeted by 200,000 jobs since February, the job declines now embrace the entire manufacturing area.

Each of the 21 industry groups making up the durable and non-durable goods divisions of manufacturing indicated job declines between November and December, the report showed. In all, the manufacturing sector lost 288,000 jobs to decline to a total of 15.9 million.

Wolfbein observed this was the first month in several years that non-farm employment actually dropped below the year-earlier figure. In December, it was 53.3 million, down 440,000 from the same month in 1959.

Total employment fell by 1.2 million over the month to 66.0 million for December. The report called this a "sharper than usual" drop even after allowing for a normal seasonal decline of 700,000 in agriculture and the termination of jobs for some 250,000 election workers.

Of the total 4.5 million jobless, some 2.1 million, or 46 percent of the total, were unemployed less than 5 weeks.

The long-term jobless—those out of work for 15 weeks or longer—rose slightly from 987,000 in November to 1.01 million. This was 200,000 higher than December a year ago, however, and was exceeded in the entire postwar period only by the 1.3 million of the 1958 recession.

The worst-off of the long-term jobless was the group of 499,000—one-half of the total—who have been seeking work in vain for 27 weeks or longer.

Of this worst-off group, 71.5 of every 100 are men. Of these men, 24 are in the 25-to-44 age bracket and 32 are 45 years of age and older.

Occupationally, of every 100 in the worst-off group, 34 are semi-skilled; 20 are white-collar; 16 are in service industries; 15.5 are unskilled and 12.5 are craftsmen.

The December report disclosed a worsening trend for breadwinners. Speaking of the overall jobless figures, the report said:

"The unemployment rate for married men reached 5.1 percent in December 1960, as compared with 3.6 percent a year earlier. These workers constituted a little over one-third of the unemployed a year ago but they have accounted for three-fifths of the increase since that time."

The December report also showed a drop in the factory workweek of 24 minutes, to 38.8 hours. Hours usually rise that month, the report said, but failed in December 1960—chiefly because of heavy snowstorms in the northeastern region.

A rise in factory hourly earnings to $2.32 offset the decline in worktime, so weekly earnings remained almost unchanged at $90.02, the report added.

Film Unions Spur Fight on Runaways

Hollywood, Calif. — Intensification of a nationwide campaign to curtail "runaway" foreign production by American film makers has been announced by the Hollywood Film Council, composed of unions and guilds representing more than 24,000 employes in the American motion picture industry.

In a resolution sent to all AFL-CIO affiliates throughout the U.S. the film council charged that "runaway" production is taking out of this country American dollars that should be spent here, and is "depriving American film workmen of jobs at wages to sustain the American standard of living."

Council Sec. H. O'Neil Shanks said that linked with the drive on "runaways" would be a campaign to boost patronage of motion pictures made in America. The council currently is doing voluntary promotion on the film "Spartacus" made in this country, and has hailed it as an example of how big-budget films can be made profitably in the U.S.

Nation's Production Index Drops Another 2 Percent

The output of the nation's mines, mills and factories fell again in December, hitting the lowest point since the 1959 steel stoppage.

The Federal Reserve Board announced the industrial production index dropped nearly 2 percent to 103, the fourth decrease in five months.

The index hit a record 111 in January 1960 with the industrial spurt which followed the steel settlement. It held at 110 and 109 through midsummer, then slumped to 108 in August, 107 in September and October, 105 in November and 103 in December. The base of 100 is 1957.

The board said the latest decline reflected sharp cutbacks in steel, auto and other production. The report also took note of job cutbacks, of a 500,000 rise in unemployment and a slight drop in retail sales.

Mitchell Enters Race For N. J. Governorship

Trenton, N. J.—James P. Mitchell, for more than seven years Secretary of Labor in former Pres. Eisenhower's Cabinet, has announced here that he will run for the Republican nomination for governor of New Jersey.

Mitchell, the first member of the Eisenhower Cabinet to seek elective office since the late Douglas McKay, onetime Secretary of the Interior, will have the powerful backing of Republican Sen. Clifford P. Case and most of the GOP delegation from New Jersey in the House of Representatives.

He will apparently be opposed in the Apr. 18 Republican primary by State Sen. Walter H. Jones and possibly others. Jones commented sardonically that Eisenhower was not successful in eight years in building a Republican Party strong enough to elect a GOP successor.

Case last year beat off an all-out attempt by New Jersey Republican Old Guardsmen to defeat him in the senatorial primary. He handily defeated Robert Morris, former counsel for the Senate Internal Security subcommittee in the GOP contest, and went on to win re-election in November by a record-breaking plurality of 332,000 votes, despite the fact that in the presidential race New Jersey was won by Democratic Nominee John F. Kennedy.

Mitchell in his announcement of candidacy called for a broad program of tax reform, civil rights, better school systems and housing.

"If we are to maintain the integrity of our state governments, we must prove that we can meet the needs of our citizens," he said.

New Role Proposed for Tripartite Group:

Steel Union, Kaiser Invite Public to Bargaining Table

Fontana, Calif.—In a major innovation in labor-management relations, the Steelworkers and Kaiser Steel Corp. have agreed to authorize a permanent committee, including spokesmen of the public, to advise them on collective bargaining matters.

The agreement, subject to ratification by the USWA executive board and Kaiser Steel trustees, grew out of the successful discussions of a nine-man committee representing management, labor and the public.

The committee, established by an agreement ending the steel strike of 1959, met here to find methods of avoiding future work stoppages and to acknowledge the public interest in labor-management negotiations.

The heart of its recommendation is that the three public members of the committee be invited, when and if necessary, to "sit in" at collective bargaining sessions and give advice. In effect, that would give the public a seat at the bargaining table.

Dr. George W. Taylor, committee chairman and University of Pennsylvania professor, announced the recommendation after a meeting here of the nine-member Committee on Long Range Problems. USWA Pres. David J. McDonald and Kaiser Board Chairman Edgar F. Kaiser praised the plan and said they would refer it to their executive boards for approval.

Plant Subcommittee Praised

Saying he spoke for the committee, Dr. Taylor praised the work of a six-man plant level subcommittee which has whittled down a backlog of plant grievances from 500 to less than 200, and has reduced by two-thirds the number of new grievances filed monthly.

Under the recommended new procedure, the company and the union would invite the public representatives of the committee to sit in on future contract negotiations and take steps, if necessary, to break deadlocks.

The nine-man committee recommended that labor and management meet no later than 60 days before contract expiration to bargain collectively, and that the committtee meet to review the status of negotiations 30 days before the contract expires.

Public members of the committee then would be authorized to take any or all of the following steps:

- Decide to take no action, or to postpone action while the negotiations continue;
- Attend the bargaining sessions as observers;
- Engage in mediation efforts, including private consultations with each side;
- Issue a private report to both sides summarizing their position, defining the issues in dispute, and making recommendations for settlement;
- Issue a public report before or after the contract expiration date. The public members "shall not release a public report until the company and the union have had every reasonable opportunity" to agree.

Dr. Taylor pointed out that neither the company nor the union would give up its responsibility to reach agreements independently of the committee and that neither side would be bound by the recommendations or suggestions of the public members. He said the recommended agreement would not change the original goal of the committee to pioneer a plan to "insure proper sharing of the company's progress among stockholders, employes, and the public."

Public members of the committee are Taylor, John T. Dunlop of Harvard University and David L. Cole, former director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

Union members are McDonald, Marvin J. Miller, assistant to the president, and Charles J. Smith, West Coast USWA district director. Company representatives are Edgar Kaiser, Board Vice Chairman Eugene E. Trefethen, Jr., and C. Fred Borden, executive vice president.

Continuity Emphasized

Taylor said he believes the agreement, if finally approved, would be "contractually unique" in U.S. labor-management relations.

"It would," he said, "provide meeting between union leaders and company executives on a continuing basis, and provide a procedure by which the company and the union are inviting the help of the three public members when it may be needed in future contract discussions.

"Experience in recent steel disputes demonstrates that constructive innovations are called for to assist the collective bargaining process in furthering the peaceful resolution of differences."

The committee's statement pointed out that up to now, the only alternative to bargaining has been governmental intervention, often "resented by one or both parties" to the interrupted bargaining.

Other developments at the committee meeting were these:

- The committee announced the resignation of Arthur J. Goldberg, former USWA legal counsel, as one of its union members and congratulated him on his appointment as Secretary of Labor in the President's Cabinet. Goldberg said the committee's new plan has "great possibilities for industrial peace" and promised to follow its development with interest;
- McDonald announced the appointment of Miller, his assistant, to the committee. Miller has been union coordinator for the Human Relations Research Committee;
- A subcommittee of three members—Cole, Smith and Borden—said progress has been made in establishing an "improved climate" between the parties at the Fontana steel plant. It praised a six-man plant level committee for speeding grievance handling—Keith Geisert, George Sirolli and D. A. Vallecorsa for the union; G. E. Balsley, Charles M. Heath and R. J. Wayne for the company.

DETROIT LETTER CARRIERS get the thanks of Kathleen Sample, 7, daughter of an Auto Worker, who needed 36 pints of blood for a heart operation. A successful operation followed release of the blood by Chairman Peter Romanelli, left, of the Letter Carriers' Blood Bank, and Union Pres. Norbert Sharaboiki, center. Kathleen happily wore Romanelli's hat during the visit.

Steel Walkout Furore 'Unwarranted'--Mitchell

Despite former Pres. Eisenhower's use of a Taft-Hartley Act injunction to halt the 1959 strike in the steel industry, James P. Mitchell conceded just before leaving office as Secretary of Labor that steel strikes "do not warrant the public consternation and outcry that have occurred in the past."

Mitchell based his conclusion on a special report on the impact of steel shutdowns and negotiations on the economy prepared by a study group headed by Prof. E. Robert Livernash of the Graduate School of Business of Harvard University.

The actual adverse effects of steel strikes "have not been of serious magnitude," Livernash declared in the summary to his 327-page report. He added that collective bargaining settlements in the industry have not had a "predominant independent influence" either on wages or prices in the economy.

The report to the Labor Dept., culminating 14 months of study, criticized the "exaggerated interpretation of the national emergency dimension of steel strikes"—the yardstick by which the Eisenhower Administration measured the record 116-day dispute in 1959 in seeking a Taft-Hartley injunction to force 500,000 members of the Steelworkers back to the mills.

Although Mitchell issued a statement declaring that the report's findings "lead inevitably" to the conclusion that "public consternation and outcry" over steel disputes have been unwarranted, a Labor Dept. spokesman said the former secretary did not believe the report challenged the Administration's injunction action in 1959.

Pressures Blocked

Livernash contended that government intervention under the national emergency provision of T-H usually came at the same point in the dispute that the pressures upon both labor and management to settle the strike were "substantially irresistible." He said this resulted from the economic pinch felt by both strikers who have been without normal income for an extended period and management's desire to handle mounting unfilled orders from steel users.

In the event a steel strike poses a threat to supplies of specialty steel needed for national defense purposes, Livernash said, the government should give consideration to "partial operation" of the steel industry to fill such needs. This could be done, he said, by ordering selected plants to reopen and sending steel workers back to work at these plants.

The report expressed opposition to proposals that would give the President an arsenal of weapons to deal with national emergency disputes as opposed to the present single weapon of injunctions against the union.

Livernash proposed, instead, that the government abandon its plan for "intervention" in these strikes, declaring that such action "tends to frustrate and hinder the process of negotiation."

In place of formal action, he said, the government should confine itself to "late, informal and mediatory intervention" which he said would be "least harmful in achieving a pattern" of free collective bargaining.

Meyner Urged to Sign Anti-Strikebreaker Bill

Trenton, N. J.—New Jersey unions have urged Gov. Robert B. Meyner (D) to sign a bill sharply restricting the use of strikebreakers and outlawing professional "scab-herders" whose business is to furnish replacements for striking workers.

The bill, passed by the Democratic-controlled lower house of the legislature last spring, was dislodged from a Senate committee pigeonhole and won unanimous approval of the GOP-controlled upper house after the Senate Republican caucus voted endorsement.

Despite reservations by some unions about a section of the bill restricting pickets from outside the state, both New Jersey central bodies—the State Federation of Labor and the State Industrial Union Council—strongly urged the governor to sign the bill.

Meyner, who has until Feb. 24 to act, told a union delegation that his legal advisers have raised questions regarding the constitutionality of some sections of the bill. A conference between labor attorneys and state lawyers has been called for Jan. 25 to discuss the legislation.

Strongest Curb

The New Jersey bill would provide the strongest curb on strikebreakers enacted by any state.

It bans importation into the state—by anyone, including the struck employer—of replacements for any employes "who are lawfully on strike or who have been locked out."

The bill also makes it unlawful for third parties to a dispute to recruit or furnish strikebreakers, even when the operation is conducted entirely within the state.

Licensed employment agencies are also prohibited from knowingly referring an applicant to a struck employer.

Passage of the bill climaxed a two-year campaign, sparked by unions in the printing trades and newspaper industry, where professional strikebreaking agencies have been used in many areas of the nation by union-busting publishers.

4 Dominican Locals Lose ILA Charters

The Intl. Longshoremen's Association has revoked the charters it had granted to four locals in the Dominican Republic, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has announced.

Revocation of the charters was ordered by the AFL-CIO Executive Council last Aug. 26. At that time, in a letter to Capt. William A. Bradley, ILA president, Meany said the AFL-CIO's "traditional opposition to all dictatorships . . . would be ill-served and indeed undermined by having any one of its affiliates grant a charter in a country where a vicious and condemned dictatorship makes impossible the existence of a genuine autonomous labor movement."

Meany said he had received copies of the revocation notices from Bradley. The ILA notices call for the return of the charters and direct the Dominican groups to stop using the ILA name.

"We hope the time will come soon when democracy is restored to your country and it will be possible to again re-establish fraternal relations between your labor movement and the American labor movement," the notices conclude.

Cleveland News Guild Elects Ad Salesman

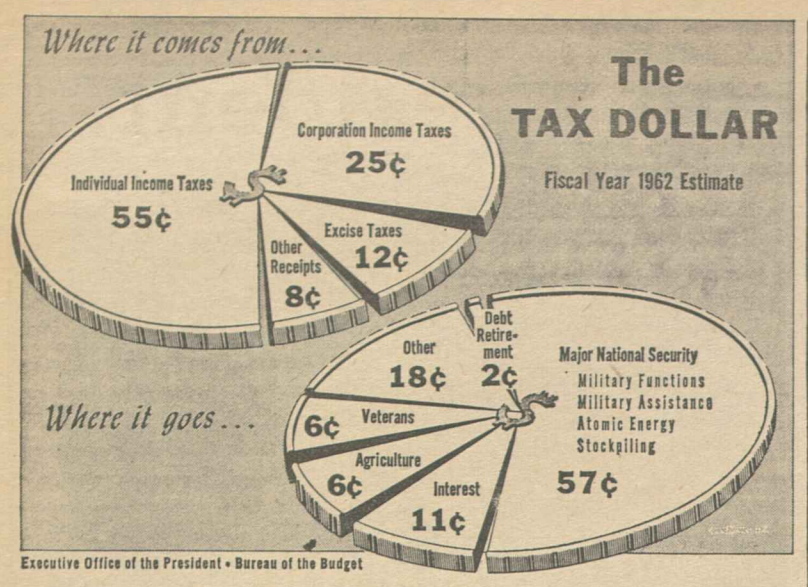
Cleveland—Jack F. Weir, advertising salesman for the weekly Catholic Universe Bulletin, has been elected president of the Newspaper Guild's 560-member Cleveland local. He is the first commercial department worker to accept nomination as president in ANG Local 1's history.

Civil Rights Report Hails Major Gains

New York—The record of steady civil rights advances in 1960, and over the past decade, indicates that second-class citizenship based on extraneous factors such as race, religion and national origin is on the way out.

Pres. Herbert B. Ehrmann of the American Jewish Committee came to that conclusion in "The People Take the Lead," the committee's annual report on civil rights. The report was distributed by National Labor Service, 165 E. 56th Street, New York 22.

Ehrmann noted these advances in 1960: Congress passed the second Federal Civil Rights Law in 85 years; Delaware joined 16 other states by passing an enforceable fair employment practice law; 17 new southern school districts began to desegregate their public schools; the political platforms of Democrats and Republicans emphasized our "continuing commitment to civil rights" in the years ahead. Student sit-ins caught the headlines, but many other unspectacular advances did not, he said.



PRES. EISENHOWER, in his last Budget Message to Congress, gave these estimates of where the money will come from and where it will go in fiscal 1962, beginning next July 1. These figures are subject to revision by the new Kennedy Administration, both in terms of revenue and expenditures.

Democrats Back Plan To End Rules Blockade

(Continued from Page 1)

publican leaders, approved without dissent a resolution charging the plan was an effort to "pack" the committee.

The action on diluting the power of the Republican-Dixiecrat axis came after Dwight D. Eisenhower, in the final days of his GOP Administration, sent Congress his lame-duck Budget and Economic Messages.

Eisenhower forecast a slim $79 million surplus for the fiscal year which ends June 30—but the surplus was predicated on congressional enactment of a postal rate increase by Apr. 1.

For fiscal 1962, Eisenhower's last budget called for record peacetime spending of $80.8 billion and receipts of $82.3 billion—but a gain achievement of the $1.5 billion surplus forecast by the outgoing Administration rested on hikes in postal rates and gasoline taxes plus continuation of excise taxes scheduled to expire June 30.

Neither the Budget nor Economic Messages paid anything but passing reference to the current recession and the 6.8 percent of the work force idled by the downturn in the economy. Outgoing Budget Dir. Maurice Stans said there were no anti-recession measures built into the budget "because we don't feel they're needed."

Stans told reporters at a press briefing that the Eisenhower Administration felt the economy was in good shape and added that "a few statements of confidence on the part of the (Kennedy) Administration will do more for the economy than billions of dollars of fast spending."

Eisenhower called on the nation's new President to maintain what he said was the "fiscal responsibility" practiced during the eight years of GOP leadership, and strongly advised his successor against running the government "by credit cards."

In a farewell radio and television address to the nation, Eisenhower—at 70 the nation's oldest chief executive—cautioned that the U.S. faces a long struggle against Communism, warned against seeking "miraculous solutions" to either international or domestic problems, and wished the new President and his Administration "Godspeed."

Senate Considers Nominees

While the House was working to speed enactment of Kennedy Administration measures, the Senate was involved in a round of hearings on nominations to high Administration posts. The Senate was scheduled to meet on Jan. 21 to give quick approval to Kennedy's official family.

The move to enlarge the Rules Committee was put forward by Rayburn as an alternative to a more drastic proposal which called for the "purge" of Rep. William Colmer (D-Miss.), one of the two conservative Democrats in the coalition, who bolted the Democratic Party in November and campaigned against the Kennedy-Johnson ticket.

Rayburn did not immediately indicate who the two additional Democrats on the Rules Committee would be, but pledged to the caucus that they would be Democrats "who support the Democratic position in and out of Congress."

Committee Chairman Howard W. Smith (D-Va.), the other Democrat in the right-wing alliance, dropped his opposition in the party caucus to the proposal, declaring he knew there were too many votes against him. Smith indicated, however, that he might oppose the move on the House floor.

Kennedy Supports Jobsite Picket Bill

A bill to permit building trades unions to picket jobsites where several contractors are working has been introduced in the 87th Congress with the backing of the new Kennedy Administration.

Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.) said the bill has the approval of Pres. Kennedy and is designed to remove "present inequitable restrictions upon the rights" of building trades unions to engage in peaceful picketing at construction sites.

The situs picketing measure varies only slightly from one Kennedy sponsored as a Senator last year. It would require a 10-day cooling-off period before any work stoppage could take place during construction of a military base or a missile launching site.

E. C. Hallbeck Elected New GEC Chairman

Pres. E. C. Hallbeck of the Post Office Clerks has been elected chairman of the AFL-CIO Government Employes' Council. He succeeds Letter Carriers Pres. William C. Doherty who was not a candidate for re-election.

Other officers elected were Jerome J. Keating, Letter Carriers, vice chairman; Orrin A. Burrows, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, secretary-treasurer; and James A. Campbell, Government Employes, Russell M. Stephens, Technical Engineers, W. H. Ryan, Machinists, Paul A. Nagle, Postal Transport Association, William D. Buck, Fire Fighters, and James F. Bailey, Carpenters, trustees.

As New Administration Begins:

World Problems Stressed By Kennedy Task Forces

Pres. John F. Kennedy assumed office as the nation's 35th chief executive armed with the last of a series of reports from special task forces he had assigned to study problems facing his new Administration.

In the week preceding his inauguration, Kennedy announced a series of new selections for his official family, closed his temporary Palm Beach, Fla., headquarters where he had worked on his inaugural address, and flew to Washington for his second meeting with Dwight D. Eisenhower, the man he succeeded in the White House.

Earlier, Kennedy became the first chief executive to divest himself of all personally held stocks and securities in a move aimed at averting any question of possible conflicts of interest.

In advance of taking office, Kennedy announced he had reinvested the funds from the stock sales in federal, state and municipal bonds and said that any additional money accruing from irrevocable family trust funds would also be put into government bonds during his occupancy of the White House.

Policy Need Emphasized

Three of the final task-force reports presented to the new President in advance of the inaugural dealt with crucial matters in the international arena, while the fourth was geared to meeting the nation's needs in the field of natural resources.

A disarmament task force warned against early arms negotiations with the Soviet Union until a basic U. S. policy had been defined. The group cautioned that Russian pressures for disarmament talks would intensify in mid-March when the United Nations reconvenes. The report was critical of the Eisenhower Administration for never having developed a "basic" arms posture.

Another foreign affairs task force, devoted to studying the U.S. Information Agency, urged that its new director be designated as "principal adviser" to the President and the Secretary of State on international cultural and information matters, and that the director be made a member of the National Security Council.

Africa Spotlighted

A study group on Africa urged that Kennedy move swiftly to ask Congress for supplemental funds to enlarge diplomatic staffs in the newly emerging African nations. It urged also that the President develop an "integrated, coordinated policy" toward these new republics.

In the natural resources field a committee headed by Rep. Frank E. Smith (D-Miss.) urged "vigorous new leadership" to speed action on flood control, water pollution control, national parks expansion and harbor and waterway development.

Chief among the new appointments announced by Kennedy were:

- Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, 48, Nobel-prize-winning chemist and chancellor of the University of California at Berkeley, to be Atomic Energy Commission chairman.
- George W. Ball, 51, a Des Moines, Ia., lawyer, to be Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs.
- Edward Gudeman, 54, Chicago investment banker, to be Under Secretary of Commerce.
- Elvis J. Stahr, Jr., 44, president of the University of West Virginia, to be Secretary of the Army.
- Former Gov. George Docking (D-Kan.) to be a member of the board of directors of the Export-Import Bank.
- Former Gov. Herschel C. Loveless (D-Ia.) to be a member of the Defense Renegotiation Board.
- John S. Gleason, Jr., 45, past national commander of the American Legion, to head the Veterans Administration.
- John E. Horne, administrative assistant to Sen. John Sparkman (D-Ala.), to head the Small Business Administration.
- Prof. Wilbur J. Cohen, 47, of the University of Michigan, to be Assistant Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare for legislative matters.
- Former Rep. James M. Quigley (D-Pa.), 42, to be Assistant HEW Secretary for federal and state matters.
- Alanson W. Willcox, 59, general counsel of the American Hospital Association, to be HEW's general counsel.
- Dr. Luther L. Terry, 49, assistant director of the National Heart Institute and faculty member at Johns Hopkins Medical School, to be Surgeon General.

Extend Drive on Bias, Contracts Group Urges

Discrimination is America's "most destructive social and economic problem," declared the government's Committee on Government Contracts in making recommendations in its final report to Pres. Eisenhower.

The committee, with alternate labor members in attendance, presented its report to Pres. Eisenhower at the White House. Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon has been chairman in recent years.

The report recommended that "the federal government, through legislation, executive order or administrative ruling, as may be appropriate, extend the principle of equal opportunity" to three broad areas.

The principle should be applied, the report said, to grant-in-aid programs to the states, especially those involving education, training, recruitment or referral; to federally-aided housing and to federally-aided state and local programs.

The group renewed its recommendation that Congress pass legislation creating a statutory commission, even while noting Congress rejected such a proposal three times in the past two years.

Lack of Funds Cited

Statutory authority might overcome one of the committee's greatest handicaps, the report stressed—a lack of adequate funds to enlarge its staff and establish "badly-needed" regional offices.

Attending the final meeting of the committee were the following alternate labor members: Boris Shishkin, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights; Victor Reuther, administrative assistant to Auto Workers' Pres. Walter P. Reuther, and George L-P Weaver, assistant to Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers' Pres. James B. Carey.

Eisenhower reorganized the committee in 1953 and charged it with responsibility for administering the non-discrimination clause in government contracts.

In its report, the committee said its progress could be measured by the fact that the percentage of government contractors hiring Negroes at the professional and technical level rose from 14 percent in 1957 to 38 percent in 1959; the number of plants with Negroes in supervisory capacities rose from 19 percent in 1957 to 36 percent in 1959.

Shop Chairmen Get AFL-CIO News

Brooklyn—An executive board proposal to subscribe to the AFL-CIO News for all shop chairmen of Local 325, Hotel and Restaurant Employes, has been approved by the membership.

Pres. Harry Dalles and Sec.-Treas. Abe Silverstein have advised the chairmen that it will be considered part of their education to read the paper regularly and communicate pertinent news to union members.

Local 325 represents cooks, countermen, soda dispensers, food checkers, cashiers and assistants in Brooklyn and Queens. Members are scattered over a wide area, and getting a regular flow of authentic information into their hands is a continuous problem.

"We believe," said Silverstein, "that the AFL-CIO News has done a wonderful job of informing its readers on the issues that confront labor and the American people. The program of the AFL-CIO encompasses nearly all of the basic issues confronting the American people."

'Pop' Woolls Leaves Staff After 51 Years

A career of 51 years of service to the AFL-CIO and the former AFL has ended for Seymour B. (Pop) Woolls, 67, who retired Jan. 13 from his post as head of the mail room at the federation's national headquarters.

Woolls went to work for the former AFL on May 1, 1910 at the age of 16, starting as a messenger and winning promotion to the post of mail room head two years later.

When Woolls joined the federation staff, Samuel Gompers, founder of the AFL, was its president, and Woolls recalled that whenever he had occasion to take a message to Gompers' home, the labor official would insist that he stay for a meal.

In 1910 when Woolls started working for the labor movement, the AFL mailing list numbered only a few thousand. In 1960, he said, the department which he headed used 5.3 million sheets of paper to help carry labor's message.

Woolls has 10 children, including a son, Leo, who is comptroller for the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in Washington.

Named to succeed Woolls as head of the mail room was Edwin Schmidt.

The Cabinet: Advisers to the President...

DEAN RUSK

THE TASK of shaping a vigorous new foreign policy to meet the challenge of Communist imperialism will fall to Dean Rusk, 51, selected by Pres. Kennedy for the key post of Secretary of State.

Rusk, a Democrat, has been president of the Rockefeller Foundation and served as Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs during the Truman Administration.

Born in Cherokee County, Ga., the son of a Presbyterian minister-farmer, he attended Davidson College at Davidson, N. C., and later was a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford University.

To Rusk will be assigned the task of formulating foreign policy based on the concept of continued support of peace and freedom.

In the area of immediate problems facing the Secretary of State-designate will be the Communist penetration of the Western Hemisphere through the establishment of a Moscow-oriented government in Cuba; tense situation resulting from Communist activities in Laos and the situation in the Congo.

DOUGLAS DILLON

THE VIGOR with which the American economy moves forward during the Kennedy years will be influenced to a great extent, by C. Douglas Dillon, a 51-year-old Republican, chosen as Secretary of the Treasury.

"In all the long sweep of American history," Kennedy declared in announcing Dillon's selection, "I do not believe (that) greater burdens, greater responsibilities and . . . greater opportunities have fallen on the Secretary of the Treasury."

The problems facing Dillon and the new Administration are many; a recession economy with 6.8 percent of the labor force idled in mid-December; further sharp cutbacks facing the steel and auto industries; and the flight of U.S. capital abroad.

For the past three years Dillon has served as Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs in the Eisenhower Administration.

Born in Switzerland, son of the head of the famous investment banking firm of Dillon, Read & Co., he graduated from Harvard University in 1931.

ROBERT S. McNAMARA

DESIGNATED as Secretary of Defense in the Kennedy Administration was Robert S. McNamara, 44, president of Ford Motor Co. and a registered Republican who nevertheless has frequently supported Democrats.

A native of San Francisco, McNamara graduated from the University of California in 1937 and received his master's degree from Harvard University in 1939. For the next three years he served as assistant professor of business administration at Harvard.

McNamara left Harvard to serve in the Air Force from 1943 to 1946, holding the rank of lieutenant colonel at war's end. He joined Ford in 1946, and rose rapidly to head the nation's second largest automotive firm.

McNamara's assignment was summed up by Kennedy, at the time he chose his defense chief, when he said the military establishment "must be so strong that it cannot merely defend the nation in the event of war but, rather, so strong it can maintain the peace."

ROBERT F. KENNEDY

CHIEF law enforcement officer for the country during the new Administration will be 35-year-old Robert F. Kennedy, selected by his brother for the post of Attorney General.

Kennedy gained nationwide fame during the three years of the McClellan special Senate committee, which he served as chief counsel. Prior to that he had been an attorney in the Justice Dept. which he will now head, and later was a member of the Democratic staff of the Senate Committee on Government Operations during the McCarthy era.

A graduate of the University of Virginia law school, Kennedy went from his post with the McClellan committee into the political arena, managing his brother's successful drive to win the Democratic nomination. He continued as the Kennedy campaign manager for the November election.

Kennedy has said that one of the main targets of the Justice Dept. during his tenure as Attorney General will be to stamp out organized crime in the nation.

J. EDWARD DAY

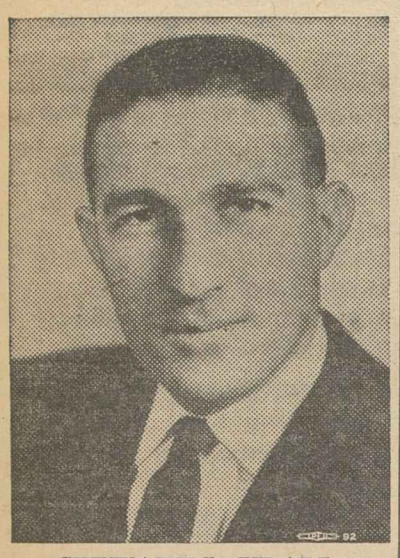
RUNNING the nation's Post Office Dept.—the world's largest business—is the assignment Kennedy has handed to California insurance man J. Edward Day.

The 46-year-old Postmaster General-designate, a Democrat, is vice president in charge of Western operations of Prudential Life Insurance Co.

Day, a native of Jacksonville, Ill., received his degree from Harvard Law School in 1938, and served as a lieutenant in the Navy from 1940 to 1945. From 1950 until 1953 he was Illinois insurance commissioner under then Gov. Adlai Stevenson.

In his new post, Day will take over operations of the postal system which last year spent more than $3.8 billion and employed more than half a million people.

The duties assigned to the new Postmaster General by Kennedy, at the time the appointment was announced, were to see that the Post Office Dept. be "run in the most efficient way possible, that it have the best possible service, that its employes enjoy the best possible working conditions."



STEWART L. UDALL

A BROAD RANGE of problems—running from public power to reclamation—will face 40-year-old Stewart L. Udall in his post as Secretary of the Interior.

Kennedy spelled out his views on the Interior Dept.'s function when, in appointing Udall, he said he would be "concerned with the orderly and effective development of the resources of the U.S. in order that the people now living in the country and the people who will come later may enjoy the heritage which nature has provided for all of us."

Udall, a native of St. Johns, Ariz., brings to his new assignment the experience of six years as a congressman from Arizona, during which he served both on the House Interior Committee and the House Education and Labor Committee.

During his service in the House, to which he won re-election easily last November, Udall was regarded as one of the ablest of the young liberals.

A graduate of the University of Arizona law school in 1948, he served in the Air Force during World War II.

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN

A MIDWESTERN governor—42-year-old Orville L. Freeman of Minnesota—was tapped by the Kennedy Administration for the post of Agriculture Secretary.

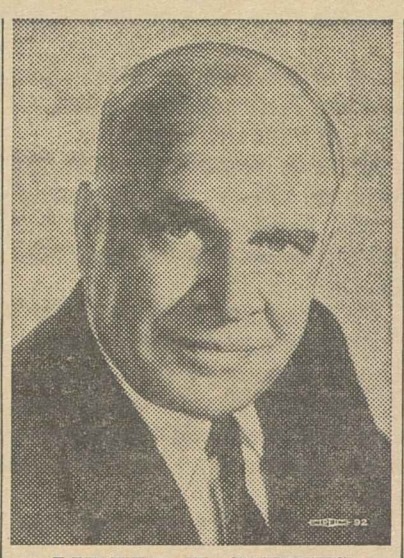
The job outlined by Kennedy for the new head of the Agriculture Dept. is a major one.

The nation's agricultural problems are numerous: farm income is down; prices farmers pay for everything from feed to equipment are up; the farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar has fallen steadily over the past eight years; huge surpluses of farm products have piled up despite programs to limit production; and migration from the family farm has increased.

Handling these problems will be the duty of Freeman, three-term Democratic governor of Minnesota.

A graduate of the University of Minnesota law school in 1946, he served with the Marine Corps in the Pacific during World War II.

He served as assistant to Hubert Humphrey, then mayor of Minneapolis, from 1945 to 1949, and was chairman of the Minnesota Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party from 1948 to 1950.



LUTHER H. HODGES

THE COMMERCE DEPT. "will be in the forefront of the battle" to maintain employment and help the American economy move ahead again, Kennedy declared in announcing the appointment of North Carolina Gov. Luther H. Hodges, 62, as Secretary of Commerce.

Specific assignments of the department under the new Administration, Kennedy said, will include "maintaining our position in international trade, developing and encouraging new markets, providing some degree of assurance and protection for those who trade with us, dealing with the problems which are raised in Western Europe by new trade structures, as well as trade with under-developed areas of the world."

The oldest of the 10 men selected to serve in the Kennedy Cabinet, Hodges has been Democratic governor of North Carolina since 1955.

A native of Pittsylvania County, Va., Hodges graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1919 and joined Fieldcrest Mills, a division of Marshall Field & Co. in the 1920s and rose to the post of vice president.

ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG

A VETERAN labor lawyer, Arthur J. Goldberg, special counsel to the AFL-CIO, has been chosen by Kennedy to be his Secretary of Labor.

Kennedy praised Goldberg as "one of the country's leading experts" in the complex field of industrial relations and paid particular tribute to the 52-year-old Chicago-born lawyer for having devised the "effective and successful procedures" under which Communist-led unions were expelled from the former CIO.

Goldberg, who attended Northwestern University, won his law degree in 1929. He served as an Army major with the Office of Strategic Services during World War II.

He has spent his entire professional career in the field of labor law, becoming general counsel of the former CIO in 1947. At the time of his selection for the Cabinet post, Goldberg was also serving as general counsel of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., general counsel of the Steelworkers.

In his new post Goldberg will be concerned particularly with measures for reducing the current high level of unemployment.

ABRAHAM A. RIBICOFF

RESPONSIBILITY for framing the Kennedy Administration's proposals to Congress in the fields of medical care for the aged under the social security system and federal aid to education will fall to 50-year-old Abraham A. Ribicoff, who will take over as Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

Born in New Britain, Conn., and a graduate of the University of Chicago law school, Ribicoff served in the Connecticut legislature from 1938 to 1942, spent two years as a municipal judge in Hartford, and was a member of Congress from 1949 to 1952.

Ribicoff has served as governor of the Nutmeg State since 1955, and has been traffic safety chairman of the National Governors Conference.

The wide scope of activities of the HEW Dept., concerned as it is with stimulating better health and education for the American people, were cited by Kennedy in announcing his choice of Ribicoff for the Cabinet post.

Ribicoff's post will be in the forefront of the social progress envisioned by the Kennedy Administration.

The President

SHORTLY AFTER NOON on Jan. 20 John Fitzgerald Kennedy became the 35th and youngest elected "Mr. President" in the nation's history. In that moment of solemn oath-taking Kennedy was celebrating not only a personal triumph but the triumph of a system of government.

The system was put on full display at historic Capitol Plaza—as it is once every four years—with all the ceremonial touches and flourishes in keeping with a republican form of government. The legislative branch, the judicial branch and the executive branch—old and new—and the citizens fortunate enough to squeeze into the restricted area witnessed the ultimate demonstration of democratic strength—the peaceful transfer of power to a new Administration.

At this moment in 1961 the presidency is surely the most powerful temporal office in the world. The President of the United States is also the leader of the Free World—the world that believes and is ready to fight for the system of democratic freedoms.

It is within the power of the President to influence the course of democracy over the next four years, to extend its time-tested strength and dedication to help bring about peace, freedom and social justice or to fall back to a narrow, limited base while an oppresive totalitarianism spreads its dark shadow over the globe.

The inauguration of Pres. Kennedy demonstrates to a watchful world that an opposition party can present its case to the citizens in a democratic system and emerge victorious at the polls; that on a designated day an Administration that has held power for eight years peacefully and in an orderly manner turns over the reins of power to the victor.

This is a potent testimonial to the strength of the democratic system, to the maturity of the democratic process in the United States. It is of extreme importance in terms of the newly emerging nations searching and groping for an effective system of government to meet the critical problems of nationhood.

And as if to underscore the solemn nature of this quadrennial rededication to democracy, the dancing and the parading, the gala and endless round of receptions and parties are the seasoning that gives zest and verve to American democracy.

Pres. Kennedy has given meaningful proof of his understanding of the democratic spirit, of the basic principles of the democratic system, and has pledged to strengthen and expand it, to give it new meaning to those Americans whose rights have not been redeemed.

In the spirit that this inauguration marks—the rededication to democracy—the nation will unite as it has in the past behind a new President.

As the only nationally elected public official, he speaks for America.

As the inheritor of a great democratic tradition, he speaks to the world in the basic terms of democracy:

"That all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and
Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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New Skipper

An Example to the World:

Peaceful Transfer of Power Great Moment of Inauguration

TO ONE VETERAN Washington reporter, the most impressive moment of the inauguration ceremonies comes when the outgoing President of the United States and the new President of the United States ride up Pennsylvania Ave. from the White House to the Capitol.

Of this tradition, he writes:

"There is something about that moment in American history that is deeply moving, the peaceful transfer of immense power from one President to another as the result of democratic elections."

Americans can be grateful for that moment. They can be particularly grateful this year as John F. Kennedy, victor by a razor-thin margin of some 100,000 votes out of almost 70 million, takes over the world's most powerful office in an atmosphere of national friendship and good will.

In a world torn by revolutionary strife, the world's oldest modern democracy is still setting an example of how free men can govern themselves through the ballot box and can make huge transferrals of power without bitterness or recrimination.

The story of American inaugurals is a dramatic one that might well play a greater role in American folklore than it does now.

THERE WAS THAT FIRST inaugural in 1789 when General Washington traveled the muddy roads between his home in Mount Vernon to the new nation's temporary capital, New York City, determined to make the then tottering nation survive. After the long and triumphal trip, Washington took the first oath of office on the balcony of Federal Hall on the site of today's Subtreasury.

Irascible John Adams was openly annoyed because the inaugural crowd was clearly more interested in the retiring President than it was in the new. Other retiring presidents haven't looked too happy, and one even skipped out the night before the inaugural, but by and large, our Presidents have shifted the presidency with grace and good will.

Jefferson's inauguration in 1801 was the first to take place in Washington, then a muddy, shabby town that drew the laughter of European aristocrats.

History is not quite clear whether Jefferson rode alone on horseback up that "long mile" that separates the White House from the Capitol or whether he walked with a band of his admirers trailing alongside, but it didn't matter. Retiring John Adams, in political pique, wasn't there, but the people were, and a new era in America history had begun.

The Jackson inaugural carried the American story forward another huge step as the man from the West and his rag-tag supporters overwhelmed the capital, stormed the White House on inaugural night, stood on the damask-covered chairs and settees, broke furniture and could only be lured out when the punch barrels were set on the White House lawn. It was a crude moment in American history, but historically represented the triumph of the common folk and a new day for the nation.

THERE WAS ANOTHER historic inaugural to come some 30 years later when Abraham Lincoln stood gaunt and awkward on the platform outside the Capitol to take over a nation, bitterly torn and divided, with seven states already in secession.

Woodrow Wilson's second inaugural in 1917 was another moving moment as the world thundered to the guns of World War I, the war that eventually was to engulf and place our feet as a nation on the path of international leadership.

FDR's inaugurals are vivid in the minds of millions of Americans still alive. "The only thing we have to fear is—fear itself" was the ringing call to national courage that FDR sounded in his first inaugural, and the people rallied overwhelmingly to the challenge of a nation plunged into its worst depression.

Today as the international sky grows blacker and the Communist threat grows bolder, as our own economy, vast as it is, is in stagnation and our jobless rolls steadily grow longer, the Kennedy inaugural takes on a meaning dramatically similar to some of those crucial inaugurals of the past.

It will be a moment that will begin, not at the Inaugural Ball or the Inaugural Gala or in the "white tie" gatherings of "Very Important Persons," but at the moment when President Eisenhower steps into the car with President-elect Kennedy to escort him to the Capitol for that peaceful and immensely significant transfer of power.

As our veteran and blase Washington journalist has put it, "This is the moment of triumph of our American democracy." (Washington Window—PAI)

Morgan Says:

School Segregation Takes Toll In Both Money and Morality

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

THE CAREFULLY GUARDED calm maintained at the University of Georgia may be ruptured again before steady adjustment is made to the presence of Negro students on a campus reserved exclusively for whites for 175 years. But now, in the interval of quiet when minds are less bloodshot with passion, this might be an appropriate time to absorb the fact that the violation of civil rights is costing us money.

Morgan

Impatient idealists may be inclined to brush aside this finding as irrelevantly crass or at least not so important as the moral aspects of the issue. History has often shown, however, that a tweak of the taxpayer's pocketbook can do more than a twinge of conscience in arousing the public to action. When morality and money are favorably combined, the cause may go a long way.

Take for instance, the inequalities in public education. Figure the problem this way: more than 10 percent of the American population are Negroes. All but the smallest handful of them are getting inferior education if they are getting any schooling at all. So 10 percent of the country's most precious resource, people, is being wasted at a time when we need to exploit our human talents to the utmost.

No business could long endure with such extravagance; a society can afford it even less. In a detailed report on discrimination in public higher education, the U.S. Civil Rights Commission reveals what an expensive vicious circle this unconstitutional practice has become.

"The over-all effect of segregation in public education at both the college and the public school levels," says the report, "has been to give a substantial portion of the population the opportunity to obtain only an inferior education. Moreover, the effects of such deprivations are self-perpetuating; that is, students from inferior schools can attend only inferior colleges, where they are often trained as inferior teachers, and from which they return to teach in the same inferior schools."

With such consistently inferior treatment, what a wonder it is that any Negroes have been able to break through that barrier to any recognition at all; in fact, not just a few but many have.

The commission makes the legitimate point that northern and western institutions of higher learning are by no means free of racial prejudice but it emphasizes that the trouble is concentrated in six hard-core "resistant" states, so-called—South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana and Georgia. Written, obviously, before desegregation came to Georgia U. at Athens, its report said the basic problem lay in the South's "overt official resistance to any desegregation at all."

DESPITE the 1954 unanimous Supreme Court ruling that segregated public schooling violates the constitution, nearly half the state universities and colleges in Southern and border states are still open to whites only. Where barriers have come down, mere token desegregation exists. State-supported Negro schools are consistently inferior in programs and poorer in funds.

And here the Rights Commission puts a prodding finger on the federal government, indicts it as a "silent partner" in the perpetuation of these inequities by continuing to allow most U. S. government education aid funds to go to all-white institutions.

What with all the strident opposition to the principle of federal aid to education it may seem unbelievable, but the fact is that Washington has been helping states with schooling tasks almost since the founding of the Republic. Th federal government now puts out between 1.5 and 2 billion dollars a year to the states for general support of universities and colleges, loans for dormitory housing, aid to students and teachers in scholarships, scientific and other research.

In the Deep South, federal funds now provide about 15 percent of the revenues for state budgets for college education. And state legislatures divert nearly all this money to white schools. Here is a monstrously unpretty and insupportable paradox: the federal government subsidizing the unconstitutional segregation of higher education in the South. This can and must be corrected. The Commission's remedy: by executive decree or, if necessary, by act of Congress, withhold all aid from public universities and colleges which bar or otherwise discriminate against Negroes.

This is sound theory but brusque, clumsy application of it could be ruinous. The University of Georgia saga has revealed hidden pools of good will and respect for the law and the courts, and these moderating springs must exist on many other Southern campuses too.

Care must be taken against their being poisoned or dried up. Schools threatened with loss of federal funds should be allowed the opportunity to demonstrate good, sincere and "performable" intent before the axe falls.

Washington Reports:

Productive Legislative Session Predicted by Humphrey, Kuchel

SEN. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY (D-Minn.), new majority whip of the 87th Congress, predicted that Congress will accomplish more and argue less in the current session, as he was interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational program, heard on 450 radio stations.

Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.), minority whip, pointed out on the same program that the Republican and Democratic platforms agree that action is needed on a number of issues, such as aid to education.

Humphrey said Congress will pass medical and hospital care for the elderly under social security, raise the minimum wage to $1.25 and extend coverage to 6 to 8 million more workers, pass a new farm program, housing and urban renewal legislation and area redevelopment, and forecast executive action on civil rights.

"One of the advantages we have," the majority whip asserted, "is that we have had hearings on practically all these subjects. All we need to do is to bring them up-to-date, and then move. We have a President now that will exercise the powers of his office and give us leadership."

KUCHEL STRESSED the need of passing a housing bill "which will give a stimulus to the construction of homes and also give an incentive to the people who buy homes. I hope," he said, "that the difficulties which prevented enacting of housing legislation in the last session may be overcome and we can make progress in a field that has laid considerably barren in the last two years but which is most important to the economy of the country."

In talking about the need for reform of the Electoral College system for electing a President and Vice President, Kuchel said "we need to give some attention to the possibility of a direct primary by the people."

The California senator said delay in enacting reform in the system may come from "small states jealous of the advantage they have under current procedures. But with insistence by the American people, I believe Congress can provide, in the next few years, a means of improving the present situation."

Humphrey, advocating a stronger and more efficient national defense, said: "The only way you can get disarmament is to go to the conference table strong enough to command respect. We have been unilaterally disarming in the name of a balanced budget."

He predicted executive action on civil rights in the areas of government defense and public works contracts and in the field of housing.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

"IT'S A VERY HARSH RULE," acknowledged Chairman Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.) as his Senate Armed Services Committee forced Defense Sec.-designate Robert S. McNamara to pledge that neither he nor the managers of his trust fund would invest in so-called "defense" stocks while McNamara held his post in Pres. Kennedy's Cabinet.

"Harsh" is the correct word for a policy that allows members of Congress to apply one standard of ethics and principle to members of the executive branch of government while applying an entirely different and lax standard to themselves as policy-making members of the legislative branch.

* * *

McNAMARA TOOK the initiative immediately on designation for his Cabinet post to eliminate the financial holdings that tied him to the Ford Motor Co. Perhaps warned by the experience of Charles E. Wilson of General Motors, eight years ago, he sold his Ford stock promptly and moved to set up his trust fund, under which his money would be managed by professionals and he would have no voice in the buying and selling that might go on.

He also renounced the stock option agreements under which he would have been enabled to buy Ford stock cheap and sell it high—a common arrangement of corporations to give their top executives deferred income at reduced tax rates.

The Russell committee nevertheless insisted on two changes: An agreement that if he should revoke the trust while still holding office, the Senate would be notified, and the further provision that the trustees could not acquire any stock in a company having government contracts with the Pentagon.

Despite its stringency, this was not an unreasonable requirement. It imposes, as did McNamara's renunciation of the stock options and his corporation salary, a serious financial loss, potential if not actual. But McNamara is a public official and the conflict-of-interest statutes should be observed in spirit as well as in letter.

* * *

THE DIFFICULT THING is to understand how senators can impose such standards while leaving themselves free of either rule or custom that might make them applicable to members of Congress.

A decade ago, Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D-Okla.) was sponsor of a natural gas bill that would have freed his own Kerr-McGee company, as well as others, from certain types of regulation by the Federal Power Commission. The bill was passed but then Pres. Truman vetoed it.

Former Sen. John W. Bricker (R-O.) maintained his connection with and income from his back-home law firm, representing among other clients the Pennsylvania Railroad, while functioning as chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee with jurisdiction over the laws and regulations covering railroads.

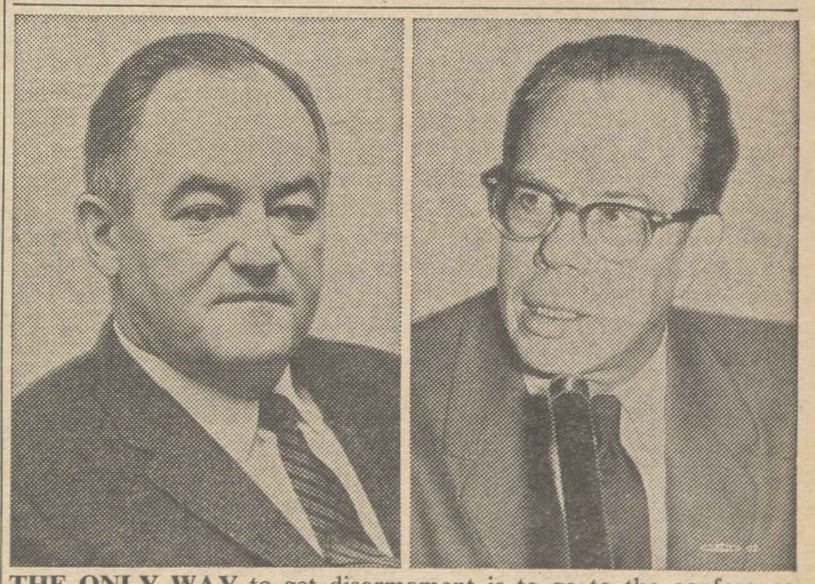
Sen. Harry S. Byrd (D-Va.), as chairman of the tax-writing Finance Committee, has great influence over tax policies affecting both his large apple-marketing business and his personal income.

Byrd and other members of Congress have a personal financial interest in the exemption of agricultural workers from coverage of the minimum wage law, the unemployment compensation system, the old-age and survivors and disability sections of the social security laws. But they do not hesitate to vote for the exemptions.

Suggestions have often been made that members of Congress would be well advised to make public reports of their financial operations and of their net worth. The late Sen. Richard L. Neuberger was a sponsor of bills to require it. But the proposal never gets to first base.

Perhaps it would be too stringent a rule. Russell very quickly rejected an offer by McNamara to let the committee publish his statement of holdings and net worth.

Nevertheless, there is a difference between proper representation of the interests of farming, labor or business constituents and the use of official legislative power for personal financial advantage. A sensitivity to ethical standards would seem desirable in the legislative field as well as in the executive departments of government.



THE ONLY WAY to get disarmament is to go to the conference table strong enough to command respect, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), new majority whip in the Senate (left), declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program. Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.), minority whip, noted on the same program that Congressional action is needed on many matters, including education and housing.

How to Buy:

February Sales Offer Chance To Save on Home Furnishings

By Sidney Margolius

FEBRUARY IS THE MONTH to shop for furniture, rugs, drapes and housewares. The semi-annual home-equipment sales offer reductions of 10-30 percent on most furnishings, including those of well-known designers and manufacturers which are price-maintained most of the rest of the year.

Other sales this month which give you a chance to replenish your needs are nylon hosiery sales, notions sales offering reductions on sewing needs and household accessories, and the final clearances, at sharply - reduced prices, of men's and women's winter coats.

Even though winter is half over, midwinter is a good time to get low quotes for storm windows and doors. This is a slack season for installers. Prices of aluminum storm windows and doors have dropped sharply. A few years ago families were paying exaggerated fees of $800-$1,000 for typical installations. Now the average home can be equipped with aluminum combination storm windows for under $400; even less if you install yourself. Most satisfactory type is the three-channel tilt windows. But now two-channel tilt windows also are available, for about 20 percent less. These are self-storing and can be cleaned from inside like the three-channel type.

If the winter has been hard on your tires, you can get help from the recently-reduced prices. Most manufacturers have cut tire prices $1 to $4.

In home-repair and expansion needs, plumbing, lumber and heating equipment have dropped in price in recent months.

In food, beef's the buy this month. Boneless beef chuck generally is a better buy than chuck with the bone in, if the price is not more than 50 percent higher. For example, boneless chuck at 89 cents is better value than chuck with bone in at 69.

Lamb also is relatively reasonable this month, but pork is expensive. In pork, Boston butts are relatively reasonable. The Boston butt is the upper part of the shoulder. It has a higher percentage of lean than any other pork cut, the New York State Extension Marketing Service points out. The picnic, also often called Cala ham, is the lower part of the shoulder. It has more bone per pound than the Boston.

HERE ARE TIPS for getting your money's worth in February furniture sales:

Manufacturers have not reduced list prices this year, but business is lagging, and there are some sharp price cuts in this month's furniture sales. If you're planning to buy furniture soon, this is the time to do it.

But inspect the quality with great care, especially if buying vinyl plastic-upholstered chairs. Much moderate-price furniture now is covered in plastic. But a leading manufacturer, Morris Futorian, president of Futorian-Statford Furniture Co., recently charged that vinyl manufacturers were "permitting the wide use of inferior grades in upholstered goods today."

This manufacturer indicated that his own firm was being forced to use "inferior vinyls" because of "charlatans" in the trade, Home Furnishings Daily reported. He urged that some government quality grades be established.

Plastic upholstery covering has obvious advantages in ease of cleaning. It's in increasing use for everything from living room chairs to dinette sets. But how can you, the consumer, know whether you are getting good-quality plastic covering? The problem is that low-grade plastic coverings have the surface appearance of good grades.

First fact to know is that any plastic fabric used on chairs with springs, especially coil springs, should be the cloth-backed type called "supported plastic." Non-supported plastic may be satisfactory for flat surfaces, such as dinette chairs which have no springs. But it can't take the constant flexing of deep-spring upholstery.

The retailer should be able to tell you whether a plastic fabric is supported or not. You yourself can look at the end of the fabric underneath the chair to see whether it is cloth-backed.

But there are different grades even in supported plastic fabrics. One indication of quality is the gauge or thickness. The thicker the plastic fabric, the better it will withstand gouges, abrasion and flexing.

Actually, good-quality, cloth-backed plastic covering is not cheap. It costs as much as good-quality cotton fabric.

If you buy furniture covered in cotton or other cloth fabric, our advice is to choose pieces that have zippered covers for easy cleaning, and easy recovering later.

Actually one of the best ideas is to buy furniture "in the muslin." Some better-quality sofas and chairs are sold this way. Then you select the fabric you want and the store covers it for you. The smart idea is to buy pieces in the muslin, and then have them slip-covered right over the muslin. This way you save the double expense of putting slip covers over expensive upholstery fabric.

(Copyright 1961 by Sidney Margolius)

From Soup to Nonsense:

Jingle Bells, Get Your Turkey, Halloween Will Soon Be Here

By Jane Goodsell

HOW I KEEP TRACK of the seasons:

When department stores put up Christmas decorations, and children start writing letters to Santa Claus, and disc jockeys haul out records of "Jingle Bells" and "White Christmas," it's about time for Thanksgiving.

When candy stores feature heart-shaped boxes of chocolate creams, and greeting card racks are filled with Valentines, and Cupid is all over the place, it's time to take down the Christmas tree.

When I do my spring cleaning, it's October.

When the children get their Christmas thank-you letters written, it's time for the Easter bunny to arrive.

When the children dress for school in sleeveless cotton dresses and lightweight sweaters, it's a blustery day in March.

When my husband takes down the window screens, it's January.

When store windows display new fall coats and suits, it's time to take our August vacation.

WHEN THE CHILDREN spend the day playing in the basement, it's a lovely day in June.

When I get all the Christmas candles and decorations put away in the attic, it's February.

When I remember Aunt Minnie's birthday, which is May 8, it's July.

When newspaper advertisements caution me that Easter is just around the corner and I'd better hurry up and buy a new hat, it's St. Patrick's Day.

When my five-year-old starts telling me I'd better make her Halloween costume right now, it's the second week in September.

When store windows are filled with sun dresses and bathing suits and tropical beach scenes, it's January and it's snowing.

When the kids in our neighborhood start shooting off fire crackers, it's the day after school lets out in June.

Good Shows Can Be Exciting:

Quality Emphasized By Educational TV

THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL Radio and Television Center, with which the AFL-CIO will join in presenting the new television series, "Briefing Session" (see Pages 1 and 9), is a "fourth network" devoted to quality instead of commercials.

NET, as it's generally called, is the headquarters for 49 independent, non-commercial TV stations scattered across the country. The number of such stations is growing fast, and would grow faster if enough TV channels were made available by the Federal Communications Commission.

During the morning and early afternoon, NET stations primarily broadcast classroom material for local schools and colleges. In the late afternoon and evening they devote themselves to programs of general interest.

Although NET viewers don't see such commercial programs as Marshal Dillon, Michael Shayne and Jack Paar, what they get is by no means dull. Critics have described NET music and dancing programs as the best ever produced. A basic principle of the network is that good shows can be exciting, too.

NET currently supplies its affiliates with 10 hours of programs a week, with the remainder of the schedule being filled by the individual stations. Some NET shows are developed and produced by a member station and made available to the network; some are obtained from top independent producers, here and abroad; others, like "Briefing Session," originate with NET itself.

IN THE ABSENCE of commercials, the costs of educational television are met by foundations (such as the Ford Foundation), units of government (as with the material used in public schools) and corporations or other organizations that underwrite specific programs. The AFL-CIO's role in "Briefing Session" falls into the last category.

NET devotes all its time to the type of public service to which every commercial TV station, according to the law, is supposed to devote a reasonable part of its time. Unfortunately, as columnist John Crosby and many others have noted, the commercial stations have not fulfilled their obligations, and the FCC has done little or nothing to bring them into line.

The FCC has reserved 267 channels for educational television, but 179 of them are UHF (ultra-high frequency), which can't be seen on the ordinary home TV set without the installation of a converter.

Moreover, the VHF channels (the ones that run from 2 to 13 on your tuning knob) assigned to education are often in small, out-of-the-way places. Such big cities as New York, Washington, Cleveland and Los Angeles have no educational stations at all; others, such as Detroit, Atlanta and Cincinnati, have only UHF outlets.

Thirty-seven of NET's 49 affiliates are on VHF channels that any set can pick up, but they still leave major areas uncovered. The AFL-CIO will try to reach these areas by urging commercial stations to broadcast "Briefing Session" on public service time at an hour that will invite a good audience.

A complete schedule of "Briefing Session" telecasts, with station and time, will be published soon in the AFL-CIO News.

In Social Welfare Field:

Local Union Leaders Saluted For Community Leadership

Eight local trade union leaders have been saluted by the United Community Funds and Councils of America for the contributions they have made to serving community health and welfare services.

The unionists were singled out for praise in the current issue of "Community," the monthly national publication of the agency which coordinates some of the activities of united funds and community chests.

Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, said the unionists cited by the magazine were "outstanding examples of effective community leadership."

Their activities, he said, illustrate the fact that in addition to wages, hours and working conditions, unions are "concerned equally with health, welfare and living conditions."

Here is what the national publication had to say about the labor officials:

Lester H. Thornton, a sub-district director of the Steelworkers, was described as "the first man from organized labor" to serve as president of the United Community Chest in Hammond, Ind. The article quoted Chest Executive Richard F. Devine as saying that in his two years as president Thornton "set an enviable record as an outstanding citizen of the community."

James Pollard, secretary of the AFL-CIO Central Labor Council of Solano County, Calif., served last year as area campaign chairman for the North Bay United Crusade. He has been president of his local school board and one of 11 labor representatives on the United Crusade board.

Emile J. Bourg, secretary-treasurer of the Baton Rouge, La., Central Labor Union, was cited for his service to the United Givers Fund of Baton Rouge and to several other community agencies.

Robert E. M. Shuff, executive vice president of the Akron, O., Labor Council, was described as "the first representative of organized labor to be named United Fund president in a major city." The article gave Shuff major credit for the "long-time unity between organized labor and the community" in the health and welfare field.

Heads Council

Clifford C. Rock, former president of Auto Workers Local 599, Flint, Mich., was saluted for his service as president of the Community Welfare Council. The magazine said Rock has "the wholehearted cooperation of the council board and staff, who say he is doing an excellent job."

John W. Quimby, secretary-treasurer of the San Diego County Labor Council, has been active in the community service field for the past 15 years. Quimby is president of the San Diego County Community Chest and chairman of California's Industrial Welfare Commission. The article noted that he recently was instrumental in establishing minimum requirements for wages and working conditions for the state's agricultural workers.

M. E. Lienard, manager of the Portland, Ore. Labor Temple and chairman of the Multnomah County Community Services Committee, was described by the publication as "one of the reasons" why organized labor in Portland understands and contributes more to the United Good Neighbors campaign than it did in the past.

Herman Groom, president of the Omaha Central Labor Union, "stands out among the many individuals who have helped build labor's broad community services program in Omaha," the article in "Community" stated. Groom is vice president of United Community Services and was chairman of the labor advisory committee to the recent United Red Feather-Red Cross campaign.

ABC-Morgan Essay Winners At Inaugural

Two college students—winners of an essay contest sponsored jointly by the ABC Radio Network and Edward P. Morgan, news commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO—won the opportunity to serve with the ABC news team covering the inauguration of Pres. John F. Kennedy.

National winners in the contest were Susan Higginbotham of Pittsburgh, Pa., a junior at Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., and Andrew Barr of Ft. Worth, Tex., a sophomore at Arlington, Tex., State College.

Their essays were selected from more than 800 entries submitted by students in colleges and universities in all 50 states on the subject: "What do you want the U.S. to do at home and abroad in 1961?"

Prior to helping the ABC news staff cover the inauguration, the parade and the Inaugural Ball, the students met with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at federation headquarters in the nation's capital, lunched in the Senate dining room with members of their respective state delegations, and were guests of honor at a reception at the Broadcasters' Club in Washington.

NEW AFL-CIO TELEVISION SERIES dealing with major national and international issues will be produced by the National Educational Television and Radio Center, whose president, John F. White, is shown with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. The half-hour program, titled "Briefing Session," will be seen on the NET network and other stations beginning next month.

AFL-CIO, NET Join In Public Affairs TV

(Continued from Page 1)

on current affairs so urgently necessary during this critical period of world events," he added.

Meany expressed the AFL-CIO's conviction that "a joint undertaking of this kind is a public service in the best sense.

"We are convinced that 'Briefing Session' can contribute greatly to public understanding of the issues of the day, and stimulate interest in their solution."

Production costs of this series are being split by the two organizations. The series will be produced by Joel O'Brien Productions, Inc., of New York City under the supervision of NET.

Other Series Continue

Meany announced that the AFL-CIO's television series, "Americans at Work," would continue to be distributed to the more than 170 stations now carrying it as a public service, but that no new films would be made. There are 104 films in the series.

AFL-CIO Visited by 1,684 from Abroad

A total of 1,684 overseas visitors toured the AFL-CIO headquarters building in 1960 and asked questions reflecting their knowledge of current American events, the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs has reported.

Visiting delegations hailed mostly from Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America. That reflects the change in emphasis of federal exchange programs from European countries to others more in need of U. S. assistance, according to Henry Rutz of the Intl. Affairs Dept. staff.

In 1960 there were 211 visitors from Europe, as against 406 the year before; 909 from Asia and the Middle East, compared with 717 in 1959. Latin American visitors increased from 353 in 1959 to 477 last year, and African visitors from 77 to 87.

Visitors are taken on a tour of the building, from the lobby mural to the Executive Council meeting room on the top floor, and then are given a briefing on the place of labor in American society, and union objectives.

Questions ranged from the steel strike, railroad work rules and the strike against General Electric in early 1960 to automation and the presidential elections later in the year.

Employer delegations usually reflect the briefing they have received a few days earlier from the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers.

Rutz predicted that visitors from Africa and the Far East will continue to increase while those from Latin America will remain at about the same or higher levels. Many more African visitors are expected in the future he said.

The visiting groups consisted of 679 union leaders, 508 management representatives, 187 political leaders and government officials, 121 editors and educators, and 189 others.

Germany Sent 70

Germany sent 70 visitors, almost half of whom were from the ranks of business; Greece 36, France 27, Italy 24, Sweden 15.

Japan had the largest representation from the East—607, of whom 212 were from unions and 327 from business. The next largest delegation was from India—202.

Steelworkers Fight $4.2 Million Suit Filed Under Quebec Anti-Strike Law

Quebec—Trial is scheduled to resume here shortly in a $4.2-million lawsuit brought by Gaspe Copper Co. against the Steelworkers as an outgrowth of a seven-month strike against Gaspe's Murdochville mine and smelter in 1957.

The company brought suit against the international, but not against USWA Local 4881 or any of its members, charging the union with responsibility for Gaspe's alleged loss of profits during the strike and for a three-month period after the dispute before the company resumed full production.

Gaspe originally claimed $5.2 million in damages, but scaled the figure down by $1 million on the basis of pre-trial admissions by the company's accountant.

In most Canadian provinces unions are exempt from suits of this kind, but special legislation in Quebec and British Columbia has left unions open to suit. Quebec law also bans strikes except by locals which have been certified by the provincial Labor Relations Board and which have passed through all stages of negotiation, conciliation, and arbitration.

When Gaspe opened its Murdochville mine in 1954 it signed a two-year agreement with a directly affiliated local union of the Trades & Labor Congress of Canada. Following merger of the TLC and the Canadian Congress of Labor, jurisdiction was transferred to the Steelworkers, which holds contracts with Gaspe's parent firm, Noranda.

Company Blocked Proceedings

USWA Local 4881 applied for certification June 6, 1956. The company demanded that the Labor Relations Board supply information on the union's records and membership and when the board, following its usual policy, refused to comply, Gaspe obtained a writ of prohibition stopping all board proceedings.

The board contested the prohibition, but it was not until Sept. 24, 1957 — more than a year later and over six months after the walkout began—that the courts quashed the prohibition.

The result of the delay was that steps taken by Local 4881 to become the legally certified bargaining agent were suspended from August 1956 to February 1958, at which time the board held the local had disqualified itself by the 1957 strike.

In the court suit the company has accused the international union of planning, organizing and declaring the strike. It charges that the local was a "creature of the international and entirely subject to its control." The damage claim is based on a contention that the company had been making a net profit of $210,000 a week prior to the walkout.

The USWA has contended in its defense that the company deliberately provoked the strike by discharging Local Pres. Theo. Gagne without just cause at a time when an "atmosphere of tension and exasperation" had been created by the company's tactics in delaying certification.

Denying that the international ordered the strike, the Steelworkers contended that the workers walked out by their own decision, adding that the local was an autonomous body which, under Quebec law, had applied for certification to act as bargaining agent.

Mrs. Beatty to Serve On Defense Dept. Unit

The appointment of Mrs. Marcella S. A. Beatty, special representative of the AFL-CIO Auxiliaries, to the Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services has been announced by the Dept. of Defense.

Mrs. Beatty is one of 50 representative women who work with the department to help increase public acceptance of military service as a career field for women. Leaving the committee after three years of service is Mrs. William F. Schnitzler, wife of the AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer.

Karson Named By ACWA to Education Post

New York—Marc Karson, college professor since 1949 and a writer and commentator on trade unionism, has been appointed by the Clothing Workers as director of the union's National Education Dept.

Karson, 41, took over his new duties Jan. 2. Connie Kopelov remains as associate director of the department.

The new director has been an associate professor of government at Southern Illinois University and assistant director of its labor institute. Before that he was an associate professor at Washburn University in Tokepa, Kans. He has been commentator on a public affairs program for KMOX-TV in St. Louis, and has reviewed books in the labor field for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, the New Republic and other publications.

A native New Yorker, Karson lives in Mineola, L. I., with his wife and two children. His maternal grandmother, the late Anna Friedman, was a pioneer member of ACWA Local 10 here.

Reactor Blast Study Ordered By Meany

Organized labor is "vitally concerned" with knowing the "true facts" surrounding the recent explosion of an atomic reactor which claimed the lives of three workmen at the National Reactor Testing Station in Arco, Idaho.

"The serious implications of the tragedy touch upon the whole field of safety in peaceful nuclear development," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in assigning Fred MacGowan, chairman of the radiation subcommittee of the AFL-CIO Staff Subcommittee on Atomic Energy & Natural Resources, to investigate and report on the accident.

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the federation's Industrial Union Dept., in releasing a report of 40 reactor accidents in the past, warned that this study and the Arco disaster "cornfirm the validity" of union opposiiton to a fast-breeder reactor near Detroit, Mich.

"It is clear," Reuther said, "that said, "that thousands of people would have been over-exposed to radiation" if the Arco plant had been placed in a populated area.

Meany said MacGowan's report would be the basis for the federation's recommendations to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy for "needed statutory and regulatory corrections" in the atomic energy program.

In a letter to MacGowan, an international representative for the Boilermakers, the AFL-CIO president said labor's concern arises out of the fact that "thousands of our workers are involved in nuclear development and have a vital stake in its safety operations."

Meany said the Atomic Energy Commission "tacitly admits the seriousness of this accident," adding that "information we have obtained, while incomplete, raises many fundamental questions concerning not but the whole matter of safety procedures in the facility."

India, Tunisia Give $105,000 to ILO

Geneva—The government of India is contributing $100,000 and that of Tunisia $5,000 to the endowment fund of the Intl. Labor Organization's Intl. Institute for Labor Studies, ILO Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse has been notified.

JOE JONES, fullback for the "Huskies" of the University of Washington and union construction worker during summer vacations, receives a trophy for his team from Chet Ramage, right, executive secretary of the King County Labor Council, Seattle. The council helped stage a civic welcome for the team which beat Minnesota Jan. 2 in the Rose Bowl, 17-7. Ramage himself played in the Rose Bowl in 1930 as a member of the Washington State team.

Tugmen Term Strike Key to Rules Issue

New York—Eleven major U.S. railroads have been accused by a union spokesman of planning to break a strike of harbor tugmen here as a prelude to reducing jobs on every railroad in the nation.

A victory for the railroads would be hailed by management as "proof" that it alone should have the right to decide the size of crews, said Vice Pres. Claude Simmons of the Seafarers in a statement issued for 660 striking members of the SIU, Marine Engineers and Masters, Mates & Pilots.

Simmons said management would cite such a victory as a precedent in support of its "featherbedding" claims before a Presidential Commission on Work Rules, headed by retiring Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell; a New York State legislative inquiry, and other study groups.

Three unions called a walkout on railroad tugs, barges and ferries in the port of New York after 13 months of futile negotiations. When the strike dragged on without a settlement, strikers picketed Grand Central Terminal and Pennsylvania Station and talked about extending picket lines.

The New York Central and New Haven railroads withdrew all commuter trains from service to Grand Central. Long-distance trains were halted at Albany or Buffalo when railroad unionists refused to cross the marine workers' picket lines. That cut off service for 100,000 commuters and 2,000 long-distance passengers.

Speaking for the unions, Simmons said he regretted that the strike had been made necessary "because a genuine desire for settlement" on the railroads' part "could have settled these issues 15 months ago" when the contracts ran out.

"The issue," he said, "is a simple one."

15-Month Effort

"We have been attempting for 15 months to negotiate a contract that would involve a wage increase, welfare plan patterned after existing plans on other tugs, and improved working conditions. We also sought to incorporate in the contract the manning scale which has been long in practice.

"The railroads have seen fit to make this a key issue, and are insisting they will not write the manning scale into the contracts unless we agree in writing that they have the right to arbitrarily abolish jobs at any time after a specified waiting period."

The unions have offered to write a contract provision that future technological changes may be referred to arbitration in the event of disputes, Simmons said.

Precedent Sought

"The reason the strike is not settled," he said, "is that the railroads are seeking to use this situation to establish a precedent, in the hope of employing the same tactics with railroad workers across the country.

"With the U.S. government presently conducting a survey of railroad work rules through the Mitchell Commission . . . the railroads feel they can strengthen their hand by having such a precedent established before these reports are issued.

"The issues can be settled tonight if the railroads would have no ulterior purpose in their bargaining."

NLRB Upholds Union:

Embattled Strikers Bolstered at Peyton

The embattled Meat Cutters picketing the Peyton Packing Co. in El Paso, Tex., for the past 22 months won what may be a breakthrough as the National Labor Relations Board unanimously found the company guilty of unfair labor practices.

The board action foreshadowed these developments:

- A second NLRB decision was imminent, involving Peyton's firing of a group of workers, allegedly on grounds of union activity.
- The Labor. Dept. disclosed that neither Peyton nor William Kilgore, its industrial relations consultant, had filed reports under the Landrum-Griffin Act and an inquiry was begun to determine if they are covered and in violation.
- The union will seek an order at a U.S. District Court hearing Jan. 23 to compel enforcement of an earlier ruling by Judge Luther W. Youngdahl which said Mexican aliens commuting across the border to work as strikebreakers must be barred.

The NLRB, adopting almost all the findings and recommendations in the report issued 16 months earlier by its trial examiner, ordered Peyton to offer reinstatement and pay lost earnings to Julio Hernandez; pay a December 1958 bonus to its employes and rescind a rule barring workers from union activity on non-working time.

Hernandez, fired Sept. 15, 1958, long has been a symbol of the Peyton battle. NLRB Trial Examiner Martin S. Bennett concluded in his report that "Hernandez was selected for discharge because of his known union sympathies and in order to coerce the other employes."

The Meat Cutters won the right to represent some 500 Peyton workers in a Sept. 25, 1958, election and were certified Oct. 3, 1958.

The trial examiner found that in pre-election propaganda the company used the semi-annual bonus tradition as an argument to keep out the union. It was withheld in December 1958, he found, "as punishment and retribution" against the workers for having voted union.

The bonus which Peyton now will have to pay will total an estimated $300,000, according to union sources. The board in addition ruled that Peyton hereafter must bargain collectively on bonuses if the union so requests.

Negotiations for a contract took place intermittently and finally broke down in early March 1959. The strike began Mar. 3, 1959, and Peyton has been picketed since that time in the face of the large-scale use of Mexican aliens who, the union charges, use El Paso addresses and commute from their homes in Juarez, Mexico.

Last July, Youngdahl ruled against a Justice Dept. motion to dismiss the union complaint on the use of commuting Mexican aliens.

Youngdahl lashed the department's Immigration & Naturalization Service for resorting to "an 'amiable fiction' to justify a wholesale evasion" of a ruling by then Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell. Mitchell had certified that alien strikebreakers "adversely affect" domestic wages and conditions. Immigration authorities regarded commuting aliens as new entrants each day.

The Office of Compliance & Enforcement in the new Bureau of Labor-Management Reports in the Labor Dept. reported it will ascertain whether Peyton and Kilgore should have filed reports under Landrum-Griffin.

They may be covered by L-G's Sec. 203 (b)(1), which is concerned with activities where an object, directly or indirectly, is "to persuade employes to exercise or not to exercise" their organizing and bargaining rights.

Airline Pilots Demand Strikebreaker Ouster

Southern Airways pilots have moved on three fronts to win back their jobs from strikebreakers hired seven months ago by a union-busting management.

At a Civil Aeronautics Board hearing in Washington, the Air Line Pilots argued that the company had forfeited its rights to an operating certificate through violations of the Railway Labor Act and by expenditure of unnecessary funds, including government subsidies, to operate with strikebreakers. The union presented 17 witnesses and 58 exhibits to substantiate its charges.

In Memphis, Tenn., the ALPA has sued in federal district court for an injunction directing Southern to reinstate its pilots with full seniority and to recover $1 million in lost wages and damages.

In the 52 cities served by Southern, picketing continues and passenger traffic reportedly has dropped to a new low. In December, the ALPA reported, Southern's loadings fell to 26 percent and 18 cities had so few passenger boardings that they have been notified by the CAB of a possible discontinuance of local air service.

Adding to the company's financial headaches is an involuntary bankruptcy action brought by a group of creditors.

The airline was struck June 5 after 10 months of fruitless negotiations over wages, rules and working conditions. A settlement recommended by the National Mediation Board was accepted by the union and agreed to by the company. But the company flatly refused to give its regular pilots their jobs back.

Strikebreakers hired, the union has charged, include persons with criminal records, and pilots dismissed for cause by several airlines including, in one case, by Southern itself in pre-strike days.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a letter to the CAB, has sharply denounced the use of government funds to finance "a strikebreaking and union destruction program." In 1959, 41 percent of the airline's gross revenue came from federal subsidy.

CWA Bargaining Policy Session Set for March

The executive board of the Communications Workers has set March 13, 14 and 15 for a meeting of the union's collective bargaining policy committee in New York City.

At a meeting in Washington board members said committeemen will prepare for 1961 reopeners of current CWA-Bell System agreements on wages and related items only.

The CWA board approved a recommendation to the next CWA convention that an airlines council be set up, with representatives of all CWA locals having airlines members, to set a bargaining policy consistent with existing CWA policy. It also authorized application for affiliation with the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. on behalf of the 25,000 CWA members engaged in construction work.

Legislation Urged

In a resolution approved unanimously, board members urged Congress to bolster a "sagging economy" by passing legislation for a minimum wage of $1.25 a hour, with expanded coverage of workers now excluded by law; health care for older persons, financed through the social security system; aid to depressed areas, elimination of filibustering, overhauling the tax structure and establishing new government bureaus on automation and consumer problems.

In a resolution on the Henderson, N. C., strike in which eight Textile Workers were jailed for an alleged conspiracy, the board called for the release of these "unjustly imprisoned trade unionists."

It said: "We reaffirm our faith and belief in the innocence of these men, and pledge to pursue every available means to obtain their release and remedy the injustice which has been done to them."

The board voted to send full information on the Harriet and Henderson struggle to every CWA member to the end that they may "take action to assist in bringing about justice" for the strike leaders.

On the proposed memorial to former Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt in Washington, the board called for quick action, now that the design for the memorial has been approved. It said that "as a prime mover in the project, CWA wants to see the memorial completed in the foreseeable future" and millions of Americans given the opportunity to contribute financially to its completion "in their lifetime."

Meany Denounces Retrenchment Proposals:

'Gold Crisis' Seen Pretext To Slow Nation's Progress

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has accused "the enemies of progress in America" of using the current unfavorable balance of international payments, including the so-called "gold crisis," as a "pretext" for opposing social legislation and wage gains.

Meany's charge was contained in an editorial written for the upcoming issue of the AFL-CIO's monthly magazine, the American Federationist. It was accompanied by a report of the AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee, adopted by the recent meeting of the Executive Council.

Involved in the monetary problem is the fact that in the last three years the U.S. has spent or invested in other nations $11 billion more than they spent in this country. Of this amount, $5 billion has been taken away as gold and the balance is held by foreign investors in the form of short-term securities easily converted into gold.

The AFL-CIO president acknowledged that the balance of payments and withdrawal of U.S. gold posed a problem, but assailed those who have called for domestic retrenchment as a solution. Right-wing forces, he said, are using this issue to oppose a higher minimum wage and negotiated wage increases, as well as the whole range of social legislation from housing to health care for the aged.

"These spokesmen for reaction have built a false premise into a catastrophic solution," he said. "Their program would not only fail to achieve its stated objective, but would be a disaster for America."

The accompanying statement from the Economic Policy Committee declared that these "negative" proposals would "endanger the U.S. economy" in the same manner that "the false anti-inflation weapons . . . confused the complex price problems in the 1950s and helped cause the three recessions of the last seven years."

The EPC charged that "slogans have already distorted" the balance of payments issue "into a fear symbol" to oppose needed social legislation and wage increases in the name of "restoring confidence in the U.S. dollar."

"But confidence in the United States and its dollar depends on a strong, expanding economy, not on slick sloganized policies that have repeatedly led to recessions," the committee said.

Trade Not to Blame

Meany took particular exception to the charge that wages should be held down because Americans have "priced ourselves out of the market." He noted that in terms of trade alone, the U.S. sold $4.5 billion more goods abroad in 1960 than it imported.

"The trouble lies elsewhere than in foreign trade," he said.

The chief source of the difficulty, the AFL-CIO president maintained, is "our own domestic economy, drugged into lethargy by the same policies now urged to meet this new problem—policies then advanced in the name of 'fighting inflation,' but which produced only unemployment and recession."

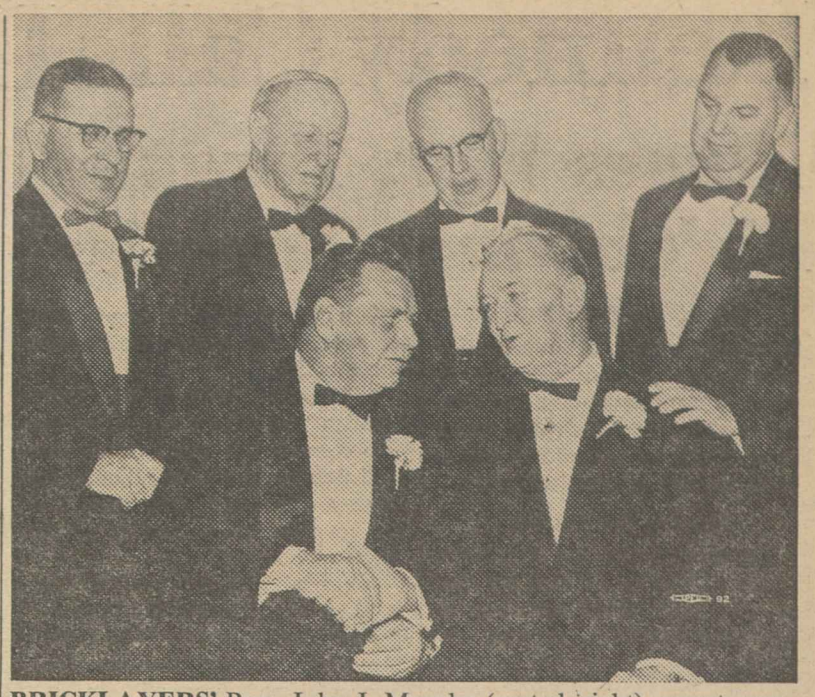
The solution, Meany said, is a "healthy, growing economy in the U.S. that will attract investments from abroad and stimulate American capital as well. We cannot create such an economy by obliterating progress and perpetuating economic stagnation."

Meany directed the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research to study the balance of payments problem, in consultation with "recognized monetary authorities," and to propose the short-range, technical steps required to meet the situation. This report will be presented to the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its February meeting.

"Meanwhile," he wrote in the Federationist editorial, "we shall resist to the utmost any effort to use international finance as a cover for domestic reaction. No new solutions can be found by going backward. We must move ahead to fulfill the promise of the Sixties."

The EPC said a "growing domestic economy is indispensable" to solving the balance of payments problem since it would offer "the strongest possible inducement for foreign capital to retain and increase its investments in America, and for American capital to remain at home."

By contrast, it said, the right-wing proposals to limit economic growth in the name of a "sound dollar," would "extend the balance of payments 'crisis' into a genuine economic crisis for the nation."



BRICKLAYERS' Pres. John J. Murphy (seated, right) accepts congratulations from AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler at testimonial dinner tendered by Boston local in which he served apprenticeship 25 years ago. Bricklayers' officers looking on are (left to right): Treas. George W. King, Pres.-emeritus Harry C. Bates, First Vice-Pres. William R. Conners and Sec. Thomas F. Murphy.

Labor Salutes Murphy, New Bricklayers' Head

Boston—"The fullest support of the working men and women of this country" can be counted on to help Pres. John F. Kennedy "move America forward," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler declared here.

Schnitzler addressed a testimonial dinner honoring Bricklayers' Pres. John J. Murphy. Pres.-emeritus Harry C. Bates of the Bricklayers and Gov. John A. Volpe (R), recently sworn in as the Bay State's chief executive, led the list of notables.

Schnitzler drew a parallel of dedicated service between Kennedy and Murphy, who served his apprenticeship here in the local which sponsored the testimonial.

He said both agree on the priorities of legislative action: federal aid to depressed areas, housing and urban renewal, federal aid for school construction and teachers' salaries, a $1.25 federal minimum wage and expanded coverage, and health care for the aged under social security.

Labor has sought these objectives for years, Schnitzler said.

"For the first time in almost a decade," he added, "we are going to get cooperation instead of obstruction from the Administration. And once more our faith in fighting for a better America, even when our cause is unpopular, is restored."

Schnitzler paid tribute to Murphy's long service to organized labor and his sense of public service. He traced Murphy's career in the former AFL, where Murphy rose to the post of director of organization.

Murphy also served, he recalled, on the regional War Labor Board here, War Manpower Commission, Regional Wage Stabilization Board, Construction Industry Stabilization Board and other labor-management groups.

Murphy now enters "his broadest field of service" as head of the Bricklayers, Schnitzler said.

Ohio Labor Blasts Jobless 'Dole' Proposal

Columbus, O.—Ohio labor has urged the state legislature to extend the duration of unemployment compensation to 39 weeks and to make the additional 13 weeks of benefits immediately applicable to some 70,000 jobless workers who have already exhausted their 26 weeks of benefits.

The State AFL-CIO executive board, meeting here, sharply criticized a bill backed by the leadership of the Republican-controlled legislature which they described as a "cruel joke" on long-term unemployed and substitution of a "dole" for the insurance principle of unemployment compensation.

The GOP bill, introduced in the House by Rep. William W. Milligan (R), contains a so-called "trigger clause" which would extend benefits an additional 13 weeks whenever statewide unemployment reaches 6.5 percent of workers covered by the law. At present, 8.6 percent of covered workers are unemployed.

The extra 13 weeks of benefits, however, would be payable only to workers with dependents. Workers who have already exhausted their benefits would not receive the additional coverage.

Denouncing the injection of a "needs test" into the law, the state labor body declared it will fight to preserve the insurance principle and said labor is "unalterably opposed to current efforts in the legislature to convert the compensation system into a dole."

Refusal of Republican leaders to back passage of an unemployment compensation bill as emergency legislation to take effect immediately—an action requiring a two-thirds vote by the legislature—was deplored by labor as showing "lack of concern for a pressing human problem." Without the emergency clause, a law does not become effective until 90 days after it is signed by the governor.

Labor's proposals, in addition to permanently extending benefits to 39 weeks for all workers, would also cover those who exhausted their benefits during 1960 and who would not receive additional payments under the GOP proposal.

Rail Merger Called Threat To Northwest

Great Falls, Mont.—A rail union officer has charged that a proposed merger of four railroads serving the Northwest would seriously impair the growth of the region and destroy the jobs of more than 19,000 workers.

Vice Pres. M. W. Hampton of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen told a Farm-Labor Institute here that the planned merger of the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Burlington & Spokane, and Portland & Seattle railroads is "diametrically opposed to the public interest."

Describing the merger as "a classic example of monopolistic empire building," Hampton declared:

"The combined railroads would have a free ticket to serve only areas where high-profit bulk commodities predominate. Instead of competition-inspired expansion, the area would be affected with retrenchment of rail transportation services."

He warned that "to reduce or eliminate service over thousands of miles of railroad inevitably is to create depressed communities, disrupt established homes and ways of life and place obstacles in the way of industrial development."

Arnow to Direct Rail Study Staff

The Presidential Railroad Commission, set up to seek a solution to the work rules dispute between rail labor and management, has announced the appointment of Philip Arnow as executive director.

Arnow, a career government employe, is U.S. assistant commissioner of labor statistics and will be on leave from the Labor Dept. during his service with the presidential commission.

During World War II, Arnow served as wage stabilization director and vice chairman of the War Labor Board's Detroit regional board. During the 1959 steel strike, he was on the staff of the emergency fact-finding board established under the Taft-Hartley Act.

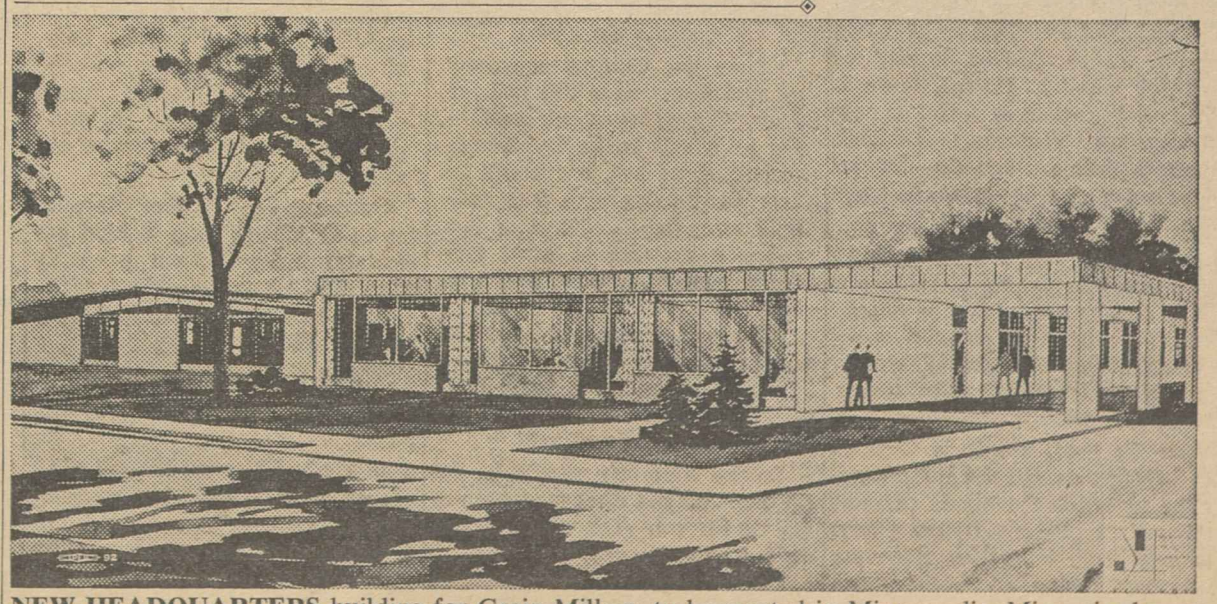
Grain Millers To Build New Headquarters

Minneapolis — Plans for construction of a $175,000 headquarters building to house the international offices of the Grain Millers here have been announced by the union.

The union, which currently operates out of rented offices here, has acquired a site for the 8,400-square-foot, one-story structure and ground-breaking is scheduled to begin shortly. The union expects completion of the new structure by June 1961.

Pres. Roy O. Wellborn and Sec.-Treas. Harold Schneider said the decision to build the union's own structure was made several years ago, but the plan was put into effect now because of the impending demolition of the present headquarters site as part of an urban redevelopment program.

The building will contain offices for the union's four top officers and will accommodate a staff of 10.



NEW HEADQUARTERS building for Grain Millers, to be erected in Minneapolis, Minn., is shown here in artist's sketch. The 8,400-square-foot, one-story structure will include offices for the union's four top officers and a staff of 10. Cost of building is estimated at $175,000.

Kennedy Calls U.S. to Fight for Survival

Names War, Tyranny As 'Common Enemies'

(Continued from Page 1)

ter peace, proud of our ancient heritage—and unwilling to witness or permit the slow undoing of those human rights to which this nation has always been committed, and to which we are committed today.

Bearing the Burden

"Let every nation know, whether it wish us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend or oppose any foe in order to assure the survival and success of liberty."

Kennedy's 1,300-word inaugural address was the climax to the solemn and traditional swearing-in ceremonies before the Capitol, where the oath of office was administered to Vice Pres. Lyndon Baines Johnson by veteran House Speaker Sam Rayburn, a fellow Texan; while Kennedy was sworn in by Chief Justice Earl Warren.

Heavy snow fell on the bunting-bedecked nation's capital on the eve of the inaugural, a day marked by a feverish round of activity which saw Kennedy confer for the second and last time at the White House with Dwight David Eisenhower, his predecessor, who at 70 was the oldest man ever to occupy the presidency.

A colorful panalopy, which included selections by the U.S. Marine Band, the invocation by Richard Cardinal Cushing, a prayer by Archbishop Iakovos and the reading of a special inaugural poem by Robert Frost, preceded the administration of the oath of office to Pres. Kennedy.

The ceremony, Kennedy declared, symbolized "an end as well as a beginning—renewal as well as change. For I have sworn before you and Almighty God the same solemn oath our forebears prescribed nearly a century and three quarters ago."

New Kind of World Seen

The world today, as contrasted with that in the days of the founding of the nation, Kennedy said, is "very different," for "man holds in his mortal hands the power to abolish all form of human poverty and to abolish all form of human life."

And yet, the President added, "the same revolutionary beliefs for which our forebears fought are still at issue around the globe—the belief that the rights of man come not from the generosity of the state but from the hand of God."

Americans, Kennedy said, "dare not forget today that we are the heirs of that first revolution." Then, on behalf of the nation, he issued this series of five pledges:

● "To those old allies whose cultural and spiritual origins we share, we pledge the loyalty of faithful friends. United, there is little we cannot do in a host of new cooperative ventures. Divided, there is little we can do—for we dare not meet a powerful challenge at odds and split asunder."

● **To the new nations "whom we now welcome to the ranks of the free, we pledge our word that one form of colonial control shall not have passed merely to be replaced by a far more iron tyranny."**

● "To those people in the huts and villages of half the globe struggling to break the bonds of mass misery, we pledge our best efforts to help them help themselves, for whatever period is required—not because the Communists are doing it, not because we seek their votes, but because it is right. If the free society cannot help the many who are poor, it can never save the few who are rich."

● To the nations of Latin America "we offer a special pledge—to convert our good words into good deeds—in a new alliance for progress—to assist free men and free governments in casting off the chains of poverty."

Coupled with this pledge was a blunt warning that the "peaceful revolution of hope" in Latin America "cannot become the prey of hostile powers." On behalf of the nation, Kennedy pledged to "oppose aggression or subversion anywhere in the Americas," and warned "every other power" that the Western Hemisphere "intends to remain the master of its own house."

● To the United Nations, "our last best hope in an age where the instruments of war have far outpaced the instruments of peace, we renew our pledge of support—to prevent its becoming merely a forum for invective—to strengthen its shield of the new and the weak."

In a clear reference to nations of the Soviet bloc, which he did not mention by name, Pres. Kennedy offered "not a pledge but a request: that both sides begin anew the quest for peace, before the dark powers of destruction unleashed by science engulf all humanity in planned or accidental self-destruction."

Two great and powerful groups of nations, the President said, cannot take comfort from their present course, when both sides are "overburdened by the cost of modern weapons, both rightly alarmed by the steady spread of the deadly atom, yet both racing to alter that uncertain balance of terror that stays the hand of mankind's final war."

He called on both sides to "begin anew" to explore the problems which unite them "instead of belaboring the problems that divide;" working to formulate "serious and precise" proposals for arms inspection and control; and joining to "explore the stars, conquer the deserts, eradicate disease, tap the ocean depths and encourage the arts and commerce."

'Success Rests with the People'

Kennedy addressed his closing remarks to the people of America, declaring in a paraphrase of language Abraham Lincoln used in his first inaugural address 100 years ago:

"In your hands, my fellow citizens, more than in mine, will rest the final success or failure of our course. Since this country was founded, each generation has been summoned to give testimony to its national loyalty. The graves of young Americans who answered that call encircle the globe.

"Now the trumpet summons us again—not as a call to bear arms, though arms we need—not as a call to battle, though embattled we are, but a call to bear the burden of a long twilight struggle . . . against the common enemies of man: tyranny, poverty, disease and war itself.

"Can we forge against these enemies a grand and global alliance . . . that can assure a more fruitful life for all mankind? Will you join in that historic effort?"

To the American people he declared: "Ask not what your country will do for you—ask what you can do for your country."

To the people of the world he said: "Ask not what America will do for you, but what together we can do for the freedom of man."

ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG, right, gets friendly welcome from Senators Lister Hill (D-Ala.), left, and Jennings Randolph (D-W. Va.) at hearings on his designation as Secretary of Labor. Senate Labor Committee voted swift approval amid praise from both Democrats and Republicans.

Cabinet Appointees Cleared by Senate Units

(Continued from Page 1)

Kennedy's appointees with a maximum of sweetness and light. The formal nominations were scheduled to be sent to the Senate shortly after Kennedy was sworn in as chief executive Jan. 20 and the Senate was expected to vote confirmation on Jan. 21. **(See sketches of new Cabinet members, Page 5.)**

Robert S. McNamara, Kennedy's choice for Defense Secretary, ran into questions in the Senate Armed Services Committee that involved the trust fund arrangement he had executed for funds received from the sale of his Ford Motor Co. stock.

Questioned on Conflicts

McNamara, who had served briefly as Ford president, said he was sensitive to conflict-of-interest issues and pointed out that he had given up lucrative stock-option advantages in addition to selling his holdings after his selection for the Cabinet. He said he thought he had "gone farther" than any previous Defense Dept. nominee to meet the requirements of the conflict-of-interest statutes.

Under questioning, McNamara agreed to revise the trust fund to prevent acquisition by his financial managers of defense stocks and agreed that the trustees would notify the committee if the trust should be revoked.

Robert F. Kennedy sailed through the Judiciary Committee hearing with only a few references to what some Republicans have charged was his lack of experience in courtroom work and almost no trouble from southern Democrats on his proposed policies in enforcement of civil rights laws.

Questions in the Labor Committee to Goldberg, long a legal adviser to unions, came primarily from Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) and Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.).

Resigned from Law Firm

Goldberg made the following points:

● He had divested himself of all clients, resigned from his law firms and will not return to them. His divesting included voluntary abrogation of a deferred-income arrangement, in the nature of a pension, that would have brought him substantial sums beginning at age 60. He will not return to the practice of labor law.

● He has obviously not "brainwashed" himself and "departed from all the views and convictions" developed in 23 years of association with the labor movement, but he will give the Labor Dept. the most "objective leadership" and the President the most "objective advice" at his command.

● He will state his own long-held views and then "loyally support" the President's determination of the priorities to be given legislation.

● Subject to this reservation, he "personally" feels as he has in the past that the Denver building rule—prohibiting job site picketing by building trades unions—should be reversed. He declined to speculate on whether Kennedy, as sponsor of a 1960 Senate bill to repeal the rule, might renew this campaign, but suggested that Congress itself should be sensitive to "curtailment" of free-speech rights in any prohibition of peaceful picketing.

● On Sec. 14-B of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits the states to prohibit the union shop, he continues to favor federal law that allows labor and management to "establish the form of union security which is best suited to their needs."

Worker Protections Cited

Addressing himself specifically to the decline in jobs and reports that industry may still need to replace some $75 to $90 billion in worn-out machinery, Goldberg was emphatic in urging both greater modernization and also greater protection of displaced workers.

"It is imperative that we replace outmoded equipment," he said, to retain our industrial preeminence, afford jobs and meet competitive forces in the cold war.

We must nevertheless "devise programs so that human values are preserved" and build safeguards "against hardships that happen to individuals, to families, when automation takes place," Goldberg said.

"We cannot go through the hardships and the misery that accompanied the first industrial revolution," he said.

Management, labor and the government, too, must play a role in the retraining of workers in the changing labor force, Goldberg said.

Dinner Group Hails Goldberg In Chicago

Chicago—"I cannot be impartial about poverty and distress in our country and in many areas throughout the world," Labor Sec.-designate Arthur J. Goldberg declared here at a testimonial dinner sponsored by the Combined Jewish Appeal of Chicago.

Goldberg, being saluted on his selection for the Cabinet post, told the 1,500 guests that he had been asked "if I can be impartial in view of my background of service to labor," and recited a long list of areas— including mounting unemployment, denial of civil rights and the lag in America's prestige—in which "I cannot be impartial."

William L. McFetridge, AFL-CIO vice president and Executive Council member and president-emeritus of the Building Service Employes, was chairman of the dinner.

Steelworkers' Pres. David J. McDonald, one of the principal speakers, paid tribute to Goldberg's "imaginative help" in pioneering collective bargaining advances made by the USWA since its founding 25 years ago.

McDonald, also a vice president and member of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, said Goldberg "helped implement the basic philosophy of organized labor which emphasizes that we are not an island unto ourselves; that we must heed the general welfare."

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Union Leaders Renew Pledge To Kennedy

(*Continued from page* 1)

you have our complete cooperation, and what is probably more important, you have our prayers, too."

Meany quoted Kennedy as saying that the major problem facing America is to maintain U.S. standing in the free world. The AFL-CIO leader added that "basic to that" problem is the economic situation, adding that he was confident Kennedy's Administration would give the economic problem "its first attention."

"We told the President," he said, "that we are citizens first and trade unionists second."

The AFL-CIO president predicted that unemployment — which stood at 6.8 percent of the labor force in mid-December — would soar past the 7 percent mark by the time the January figure are made public.

Meany told the press conference that Goldberg had talked to the labor leaders about the problems he would face in his new post as Secretary of Labor. He said Goldberg cited in particular the Landrum-Griffin Act, adding that he intended to enforce the law "with common sense as long as it is on the books."

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Jobless Rate Skyrockets, Two-Pronged Attack Set

Kennedy Steps into Rules Fight

By Gene Zack

Pres. John F. Kennedy has stepped into the raging House battle to end conservative control of the powerful Rules Committee, declaring that "a small group of men" should not be permitted to keep the majority of House members from voting on controversial measures.

In response to a question at his first press conference since taking office—a conference televised live for the first time in White House history to an audience of between 30 and 40 million viewers—Kennedy conceded that the progress of his legislative program hinges on the rules fight.

Kennedy's plea for liberalization of the committee came as the House postponed until Jan. 31 a showdown vote on breaking the coalition's quarter-century-old control by adding three new members to the committee.

The formula for ending the alliance between conservative Republicans and southern Democrats—who in the past have succeeded in blocking or watering down liberal economic measures—was put forward by veteran Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.).

Close Vote Seen

There were strong indications that the vote would be extremely close and that it could still go either way.

At his press conference Kennedy reiterated his earlier stand that he would not "infringe" on the right of the House to be "the judge of its own rules" and said that Rayburn "has been extremely anxious that the House be permitted to settle this matter in its own way."

But, the President said, "it is no secret" that he believes "strongly" that all of the House members should have an opportunity to vote on "programs which are put forward for the benefit of the country."

"This is a very difficult time in the life of our country," Pres. Kennedy said. "Many controversial measures will be presented," he went on, including housing, aid - to - education and farm legislation.

The President expressed the hope that the House would have a chance to exercise its will on these and other key measures and that "a small group of men will not attempt to prevent the members from finally letting their judgments be known."

Under existing rules a majority vote on the committee is needed to clear legislation for floor action. In the 86th Congress there was a constant pattern under which two conservative Democrats—Chairman

(Continued on Page 8)

A GIFT of $7,500 worth of children's winter clothing has been sent to evicted Negro sharecroppers living in a tent city in Fayette County, Tenn., by members of Ladies' Garment Workers Local 99 of New York City. The clothing, to be distributed by the Congress of Racial Equality, will go to the families ordered off farms because they registered to vote in the presidential election. Shown examining clothing shipment are, left to right: CORE Regional Rep. Gladys Harring, and ILGWU members Helen Part, Elizabeth Philips, Jocelyn Boyd, Local 99 Mgr. Douglas Levin and Al King.

Kennedy, Goldberg Pledge Aid

By Willard Shelton

A double-barreled federal attack on the unemployment problem was promised by Pres. John F. Kennedy in his first news conference, with a program for "quick aid" to be included in his State of the Union message on Jan. 30.

The President said that additional proposals to protect the jobless and stimulate the economy would be made in a special message to follow closely.

Kennedy outlined this schedule in the wake of disclosure by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg that unemployment compensation claims for the first week of January had climbed to an all-time high, with 8.1 percent of the protected labor force filing for insurance benefits.

In a conference with Kennedy, Goldberg said, he had warned the President that the situation was "very grave."

Jobless Pay Studied

Goldberg also said that he favored speedy federal expansion of the jobless insurance program to help workers whose state benefits have been exhausted but that the Kennedy Administration had not yet decided on the nature of the assistance to be offered.

The President's promise of "quick federal aid" came during a 38-minute news conference in which he also moved directly into the bitterly-fought House Rules Committee contest with support of Speaker Sam Rayburn's drive to

(Continued on Page 8)

In Senate Testimony:

Labor Asks Support Of Area Aid Bill

Organized labor has thrown its weight behind the area redevelopment bill sponsored by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) and 43 other senators, and has urged prompt passage of this "long overdue" legislation.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, testifying before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, described the Douglas bill as "the kind of comprehensive attack on the cancer of area blight which the (Kennedy) Task Force on Distressed Areas has recommended" and said it should command bipartisan support.

Auto Workers' Pres. Walter P. Reuther, also testifying, praised the Douglas bill as "a first important step" toward realizing a "dynamic economy . . . in which our productive capacity will again be mobilized to the full."

The Douglas bill is similar to

(Continued on Page 8)

N.Y. Tugmen End 14-Day Harbor Strike

By Gene Kelly

New York—Tugmen for 11 railroads ended a 14-day strike with a settlement giving them basically the economic benefits won last year by railroad workers and submitting the dispute on the size of tug crews to a presidential commission now studying rail work rules.

Agreement was reached two days after Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg entered the dispute at the invitation of Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (R) and with the approval of Pres. John F. Kennedy. Goldberg met here with negotiators for unions and management and worked out the strike-settling formula with the aid of Rockefeller, Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D) and the National Mediation Board.

The settlement gives 664 members of three harbor unions—the Seafarers, Marine Engineers, and Masters, Mates & Pilots—wage increases of 2 percent retroactive to last July 1; another 2 percent next Mar. 1; incorporation of living cost increases up to July 1, 1960, into the base rates; and improvements in vacation pay, holiday pay and other contract fringes.

It also provides payment of an additional 45 cents a day to tug engineers and mates to help close a wage differential between those groups in New York and Philadelphia ports. It sets up a bi-

(Continued on Page 7)

President's First Executive Order Doubles Food Distribution to Needy

The Kennedy Administration has moved quickly to bolster the federal program of surplus food distribution to 3.5 million Americans, primarily those living in areas of chronic unemployment.

Less than 24 hours after taking office, Pres. John F. Kennedy in his first executive order directed the Agriculture Dept. to make available as soon as possible "a greater variety and quantity of food" for needy families.

The action, which a White House spokesman said would 'virtually double" the amount of food being distributed, was a fulfillment of a campaign promise to make improvement of the program a top priority item in the new Administration.

On the heels of the executive order, Agriculture Sec. Orville L. Freeman announced that canned pork and gravy, dried pea beans and dried eggs would be added to the surplus food program. These would supplement the present diet of flour, corn meal, dried milk, rice and lard—a diet to which the preceding Administration had added butter in its final weeks in office.

'Taking Prompt Action'

"We are taking prompt action to carry out this first executive order of Pres. Kennedy to improve and supplement the diets of those receiving surplus foods under this program," Freeman declared.

"We are providing essential food for those who need it and at the same time assisting American farmers by action that will help to decrease our agricultural surplus."

The Agriculture Dept. said the broadening of the types of commodities being distributed would add a "significant amount" of protein to the diets of the 3.5 million persons in 42 states now receiving aid.

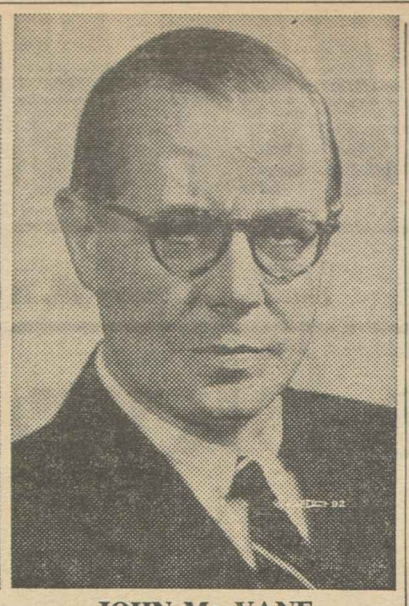
(Continuea on Page 7)

Meany, Cruikshank On CBS-TV Report

The skyrocketing cost of medical care and proposals to place health assistance for the aged under social security will be explored on the CBS television network Thursday, Feb. 2, in a special "CBS Reports" program on which AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will appear.

Narrated by CBS News Correspondent Howard K. Smith, the filmed program will also include interviews with Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security; former Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R. I.), sponsor of last year's health care measure defeated by a right-wing coalition; former Gov. Herbert H. Lehman (D-N. Y.); and representatives of the American Medical Association, health care plans and hospital groups.

EDWARD P. MORGAN



JOHN MacVANE

Morgan, MacVane Take 'Briefing Session' Roles

Two of the nation's top news commentators, Edward P. Morgan and John MacVane, will be regular participants in the new public affairs television program, "Briefing Session," to be presented jointly by the AFL-CIO and the National Educational Radio and Television Center.

Morgan will be host for the series of half-hour programs, and will act as moderator of the panel discussion. MacVane will be briefing officer, presenting the introductory material that sets the stage for the subject at issue.

Morgan's nightly news broadcast over the ABC radio network has been sponsored by the AFL-CIO, and previously by the former AFL, since 1955.

Morgan began his newspaper career in Seattle in 1932, and for the next 15 years was primarily a reporter, editor and foreign correspondent. He began giving full time to radio and TV in 1951; by 1955, when he joined ABC, he was director of news for the CBS network.

Morgan received radio's highest honor, the George Foster Peabody award in 1957. He was given a citation by the National Education Association in 1959, and the School Bell Award in the same year, for his contributions to education. He was recipient of the Sidney Hillman award in 1960.

MacVane also began as a reporter, in his case with the Brooklyn Eagle and New York Sun. He was a foreign correspondent when France fell to the Nazis, and entered radio work as chief combat correspondent for NBC with the allied forces in Europe. He established NBC's United Nations bureau in 1946, and has conducted regular news shows for the UN since then. He is also seen and heard frequently over ABC and the Canadian Broadcasting Corp.

Production of the first "Briefing Session" program will start immediately. The initial schedule of broadcast times and stations will be published shortly in the AFL-CIO News.

Meat Cutters Challenge NLRB Peyton Ruling

The Meat Cutters Union has asked the U.S. Court of Appeals to reverse a second National Labor Relations Board decision in the Peyton Packing Co. strike, charging that the ruling "resulted from internal warfare between board members" and NLRB General Counsel Stuart Rothman.

The NLRB, while holding the El Paso employer guilty of a series of unfair labor practices, ruled that these practices neither caused nor prolonged the strike which began 22 months ago.

A few days earlier, the board found Peyton guilty of illegally firing a worker because of union activity and of illegally withholding a bonus estimated by the union at about $300,000.

The board, in the second decision, held that its "general counsel proceeded improperly" in twice litigating the bonus withholding and twice litigating the cause of the strike. The board ordered the company to stop illegal practices and to bargain in good faith even as it reversed the finding of Trial Examiner William E. Spencer that these acts caused the strike.

"This is a fantastic procedure," charged Meat Cutters' Pres. Thomas J. Lloyd and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman. "It stems from the continuing intramural warfare between the board members and the general counsel."

The union leaders pointed out that failure to designate the strike as an "unfair labor practice strike" may be crucial to the rights of some 200 strikers.

Lloyd and Gorman promised to fight the latest NLRB decision through the courts "until justice is done."

In a parallel move, the Meat Cutters pressed a suit in U.S. District Court in Washington, D. C., to compel the U.S. Immigration Service to carry out a court finding against the Peyton Co.'s use of alien strikebreakers.

Former Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell last summer issued a certification which said Peyton's use of Mexican workers who cross the border daily to work in the strike-bound plant undermined American wages and working conditions. U.S. District Judge Luther Youngdahl later issued a finding that the Justice Dept.'s immigration authorities were evading the Mitchell ruling.

Mural Available In New Ashtrays

A reproduction of the famed AFL-CIO building lobby mural in the form of a 7-by-9-inch glass ashtray is now available.

The ashtray is available at $2 each and can be ordered from the AFL-CIO Purchasing Dept., 815 16th Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Checks should be made payable to William F. Schnitzler, secretary-treasurer.

Also available from the Purchasing Dept. are oval, rhodium-finished cuff links with a gold-plated, three-color enameled AFL-CIO emblem. The links are available at $3.25 a set.

At Los Angeles Conference:

New Bargaining Goals Urged To Meet Age of Automation

Los Angeles—This nation faces the worst unemployment crisis in its history unless it learns to understand and control automation, the presidents of two unions warned 350 California union representatives here at a Conference on Automation.

Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers said the U.S. labor movement is, with a few "brilliant" exceptions, guilty of "pure, old-fashioned ignorance" on the subject of automation and its "revolutionary impact on our society."

Beirne challenged his listeners to understand that automation is a "dazzling new force" that can change the human race and the world. He told them society has to make a choice of "challenge or catastrophe."

Pres. Ralph Helstein of the Packinghouse Workers advised delegates to study the problem of a "guaranteed income" instead of following present-day ideas about X dollars for Y hours of work.

"We have a little time to avoid chaos" from the effects of automation, said Helstein. "A little longer may be too late." Both speakers called for action now in the fields of collective bargaining and legislation.

The weekend conference, sponsored by the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO, brought together experts from federal and state governments, universities and colleges, and AFL-CIO unions.

15 Percent of Jobs Lost

The CWA president said studies have shown that, in a typical plant, the coming of automation cuts the number of jobs by 15 percent.

"What we have at stake," Beirne said, "is the whole concept of work in America. For automation is far more than mere technological advancement.

"It alters both the size and composition of the work force. In the crafts, it can create havoc. Its effects reach deep into the service trades. It shakes up the status quo—more white collars, fewer blue collars. It can wipe out most first-step and step-and-a-half management jobs, thus killing aspirations many workers still hold to climb to the top."

Beirne listed these labor goals for automation in the area of labor-management contracts:

- Cushioning improvements—shorter workweek, longer vacations, earlier retirement with full rights;
- Transfer rights, with costs paid by larger companies as an operating expense;
- Retraining to provide new in-company opportunities for workers with obsolete skills;
- Advance notice of changes planned by management;
- Vocational guidance and placement offices for those who must be terminated.

In the field of legislation, he said labor wants a federal bureau or commission on automation; a strengthened public employment service; redevelopment of areas hard hit by technological dislocation; federal aid for workers forced to leave distressed areas; vocational training; early retirement under social security for workers permanently unemployable due to age; a higher minimum wage; unemployment insurance for those seeking work but technologically unemployed.

After viewing a 90-minute film on "Automation, Woe or Weal," produced by Edward Murrow and the Columbia Broadcasting System, delegates heard Helstein on the collective bargaining and social implications of automation.

Ted Silvey of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research spoke on three phases of automation.

The conference was a key goal for almost a year of the county's labor federation and its 800,000 members in this area, where automation has made heavy inroads into the aircraft, missile and electronics industries.

Planning was done by a 30-member subcommittee, Vice Pres. Leonard Levy's education committee, and the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education and Dept. of Research. Heads of subcommittees and panels included Peter J. Remmel, Photo Engravers; Ruth Miller, Clothing Workers; Glenn Buell, Printing Specialties Joint Council; Aileen Hernandez, Ladies' Garment Workers; Jack Maurer, Retail Clerks; Justin McCarthy, Newspaper Guild; William Pollard, Dining Car Employes; George Smith, Bookbinders; William Stutts, Chemical Workers; and Hank Zivetz, Teachers.

Labor Dept. to Probe Settlement with Cross

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg has ordered an investigation into reported arrangements under which James G. Cross has agreed to resign as president of the expelled Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

The union's executive board announced agreement had been reached with Cross on his resignation but added that "complete details of the settlement agreement must await court approval."

It was reported that the terms included dismissal of a pending court suit brought by union members charging that Cross had "systematically plundered" the union's treasury. The agreement was also said to call for payment of a quarter of a million dollars to Cross to "liquidate" his pension rights.

The second constitutional convention of the AFL-CIO, held in Atlantic City in December 1957, voted to expel the B&C from the united labor movement on the grounds that it was under corrupt domination. The convention also authorized the chartering of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers to replace the expelled union.

In announcing the probe of the resignation plan, the Labor Dept. said Goldberg had directed the Bureau of Labor-Management reports "to determine if the Landrum-Griffin Act or any other law administered by the Labor Dept. is being violated."

The suit pending in U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C. charges, among other things, that over $100,000 in B&C funds has been used to pay various legal costs in defending Cross and that union money was used to buy and maintain his Palm Beach, Fla., home.

The suit also charged that various personal expenses for Cross and his wife—including food, automobiles and entertainment—were paid for out of the expelled union's funds.

AUTOMATION was the discussion topic that drew these four labor officials to a three-day conference sponsored by the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO. Left to right are Conference Chairman Peter Remmel of Local 32, Photo Engravers; Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, Communications Workers; Exec. Sec. W. J. Bassett, Los Angeles County AFL-CIO; and George O'Brien of Local 11, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, vice president of the central body.

TWUA Proposes Amendments:

NLRB Accused of Making T-H Worse

The Textile Workers Union of America, accusing the National Labor Relations Board of undermining the unionizing efforts of southern mill workers, has assailed the board's administration of the Taft-Hartley Act and called for specific amendments.

TWUA Pres. William Pollock at a press conference released a 77-page report of the union's 14-year experience under Taft-Hartley and a supplementary documentation of specific cases.

Pollock and TWUA Sec.-Treas. John Chupka charged the NLRB has "deprived hundreds of thousands of American textile workers of their right to organize, unless they are willing to risk all-out economic reprisals and even physical punishment."

The TWUA report accuses southern employers of resorting to "espionage, race hate, denial of freedom of association, intimidation through pressure by workers' creditors, discharge of union sympathizers, violence and gunplay, mill closings, mobilization of entire communities for anti-union activity, denial of free speech and assembly to union members in the South, the stalling of legal procedures and the refusal to bargain even where the union has surmounted all of these obstacles and won an election."

These tactics, Pollock said, were encouraged by the climate of Taft-Hartley and the board's "distorted" administration.

TWUA called for these T-H amendments:

- Repeal of Section 14 b which permits states to go beyond T-H in enacting laws restricting union security. The Democratic platform calls for repeal.
- Revocation of employer immunity which permits management "to coerce and intimidate" employes under the guise of "free speech."
- A change in the rule of "agency" so an employer can be held responsible for the conduct of those acting in his behalf.
- Restoration of pre-hearing elections to speed cases.
- Adequate penalties against employers who "persistently and deliberately" commit unfair labor practices.

Pollock stressed there was no lack of organizing efforts by TWUA—he said the union spent $1 million a year on organizing—and no lack of desire by southern workers for union support.

The union low point in its southern organizing was hit in 1959, according to its documentation, when it entered nine NLRB elections involving 4,702 workers. TWUA won just one election involving seven workers.

Won 2 of 9 Elections

In 1960, TWUA entered nine elections involving 4,396 workers. It won two elections involving 131 workers.

Overall, TWUA won 58 percent of 260 southern elections in the five-year period preceding Taft-Hartley. In the 1947-60 period after Taft-Hartley, TWUA won 33 percent of 255 elections.

Pollock, asked to comment on the trend, said TWUA had 450,000 workers under its contracts in 1947 and today has about 225,000. For the South, there were some 120,000 under TWUA pacts then and about 60,000 today.

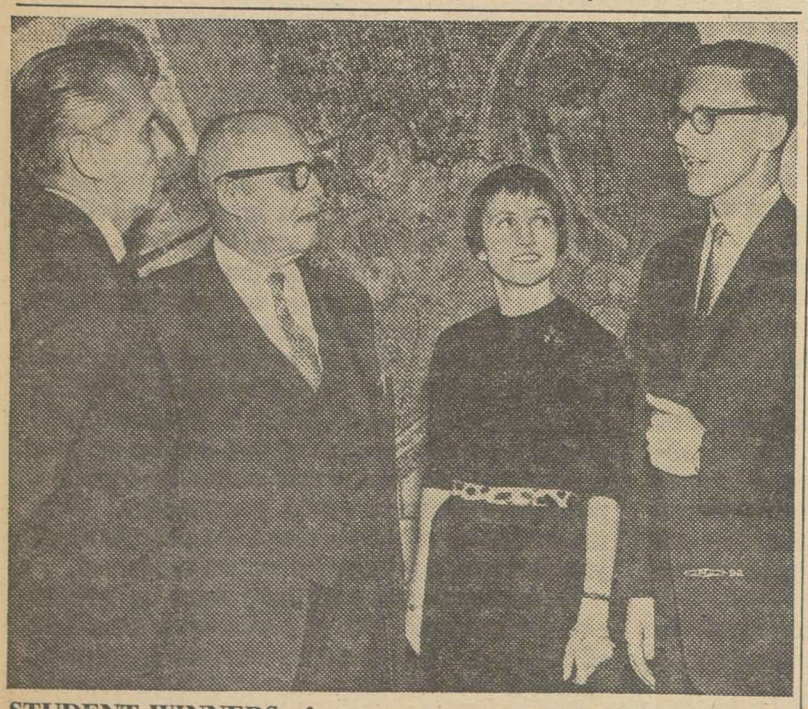
The textile industry has declined from 1,250,000 workers to about 880,000 now, he said, with the South's proportion of the industry rising from 50 percent in 1947 to 60 percent today.

CSA Shuns Issue Of Cancer Drug

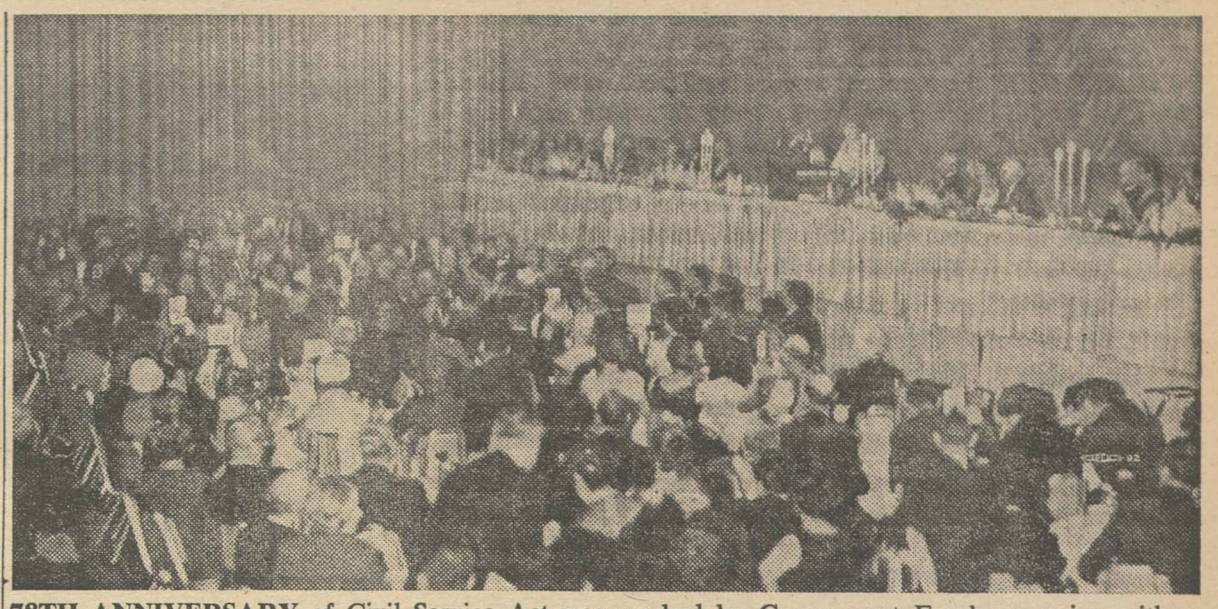
New York—Local staff members of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities have been advised not to become involved in the current controversy over the so-called cancer drug Krebiozen.

In letters to local community service representatives, CSA Dir. Leo Perlis declared that at the time the drug was first announced he requested the American Cancer Society and the National Cancer Institute to "test it under impartial, qualified, professional controls."

Perlis said the question is "largely a matter for professional consideration," and said that the best role for the trade union movement to follow would be to continue to press for "professional consideration" of the drug.



STUDENT WINNERS of an essay contest sponsored by the ABC Radio Network and Edward P. Morgan are pictured at AFL-CIO headquarters with Morgan and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Left to right are Morgan, whose five-days-a-week program is sponsored by AFL-CIO; Meany; Susan Higginbotham of Pittsburgh, Pa., a junior at Mt. Holyoke College; and Andrew Barr of Ft. Worth, Tex., student at Arlington State College in Texas. Their papers were considered best of more than 800 submitted on the theme: "What do you most want the United States to do in the Sixties?"



78TH ANNIVERSARY of Civil Service Act was marked by Government Employes union with a banquet in Washington, D. C., attended by nearly 1,000 members. More than a score of other AFGE civil service anniversary observances were held at centers of federal employment throughout the nation. Pres. Kennedy, in a message, praised the union's "notable" record in strengthening the merit system.

Government Employes Pledge Full Support to New Administration

Career civil service employes, through their union, have pledged "full support" to the new Administration and, in return, received a ringing endorsement from Pres. John F. Kennedy.

In a message to the annual Civil Service banquet of the Government Employes, Kennedy praised the AFL-CIO union for the "notable part" it has played in strengthening the civil service merit system and added: "I look forward to working with your members as I take on my new responsibilities."

House Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D-Mass.), principal speaker at the banquet marking the 78th anniversary of the Civil Service Act, told the AFGE members that Kennedy's message was the first sent to any organization by the new President. The banquet was held the day after the inauguration.

AFGE Pres. James A. Campbell announced that the 75,000-member union will launch this year a massive nationwide organizing drive, preceded by a pilot operation in the Washington, D. C., area to be conducted in cooperation with the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization.

The union, which has more than 50 local lodges in the Washington area where some 10 percent of all federal employes work, will link its organizing campaign to the drive by government and postal employe unions for passage of a union recognition law establishing standard grievance procedures and a form of collective bargaining for the 2 million federal workers.

McCormack, who told the gathering that he was proud to "plead guilty" to having "conspired" with the AFGE and other unions to move the last government pay raise bill through Congress, said he favored extension of the merit system to cover promotions within the government service as well as initial appointments.

Hailing the advent of the new Administration, McCormack said he hoped that any Republican opposition to Kennedy legislative proposals would always be expressed in terms of issues "and never in the form of personal attacks on the President of the United States."

The AFGE presented its annual outstanding achievement awards at the banquet to Navy Capt. Edward A. Anderson, senior medical officer at the Quonset Point, R. I., Naval Air Station, and Gordon Pehrson, a career employe who played a key role in the successful development of the Polaris missile.

Anderson, on assignment from the Intl. Cooperation Agency, has fought epidemics in the U.S., Africa, Asia and South America through the use of a hypospray jet injector, a multi-dose immunization gun capable of giving up to 1,200 inoculations an hour.

Pehrson, a Navy Dept. employe in Washington, was described by Edward R. Murrow in a television report on "The Year of the Polaris" as the "one man responsible for getting together all these incredibly complicated pieces of machinery . . . to see to it that they all arrived at the right place at the right time, and that they fit together properly."

Master of ceremonies at the banquet was Ewan Clague, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and a much-honored career official. Guests included John W. Macy, appointed by Kennedy as chairman of the U.S. Civil Service Commission, and a number of congressmen and senators.

Murnane Appointed New Editor of Work

Chicago—Timothy A. Murnane, reporter-columnist for the Catholic Universe-Bulletin, Cleveland church weekly, has been named editor of Work, newspaper of the Catholic Council on Working Life. He replaces Robert Senser, who has become CCWL executive director succeeding Edward Marciniak, former Newspaper Guild vice president and new executive director of the city's Commission on Human Relations.

Murnane was a Cleveland Newspaper Guild vice president and chairman of the Catholic Universe-Bulletin unit. He and Mrs. Murname, who have five children, took up residence here in December.

COPE Sets Sights on State, City Elections

The AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education has alerted its branches for action in the 1961 state, county and municipal elections.

The 1961 voting is vital, COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt notified affiliates, because:

- It involves solution of local problems.
- It provides opportunities to broaden labor's political education program.
- It readies the ground for the 1962 national elections.

McDevitt also called the attention of state, county and city COPE organizations to the opportunity of enlisting the support of more housewives and women trade union members and generally increasing labor's political effectiveness.

A COPE listing of 1961 elections shows there will be municipal contests, ranging from water board members to mayors, in some 700 cities of 10,000 or more population in 45 states.

State and county elections will take place in Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Wisconsin. Virginians, for example, will be electing a governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general and the 100-member House of Delegates.

COPE also announced that its 1961 fund-raising campaign—with a goal of a $1 voluntary contribution from each union member—"is now under a full head of steam."

Focusing special attention on the South, the committee noted that nearly all political contests in the South are decided not by the November general elections but by Democratic Party primary elections held from late winter and early spring through the summer.

Whoever wins a southern primary usually is assured of election, COPE added in urging advance preparation.

Day Meets With Chiefs of Postal Unions

AFL-CIO postal employes, after an embattled eight years under former Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield, have hailed the "open door" policy in regard to unions of postal workers announced by J. Edward Day, new head of the Post Office Dept.

Day signalled his policy with action as well as words. Between the time of his designation for the post by Pres. John F. Kennedy and his confirmation by the Senate, Day met with officers of the Letter Carriers, the Post Office Clerks and the Postal Transport Association.

With him at most of the meetings were three top aides, Deputy Postmaster General H. W. Brawley, Assistant Postmaster General Fred Belen, and Administrative Assistant Michael Monroney. Brawley, as former staff director of the Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee, and Belen, formerly counsel to the House committee, have worked closely with the postal unions.

More for the Needy

INDICATIVE OF the tone and approach of the Kennedy Administration to the chronic problems of the American economy is the President's first executive order increasing and broadening the allotment of surplus food to help feed the victims of unemployment.

The AFL-CIO has repeatedly called for an expanded surplus food program to prevent malnutrition and hunger, but the budget-oriented previous Administration did not respond.

Providing additional surplus foods for the unemployed is a simple, humanitarian step to erase the spectre of hunger in our "affluent society." Until broad programs designed to wipe out the pockets of poverty and joblessness are enacted, the government has an obligation to prevent suffering and near-starvation.

The President's first executive order discloses a concern for the problems of Americans unable through no fault of their own to provide for their families. The next step is to restore their dignity and self-respect by shaping a program to put America back to work.

No Conflict

AT THE SENATE LABOR COMMITTEE hearing on his nomination to be Secretary of Labor in the Kennedy Administration, Arthur J. Goldberg replied to a question from Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill.) on a possible conflict of interest because of Goldberg's long association with the labor movement.

Goldberg told the committee that "in all candor" it is difficult to say "that at the moment I have brainwashed myself and have departed from all of the views and convictions which I had throughout the years. It would not be honest if I said that to you."

It is this honesty and forthrightness that have contributed to Goldberg's successful role in the American labor movement, that have gained him the respect and admiration of management representatives and of leading public figures, the press and the courts.

He brings to his new post the tradition of American labor—that union members are citizens first and trade unionists second, that the public interest always comes first. In this tradition there can be no conflict of interest.

Congratulations, Mr. Secretary.

The Common Enemies

THE THEME of the new leadership that Pres. Kennedy has brought to the White House is perhaps best set out in the passage in his moving and eloquent inaugural address in which he declared:

"Let the word go forth from this time and place, to friend and foe alike, that the torch has been passed to a new generation of Americans—born in this century, tempered by war, disciplined by a hard and bitter peace, proud of our ancient heritage—and unwilling to witness or permit the slow undoing of those human rights to which this nation has always been committed, and to which we are committed today."

This new rendezvous with destiny which Pres. Kennedy eagerly anticipates is the basic theme to reawaken America to the unending struggle against "tyranny, poverty, disease and war itself."

In this struggle the American labor movement will as always be in the vanguard and it pledges anew its determination to join in the struggle to secure for all men bread, peace and freedom.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Making Use of the Surplus

Wisconsin Governor Addresses Chamber:

Nelson Blasts Business Lobby As 'Shockingly Short-Sighted'

(The following is excerpted from an address by Wisconsin Gov. Gaylord Nelson to the Pre-Legislative Conference of the Wisconsin State Chamber of Commerce at Madison.)

SINCE YOUR ORGANIZATION professes to speak for business in Wisconsin, it seemed worthwhile to re-examine your patterns of thought about government, and to find out what you can mean when you speak of the so-called "business interest" in government.

Therefore I read carefully your "Governmental Affairs Bulletin" for the period of the last two years.

What I found out from this reading of your bulletins was that the "business interest" in government, as conceived and expressed by your organization, is a shockingly short-sighted, selfish and narrow interest.

I found that your idea of the "business interest" meant all-out opposition to any kind of public regulation of any kind of business, opposition to almost any kind of tax program, and opposition to almost any kind of public "spending," however desirable the goal or urgent the need.

Although it wasn't an issue on the state level, I discovered that you are still at war with the concept of social security, that you are committed to a last gasp determination to hold this humane and universally acclaimed program to a "minimum level." I think this indicates how far out of step with the public and the needs of our times your organization has become.

I found, in your bulletins, an astonishing lack of attention to and concern for the urgent problems facing the state—the problems of educating our children, caring for the mentally ill and the elderly, building highways, conserving our natural resources, and other challenges that confront us.

These are the urgent and necessary needs that require the "spending" that you condemn so indiscriminately.

Is it possible that you consider it unnecessary for the state to provide adequate education facilities, good teachers, safe highways, welfare institutions and recreational facilities for our people?

Do you really believe that it is good business to neglect and ignore these needs?

I for one can't accept that viewpoint. I don't really believe you do either. I am convinced that as individuals you must be concerned about these matters in your roles as parents, as travelers over our highways, as hunters and fishermen, and most important of all, as good citizens.

I do not think that the businessmen of Wisconsin are as narrowminded as your bulletins would make you appear. I know hundreds of businessmen personally whose interests are broader and deeper than the professed interests of your organization.

YOU WILL NOT LIKE my saying this, but it is something that needs saying. As I read the bulletins of the Wisconsin Chamber of Commerce I could not help but contrast this expression of your official views with the expressed views of labor unions.

Labor organizations have shown keen and affirmative interest in a much wider range of legislation. They are concerned with such issues as education, civil rights, welfare and world peace, as well as what they call the "bread and butter" issues of higher wages and better working conditions.

But what you do by confining your legislative interest solely to money and the pursuit of profit is to make your efforts ineffective. Not even the Republicans whom you support for public office take you very seriously.

I note that the Republican state chairman urged you, as businessmen, to get involved in politics. I join him in that plea to you, but I urge you to become involved to the point that you take something more than a negative attitude toward the creative functions of government.

Government is much more than a necessary evil. Government is the instrument by which the will of the people is advanced. There is sound and solid reason for almost everything that is done by your government, and that reason ranges far beyond a politician's whim to spend your money. It is the well-being of the people of the state in which you do business with which we are concerned.

Businessmen can contribute much to politics and government. You can exercise a great deal of influence. You can even influence Democrats, believe it or not. But you aren't doing it now and you won't do it in the future unless you broaden your horizons and deepen your concerns.

I have spoken to you tonight in all seriousness, without pulling any punches. I ask you to respond in that same spirit by thinking over what I have said, whether you agree or not.

If, in fact, you are expanding your horizon, there is much we can do together. For I believe deeply that what is good for the people of Wisconsin is good for business in Wisconsin.

Morgan Says:

Official Washington Is Jumping With Kennedy Setting the Pace

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

THE KENNEDYS are still opening doors and peering into closets in their new home. The first lady is already consulting with a New York expert in interior design, Helen Parish, on new colors and curtains and other changes in the living quarters of the White House. And she is going to discuss with Director John Walker of the National Gallery and Artist William Walton the possibility of borrowing some pictures from various museums to hang on the walls at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue to augment or temporarily replace the standard works already there.

Morgan

Taxpayers of conservative tastes need not write their congressmen in outrage yet, however, over the prospect of finding a Salvador Dali next to the portrait of Martha Washington in the East Room or an Alexander Calder mobile dangling from the ceiling. For the word is that Mrs. Kennedy doesn't propose to change the paintings and sculpture in the public rooms of the White House. It is doubtful that she could anyway without the permission of the Fine Arts Commisson.

But other changes of habit, of manner, of approach are bursting all over the place, like popcorn over hot coals.

The day after the inauguration a young man bolted through the lobby off the White House press room and out into the snow without hat or overcoat to meet a limousine coming up the drive. It was Mr. Kennedy himself out to welcome a prior occupant of his home, Harry S. Truman. That Sunday before church the new President went back to his Georgetown house on an errand and then, unannounced, made a call on an astonished neighbor down the street.

While two or three reporters were lounging in the White House press room enjoying a fleeting respite from an exhausting inaugural schedule, who should show up on an inspection tour of the premises but President and Mrs. John F. Kennedy, both looking outrageously refreshed and fit.

In a time of transition like this, small things often assume large proportions. One of the most vital questions raised at News Secretary Pierre Salinger's post-inaugural briefing was whether Mr. Kennedy did or did not have his hand resting on the family Bible while Chief Justice Warren was administering the oath, that frigid Friday. Salinger was sure he did but no news picture had been found to show his left hand anywhere but at his side. Queried, the President recalled he had placed his hand on the Bible at the beginning, conceded it might have slipped when he was concentrating on the oath which he emphasized was the important thing.

Before change swirls us too far away from the event, this particular layman would raise a respectful prayer that supplications to the Almighty during official ceremonies could be shortened slightly without damaging their sincerity or their heavenly impact. It took the four eminent clergymen a combined total of 22 minutes to render their prayers at the inauguration, eight minutes more than it required President Kennedy to deliver his entire 1,300-word inaugural address. In these days of instantaneous communication it would seem to me presumptuous, even irreverent, to assume that the Supreme Being would need more time than an IBM machine to absorb the needs and merits and weaknesses of His children.

IF THERE WAS some ponderousness in the program, however, it would appear that the Kennedy Administration itself has got off to a running start, its movements swift and purposeful.

With a recession threatening or here, depending on which economist you follow, there was more than timeliness in the President's executive order number one to double the rations and improve the quality of surplus federal food now going to the nation's needy.

Obviously Secretary of Labor Arthur Goldberg won't have time to intervene personally in every strike but his settlement of the tugboat walkout in New York may be taken as symbolic of the Administration's intention not to sit by until labor-management disputes deteriorate into paralyzing deadlock.

Some critics may complain there is a danger of paternalism in these first acts of the Kennedy Administration. Admittedly, the country won't "get moving again" if it is conditioned to look to Washington for everything. But if the capital is pointedly busy, some of the effort, hopefully, may be contagious.

At the moment the joint is jumping. Symptomatically, two important sub-cabinet officers were called away from a diplomatic luncheon to attend departmental meetings. When a reporter for a morning newspaper complained that 5 p.m. briefings might be too late for his first edition, Pierre Salinger replied that the President would be staying around the office longer than his predecessor.

Whether the pace and the purpose can be sustained remains to be seen but nobody doubts that Washington has already undergone a change.

Washington Reports:

McCormack Warns of Perils, GOP's Halleck Scoffs 'Baloney'

PRES. JOHN F. KENNEDY is "inheriting the worst situation from an international angle that has faced our country in its entire constitutional history," Rep. John W. McCormack (D-Mass.), House majority leader, asserted in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational program, heard on 450 radio stations.

On the other hand Rep. Charles A. Halleck (R-Ind.), minority leader, declared on the same program that, "We had eight pretty good years under Pres. Eisenhower. We got the war stopped in Korea and we haven't been in any new wars."

McCormack, replying to the claim that the Eisenhower Administration maintained peace, said: "I don't know what they mean by peace. That's a strange way of interpreting that word.

"We see what's going on in Laos, in the Congo, in Cuba. We see the West Berlin situation temporarily calm, but with the heat likely to be put on there again any time. We have constant threats from Red China and the Soviet Union. We see the great progress made by international communism in the last eight years."

The majority leader expressed confidence in the way Kennedy would meet the international challenge.

Halleck said he expected the Democrats to determine the program for congressional action. He expected bills on depressed areas, social security health care for the aged, minimum wages, housing, civil rights and "oh, a lot of other things."

HALLECK SAID there is "no quid pro quo" between the House Republicans and the southern Democrats. "We Republicans have a line of action that we think is good," he asserted, "and if some Democrats have good sense enough to join us, we are glad to have them."

Asked about unemployment, Halleck remarked that unemployment was much worse when he came to Congress in 1935. He added: "All this attempt to make it appear Pres. Eisenhower has left office with the country in some sort of a big depression is a lot of baloney."

McCormack said: "Everybody knows we have an unusually large amount of unemployment and that we have a recession that is pretty well advanced."

Immediate means of aiding the situation, he said, would be action on depressed areas, school construction, housing, minimum wages, acceleration of the interstate highway program, and reduction of interest rates.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

IN HIS FIRST news conference, Pres. Kennedy revealed that he had brought to the White House a concept of presidential responsibility vastly broader than that of former Pres. Eisenhower.

It is easy to remember from eight years ago Mr. Eisenhower's repeated refusals to comment on pending legislative matters. He said that constitutionally there was a separation of powers between the executive and Congress, and he would not interfere with a "coordinate" branch of the government.

Sitting in the news conference, one often wondered when the President would begin to recognize that he, too, represented a "coordinate" branch that had its own powers and responsibility.

* * *

MR. KENNEDY plunged directly into the bitter battle in the House over reconstruction of the all-powerful Rules Committee. He did it with carefully chosen words, acknowledging the constitutional right of each branch of Congress to determine its own rules. But he clearly threw his prestige behind Speaker Sam Rayburn's drive for enlargement of the Rules unit so that actual control will be vested again in the official Democratic leadership—not in the Republican-Dixiecrat conservative coalition.

The President has served in both the House and Senate, and he knows that executive intervention in their organizational affairs involves a certain risk. He also knows that a President who intends to use his constitutional powers effectively has the right to take those risks.

Franklin D. Roosevelt intervened directly in a Senate leadership fight when the late Sen. Alben Barkley (Ky.) and Sen. Pat Harrison (Miss.) were rival contenders for the post of Democratic floor commander.

Conservative forces rallied behind Harrison, and the President was belabored by all New Deal enemies for an unseemly intrusion in the Senate's private affairs. This was merely a tactical argument, and the only real issue was who had the votes.

Roosevelt had the votes—by a margin of exactly one in the Democratic caucus—and Barkley became the leader. There is no doubt that without the powerful White House intervention, Harrison would have won, and the New Deal could have been at the mercy of an official Senate leader out of sympathy with many of its proposals.

* * *

MR. KENNEDY moved in a comparable situation very early in his Administration, and the effect of a possible defeat would obviously be serious. It is also obvious that he felt compelled to move.

The House battle between the Rayburn-led Administration forces and the conservative coalition hitherto controlled by Republican Leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) and Rules unit Chairman Howard W. Smith (Va.) is extremely close.

The Rules Committee is the instrument through which Halleck and Smith last session blocked a jobsite picketing bill, a school-aid bill, a comprehensive housing bill, a minimum wage bill. Through Halleck's control of four conservative Republicans and Smith's control of two Democratic votes, the 12-member committee repeatedly was deadlocked in tie votes that had the effect of keeping such bills from the floor.

Rayburn wants to enlarge the committee by two more Democrats and one Republican, thus keeping the party ratio but allowing appointment of Democrats in sympathy with the Administration.

Halleck used his full powers in the House Republican caucus to get a party-line vote to block Rayburn's attempt to regain control of the House. Smith is trying to line up southern Democrats, and flatly predicted that he would defeat the Speaker.

Kennedy clearly felt that a victory for Rayburn was needed for the progress of his Administration's program. He boldly asked that the House give all members a chance to vote on this program and said he felt such a chance ought not to be claimed solely by a "small group of men," meaning Smith & Co.

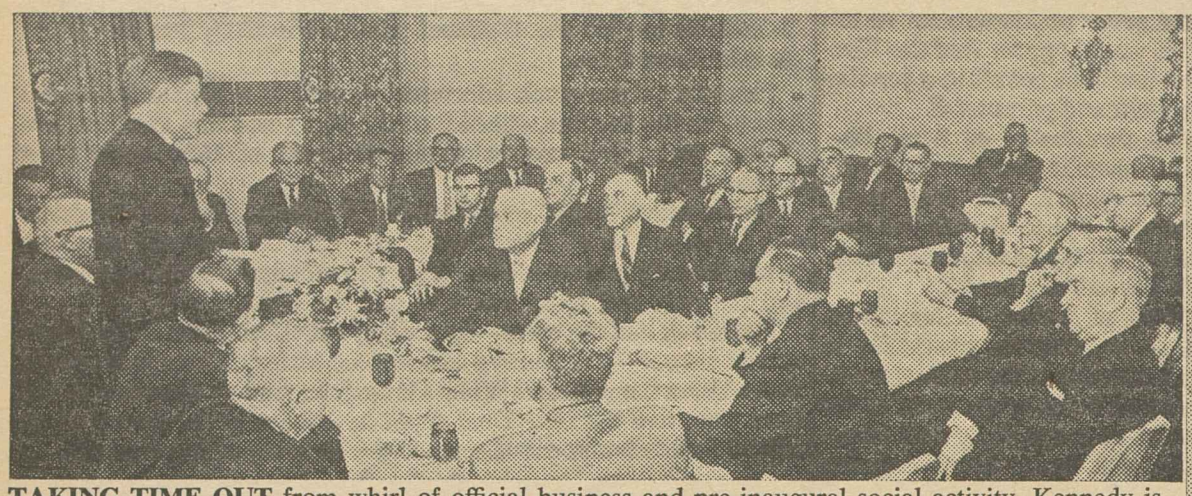
It is a political battle—and the President has revealed that his concept of his office is one that includes a sense of responsibility.

REP. JOHN McCORMACK (D-Mass.), House majority leader, left, said that Pres. Kennedy comes into office facing a recession well advanced and one of the worst international situations in history. Rep. Charles Halleck (R-Ind.), minority leader, said the charge of recession "is a lot of baloney." Both were interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO radio program.

PAYING TRIBUTE to Pres. John F. Kennedy, Communications Workers' float entered in mammoth inaugural parade passes reviewing stand in front of White House. CWA display won first prize for originality in the parade. It was keyed to the "Four Freedoms" made famous by Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

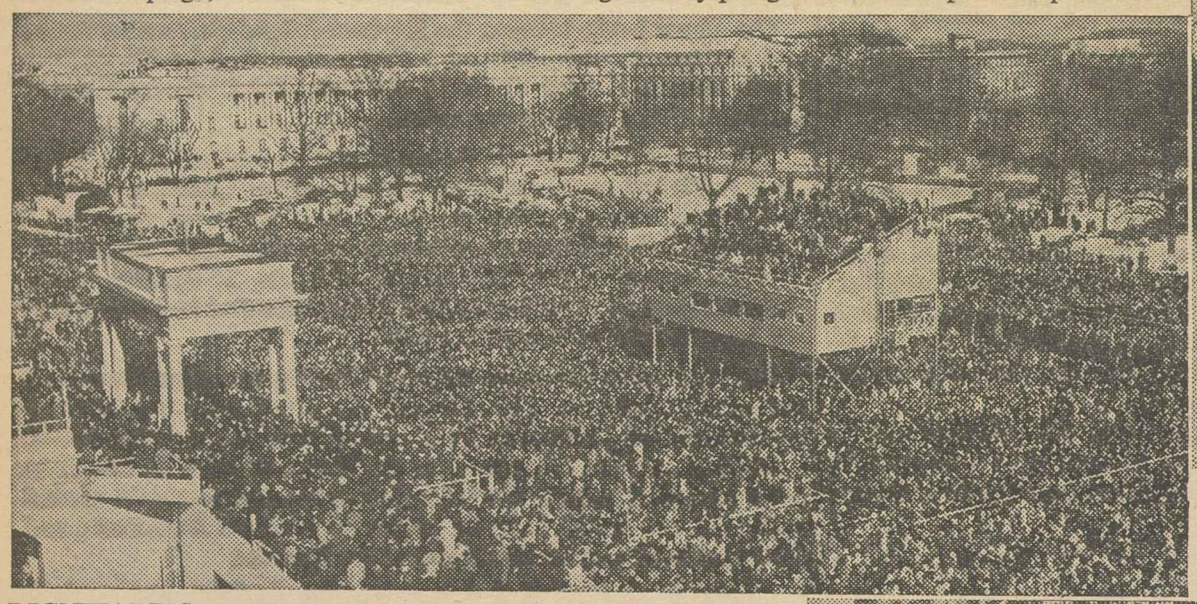
MEMBERS of Letter Carriers' band from Minneapolis step out smartly as they pass dignitaries in presidential reviewing stand, despite biting cold wind which whipped down Pennsylvania Ave., in wake of eight-inch snowfall on inaugural eve. Crews labored throughout night to clear parade route.

Labor Joins Nation's Salute to Kennedy



TAKING TIME OUT from whirl of official business and pre-inaugural social activity, Kennedy is shown addressing meeting of AFL-CIO leaders. He expressed gratitude for labor's support in presidential campaign, and heard AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany pledge labor's "complete cooperation."

ONE OF THREE inaugural cakes presented to Pres. Kennedy by American Bakery & Confectionery Workers is cut by new chief executive at inaugural ball at Mayflower Hotel. ABC commissioned Cake Bakers Local 51 in New York to make cakes.



DIGNITARIES, newsmen and private citizens—40,000 of them—stand shivering in East Front Plaza of nation's Capitol at historic moment when John Fitzgerald Kennedy takes oath of office as nation's 35th chief executive. Oath was administered by Chief Justice Earl Warren.

LABOR OFFICIALS pose with Kennedy on inaugural eve. Left to right: Electrical Workers' Sec. Joseph D. Keenan, Kennedy, Metal Trades Dept. Sec.-Treas. B. A. Gritta, IBEW Pres. Gordon Freeman, and Plumbers and Pipe Fitters' Pres. Peter T. Schoemann.

FLOAT entered in inaugural parade by Railway Labor Political League is shown passing by some of the million people who turned out to line triumphal parade route from Capitol Hill to the White House. Float is a reproduction of proposed Franklin Delano Roosevelt memorial which spells out "Four Freedoms" enunciated by FDR and Winston Churchill in World War II.

Inaugural Address Sets the Tone:

'A New Generation' Summons American People to Greatness

The biting cold wind whipping across the East Plaza in front of the nation's Capitol on Inauguration Day seemed to match, in part, the sober and often Spartan tone struck by John Fitzgerald Kennedy in his first address as President of the United States.

But neither the sub-freezing temperature, nor the raw gusty wind, nor the serious tone of the Inaugural Address could dim the spirits of the 40,000 private citizens and public dignitaries gathered to witness the ceremonies marking the peaceful transfer of power.

Nor could the weather dampen the ardor of the million people who lined the parade route from Capitol Hill to the White House to pay an exuberant tribute to the new President.

The wet, eight-inch snow which had all but paralyzed Washington on inaugural eve sparkled brilliantly in the midday sunlight as Kennedy stood bare-headed, repeating after Chief Justice Earl Warren the pledge to "preserve, protect and defend" the Constitution of the United States.

Kennedy took note of the fact that he had sworn the same solemn oath "our forebears prescribed nearly a century and three quarters ago," and taken in turn by each of the men who had preceded him in the presidency.

Former Presidents Watched

The threads that make up the fabric of American democracy were everywhere in evidence. Sharing the platform with the new President were two of the nation's three living ex-Presidents—Republican Dwight D. Eisenhower, the man Kennedy was succeeding in the White House, and Democrat Harry S. Truman. The only other living ex-President, Republican Herbert Hoover, was kept from attendance by the inclement weather.

The widows of two other former Presidents—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt—also were on hand for the ceremonies.

Serving further to underscore the peaceful process of the transition of power was the presence on the Capitol portico of former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon, the man Kennedy defeated by the narrowest of margins last November, and former Vice Pres. Henry A. Wallace, who served in Franklin D. Roosevelt's third term.

At many points in the inaugural address—as if to stress the continuity of government in the United States—Kennedy seemed to invoke the spirits of some of America's great Presidents.

'The Many Who Are Poor'

There was an echo of Franklin Roosevelt's ". . . the test of our progress . . ." in Kennedy's assertion that "if a free society cannot help the many who are poor, it cannot save the few who are rich."

There was the spirit of James Monroe's famed doctrine of independence for the Americas in Kennedy's warning to "every other power" that the Western Hemisphere "intends to remain the master of its own house."

There was a hint of Theodore Roosevelt's admonition to "speak softly—but carry a big stick" in Kennedy's declaration that "only when our arms are sufficient beyond doubt can we be certain beyond doubt that they will never be employed."

There was a memory of Harry S. Truman's "Point Four" program in Kennedy's call for East and West to join together to "explore the stars, conquer the deserts, eradicate disease, tap the ocean depths and encourage the arts and commerce."

There was a harking back to Woodrow Wilson's pleas following World War I in Kennedy's plea to create "not a new balance of power, but a new world of law, where the strong are just and the weak secure and the peace preserved."

There was a paraphrase of Abraham Lincoln in Kennedy's admonition that "in your hands, my fellow citizens, more than mine, will rest the final success or failure of our course."

Kennedy laid down the basic tenets to guide the new generation of Americans—"born in this century, tempered by war, disciplined by a hard and bitter peace, proud of our ancient heritage—and unwilling to witness or permit the slow undoing of those human rights to which this nation has always been committed, and to which we are committed today at home and around the world."

The youngest man ever elected President took over from the oldest man ever to serve in the White House with the solemn assurance that "we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe to assure the survival and the success of liberty."

The applause swelled as Pres. Kennedy stepped back from the rostrum, the Marine Corps Band played the stirring measures of "Hail to the Chief," and in the background came the muffled reports of the first official 21-gun salute to the new chief executive.

And not all of the gooseflesh at the East Front Plaza came from the wind and the cold.

ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG, left, spent his first days as Secretary of Labor at New York labor-management negotiations, where he helped Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, center; Mayor Robert F. Wagner, right, and the National Mediation Board settle a strike of 664 harbor tugmen.

Work Rule Study Plan Ends Tugboat Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

partisan commission with a neutral chairman to explore pension provisions for tug crews.

The issue of tug crew sizes will be submitted to the 15-man Mitchell Commission, named by former Pres. Eisenhower to make recommendations about railroad work rules by next Dec. 1. Kennedy has agreed to name to the commission one more union representative from the maritime industry.

Both employer and union representatives called the agreement satisfactory. SIU Pres. Paul Hall praised Goldberg for his help, saying, "There is no question that if he hadn't entered the picture the strike never would have been settled this soon."

Goldberg personally reported details of the settlement to Kennedy and later told a press conference at the Labor Dept. that he acted because he realized the gravity of the situation.

"The strike," he said, "involved a relatively small number of men but it became the key to deliveries of food to New York, and it was spreading as far west as Chicago and St. Louis. I felt it appropriate to communicate with the governor and the mayor to offer the cooperation of the Administration.

"With permission, we telephoned representatives of the carriers and the unions, and we enlisted the help of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany."

Tug crews walked out after negotiating 13 months in a futile effort to get railroad management to agree in writing to the size of crews.

The strike tied up passenger ferries and tugs hauling railroad lighters. When the strikers picketed railroad stations, rail workers on the New York Central and New Haven railroads respected the picket lines and managements halted trains serving more than 70,000 riders a day.

Hotel Unions Plan Center For Retirees

New York—Hotel workers here have raised $65,000 toward construction of a retirement center in the first of a series of fund-raising activities sponsored by the New York Hotels Trade Council.

The council, bargaining agent for Hotel Workers Local 6 and other unions with membership in the industry, is aiming at establishment of a center equipped to serve the more than 3,000 present pensioners as well as those who will retire in the future.

The initial activity was a testimonial dinner honoring Joseph P. Binns, vice president of Hilton Hotels Corp., who was saluted for his service to the New York Conventions and Visitors Bureau, of which he is president. Binns was also honored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews for fund-raising and educational work in behalf of youth programs.

Pres. Harry van Arsdale, president of the New York City Central Labor Council, headed the delegation of trade union leaders attending the dinner. Coordinator of the affair was Walter Sheering, director of the Hotels Trade Council's pensioners group.

Missouri Labor Defends Its Right To Aid Members Without Legal Fees

St. Louis—The Missouri State AFL-CIO has urged every local union in the state to help finance the appeal of Edward M. Tod, director of community services for the St. Louis AFL-CIO, from a finding that he practiced law illegally when he represented injured and unemployed union members free of charge before state claims boards and commissions.

The state body characterized the charges against Tod by the State Bar Association as "a vicious attempt to legalize extortion." It asked all affiliated unions to contribute at least 5 cents per member to the Edward Tod Defense Fund to pay legal fees of $15,000. Fund trustees are Pres. John I. Rollings of the State AFL-CIO and Sec. Oscar Ehrhardt of the St. Louis AFL-CIO.

"The privilege of serving your members before various boards and agencies—without a lawyer—is in danger," said Rollings in a message to all Missouri unions.

P. M. Marr, named by the State Supreme Court as a special commissioner to hear the facts and report back, advised the court to fine Tod $50 and order him to stop representing unions before state bodies.

The Supreme Court has set no date for acting on Marr's recommendation, which it can accept, reject or modify. Rollings said the Missouri State AFL-CIO will appeal the ruling and ask the court to set it aside.

At the hearings before Marr, attempts by Tod's lawyers to show that appearances had been made before state bodies by other laymen, particularly insurance representatives, were objected to by State Bar attorneys and Marr ruled they were irrelevant.

"It is quite evident," Rollings said, "that the promise of a workman's compensation system and the unemployment compensation law, intended to produce simple justice without litigation and without delays is far from fulfillment, and that the Bar Association in this state, and perhaps others, is intent on compelling the unfortunate unemployed and injured workers to pay legal fees when legal talent is not necessary."

Tod is a vice president of the St. Louis AFL-CIO and labor liaison man for the United Fund. The charge against him arose out of his work for the AFL-CIO Union Referral Center, similar to those operated by local central bodies in many American cities. Tod was president of the former St. Louis Industrial Union Council.

Health Policy Cancelled After 23 Years of Paying

The weaknesses of commercial health insurance have been pointed up dramatically in the current issue of the Machinist, official weekly publication of the IAM, which reproduced on its first page a letter sent to a retired worker cancelling a policy he had held for 23 years.

The letter, sent by the North American Co. of Chicago, advised the retired IAM member of the company's "inability to continue your insurance." It reached him on his 70th birthday.

The unionist—a member of IAM Lodge 48, Chicago—wrote that he had been paying on the policy since 1938 and had never collected a penny in benefits. "If I had paid that amount into social security," he told the Machinist, "I would have something for the future."

The IAM publication said the situation, a typical one facing older people, points up the importance of labor's drive for enactment of legislation providing health care for the aged financed through the social security system.

President's 1st Order Doubles Food Allotment

(Continued from Page 1)

During the primary campaign for the Democratic nomination in West Virginia—one of the hardest hit of the depressed areas—Kennedy charged the Eisenhower Administration with failure to use its full powers to ease the distress of those in need.

Kennedy's executive order said that one of the most urgent problems confronting the nation was "the development of a positive food and nutrition program for all Americans." It pointed out that a special task force headed by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), which had studied the problem of distressed areas before the Administration took office, had emphasized the need for supplementing the surplus food program.

The Agriculture Dept. has indicated it will take from six to eight weeks for the additional food to reach needy families, since under the program the food is purchased by the federal government and delivered in carload lots to state agencies which assume responsibility for storing and distributing the food and determining the eligibility of recipients.

'Peace and Freedom Imperiled':

Build U.S. Strength, Schnitzler Urges

The first order of business for America, with a vigorous new President in the White House, is to rebuild its strength to a point where no dictator will dare to attack us, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told the National Coordinating Committee of the Beverage Industry, in Washington for its annual midwinter meeting.

To achieve the goal, Americans will have to put the country back to work, create more jobs, rebuild our military and domestic strength while at the same time meeting material and human needs, Schnitzler said.

"The peace and freedom of the world is imperiled by the forces of aggressive and godless dictatorship," he told several hundred delegates representing an industry with 1.25 million workers and an annual payroll of more than $4 billion.

"The dictatorships," he said, "have managed to get ahead of us in rockets, missiles and other weapons of mass destruction. Let us look to our defenses."

Americans will have to "revitalize a slipping economy" to strengthen the nation, Schnitzler said, pointing out that the "increasing millions of unemployed are tragic evidence of stunted growth."

The first step in the process, Schnitzler said, is to restore confidence in the future of our country.

"That, I am sure, Pres. Kennedy will do," the speaker said. "Even Wall Street, since his election, is responding to the invigorating promise of his 'New Frontier' program.

"The program dovetails closely with the goals of the trade union movement. It makes the federal government not merely a helpless bystander, but an active participant in the job of putting America back to work."

There is a great deal of unfinished work to be done, Schnitzler said.

"America urgently needs many thousands of new schools, millions of new homes, hundreds of modern airports. Our communities desperately need help in removing hideous slums, in rebuilding crumbling industrial areas, in safeguarding vital water supplies from pollution."

Business is waiting for the encouragement of a "go-ahead" signal to begin development of many new industries and products based on the latest scientific discoveries. Talented young people need help in getting a college education. Senior citizens need insurance, through the social security system, against the high cost of medical care, he pointed out.

Schnitzler praised the NCCBI for opposing those who would "wreck the beverage industry" through prohibition or over-taxation. The organization also, he said, provides an outstanding example of good labor-management cooperation for all of industry.

Meeting Held On ICFTU Reorganizing

The AFL-CIO Executive Committee has been assured by Pres. Arne Geijer and General Sec. Omer Becu of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions that final recommendations for the reorganization of the free world labor group would be presented to a meeting of the ICFTU Executive Board on Mar. 13 in Brussels.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany reported after a meeting at AFL-CIO headquarters, that the AFL-CIO representative at the March meeting would be authorized and prepared to notify it as to whether or not the AFL-CIO would participate in the Solidarity Fund of the ICFTU, and if it did participate as to what extent.

The federation president announced that as a result of discussions with ICFTU officials, the final $221,000 payment to the Solidarity Fund for 1957 to 1960 has been earmarked to be spent by the AFL-CIO in Africa in coordination with ICFTU programs there. Meany said the federation would continue independent activities in the world labor field in conformity with policies set forth by the ICFTU.

The reorganization of the ICFTU to make it a more effective force was voted by the last ICFTU Congress in December 1959 and the group's Executive Board, an ad hoc committee and the ICFTU officials have worked since then on plans for reshaping the organization.

Unite! Against the Common Enemies

Jobless Rate Soars, Quick Action Pledged

(Continued from Page 1)

break control of the committee by a bipartisan conservative coalition.

Five days in office, his Cabinet appointees promptly confirmed by the Senate, Kennedy in tone and by language asserted a clear sense of responsibility and power in executive leadership.

The jobless benefit figures that alarmed Goldberg were given in detail at the Secretary's first news conference by Seymour Wolfbein, the Labor Dept.'s manpower expert.

Wolfbein said that jobless compensation claims in the first week of January jumped by more than a quarter of a million—"to be exact, 229,000"—and that this made a total of 3.3 million jobless workers filing claims.

"This is the highest level of insured unemployment and highest rate for this time of year" since the beginning of the "system" 28 years ago, Wolfbein said.

Workers in the "covered" jobs—those that are protected by the jobless insurance system—make up about two-thirds of the labor force, so that total unemployment indicated during the first week of January clearly was far higher than the 3.3 million drawing insurance.

In the government's most recent report on total unemployment, for mid-December, 4.5 million workers were jobless, and the seasonally adjusted jobless rate was 6.8 percent.

The unemployment compensation claims for the first week in January were about 50 percent higher than usual.

The next report, for mid-January, is slated for release early in February.

Wolfbein pointed out that continuation of the 6.8 percent jobless rate would indicate a total of 5.5 million unemployed, and that if joblessness "moves even more than seasonally, we of course would get higher than that."

The unusually sharp increase in initial claims in January, he said, indicates that the rate will in fact be higher.

Goldberg's comments on his unemployment compensation proposals indicated that the Labor Dept. was already at work on recommendations to Kennedy.

He declined to say whether he favored direct federal grants to the states to extend unemployment compensation benefits or a mere loan program, comparable to that forced through in 1958 when a bipartisan coalition defeated Democratic efforts to supply federal grants.

"There is a deep concern" in his department about the unemployment compensation area, he said, "and a strong feeling that the federal government must extend help."

The President, however, would have to make the decision on the exact nature of the help, Goldberg said, and "I can only advise him."

In answer to other questions, Goldberg said:

- He planned to hold regular news conferences, and all his subordinates and bureau heads also were instructed to make themselves available to answer questions from reporters.
- He would make recommendations to the President "in all areas of concern to this department," but the question of when Taft-Hartley Act amendments might be proposed "should be addressed to the President."
- On whether he considered himself Kennedy's "top adviser on all labor matters," with some responsibility for the National Labor Relations Board and conciliation matters, that was again a question "most appropriately addressed to the President."
- He did not believe he had "intervened" to help end the New York tugboat strike but had lent "good offices" in a dispute that had become of "national magnitude and importance."

Kennedy Steps Into Fight on House Rules

(Continued from Page 1)

Howard W. Smith (Va.) and Rep. William M. Colmer (Miss.)—teamed up with the four right-wing Republicans to create a 6-6 deadlock. The coalition thus buried housing and jobsite picketing bills and delayed aid to depressed areas and civil rights in the last Congress.

Before the 87th Congress convened, liberal Democrats offered a wide range of proposals to break the alliance—including the "purging" of Colmer, who campaigned against the Kennedy-Johnson ticket in November; adding the Speaker and the Majority and Minority Leaders to the committee; and requiring the committee to report a bill to the floor within a specified period of time.

Rayburn proposed expansion of the committee membership through the addition of two more Democrats and one more Republican as a less painful alternative to the drastic proposal of ousting Colmer, and pledged that the two additional majority party members would be Democrats "who support the Democratic position in and out of Congress."

The plan won overwhelming—but not unanimous—approval in the Democratic caucus. Smith dropped his opposition within the caucus, declaring there were too many votes against him, but planned a last-ditch floor fight.

Supporting Smith in his fight, the Republican caucus followed the recommendation of Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) and voted overwhelmingly to oppose enlarging the committee. Less than 20 GOP members bucked their party's caucus, according to Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R-Mo.), who spoke against continuation of the GOP-Dixie alliance.

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AFL-CIO Urges Prompt Passage of 'Overdue' Area Redevelopment Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

one the Senate passed last year. It would create an Area Redevelopment Administration in the executive branch, with three revolving funds of $100 million, beginning with $30 million each. These would provide low-interest loans to build facilities to attract new industry. The bill would also provide federal grants of $75 million, limited to $10 million until July 1, 1962.

The bill would provide for vocational retraining and subsistence payments during this period and send technical specialists to the affected areas. It would give special aid to hard-hit rural areas and would deny aid to "runaway" employers.

Congress has twice passed modified area redevelopment bills, but former Pres. Eisenhower vetoed them in 1958 and 1960.

Biemiller raised questions on two aspects of the Douglas bill.

He said the proposed eligibility criteria seemed "too inflexible," because it appeared a community would have to wait at least a year for federal aid, even if the sudden shutdown of a plant primary to the community plunged the area into distress. He proposed that the administrator of the program be given authority "to act promptly."

He also pointed out that some communities may fall just short of being eligible for assistance and urged that these should receive a measure of "preventive" aid. Technical assistance and job retraining aid may help such a community avert a worsening situation, he added.

Biemiller warned that some groups still "clamor" to have an area redevelopment program under the Commerce Dept. and this, he stressed, would be a "catastrophe."

He said that department has demonstrated neither sympathy for nor competence to administer such a program and has been highly influenced by the big-business-dominated Business Advisory Council.

An area redevelopment program belongs in the Dept. of Labor as a matter of "logic and housekeeping considerations," he urged, pointing out that the department reported regularly on problems of distressed areas and joblessness and has been run by secretaries sympathetic to the welfare of such areas.

He said labor nevertheless deemed the placement of the program in an independent agency as a "reasonable" compromise that apparently would win wider support.

Reuther expressed satisfaction that "the atmosphere of complacency and drift has lifted" and that immediate and effective action was at hand.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce appeared in opposition, asserting that federal aid would fail, would be inadequate and would fill "the unfortunate people in these areas with plenty of false hopes."

Brown Chosen President of Texas Labor

Austin, Tex.—H. S. (Hank) Brown of San Antonio has been elected by the Texas State AFL-CIO executive board to fill out the term of Jerry Holleman as president of the state body. Holleman resigned to accept appointment as Assistant Secretary of Labor.

Brown, 40, served as education and research director of the state AFL-CIO until 1959, when he became business manager of Local 142 of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters. He recently was named also executive secretary of the Texas State Building & Construction Trades Council. Brown announced his resignation from both posts after his selection as state AFL-CIO president.

The 22-member executive board chose Brown over Sec.-Treas. Fred Schmidt. The terms of both the president and the secretary-treasurer run until the August convention of the state federation.

Earlier the board had unanimously adopted a resolution praising Holleman's service to the Texas labor movement and hailing his appointment to the Labor Dept.

Rayburn Wins Rules Committee Battle

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16-Point Kennedy Message Maps Assault on Recession

Rayburn Wins House Rules Fight

The Kennedy Administration won its first—and perhaps its most important—test of strength in the 87th Congress as the House, by a narrow 217-212 margin, voted to strip a conservative Republican-Dixiecrat coalition of its control over the powerful Rules Committee.

Adoption of a plan to enlarge the committee and thus end the coalition's power to keep liberal economic measures from reaching the floor was a major victory for veteran Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.), who had staked his reputation and leadership on the outcome of the fight.

It was a victory also for Pres. John F. Kennedy who, in his first press conference, had placed his own prestige on the line when he declared that "a small group of men" should not be permitted to keep the majority of House members from voting on his Administration's legislative proposals.

Rallying behind Rayburn's proposal to add two more Democrats and one Republican to the Rules Committee were 195 Democrats and 22 Republicans. Arrayed against him were 148 Republicans and 64 Democrats. Of the latter, 62 were from states of the Old Confederacy, one was from Oklahoma and one was from Missouri. **(For the rollcall vote, see Page 10.)**

House Becomes Battleground

With the conservatives no longer able to use their power in the Rules Committee to bottle up Kennedy Administration proposals, the House itself will become the main battleground during the 87th Congress, with the closeness of the

(Continued on Page 11)

GRIM REPORT on problems facing U.S. at home and abroad, including serious recession, was given to Congress by Pres. John F. Kennedy, shown here delivering his first State of the Union Message. **(See story Page 12)**

Asks Swift Action, Frees New Funds

By Gene Zack

Pres. John F. Kennedy has proposed a sweeping 16-point anti-recession program calling for a "maximum effort" by the nation to "abate the waste and misery of unemployment," and to stimulate economic growth.

The proposals, sent to Congress less than two weeks after Kennedy assumed office, covered a broad range of emergency actions and long-range programs which, he said, were designed to set the nation "firmly on the road to full recovery."

The Administration program included legislative action for temporary extension of unemployment compensation benefits and assistance to the children of the jobless. By executive action, Kennedy directed reduction of interest rates on FHA mortgages and local public facilities, and a speedup of approved housing and highway projects as part of the immediate move to inject vigor into the lagging economy.

Among other proposals were recommendations on raising the minimum wage and broadening coverage, special tax incentives to spur investment, and steps to assure job, wage and price stability during the transition to automation in industry.

Some of the details of the program remained to be spelled out, with the President giving Congress a general timetable on when the specifics would be sent to Capitol Hill.

Kennedy pledged that "if these measures prove to be inadequate to the task, I shall submit further proposals . . . within the next 75 days," adding:

"We will do what needs to be done to fulfill the high promise of the American economy."

The nation, he declared, "cannot

(Continued on Page 12)

Jobless Aid Hike Urged By Kennedy

By Willard Shelton

An immediate temporary extension of unemployment insurance to aid the jobless and fast action to strengthen the basic system as a "permanent reform" have been recommended to Congress by Pres. John F. Kennedy.

Promising specific proposals on the permanent system "by the end of March," Kennedy told the legislature that it would be a "tragic mistake" to approve mere "stop-gap" remedies and renew the precedent of gearing such remedies to emergencies.

"The standards of the system have proven inadequate to deal with the recession problem," he declared, and "this time we must establish a permanent system which can do the job it was intended to do."

His proposals for permanent improvement, he said, would be designed "to revise and strengthen the benefit and financing provisions." In a press conference the day before he sent his message to Congress, Kennedy said his proposals would involve improved "standards, duration and benefits."

(Continued on Page 11)

Over 5-Year Period:

Factory Workers' Buying Power Dips

By Robert B. Cooney

The average factory worker is now slightly worse off in terms of buying power than he was five years ago, the government has reported.

Statistics revealing this fact accompanied a monthly report which showed the nation's cost of living edged upward to a new all-time record in December 1960, last full month of the Eisenhower Administration.

The Consumer Price Index rose by 0.1 percent to 127.5 between November and December. This means the market basket which cost $10 in the 1947-49 base period now costs $12.75.

A companion report said factory workers' buying power dipped slightly in December. This was explained by a 24-minute drop in the workweek, attributed to snowstorms in the northeastern region, offsetting a 2-cent rise in hourly earnings and then the slight cost of living increase trimming buying power.

Spendable earnings in December —what is left after deduction of federal income and social security taxes—were $80.35 a week for a worker with 3 dependents and $72.81 for a worker without dependents.

"Real" spendable earnings or buying power—what is left after net spendable earnings are reduced by cost of living increases —were $63.02 in December for a

(Continued on Page 2)

White House to Create Labor Advisory Panel

Pres. John F. Kennedy has announced plans for establishment of a President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy —with members drawn from labor, management and the public— to help "promote free and responsible collective bargaining, industrial peace" and a "smooth" adjustment to technological change.

In his message to Congress spelling out a program for economic recovery and growth, Kennedy said the committee would also work toward development of sound wage and price policies, increased productivity and a higher standard of living.

"I look to the committee," the President declared, "to make an important contribution to labor-management relations and an understanding of their importance to the stability of prices and the health of the economy."

Earlier, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in a radio inter-

(Continued on Page 11)

Social Security Hikes Proposed by President

By Saul Miller

Five major changes in the social security benefit structure have been called for by Pres. John F. Kennedy to increase payments to between 4 million and 5 million persons in the next 12 months.

In his message on economic recovery and growth, the President declared that the benefit increases are necessary to meet "pressing social needs" and provide an "economic stimulus" to the economy. Estimates indicate the program would add about $1 billion annually in purchasing power.

The President's proposals, which he urged become effective Apr. 1, would be financed by a one-quarter of 1 percent increase in employer and employe contributions, to take effect at the next scheduled increase in contributions on Jan. 1, 1963. They include:

- Increasing the minimum monthly benefit for retired workers from $33 to $43 per month. He

(Continued on Page 12)

Unemployment in Canada Up Sharply for December

Ottawa, Ont.—Unemployment in Canada jumped to 528,000 or 8.2 percent of the labor force in December, an increase of 99,000 over November and the highest for so early in the winter since the depth of the depression of the Thirties.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported that employment showed a greater than average decline during the period in construction, industry and farming. In the last three months of 1960, it said, about 16 percent of all construction workers and 20 percent of all laborers were idle.

Unemployment hit hardest on the two coasts—11.9 percent of the work force in the Atlantic provinces, and 10.9 percent in British Columbia.

'Right-to-Work' Repeal Passes Indiana Senate

Indianapolis—The Indiana state Senate has voted 26 to 24 to repeal the state's so-called "right-to-work" law, but the repeal bill still faces an uphill battle in the Republican-controlled lower house.

The Senate vote closely followed party lines, with all but one Democrat voting for repeal and all but one Republican opposing the measure.

Senate action came after Indiana's Gov. Matthew E. Welsh (D) had urged the legislature to repeal the union shop ban which he described as "a source of controversy and labor unrest without any benefit to the state or its citizens."

Despite the closeness of the vote, the Senate action appeared to have foreclosed any chances of success for right-wing Republican demands that the "right-to-work" law be "tightened" by adding a ban on agency shop contracts, under which workers not joining the union that bargains for them can be required to pay a service fee equal to union dues.

Business Pressures Denounced

Senate Labor Committee Chairman William C. Christy, who steered the repeal bill through a 7-to-2 endorsement in his committee, in a speech to the Senate, sharply denounced "pressures from special interests" which he said had been brought to bear in an effort to block repeal.

While Republican Party lines are not expected to hold so tightly in the House, where some GOP members have come out for repeal, the immediate problem facing repeal supporters is how to pry the bill out of the House Labor Committee, which is heavily dominated by conservatives.

The legislative situation is the reverse of the 1959 session.

At that time, Democrats held the House while Republicans controlled the Senate and the governorship. A repeal bill easily passed the House but was blocked in the Senate.

Issue in 1960 Election

While some of the tension eased after the state Supreme Court ruled that the "work" law did not bar the agency shop, repeal was still a major issue in the 1960 state elections.

Welsh hammered hard at the issue during the campaign and won election over a conservative Republican despite the fact that the GOP presidential ticket carried Indiana by a landslide. While the Democrats picked up the seats they needed to win control of the Senate, they lost the House.

Union Offers 8-Week Class On Retirement

New York—Nearly 100 members of District 65 of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union have started an eight-week course to prepare themselves for retirement.

Experts in the field of problems of the aging have agreed to speak on income sources, mental and physical health, family relations, housing, leisure-time activities, employment opportunities and allied subjects. The final session will bring in retired members of District 65 for a round table discussion of their own experiences.

Several speakers are appearing with the cooperation of the Cornell University School of Industrial and Labor Relations. Classes are being held at union headquarters, 13 Astor Place.

The course was planned by Jack Ossofsky, retirement plan director for District 65, as part of the union welfare program administered by Irving Baldinger. District 65 represents 35,000 employes of major retail stores here.

By Eliminating Special Privilege:

Tax Reforms Could Bring $18 Billion, AFL-CIO Says

"Major reform of the federal tax structure is long overdue," declared the AFL-CIO in asserting that an equitable tax system which eliminates special privilege could bring the government nearly $18 billion in extra revenue.

Labor's Economic Review, publication of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, devoted successive issues to the problem of the lack of consumer demand underlying the business slump and the link between the program of Pres. John F. Kennedy and federal resources.

The immediate pressing need is for a bolstering of the economy, the AFL-CIO stressed.

"At the present time, in the midst of a serious recession," the Review pointed out, "the AFL-CIO has suggested that if unemployment rises above 7 percent of the labor force, a temporary tax cut would be desirable to bolster purchasing power, stimulate recovery and reduce unemployment."

The government has reported there were 4.54 million jobless in December, with the unemployment rate at 6.8 percent. The jobless total for January is estimated by government leaders unofficially at about 5.5 million.

High Tax Rate Needed

Over the long run, the AFL-CIO continued, it is recognized that the "ambitious" domestic and foreign programs of the new Kennedy Administration will require the maintenance of high tax rates.

While some look for tax increases, the Review said, the possibilities of obtaining additional revenue from the present tax structure "are often overlooked."

The Review discussed the main provisions of the tax laws, using the yardstick of equality of treatment and the principle of ability to pay and declared:

Tax Reform 'Overdue'

"There can be no doubt that major reform of the federal tax structure is long overdue. The objective of such reform should be an effective system that will yield adequate revenue based on the principle of ability to pay and which will contribute to the growth and stability of the economy."

The Review pointed out that the individual income tax, which accounts for 45 percent or the largest single portion of federal revenue, has a progressive rate structure and the appearance of fairness.

"Unfortunately, however, it is riddled with special privileges which are corroding its basically fair characteristics. The special treatment for capital gains, the special tax credit for dividend income, the continuing existence of tax-exempt interest are but a few examples," the Review said.

"Similar shortcomings," the Review went on, "have developed in the corporate income tax. Perhaps the most flagrant is the provision for excessive depletion allowances for the oil and mining industries.

Income Treated Unequally

"The effect of these exclusions and deductions both as to individual and corporation taxes is to treat income differently according to its sources. That is, income from wages is taxed at one rate, income from dividends at another and income from oil wells at still another."

Income classified as capital gains, the AFL-CIO added, is taxed at no more than half the rate for wages and much less than this for those in the upper brackets.

The issue of the Review dealing with tax reform listed the main points of the labor-proposed changes. A breakdown of the tax loopholes and special privileges showed that thorough reform could produce $17.7 billion in additional revenue.

'Widening Gap' Cited

The Review which dealt with "Investment and Economic Growth" pointed to a widening gap between productive capacity and the "unmet" needs of millions of families. This issue also proposed an overhaul of tax laws to close loopholes and temporary tax relief to prime the economy.

The Review said there is no need for tax cuts now for corporations and the wealthy and for larger depreciation allowances since "there is no present shortage of savings for capital expansion."

The publication observed that America's "blue chip" corporations —many of them counted among Fortune magazine's list of the 500 giants who produced over half the nation's output in 1959 and took over 70 percent of total profits— have benefited during the postwar years from the new bonanza of "costless capital."

By this, explained the Review, is meant the expansion funds on which neither obligations to new investors nor new interest charges are incurred.

The Review noted that, from the end of 1951 through the third quarter of 1960, there was an increase of $66 billion in stockholders' equity in manufacturing firms alone—the total value of property and cash reserves after subtracting liabilities. This was a two-thirds rise in less than nine years. Yet, the Review added, the actual net new risk capital secured by new stock issues totaled less than $4 billion.

General Motors, for example, the Review said, spent $5 billion for new plant and equipment from 1947-59. Internal funds—$3.4 billion from retained earnings and $3 billion from depreciation set-asides —added up to $6.4 billion in this period. This sum exceeded by $1.4 billion GM's total capital investment.

The AFL-CIO posed the question of how high postwar profit levels were maintained, often at low operating rates, in the face of high taxes and other costs and with the lamentation of a so-called profits squeeze.

Prices Set High

"The answer," said the Review, is a price structure set by industrial giants at a high enough level to cover taxes and other costs as well as dividends and retained profits.

"The American consumer," declared the AFL-CIO, "is actually forced to provide the costless capital to finance investment through the high prices imposed upon him.

"Thus—everybody pays for the tools to expand production, but only a handful get to own them and make profits from them."

The AFL-CIO said there must be a "rigorous" examination of the impact of all public and private actions affecting the economy and which may be retarding the efficient use of physical and human resources.

California Legislature Asked for Farm Dispute Fact-Finding Body

Sacramento, Calif.—A bill to create a California Agriculture Fact-Finding Commission has been introduced in the state legislature.

Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown (D) recommended the fact-finding group in his message to the legislature. He said the $3-billion-a-year farm industry, the state's biggest, was afflicted with "perhaps the most troubled labor-management relationship in California today."

The labor movement has been conducting organizing campaigns among the state's farm workers, who are not covered by protective state or federal legislation and face the large-scale use by grower associations of imported Mexicans.

Brown told the legislators that "despite the occasional work stoppages last summer and fall, very few crops were lost. Few workers and very few farmers were directly affected. Generally, crops were good and wages were up."

"The conflict is continuing, however, and I believe government should be ready to act if necessary to protect the public interest or preserve individual rights."

For this reason, Brown said, he recommended a balanced fact-finding group to make periodic factual reports on disputes. The group also could report its findings if and when it deemed direct government intervention useful, he added.

Assemblyman Leverette D. House (D) introduced a bill at the governor's request. Sen. James Cobey (D) reportedly planned to sponsor a counterpart in the Senate.

The proposed 10-member commission would include labor and farmer representatives as well as a public member as chairman and representatives of executive agencies and the legislature.

A $10,000 appropriation was requested for the commission, whose members would serve without pay. The group's continuing role will be to study problems and make annual reports.

Buying Power Declines As Cost of Living Rises

(Continued from Page 1)

worker with three dependents and $57.11 for a worker without dependents.

Five years ago—in December 1955—real spendable earnings totaled $63.64 for a worker with three dependents and $57.23 for a worker without dependents.

Food Prices Higher

The Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics said that, for the second straight month, the increase in the CPI was due primarily to higher food prices although higher shelter costs helped in the advance. This was the tenth rise in the 11 monthly reports since January 1960.

BLS Deputy Commissioner Robert J. Myers told reporters the outlook for the January CPI was "little or no change."

For the year ahead, Myers said, the cost of living may continue upward by one or two percent.

At 127.5 for December, the report noted, the cost of living was 1.6 percent higher than year-ago levels.

Annual Rates Compared

The 1960 annual average CPI was 126.5, the report said, 1.5 percent above the 1959 average—"an increase well below that of some postwar years."

Average annual increases during the four years prior to 1960 were: 1.5 percent in 1956; 3.4 percent in 1957; 2.7 percent in 1958 and 0.9 percent in 1959.

The December CPI of 127.5 will mean automatic cost-of-living wage hikes for over 150,000 workers whose union contracts have escalator clauses calling for an adjustment at this time.

About 110,000 workers—mainly in metal working and some aircraft firms—will get a 1-cent-an-hour increase. Some 42,000 others will get a 2-cents hike. About half the latter are employed by western trucking companies, the report observed.

Workers Bear Recession Impact:

Steel Profits High Despite Output Cut

The deepening recession has not seriously affected the after-tax profits of the steel industry despite the fact that it has forced the "furloughing" of 125,000 members of the Steelworkers, according to the Wall Street Journal.

The business publication reported that the industry continued last year to pile up net profits at close to the pre-recession rate of nearly $400 million annually in the face of a sharp drop in demand pushing output down close to 50 percent of capacity.

Thus the major brunt of the current economic crisis is being borne almost entirely by USWA members—whose ranks previously had been thinned by more than 40,000 workers in the past seven years because of growing automation in the steel mills.

The current indications, according to the Journal, are that 10,000 of the 125,000 currently laid off "probably will never be recalled, even should output rebound to record levels." It pointed out that after the 1959 strike about 9,000 USWA members never got their jobs back.

Productivity Up Sharply

The key to the bright profit picture of the steel giants, who are realizing a 4 percent return on their $10 billion investment, is the steady introduction of technological improvements in the mills so that a ton of finished steel can now be produced with only 12 man-hours of labor as contrasted with 19 man-hours in 1940, the business newspaper said.

The article quoted an unidentified "top executive in the industry" as saying that it is possible for steel mills to make a profit while running at less than 45 percent of capacity. During World War II the so-called "breakeven point" for the industry was 60 percent.

One of the methods for keeping up industry profits during the current drop in steel demand, the Journal said, is to cut back older facilities, with relatively large numbers of employes, first while letting the newer automated operations run at or near capacity.

The healthy profit picture for the industry is in sharp contrast to management claims during 1959 negotiations that wage increases for USWA members could not be absorbed without raising prices. The Journal reported that the industry has now gone two and a half years "without a general increase in prices and, in fact, scattered small price reductions have been made in recent weeks."

CHECK FOR $15,000, representing contributions from Clothing Workers' national headquarters in New York City, plus ACWA's New York City affiliates, is presented by union's Vice Pres. Charles J. Garrahan (left) to J. Clarence Davies, Jr., chairman of Greater New York Fund's public service division, while Louis L. Levine, AFL-CIO Community Services representative on the fund, looks on. Fund raises money for 425 voluntary agencies.

NMU Contract Hikes Pay on Harbor Ships

New York—By a vote of 1,589 to 162, union crews of 700 harbor tugs, lighters and tankers have voted to approve a new three-year contract providing wage increases of more than 12 percent and other benefits.

The agreement was reached a day in advance of a strike deadline. The union, Local 333 of the Maritime Union's marine division, said it provides these benefits for 3,500 workers:

- Wage increases across the board of 8 percent effective Feb. 1, 1961; an additional 4 percent as of Feb. 1, 1962; a third increase on Feb. 1, 1963, based on the rise in the cost of living;
- Pension benefit increases of 40 percent financed by an employer payment of $1 a month during the first year, and an additional $1 a month for each of the last two years of the contract;
- Improvements in living conditions aboard ship and a boost in allowances tied to food price increases;
- No "broken" watches while a ship is under way; those who work part of a day will be paid for the entire day.

The contract also provides that ship's cooks will get time and a half pay for work after supper and before breakfast; deck mates get an extra $1.02 a day; pilotage premiums in certain New York areas will be increased; penalty pay for tank cleaning will be raised to $2 an hour.

Overtime to be Studied

The question of overtime for crewmen waiting to be relieved will be studied for a year and taken to arbitration if no agreement results.

The contract affects about 85 percent of harbor traffic, according to Capt. Joseph O'Hare, Local 333 president. Tugmen for 11 railroads recently settled a 14-day strike by agreeing to accept the railroad wage "pattern" and to submit a dispute on the size of tug crews to a presidential commission studying rail work rules.

Southern Unions Seek Civil Rights Progress

Louisville—The southern trade union movement is pressing its drive for civil rights, members of the AFL-CIO Southern Advisory Committee on Civil Rights reported at the committee's third meeting here.

Reports from all southern states showed that:

- Despite obstacles, unions cited some examples of progress in their own ranks and the community at large.
- Labor's voice was raised in protest against infringements of Negro rights in New Orleans and other localities.
- The climate of prevailing opinion in the South nevertheless continued unfavorable to progress in the civil rights field. Tensions were renewed by incidents in the New Orleans public schools, the University of Georgia, and among Tennessee sharecroppers. These were aggravated by continuing activity of White Citizens' Councils and other segregationist organizations.
- Pressing problems continue to confront the labor movement in the South. Among them is employer use of race hate campaigns against union attempts to win National Labor Relations Board elections.

Those present included Stanton E. Smith, AFL-CIO coordinator of state and city central bodies, former committee chairman; Pres. Harold B. Boyd of the Virginia AFL-CIO, incoming chairman; Exec. Sec.-Treas. Sam Ezelle, Kentucky AFL-CIO; Sec.-Treas. Leroy Lindsey and Vice Pres. Ben Gage, Alabama AFL-CIO; Sec.-Treas. J. W. Holder, North Carolina AFL-CIO; Sec. Matthew Lynch, Tennessee AFL-CIO; and Sec.-Treas. S. J. Bourg, Louisiana AFL-CIO.

Also in attendance were Arthur J. Potter, assistant AFL-CIO regional director for Tennessee and Kentucky; Charles Caswell and Richard Carter, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Edward White, Steelworkers; H. L. Mitchell, Meat Cutters; Emanuel Muravchik of the Jewish Labor Committee, representing the Ladies' Garment Workers; Vice Pres. Milton P. Webster, Sleeping Car Porters, member of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee; John Cosgrove, assistant director, AFL-CIO Dept. of Education; Dir. Boris Shishkin and Assistant Directors Theodore E. Brown and Donald Slaiman, AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights.

Canadian Rail Unions Set May 16 Strike Date

Montreal, Que.—The non-operating railroad unions' general conference committee at a meeting here has unanimously selected May 16 as the new starting date for a nationwide walkout which is prohibited before midnight on May 15 by special legislation pushed through Parliament by Prime Minister John Diefenbaker's Conservative Party majority.

An estimated 110,000 members of 17 unions will take to the picket lines on the proposed strike date unless their contract dispute with Canada's major railroads is settled by then, the committee said.

At the same meeting, the committee gave a unanimous vote of confidence to Frank H. Hall, its chairman and a vice president of the Railroad Clerks.

Meantime, Diefenbaker has asked the unions and the railroads to resume bargaining in an effort to reach an agreement.

Hall said the unions would comply with the Prime Minister's request and expressed the hope the railroads would be willing to accept conciliation board wage recommendations.

Diefenbaker's no-strike law was enacted on Dec. 3, just 12 hours before the original strike deadline.

The act barred a strike for six months during which a royal commission on transportation was expected to make a report.

It was enacted although the railroads had turned down a conciliation board's recommendation of a 14-cents an hour wage increase which the unions had accepted. The workers originally asked a 25-cent increase.

Essay Sponsored By Rail Firemen

San Francisco—The Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen are sponsoring a contest in seven western states for the best essay by railroad workers on the subject of firemen as necessary helpers on diesel locomotives.

Cash awards of $150, $100 and $50 will be given for the three best entries from the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas. The contest closes at midnight March 31 for railroaders working on the Southern Pacific, Northwestern Pacific, and the former El Paso and Southwestern lines.

Area Redevelopment Bill Slowed By GOP's 'Calculated Scrutiny'

The widely-supported area redevelopment bill hit a two-week delay as Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.) announced a Republican policy of "calculated scrutiny" of each part of the Kennedy program.

Pres. John F. Kennedy gave a strong push to the measure in special letters to Congress appealing for "prompt" action. Kennedy's appeal went to Vice-Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, presiding officer of the Senate and House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.).

A Senate Banking subcommittee headed by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), sponsor of the bill with 43 other senators, has almost completed hearings, but Dirksen secured delay by insisting that the group hear witnesses from the Administration. House hearings remain to be held.

Puts Off Vote

The Dirksen move pushed Senate consideration of the bill at least to mid-February, after the traditional recess for the Republican Lincoln Day rallies.

The Douglas bill would create an independent Area Redevelopment Administration, operating with three revolving funds of $100 million, starting with $30 million each. It would provide public facility grants of $75 million, limited to $10 million until July 1, 1962.

The bill also would provide for vocational retraining and subsistence payments; technical aid; special aid for hard-hit rural areas and a ban on aid to "runaway" employers.

Congress twice has passed pared-down measures, but former Pres. Eisenhower vetoed them in 1958 and 1960.

Kennedy pointed out in his message that the number of areas of "substantial and persistent unemployment" has risen to nearly 100. This problem, he added, is not confined to urban centers, "but is spread across rural communities and represents a serious handicap to our national economic health."

Private initiative is insufficient to the task, Kennedy said, adding that the problem requires the cooperative effort of the federal government working with state and local governments and private business.

Kennedy said he thought the Commerce Dept. was best equipped to run and coordinate the program.

"However," the President added, "if the Congress should decide that a new agency would be more appropriate, I believe such an agency could also carry out the objectives I have outlined."

Douglas, who strongly favors an independent agency, said he had been informed by Kennedy aides that the White House would not press an objection.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller testified earlier that, although labor feels the Labor Dept. has the experience and the sympathy to effectively administer such a program, the placement of the program in an independent agency is regarded as a "reasonable" compromise.

Biemiller said labor's opposition to having the program run by the Commerce Dept. is "not based upon our lack of faith in the person who presides over that department"—at present Commerce Sec. Luther Hodges—but rather on the influence which big business is shown to have exercised in the department over a period of years. Business representatives, he said, have been unsympathetic toward a meaningful federal effort to aid depressed areas.

Solomon Barkin, research director of the Textile Workers Union of America, also testified strongly in favor of an independent agency and urged appointment of an administrator of commanding stature.

Safety Awards to Memorialize Read

Chicago — An annual awards program giving national recognition to labor organizations and individuals for outstanding contributions to health and safety has been announced by the Labor Conference of the National Safety Council.

The awards have been established to honor the late Harry Read, former assistant to AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, for his service in the safety field.

Elwood P. Swisher, vice president of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers and chairman of the NSC Labor Conference, said the deadline for this year's nominations is July 1.

ICFTU Raps Dictatorship In Portugal

Brussels, Belgium—The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions declared that "the sensational seizure" of the Portuguese liner Santa Maria should awaken free trade unionists to the need for supporting a democratic opposition to the Salazar dictatorship in Portugal and for speeding the advent of freedom in the country and its African possessions.

Specifying that the ICFTU refrained from commenting on the "propriety" of the ship seizure, the statement pointed out that the act confirmed the existence of an organized anti-Salazar movement.

The cruise ship was seized in the Caribbean by the political opponents of Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar. Lt. Gen. Humberto da Silva Delgado, leader of the newly-proclaimed Portuguese Revolutionary Movement, said from his place of asylum in Brazil that the ship's seizure signaled the start of an open effort to topple Salazar.

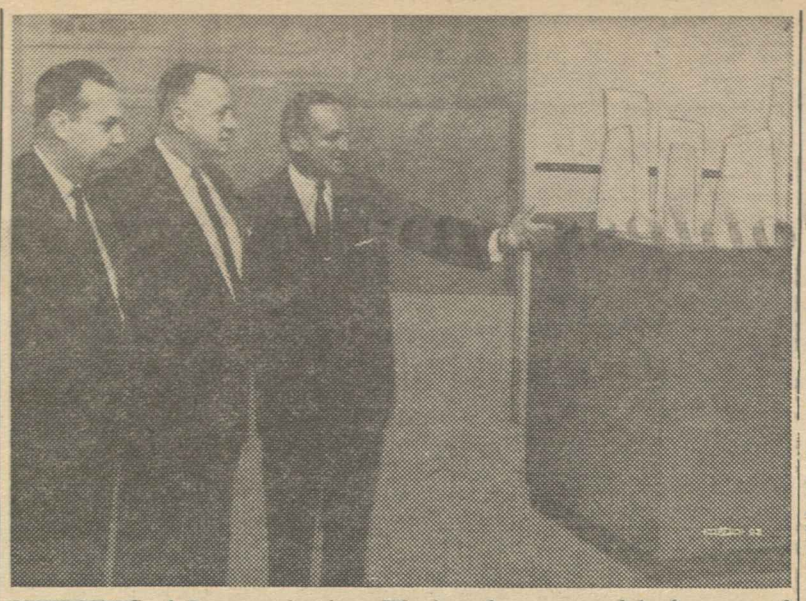
The ICFTU pointed out that free trade unions are "non-existent" in Portugal and forced labor is practiced in the Portuguese African colonies. It is "shocking" also, the ICFTU added, that there is "no political freedom" within Portugal and almost no "rights" for the nation's colonial peoples.

Union Celebrates At 'Inaugural Ball'

Rochester, N. Y.—There were no top hats or white ties, but 5,000 union members and guests watched a glittering floor show and danced to the music of two bands at an Inaugural Ball here sponsored by the Rochester AFL-CIO Council and celebrating the inauguration of Pres. John F. Kennedy.

Tickets were only a dollar, but with 50 union stagehands, ticket takers, ushers and other workers donating their services, the council expects to turn over a substantial sum to the Rochester Area Committee on Political Education. All profits were earmarked for COPE.

AFL-CIO Reg. 2 Dir. Michael Mann, a guest, hailed the event as a "splendid example of the spirit and imaginative thinking" of the Rochester labor movement.



OFFICERS of Communications Workers inspect model of proposed memorial in Washington, D. C., to Franklin Delano Roosevelt, selection of which recently was hailed by CWA executive board as a "step toward the ultimate erection" of memorial to New Deal President. Left to right are CWA Sec.-Treas. W. A. Smallwood, Vice Pres. John Crull and Pres. Joseph A. Beirne. CWA has been for years a prime mover in FDR memorial campaign.

HEW Consultants Ask 25,000 Scholarships

A panel of educators has recommended that the federal government take a first step toward removing the economic barrier to education by providing 25,000 college scholarships a year to needy and qualified students. It was a last-minute report under the auspices of the former Eisenhower Administration.

The consultants, who met during the past year at the request of former Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Arthur S. Flemming, urged a five-year extension and wide expansion of the National Defense Education Act of 1958. That law expires June 30, 1962.

The group's recommendations supported the education resolution adopted at the 1959 AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco noting the waste of "America's most precious asset—its young people" in that 50,000 to 100,000 qualified young people each year simply could not afford to go to college. A range of other needs also was cited.

John E. Cosgrove, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education and one of the 20 consultants, strongly supported the group's recommendations.

Vocational Provision Criticized

Cosgrove dissented only in urging a specific removal by Congress of the language in Area Vocational Education Programs which limits the use of funds to training for "highly skilled technicians." The consultants recommended "a broader definition."

Where the group urged the Federal Communications Commission to continue to reserve television channels until the educational effectiveness of the medium could be further tested, Cosgrove said sufficient channels should be reserved to provide the opportunity for broad expansion of educational TV.

The consultants' report, issued for the attention of the executive and legislative branches, professed a basic belief that "the federal government has an obligation to help identify and bring to fruition the full potential of every youth."

Failure to do so, the report said, will imperil the individual, the nation and the free world.

The group urged a scholarship program financed by an initial $25 million and rising to $100 million in four years. It said grants of up to $1,000 should be based on "merit and need" and proposed an extra $500 to such student's school.

The consultants' group included Harvard University Pres.-emeritus James B. Conant, New York State Education Commissioner James E. Allen, Jr., Brandeis University Pres. A. L. Sachar and Princeton University Faculty Dean J. Douglas Brown. A sharp dissent by Illinois University History Prof. Arthur Bestor urged a more selective channeling of aid into "solid learning."

Voting Highest in Idaho, Lowest in Mississippi

More than 80.7 percent of Idaho's voting-age population cast ballots in the 1960 presidential election, the best record of any state, the American Heritage Foundation has announced. Mississippi, where only 25.6 percent of the potential voters went to the polls, had the nation's poorest record.

Idaho has one of the most liberal registration laws of any state, the non-partisan good citizenship organization noted. Mississippi has one of the most restrictive.

In Idaho, there is permanent registration and new voters are allowed to register up to three days before an election. Only six months residence in the state and 30 days in the county are required. There is no precinct residence requirement and absentee voters may register by mail.

By contrast, Mississippi voters must pay a poll tax—and pay it more than nine months before an election. Voters must have resided two years in the state and one year in the election district. Absentee balloting is not permitted for civilians. Beyond these legal handicaps, of course, are the added barriers thrown up that prevent Negroes from voting.

While the national average of voting participation last year was 64.3 percent, nine states—all in the South—had less than 50 percent.

These included, the Heritage Foundation noted, all five states which impose a poll tax—Alabama, Arkansas, Texas and Virginia, in addition to Mississippi. Alabama and South Carolina also require two years of residence and, along with Louisiana, do not permit absentee civilians to vote by mail. The American Heritage Foundation commented: "These states have a high illiteracy rate, but they also have the most formidable literacy tests."

Thirteen states in addition to Idaho had a voting participation score above 75 percent. In descending order, they are New Hampshire, Utah, North Dakota, South Dakota, West Virginia, Minnesota, Connecticut, Indiana, Massachusetts, Iowa, Illinois, Rhode Island and Wyoming.

New York Phone Runoff Vote Due

New York—The Communications Workers will seek again to win bargaining rights for 18,137 plant workers of the New York Telephone Co. in a National Labor Relations Board runoff election within about 30 days.

In an inconclusive election among linemen, cable splicers and other "downstate" plant employes, the result was United Telephone Organizations, unaffiliated, 6,396; CWA 5,684; Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers 2,142; no union 125.

CWA and IBEW both showed a sizeable increase in support since an election in the same unit 14 months ago, when the unaffiliated organization got 10,558 votes. The company is part of the Bell System.

On Away-from-Home Expenses:

Rail Worker Wins Tax Deduction Case

New Orleans—The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals has handed down a ruling here that may lead to some liberalization by the Internal Revenue Service of its strict limitation on the right of employes to deduct "away-from-home" expenses from their income tax returns.

The court held that a railroad conductor was entitled to deduct expenses incurred for meals and for renting a hotel room during a six-hour daylight layover at one end of his regular route.

In handing down its ruling, the court rejected the IRS contention that the expense should be disallowed because the conductor was not away from home overnight.

"The 'overnight' gloss was dreamed up" by the IRS, the court declared, adding that "there is nothing in the statute indicating any congressional intent that 'away from home' means either overnight or away from home for a period substantially longer than an ordinary working day."

Confined to Specific Case

The court ruling was confined to the specific case of the conductor, and pointed out that there were "innumerable borderline situations" that could not be measured by any "rule of thumb." In the case of the conductor, it said, the fact that he held a responsibility for the safety of passengers or that he could lose his job if he fell asleep meant that rest on his layover was proper and necessary.

In overruling a lower court, which earlier had upheld the IRS in disallowing the tax deduction, the appellate court spelled out what it called "the correct rule" for allowable deductions in such a circumstance, declaring:

"If the nature of the taxpayer's employment is such that when away from home, during released time, it is reasonable for him to need and to obtain sleep or rest in order to meet the exigencies of his employment or the business demands of his employment, his expenditures (including incidental expenses, such as tips) for the purpose of obtaining sleep or rest are deductible traveling expenses. . . ."

Ore Freighter Local Joins Steelworkers

Cleveland—Members of the unaffiliated Lake Sailors Union have voted in a secret mail referendum to affiliate with the Steelworkers, and have received a charter as USWA Local 7000.

World of Style Hails ILGWU Fashion Film

New York—Union label clothes, in color with sound, were the "stars" of a new film shown by the Ladies' Garment Workers here to 200 fashion editors from all 50 states and Canada, Nassau, England, Belgium, Holland and the Scandinavian nations.

The fashion reporters were guests of the ILGWU Union Label Dept. at a reception in the Hotel Pierre during the fashion industry's National Press Week.

The film was the second produced by the union for showing on television and to selected groups in unions and other organizations. Dealing with fall and winter fashions for 1960-61, it is a 16-mm sound film requiring 28.5 minutes to show.

Julius Hochman, ILGWU vice president and director of its Union Label Dept., met with the visiting writers before the showing.

The movie takes viewers into a union factory to show cutting, patternmaking, dressmaking and other steps in the production of children's wear, sports clothing, evening wear, daytime dresses, coats and suits.

Audience reaction has been so favorable, Hochman said, that the union has authorized the production of a third film showing spring and summer fashions for 1961.

Films for showing may be secured without charge from the ILGWU Union Label Dept., 1710 Broadway, New York 19.

THE $100,000 MARK in welfare benefits to New York's Retail Clerks was passed when Fred Ammond, right, organizing director of the Metropolitan Council in New York City, turned over checks for hospital bills and a $2,000 life insurance claim to Mrs. B. Rack, left, beneficiary of Belle MacKenzie, deceased member of RCIA Local 1115C. Present were Esther Robinson, center left, the fund's office manager, and Bea Richer, secretary-treasurer of the local union. The RCIA Health and Welfare Fund is associated with the Union Labor Life Insurance Co.

$200,000 Campaign Fund Voted:

Ohio Labor to Publicize Political Facts on Jobless Pay

Columbus, O.—One thousand delegates to an Ohio AFL-CIO legislative conference here, accusing Republican leaders in the legislature of "indifference" to the state's critical unemployment crisis, have launched a drive to raise $200,000 for a statewide publicity campaign "to bring the facts to the voters."

The campaign will tell—through radio and television programs and newspaper advertisements—of employer-backed efforts to re-impose harsh disqualification provisions which were stripped from the jobless compensation law by the previous Democratic-controlled legislature.

It will describe the "delaying tactics" of prolonged hearings being held by the GOP-controlled House Industry & Labor Committee. And it will indict the "means test" which the Republican leadership is supporting as part of any extension of benefits.

To finance the campaign, the State AFL-CIO has asked its affiliates to contribute 25 cents per member. The program was recommended by the state body's executive board.

Ohio AFL-CIO Pres. Phil Hannah accused the Republican leadership of taking a "calloused position" on the state's heavy and growing unemployment and condemned the GOP decision to conduct further hearings.

"There are unemployed Republicans too," he said. "People can't eat hearings."

State AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Elmer F. Cope told the delegates that Republican leaders are "listening to and implementing the will of the Ohio Chamber of Commerce and the Ohio Manufacturers Association."

He attacked the refusal of the GOP legislature to consider unemployment compensation extension as an emergency measure, which would enable it to be put into effect immediately instead of the normal 90 days after a bill is signed by the governor. He challenged also the GOP leadership's proposed denial of an additional 13 weeks of benefits to persons who have already exhausted their regular benefits.

The AFL-CIO supported bill which has been introduced would extend maximum benefits on a permanent basis to 39 weeks and would add an additional 13 weeks of benefits for those who have already used up their present 26-week maximum.

Mass Rally Set

Delegates to the legislative conference also approved a plan for a mass unemployment rally in Columbus and proposals for delegations from all sections of the state to visit the capital and contact their legislators.

State Sen. Leo Dugan (D), who is also executive secretary of the Akron AFL-CIO, told the conference that the legislature would be better advised to "study relief lines and unemployment lines" than to "study" the problem in prolonged committee hearings.

VETERAN OF A HALF CENTURY of service with the AFL-CIO and the former AFL, Seymour B. (Pop) Woolls (left) reminisces about his work as messenger boy and later head of federation's mail room at retirement party given by AFL-CIO. Shown with him are Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

Bargaining Vote Backed By New York Teachers

New York—An April date for a collective bargaining election among 40,000 teachers in Greater New York's 856 public schools is the goal of the Teachers' local here under the terms of a proposal by a committee of three prominent union officials named by Mayor Robert F. Wagner after a brief strike last Nov. 7.

The committee made five recommendations for restoring peace to the classrooms. One was for a bargaining election before the end of this school year.

The Board of Education has not yet acted on the committee recommendations. The Teachers voted to approve them, and School Supt. John J. Theobald said he would ask the board to put them into effect and Mayor Wagner to provide the needed funds.

"We want an election in April," said UFT Pres. Charles Cogen and Deputy Pres. Samuel Hochberg. "We hope to win with the support of other classroom teachers."

The UFT walked out Nov. 7 and returned Nov. 9 when assured that members' grievances would be discussed and no reprisals made. A three-man committee consisting of Pres. David Dubinsky, Ladies' Garment Workers; Pres. Jacob Potofsky, Clothing Workers; and Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City AFL-CIO, recommended these steps to preserve peace:

- The Board of Education should call for a bargaining election before the end of the present school term, and name a committee of five prominent citizens to set up rules for conducting the election. Former Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell has been suggested as committee chairman.
- Principles should be approved to provide for equalized salary increases and a basic salary schedule of $5,000 to $10,000 a year instead of the present $4,800-$8,300 schedule.
- Substitute teachers should be entitled as of Feb. 1, 1961, to three days of paid sick leave a year. Two days of additional leave should be added to the substitutes' reserve so that by Sept. 1, 1961, they would be entitled to 10 full days of sick leave. At present they have no sick leave.
- Every elementary school teacher should have a full duty-free lunch hour every school day, and additional lunchroom aides should be named to free teachers during their lunch period.
- A Board of Education subcommittee should report on a union dues checkoff proposal.

Strike-Born Portland Paper To Print Daily

Portland, Ore. — The Portland Reporter, born of the 15-month-old newspaper strike against the Oregonian and Oregon Journal, has announced that it will begin daily publication this month.

The Reporter has been publishing twice weekly in its plant in northwest Portland for several months.

Publisher Robert D. Webb said the tabloid newspaper probably will commence full-scale daily operation Feb. 11, the anniversary of its first issue.

The Reporter has signed a contract with the Associated Press. The contract makes the Reporter an associate member of AP and provides the paper with AP's state, national, and international news coverage and sports reporting. It also makes available the worldwide photographic coverage of AP wire photo.

IWA Proposes 4-State Pact to Aid Economy

Portland, Ore.—The Woodworkers have proposed that four Pacific Coast and Northwest states take immediate action to help alleviate economic distress and push toward state and regional economic planning and development.

"Most states have not even clearly recognized their responsibilities for overall economic planning and development, let alone consciously accepting these responsibilities," the union declared.

The Woodworkers' long-range plan proposed that Washington, Oregon, Idaho and California each establish a state planning and development authority and later form a northwest regional planning association.

The union sent copies of its plan to Gov. Albert D. Rosellini (D-Wash.), Gov. Mark O. Hatfield (R-Ore.), Gov. Robert E. Smylie (R-Ida.) and Gov. Edmund (Pat) Brown (D-Calif.) as well as to congressional representatives of the various states.

The IWA observed that unemployment in the Pacific Northwest was running ahead of the national figures and urged immediate state action to improve unemployment compensation; raise minimum wages toward a goal of $1.25 an hour; undertake housing and school construction programs; develop natural resources and public works and aid in industrial development.

The plan also called for action by Congress in the minimum wage and jobless compensation fields as well as others.

In turning to its long-range plan, the IWA recalled that the 1960 presidential campaign put forward the idea of national economic growth. State governments have been neglecting their own responsibilities in this respect, the union asserted.

In the Pacific Northwest, it said, some industries are operating under capacity and some areas are heavily dependent on a single industry or a single company. When the dominant industry or company has trouble, the union said, the entire locality becomes a distressed area.

"What is needed is a broad program of promoting economic growth and development, sponsored by public authority," the IWA declared in proposing its state and regional planning structure.

Defer Rail Crew Bill, New York Labor Asks

New York—The State AFL-CIO has asked the New York Legislature and Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) to defer action on legislation aimed at changing the state's "full-crew" law for railroads until after the Presidential Commission on railroad work rules completes its study.

Union, Management Join In Chef-Training Plan

The world's largest union of cooks and other hotel and restaurant workers has joined food management in launching a long-range program for the training of skilled professional chefs as teachers of culinary skills.

The executive board of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes voted to contribute $20,000 to the Culinary Institute of America, New Haven, Conn., toward support of the teacher training project. The money will be matched by the Statler Foundation, with other hotel and restaurant groups adding to the fund.

The union's board met at Las Vegas, Nev., which has the highest ratio of members to population of any city on the continent. With 7,000 members in a city of 64,405 the union boasts that better than one resident out of 10 belongs to its two Las Vegas locals.

During its week-long meeting the union also:

- Elected Paul P. McCastland, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., as vice president for the 4th District, comprising the Deep South.
- Voted to send Vice Pres. Richard Smith on a mission to the "tent city" in Fayette County, Tenn., with a gift of $1,500 for relief of tenant farm families evicted for exercising their right to register as voters.
- Made a grant of $35,000 to Histadrut toward completion of the Ed S. Miller Youth Center, now under construction in the Hatikvah section of Tel Aviv. Miller is the union's president.
- Completed plans for the culinary union's 70th anniversary convention, to begin Mar. 13 in Philadelphia.
- Heard a report from Director of Organization Charles A. Paulsen concerning southern organizing successes in the wake of the long struggle to organize Miami Beach. The union now has 27 local unions in its southern region. In 1955, before the "Battle of the Beach," there were fewer than 10.

The Culinary Institute of America occupies a campus adjacent to Yale University where young men are taught commercial cooking skills, and where professional cooks go for advanced courses in haute cuisine.

In an appearance before the union's board, Mrs. Frances Roth, founder and director of the school, said the average age of European-trained chefs in this country is 63. She outlined plans for a four-year plan of developing texts, curricula and teaching methods in order that "we won't lose the educated palates so essential to really good cuisine."

McCastland, the union's new vice president, has been secretary of Local 339, Ft. Lauderdale, for the past 10 years.

Vagnozzi New Editor Of Michigan Paper

Detroit—Aldo Vagnozzi, assistant editor of the Michigan AFL-CIO News, has been named editor to replace Thaddeus (Ted) Ogar, who has gone on a leave of absence to serve as press secretary to Gov. John Swainson.

Vagnozzi, who has been a member of the publication's staff for more than 12 years, has been active as a Democrat and in community work. He will be succeeded by Mrs. Frances D'Hondt a vice president of the Newspaper Guild and treasurer of the Detroit Guild, who was a staff member of the Detroit Times until it was folded recently.

UAW Urges Jobless Aid Conferences

The Auto Workers executive board has called for a series of regional "Get America Back to Work" conferences in areas of serious unemployment to impress upon Congress the need for immediate action on the Administration's program.

The UAW board said the regional meetings should be preparatory to and lay the groundwork for a broad national conference to fight joblessness. The union called on the AFL-CIO to organize the conferences.

Noting that the Kennedy Administration has "indicated its determination" to restore full production and full employment, the board declared the opposition of the conservative Republican-Dixiecrat coalition was the real problem.

The UAW resolution urged the participants in such conferences to support a series of specific measures to combat unemployment, including the establishment of federal minimum standards on unemployment compensation, standby powers for a moratorium on collection of federal withholding taxes and an increase in the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour.

Realities in Washington

THE DEFEAT of the Republican-Dixiecrat coalition in the fight to enlarge the House Rules Committee has cleared the way for consideration of the Kennedy Administration's legislative program. This is the immediate and the most important result of the bitter contest in the House.

But there is a sharp difference between clearing the way for consideration of the Administration's program for combatting the recession and strengthening the nation's leadership of the free world and actual passage of legislation making the program a reality. This will be the next battle, or series of battles, in the House and Senate.

A reading of the 217-to-212 vote to enlarge the Rules Committee reveals the strength and tenacity of the conservative coalition. In face of severe pressures the coalition rolled up 212 votes—only six short of an absolute majority of the House.

The strength of the coalition on actual legislation is not likely to wane, whereas a number of congressmen who went along with Speaker Sam Rayburn on the specific issue may be tempted to shift on basic economic and welfare issues.

Besides establishing the basic procedural policies for the 87th Congress, the rules vote had some important political effects. It revealed, perhaps more dramatically than ever before, that party tags have only a relative value; that 64 southern and border Democrats have no commitment to the Kennedy program; that there are only a few Republicans who feel strongly enough about the critical problems facing the nation to help defeat a procedural blockade.

The vote reveals also the extent to which the conservative southern Democrats who voted against Rayburn and Kennedy identify themselves with the policies of the conservative Republicans and the links between the dominant forces in the Republican Party in Congress and the throw-back thinking of the Dixiecrats.

The exposure of the coalition on this critical vote—a vote that can only be measured in terms of being for or against democratic procedures—is an important step toward understanding the political realities that shape legislative decisions in Washington.

Repudiating the Drift

PRES. KENNEDY struck a mighty blow in his State of the Union speech at the drift, indecision and self-deception that have characterized the past few years.

In clear and sharp language he gave the American people a painfully honest picture of the state of America and the state of the world.

Emerging clearly from his message was the fact that both the nation and the world are in trouble—a dangerous recession at home and a growing Communist threat to peace and freedom around the globe.

Kennedy's message is a necessary shock therapy for a nation which has indulged itself in a "breathing spell" and brushed too many problems under the rug.

For the past few years the constant refrain of "everything's going to be all right" has lulled the nation into a false security as it contemplated its affluence. Now it's time to wake up and face the urgencies of our problems.

Until America awakens to the state of affairs of the nation and the world, there can be no meaningful solutions despite the myriad of programs and solutions. The recession won't go away nor the Communist threat abate until the American people are first of all convinced of their existence.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Can't Seem to Get Ahead

University Analysis Is Critical:

CofC Charged With Fostering Class Conflict and Disunity

The following is excerpted from the "Labor-Management Panel," published by the Labor-Management School of the University of San Francisco:

THE LABOR RELATIONS LETTER, published by the Labor Relations and Legal Department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, for December 1960, offers a prime example of a highly partisan press fostering class conflict, causing industrial unrest and dividing America, when we need our greatest unity to meet our commitments at home and abroad. It is disheartening to find such a publication being issued by the highly respectable Chamber—dedicated, as it is, to advancing the economic growth of this country.

The Labor Relations Letter is a four-page sheet. . . . This letter would be expected to make constructive suggestions to its readers on collective bargaining issues; to give a running commentary on court decisions and National Labor Relations Board rulings; and to keep us advised on improved techniques for the daily administration of the bargaining agreement. Many other worthwhile projects could be suggested, but the above are sufficient to indicate the proper use of such a letter.

However, let us look at the December 1960 issue. On page one, column one, under the caption "Unions Push Bill In States To Curb Strike Replacements," the following terminology is found: "AFL-CIO trust . . . union racket . . . blackmail picketing" . . . and the sixth paragraph begins: "There is also no provision to prohibit union officials from importing goons and hoodlums to cause violence and intimidate employes who want to work."

It must be admitted that all unions are not clean, but the clear implication of this article is to incite a feeling of revulsion against the very idea of unionism. It is clearly inflammatory writing and certainly not calculated to clear and calm thinking.

On page 2, column one, under the heading "Right To Work Issue Aids Conservative Candidates" the first sentence reads: "Union officials who fear voluntary unionism were taught a freedom lesson in the state election campaigns." There is an implication that it is management's duty to teach 'freedom' and that unless this is done, union officials will destroy freedom.

ELSEWHERE there are references to "neutral employes" and "neutral employers." It would not do to call them non-union employes and employers because this would give the impression that the editorial policy was anti-union. They are neutral in the sense that they are not against unions as long as they don't exist.

This euphemism, while seemingly harmless, projects the image that the union is hopelessly involved in disturbing the peace.

Another three or four columns of the eight-column sheet is devoted to such headlines as "Plumbers Locals Charged With Rigged Election and Extortion . . . U.S. Court Upholds Extortion Conviction . . . Reign Of Terror In Kentucky Proves Costly To Mine Union . . . U.S. Indicts Kentucky Teamsters . . . AFL-CIO Veep Guilty Of Bribery . . . Other Unionists Paroled Or Jailed . . . Union Ethics Committee Is Silent . . . UAW Slugger Wins Parole . . . Textile Union Boss Enters Prison." It seems as though the editors of the Labor Relations Letter went considerably out of their way to make these items known to its readers, although they were previously reported in the daily press in greater detail. Just what good is achieved by this editorial policy is difficult to comprehend. Is this a part of our national purpose? Is this the way to achieve the national goals as suggested by the committee appointed by the [recent] President of the United States?

MANAGEMENT HAS COMPLAINED from time to time of the class divisive writing found in some of the union papers and it is really saddening to find at this late date the same type of writing in a publication sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. There are still a few union publications that resort to the same type of vilification of the employers, but, for the most part, they are now concerning themselves with the political, economic and social issues of the day.

The official AFL-CIO News of December 17, 1960, a 12-page tabloid, contains only one item similar to those carried in Labor Relations Letter, i.e., on price fixing charges "Electrical Giants Enter Guilty Pleas." If the editors of the News had scoured the newspapers of the country they could have found many cases where management people were found guilty of embezzlement, theft, etc., to fill the pages of their tabloid. To their credit they elected not to do it.

Morgan Says:

Kennedy Breaks Down Apathy But Needs Public's Support

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

NOW THAT the Kennedy Administration has won its first important victory on Capitol Hill, the President's State of the Union message immediately takes on more meaning. It would have been an empty instrument indeed if the House Rules Committee bottleneck had remained unbroken. The key elements of his program could have been stoppered up and never reached the floor. But with the narrow defeat of the powerful right-wing-Republican-Southern-Democrat coalition, Mr. Kennedy's words of yesterday at least have a chance of becoming the deeds of tomorrow.

Morgan

Despite the felicitous setback of the conservative bloc, however, by the enlargement of the Rules Committee from 12 to 15 members, the flow of new legislation will not be swift or smooth. It still will be squeezed in a deep, narrow division in Congress between the activists and the do-littles.

How accurately does this split reflect the mood of the country? My guess is that the image is a fairly faithful one; a projection of the division described by the narrowness of President Kennedy's own victory in the November election. If this is so, he has a hard and heavy fight on his hands to carry the country with him to his new but not necessarily lavishly upholstered frontier.

Yet he walks with the wind of urgency at his heels and he talks with the tempo of a man who has his eye on the clock. This brisk air of aggressiveness and purposeful impatience seems to have activated a magnetic field of excitement among a growing segment of the population.

People visiting from out of town smell the ozone of crackling activity and are stimulated by it, though the more cautious of them remember to raise doubts and reservations until the shape and direction of things to be accomplished can be fixed more clearly. People calling from out of town almost invariably ask before the telephone conversation is finished and with more expectancy than alarm, "what's going on down there in Washington?"

THE ANSWER, I think, is an enormous infusion of energy in a world capital grown somewhat sluggish on a diet of the platitudes of complacency. Observing from a distance the hubbub of the transition from the old administration to the young new one, a New Yorker remarked he thought it was a measure of the country's strength to have survived eight years of such executive inactivity. Historians may find that too harsh an indictment of the Eisenhower years but for the moment it is not unseemly to dwell hopefully on the way things are popping all over town.

The mood of the victorious Republicans in 1953 seemed to be more of immediate vengeance than of candid, careful long-viewing. The tone of Mr. Kennedy's first message to Congress yesterday struck me with what I can only call its tingling gravity. Without belaboring the past in recrimination, he pushed us from the steam room into the cold shower. There is something about such an experience that is bracing, once you get your breath back, and the brisk rub of the towel brings out a certain glow of confidence you didn't know was there.

I suspect this was the kind of mood the president was trying to establish and encourage when he spoke in one short sentence of the "hour of national peril and national opportunity"; when he mentioned that the American economy is in trouble; that our problems around the world are staggering, with crises multiplying every day, but that "we have no greater asset than the willingness of a free and determined people, through its elected officials, to face all problems frankly and meet all dangers free from panic or fear."

The key, I suppose, lies in the strength of our determination. There is no guarantee that the Kennedy leadership won't make mistakes. But even if it were infallible it couldn't cut the mustard alone. He needs public response, not uncritical but not unwilling. As an overworked speech writer might put it, the time for talking is running out and the time for doing is at hand.

Much of the opposition to removal of the Rules Committee roadblock came from non-doers, selfish lobbies that wanted things to jostle along as they were. Such outfits as the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the American Medical Association, the real estate lobby, unreconstructed segregationists and others reportedly besieged congressmen with pressures and even threatening arguments to stand with the status quo on the Rules Committee which in the past had strangled or grievously delayed measures dealing with the housing problem, the education problem, old age medical care, civil rights and other important items.

But the status quo was not enough either in fact or in spirit. The victory in the House against obstructionism was heartening but small. It will grow large only as we the public stand up to be counted with determination to make it grow.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

ONE OF THE UNHAPPIEST legacies of the Eisenhower years is the state in which he left his own Republican Party.

As the GOP congressional leaders have heard the first messages and proposals of the Kennedy Administration, they have reverted to the bad habit that became engrained in the Roosevelt-Truman years—the habit of blind opposition.

Rep. Charles A. Halleck (Ind.), the House Republican leader, growled that he couldn't accept as valid the "inherited problems" the President "claims" he has. Sen. Norris Cotton (N. H.) worried about what he called "a whole galaxy of spending programs." Sen. Styles Bridges (N. H.), the senior Republican, said the Kennedy estimate of the state of the nation and the world led into "disillusionment." Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), the Senate GOP leader, forced a two-week delay in the Douglas area redevelopment bill by demanding testimony from Administration subordinates who obviously will support the President's programs.

It was the theory of some who supported Mr. Eisenhower in 1952 that for the sake of the two-party system it was time to throw the Democrats out.

They said that 20 years outside the White House had trapped the Republicans into opposition for the sake of opposition and that it was time for the GOP to learn again the problems of affirmative responsibility.

There was some force to this argument. But to transform and recreate a political party, the example of affirmative responsibility must be set by executive action, and in this Mr. Eisenhower contributed less than he might have done.

* * *

IN THE FOREIGN policy field, his contribution was significant. He learned to put more emphasis on economic aid as a necessary part of our relations with other nations. He held firmly to the system of alliances needed to defend the Western world militarily.

But on domestic policy, he himself drifted steadily into constantly more conservative positions, as if he accepted the orthodox Republican doctrine that the New Deal and Fair Deal reforms, generally speaking, had threateningly undermined our national character, and that we dared not use the federal government to promote the general welfare.

He moved steadily to the right—far to the right of the late Sen. Robert A. Taft. The absence of a liberalizing influence and guidance is now revealed in the Halleck-Dirksen-Bridges-Barry Goldwater image that is stamped on the GOP in Congress.

* * *

THE NATION and the world seen by the young Pres. Kennedy are obviously different from those Mr. Eisenhower saw.

The former President looked at 60 million workers with jobs; Mr. Kennedy sees 5.4 million without jobs, hundreds of thousands with exhausted insurance benefits and with no prospects, and thinks that decency and common sense require that something be done.

Mr. Eisenhower saw his Administration as having carried America "to unprecedented heights." He saw our economy as basically in wonderful condition, with recent downturns as "moderate and of short duration."

Pres. Kennedy sees the "tide" as running against us in many crisis areas of world affairs and warns solemnly that "time has not been our friend." He warns that in our generation we may again have to prove whether a nation organized and governed as ours "can endure."

The Halleck-Dirksen Republicans obviously are prepared to resist this view, to slow down, delay and modify legislative proposals and social reforms, to treat grim warnings on foreign dangers as mere partisanship. They showed in the House fight on the rules that the GOP liberal wing is small and insecure. There is an undeniable reversion to the habit of resistance, and no doubt the conservatives may often work their will.

Mr. Kennedy's remedy is to go over their heads to the people—and already he is directing his appeal.

Washington Reports:

Flood, Van Zandt Stress Need For Area Redevelopment Bill

AREA REDEVELOPMENT legislation is only one way of restoring economic health to the nation, but it is one of the most urgent items on the agenda of the current Congress, Republican and Democratic members of the House agreed in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational program, heard on 450 radio stations.

Rep. Daniel J. Flood (D-Pa.) declared that the public should know "the area redevelopment program is not a giveaway. The people who will benefit don't want doles or handouts. This bill will help these people help themselves. It will set up a loan program."

He emphasized that federal loans are necessary because, as an example, his area has "exhausted its risk capital. We need loans at low interest rates on long terms to build factories and give jobs to men who want to work."

Rep. James E. Van Zandt (R-Pa.) pointed out that the aid would only go to areas where unemployment has been high over a long period of time. He said that there are now 174 areas in the country suffering from a labor surplus, and 51 of these where unemployment has been chronic. These are located in 30 states. Unemployment in his district and Flood's is about 13 percent, they reported.

"Anyone who doubts the need for area redevelopment," he said, "should visit these communities. There they would find good Americans who have made their contributions to building the community, the state and the nation. Today they are unemployed. And they are entitled to the assistance of the federal government so that the economy of their communities can be rehabilitated and they can get jobs."

FLOOD SAID that Pres. Kennedy's Executive Order No. 1, providing that the food of America's needy be increased and improved out of surplus food stocks, has been a great aid in his district. Forty thousand people in his district, he reported, "supplement or in some cases exist entirely on surplus food supplied by the government."

Van Zandt added, "In addition to the unemployed, we have a lot of people living on small retirement checks who also are eligible for surplus food. And in my three-county area, persons who have lost their unemployment insurance also must look to surplus commodities."

"It's now zero weather and the jobless, women and children are standing in line all over these areas to get food," Flood said.

If the House passed the bill, he said, it should be signed and become law by Easter.

REP. DANIEL J. FLOOD (D-Pa.), left, predicted that an area redevelopment bill, if passed by the House, will become law by Easter, as he was interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public relations radio program. Rep. James E. Van Zandt (R-Pa.) said on the same program that the legislation is urgently needed.

How to Buy:

Skim Milk and Vitamin Tablets Called Equal of Liquid Diet Fad

By Sidney Margolius

ALREADY THERE ARE over 75 different brands of measured-calorie, liquid-diet preparations on the market. They sell for anywhere from 89 cents to $1.59 for a day's supply. You can buy either a powder to be mixed with water, or a liquid. They're being sold by drug stores, supermarkets, department stores and discount houses. New brands are coming on the market every week.

Advertising Age, trade magazine, estimates that about $20 million a year is being spent to advertise the liquid-diet products. Liquid diets are not the only current popular food fad. Honey-and-vinegar is another. But business experts consider the liquid diets the hottest promotional item since chlorophyl. (Remember that?)

In this latest diet fad, food and drug manufacturers have struck it really rich. In less than a year the price of shares in the Mead Johnson Co., who first introduced the liquid diet, jumped from $60 to $164 as speculators raced to get on the profit bandwagon.

In case you've been in hiding from advertisers and sellers, the liquid diets provide a pre-measured intake of 900 calories a day if you drink one glass of the preparation in place of each of your regular meals, plus a glass at bedtime. The sellers claim that this is "weight control made easy and pleasant."

THE BASIC INGREDIENTS of the liquid diets is skim milk plus, in various cases, soya flour, some whole milk, yeast and a few other food ingredients, plus sweeteners, flavoring, and enough added vitamins and minerals to provide a sufficient amount of the known vitamins and minerals.

We figure that a day's supply of a typical liquid diet contains about 4 cents worth of vitamins and minerals, plus 20-25 cents of skimmed milk and other ingredients.

For example, you can buy private-brand multi-vitamin capsules for only 3 cents each. They provide almost as much of the same vitamins and minerals as a day's supply of a liquid diet at a typical $1.19. Skim milk, the other major ingredient, is a valuable, high-protein food which is also rich in minerals and B vitamins. A typical measured-calorie diet product provides the equivalent of a double-rich glass of skim milk plus the other ingredients, for each meal. But the whole day's supply of double-rich skim milk can be bought in powder form for about 17 cents.

Even dairymen are protesting that the liquid diets charge excessive prices for what the Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative called "trumped-up" skim milk with a few other ingredients and a vitamin-mineral supplement.

Like all fad foods, the price started at a high $1.59 and is now down to as little as 89 cents in private brands. But before embarking on a cut-rate liquid diet, it would be a money saver, as well as a nutrition and health precaution, to consult a doctor. He can make up a diet of ordinary foods that you can prepare at a cost of 50-60 cents a day. Or if he approves of the liquid diet, as some doctors have, at least you will be taking it under medical supervision. It's best to consult a doctor to make sure you're in good health before going on any diet of less than 1200 calories.

U.S. Agriculture Department nutrition experts advise that the surest and safest way to take off weight, and keep it off, is to plan low-calorie menus based on foods you normally eat. Plenty of variety is important to insure well-balanced nourishment. The fact is, not all the vitamins in food have yet been discovered. Thus it's not entirely safe to rely even on preparations to which all known vitamins have been added.

The trouble with crash diets, say the Government nutritionists, is that people who try them soon return to their old eating habits, and the unwanted pounds soon return too.

Another big food fad currently is honey and vinegar. This is not so much a diet fad as a health fad. This mixture is recommended as a panacea for almost every ailment, in a best-selling book called "Folk Medicine."

Recently the Food & Drug Administration seized 5000 cases of honey-and-vinegar "tonic" called "Honegar" because the advertising for it was based on claims made in this book. Medical spokesman say there is nothing in honey or vinegar to support the claims made by the book for health or curative value, the Cornell University food and nutrition department reports.

The more serious problem is that—as this department has been warning for the past 12 years—many families spend heavy money for self-prescribed food supplements and vitamin products without a medical determination that they need them.

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BRIEFING SESSION for "Briefing Session," new public affairs television series, involves, from left, Don Hillman, who heads public affairs section of the National Educational Television and Radio Center; Edward P. Morgan, host on the program; John MacVane, its briefing officer, and Albert J. Zack, AFL-CIO public relations director.

'Briefing Session' TV Series Launched

Production has begun on the first units of "Briefing Session," the new public affairs television program being presented jointly by the AFL-CIO and the National Educational Television and Radio Center.

The first of the half-hour series will go on the air in at least 14 cities during the week of Feb. 19. Exact broadcasting schedules will be fixed within a few days.

Both the first and second programs will deal with the domestic economy and the unemployment problem. Details will be given in next week's AFL-CIO News.

"Briefing Session" is a panel show with a unique feature—a five to 10 minute film-and-narration sequence at the beginning which sets the stage for the discussion to follow. Thus neither the viewers nor the panelists come into the subject "cold"; the issues have been clarified and sharpened.

After this opening, conducted by John MacVane, two or more special guests, experts in the subject of the program, exchange views. Edward P. Morgan serves as moderator.

The guest panelists are selected in a way that will insure the presentation of different viewpoints. Their discussion is filmed "live," without editing.

Production of the program is under the direction of the NET and initial broadcasts will be over the 49 affiliated NET stations in 28 states. Thirty-seven of these stations are on channels that can be tuned in on the ordinary home TV sets; the remainder are on ultra-high frequency channels, which require the installation of a low-cost adapter.

The program is also being made available to commercial stations that do not compete directly with NET outlets.

Crowded Schools Shown by Survey

America in the fall of 1960 had 1,868,000 too many school children or, as the U.S. Office of Education put it, "pupils in excess of normal classroom capacity."

The government's report, covering 50 states and the District of Columbia, revealed a worsening school problem. It was a product of education officials under the former Eisenhower Administration which in eight years failed to develop a school aid program that it could push through Congress.

There was a shortage of 142,100 public elementary and secondary school classrooms last fall—an increase of 6,900 over the fall of 1959—the report said. A total of 66,100 more classrooms is needed for excess pupils and 76,000 classrooms are needed to replace unsatisfactory facilities.

The number of pupils in excess of normal classroom capacity rose by 122,000 over 1959 to reach the 1.9 million figure.

The impact of overcrowding on all pupils—since the problem of 45 pupils instead of the desirable 30 embraces the whole class and not merely the 15 excess pupils—was put this way by the Office of Education:

"Overcrowding, of course, affects not only the pupils in excess of normal capacity but also all the other pupils who share the same crowded quarters."

The report said there are some 685,000 pupils in 36 states and the District of Columbia on curtailed or half-day sessions. About half this number, it added, are included in the total of 1.9 million in excess of capacity.

The report pointed out that 69,400 classrooms were completed during the past year, about the same as in 1958-59 but still below the peak of 72,100 completed in 1957-58. Completions include new construction as well as converted classrooms.

Some 17,800 classrooms were abandoned during the 1959-60 school year for such reasons as reorganization and obsolescence.

Meanwhile, the report went on, public school enrollment increased to a record 36.3 million pupils. This was 1.1 million or 3.2 percent greater than a year earlier.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Brainwashed Americans Need Antidote to Do-It-Yourself Bug

By Jane Goodsell

ACCORDING TO STATISTICS (which I am making up as I go along) 87.6 percent of the population don't really want to do-it-themselves, but they've been brainwashed by all those How To and Why Don't You and You, Too, Can articles.

The minute they read a magazine piece titled "Turn Your Basement into a Rumpus Room!" they obediently hurry out to the lumber yard to buy 2 x 4s. They don't even hesitate long enough to ask themselves whether they want a rumpus room.

What this country needs is an antidote to all this do-it-with-your-own-two-hands propaganda. I'll bet there are plenty of people who'd be happy to turn their home repairs over to experts. Or else let the old manse go ahead and fall to pieces.

Before you start converting your basement into a rumpus room, ask yourself a few questions: What do you want a rumpus room for, anyway? You don't look like the rumpus type to me. And where will you keep your old pop bottles and the Christmas tree ornaments and the Halloween costumes and all those jars of pickled peaches, if you don't have a basement?

Are your living room curtains faded and drab? With 60 cents worth of vegetable dye and a few minutes of your spare time, you can transform them into new curtains. And your new curtains will look as though they've been dyed at home for mere pennies.

ARE THERE TREASURES in your attic? An old pickle crock that can be made into a lovely lamp base? A cast-off lamp base that can be converted into an antique pickle crock and planted with ivy? Listen, these things are valuable. You can get a good price for them by placing an ad in the classified section of the newspaper. You're not the only person who read that article about attic treasures, and lots of people are looking for old pickle crocks and broken lamp bases.

Don't think you can build a model airplane just because the instructions state that any six-year-old can do it. There are lots of six-year-olds with time on their hands. Find one, and let him do it.

Freedom of Association Survey:

ILO Soviet Study Omits Vital Facts

The report of the recent Intl. Labor Organization Mission to the Soviet Union to survey freedom of association falls far short of providing a full picture of actual conditions in the USSR, says the AFL-CIO Free Trade Union News.

The monthly publication of the federation's Dept. of Intl. Affairs, analyzing the ILO mission's report, "The Trade Union Situation in the USSR," in its January edition, declares:

"The mission does not answer the questions . . . is there freedom of association in the Soviet Union, as defined by the ILO? Do workers have the right to form and join organizations of their own choosing? And do these organizations have the right to function in freedom?"

The Free Trade Union News declares that while the ILO report generally concludes that the Soviet trade unions are controlled by the Communist Party, that the workers are not free to establish unions of their own free choice and that the right to strike is not guaranteed, the report nevertheless declares that the Soviet trade unions enjoy "considerable power and influence."

No Freedom

The publication says, "In our view the Soviet trade unions have power and influence only to the extent that they are, first of all, auxiliaries of the all-powerful, all-prevalent Communist Party and, secondly, insofar as they are government agencies. . . . We have formed our own judgment. There is no trade union freedom in the USSR. Independent and democratic trade unions do not exist in the Soviet Union."

The publication contrasts the ILO mission that visited the United States last year to conduct a similar freedom of association survey and the USSR mission. The mission visiting the U.S. was "entirely free to go wherever it wanted and to talk to anyone it pleased (and) was not accompanied on its journeys by any representative of the government, of the trade unions or of the employers."

The USSR mission was worked out in agreement with the officials of the State Labor and Wages Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and throughout its tour the mission "was accompanied by a representative of this committee and a representative of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions."

Right to Strike Seen Test

A decisive test of whether free trade unions exist in a given country, the Free Trade Union News declares, is the right to strike. The publication notes that the ILO mission report "does not give an unequivocal answer," declaring that Soviet labor legislation does not contain any specific reference to strikes or collective stoppages of work and according to the mission "the legal situation is therefore not clear." The mission was sent to the USSR to determine the actual facts on whether workers can withhold their labor, the AFL-CIO publication notes. Soviet labor legislation is available in Geneva.

The Free Trade Union News charges that the "very heart of free collective bargaining: wage determination," is not found in the USSR, that "wages are fixed not by collective agreement but by law within the framework of the national economic plan."

The ILO report, the Free Trade Union News says, correctly states that "it is only possible to understand the part actually played by the trade unions under the Soviet system if the relations between the unions and the Communist Party are borne in mind," citing the preamble to the Rules of the Trade Unions of the USSR adopted in March 1959.

The ILO report adds "the Soviet trade unions conduct all their activities under the guidance of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the organizing and directing force of Soviet society."

It further states that "links between the trade unions and political party are not peculiar to the Soviet system," and in effect compares the links between party and unions in the USSR with parties and unions in other countries. The AFL-CIO publication comments: "Apparently the authors do not see any difference between, let us say, the relations between the Trades Union Congress and the Labor Party (Britain) on the one hand and Soviet trade unions and the Communist Party on the other hand. . . . Actually the relations between the Soviet trade unions and the Communist Party are comparable only to those under a Fascist regime—in Mussolini Italy, in Nazi Germany, in Franco Spain."

New Pamphlet Tells Arabs of Bias in USSR

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs has prepared a new Arabic-language pamphlet containing a strong indictment of the Soviet Union's policies of racial discrimination.

In an introduction to the pamphlet, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declares that the declaration by the Executive Council of the African Students' Union in the USSR—the text of the publication—"makes a factual exposure and forceful indictment" of discrimination in the Soviet "paradise."

"The African students in the USSR," Meany writes, "have rendered inestimable service to the worldwide fight against racialism by their timely marshalling of the unchallengeable facts regarding the extent and virulence of racialism in the USSR."

Citing the continuing progress being made in the United States against racialism, Meany declares "wherever there is total monopoly of power, there is despotism. Monopoly of power, whether it is rooted in political, racial, economic or class soil, is the deadly enemy of all human dignity and freedom."

Estep New Editor Of United Paper

Albany, N.Y.—Richard A. Estep, a veteran of 20 years in the labor press field in the Midwest, has been appointed director of publications for the Papermakers & Paperworkers and editor of the union's monthly newspaper, United Paper.

One of the organizers of the American Newspaper Guild at the Peoria, Ill., Transcript in the late 30's, he subsequently helped found the Peoria Labor Temple News, eventually becoming owner and publisher of that paper.

Estep is a vice president of the Intl. Labor Press Association. He was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Congress from the 18th District in Illinois last November.

SPEEDY APPROVAL of three key appointees in the Labor Dept. has been voted by the Senate. Shown at Labor Committee hearings which preceded their approval are, left to right, Under Sec. W. Willard Wirtz; Women's Bureau Dir. Esther Peterson, also designated as assistant to Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg; and Assistant Sec. Jerry Holleman.

Kennedy Fills Key Jobs At Sub-Cabinet Level

Pres. John F. Kennedy continued to build his Administration's official family with a series of appointments to key posts of sub-Cabinet rank.

As the President moved ahead with the major task of rounding out the top echelon of the Executive Branch, Senate committees and the full Senate were busy voting swift approval of presidential appointments previously submitted by the White House.

Heading the list of Kennedy appointments were selections for the critical foreign affairs field. They included:

- Thomas K. Finletter, 67, former Air Force Secretary in the Truman Administration, as ambassador to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
- Edward R. Murrow, 52, noted radio and television commentator, as director of the U.S. Information Agency.
- Donald M. Wilson, former chief Washington correspondent for Life magazine, as USIA deputy director.
- Roger W. Tubby, 51, White House press secretary in the Truman Administration, as Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs.
- Carl T. Rowan, 35, a reporter on the Minneapolis Star-Tribune, as Tubby's deputy.
- Francis T. P. Plimpton, New York lawyer, as deputy to United Nations Ambassador Adlai Stevenson.

Kennan Envoy to Yugoslavia

- George F. Kennan, former ambassador to Moscow, as ambassador to Yugoslavia.
- Henry R. Labouisse, 56, a consultant to the Intl. Bank, to be director of the Intl. Cooperation Administration.
- James Harlan Cleveland, dean of the school of public affairs at Syracuse University, as Assistant Secretary of State for Intl. Organizations Affairs.
- William J. Crockett, 46, of Cimarron, Kan., a foreign service officer, as Assistant Secretary of State for Administration.
- George Crews McGhee, a consultant to the National Security Council, as Assistant Secretary of State for Policy Planning.
- Harold F. Linder, 60, a corporation executive, as president and chairman of the Export-Import Bank.
- Frank M. Coffin, former Democratic representative from Maine, as director of the Development Loan Fund.

For his own White House staff, Kennedy named Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., Harvard history professor, as a special assistant; Carmine Bellino, a former member of the McClellan special Senate committee staff, as a special consultant to the President and to Director David Bell of the Budget Bureau; and Frank D. Reeves, Democratic national committeeman from the District of Columbia, as a special White House assistant.

In the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare he named Dr. Sterling McMurrin, vice president of the University of Utah, as commissioner of education; and Mayor Ivan A. Nestingen of Madison, Wis., as Under Secretary of HEW.

Defense Aides Named

For the Defense Dept., the President picked Nolis A. Lennartson, assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury in the Eisenhower Administration, as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense; Carlisle P. Runge of Wisconsin as Assistant Secretary for Manpower; Kenneth E. Be Lieu, an Army veteran, as Assistant Secretary of the Navy; and Adam Yarmolinsky, Washington, D. C., lawyer, as special assistant to the Defense Secretary.

James E. Webb, former Truman Administration budget director, was named head of the key National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Other selections included the renaming of Conrad L. Wirth as director of the National Park Service; Louis F. Oberdorfer as assistant Attorney General; Sidney H. Woolner as head of the Community Facilities Administration; Walter N. Tobriner as a District of Columbia commissioner; Frank B. Ellis, New Orleans attorney, to head the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization; Prof. Mortimer M. Caplin of the University of Virginia Law School, to be commissioner of Internal Revenue; William Simkin, director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

In the regulatory agency field, Kennedy named John William Bush, director of commerce in Ohio, and William Tucker, a bus company counsel in New England, to the Interstate Commerce Commission; and John C. Swidler, a Nashville lawyer formerly on the Tennessee Valley Authority legal staff, and Howard Morgan, a former member of the Oregon legislature, to the Federal Power Commission.

Brotherhood Goals Urged By Schnitzler

Organized labor fully endorses the observance of Brotherhood Week, to be celebrated Feb. 19-26 under the sponsorship of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler has announced.

Schnitzler is serving as Brotherhood Week chairman for the Commission on Labor-Management Organizations of the National Conference, with David Sarnoff, chairman of the board of the Radio Corporation of America, representing management.

"No public observance is closer to the heart of the labor movement than National Brotherhood Week," Schnitzler declared.

"The eradication of discrimination based upon race, creed or national origin," he stressed, "is an indispensable prerequisite to union brotherhood as well as to the brotherhood of man.

"Our unions are themselves brotherhoods; many of them retain the word itself in their names. We address each other as 'brother' in our meetings, and we are proud that this old custom has not become old-fashioned.

"Like Americans generally, we have broadened our horizons. We know there are no boundaries to true brotherhood; that to be genuine it must be universal.

"We in the AFL-CIO are dedicated to that end, and we gladly join all who share this dedication in observing National Brotherhood Week as a symbol of its ultimate achievement."

Red Drive on Unions Seen By Lovestone

The Communists have launched an intensive campaign aimed at "penetration and subversion" of the free world's trade unions, Jay Lovestone, a recognized authority on Soviet affairs, has warned the Senate Internal Security subcommittee.

Lovestone, director of publications for the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs, appeared as a private citizen before the subcommittee to analyze the international Communist conference held in Moscow last November and December—a conference which he said had not been matched in either size or scope in the past quarter century.

Under Moscow's direction, he warned, Communists will attempt to move in on the free trade union movement, seeking to "exploit such issues as unemployment, automation problems, tax and armament burdens, in order to subvert our social fabric and strengthen the Soviet world position."

Lovestone said new "united front" maneuvers are being prepared by the Kremlin-operated World Federation of Trade Unions to "infiltrate and disrupt" the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions as part of "the entire fraudulent Soviet press program which aims only to cripple and destroy the democratic countries' resistance to aggression."

Rutgers Memorial To Honor Holderman

New Brunswick, N. J.—An intensive effort to complete a drive to raise funds for a memorial to Carl Holderman at Rutgers University has been announced by Pres. Joel R. Jacobson of the New Jersey State Industrial Union Council.

The state IUC plans to complete its drive within three months for a memorial room in the labor unit of the new home of the Rutgers Institute of Management and Labor Relations. Holderman was formerly president of the IUC.

House Vote to Enlarge Rules Committee

Here is the rollcall by which the House broke control of the Rules Committee by a right-wing coalition of conservative Republicans and Dixiecrats. The motion to enlarge the committee carried 217 to 212. R-right; W-wrong; PR-paired right; PW-paired wrong; NV-not voting.

(Numerals denote district; AL-At Large.)

ALABAMA
1. Boykin (D) W
2. Grant (D) W
3. Andrews (D) W
4. Roberts (D) R
5. Rains (D) R
6. Selden (D) W
7. Elliott (D) R
8. Jones (D) R
9. Huddleston (D) W

ALASKA
AL Rivers (D) R

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Vacant

ARKANSAS
1. Gathings (D) W
2. Mills (D) R
3. Trimble (D) R
4. Harris (D) R
5. Alford (D) R
6. Norrell (D) W

CALIFORNIA
1. Clem Miller (D) R
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Mailliard (R) W
5. Shelley (D) R
6. Baldwin (R) R
7. Cohelan (D) R
8. George Miller (D) R
9. Younger (R) W
10. Gubser (R) W
11. McFall (D) R
12. Sisk (D) R
13. Teague (R) W
14. Hagen (D) R
27. Sheppard (D) R
28. Utt (R) W
29. Saund (D) R
30. Wilson (R) W

Los Angeles County
15. McDonough (R) W
16. Bell (R) W
17. King (D) R
18. Hosmer (R) W
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Smith (R) W
21. Hiestand (R) W
22. Corman (D) R
23. Doyle (D) R
24. Lipscomb (R) W
25. Rousselot (R) W
26. Roosevelt (D) R

COLORADO
1. Rogers (D) R
2. Dominick (R) W
3. Chenoweth (R) PW
4. Aspinall (D) R

CONNECTICUT
1. Daddario (D) R
2. Seely-Brown (R) R
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. Sibal (R) R
5. Monagan (D) R
AL Kowalski (D) R

DELAWARE
AL McDowell (D) R

FLORIDA
1. Cramer (R) W
2. Bennett (D) W
3. Sikes (D) W
4. Fascell (D) R
5. Herlong (D) W
6. Rogers (D) W
7. Haley (D) W
8. Matthews (D) W

GEORGIA
1. Hagan (D) W
2. Pilcher (D) R
3. Forrester (D) W
4. Flynt (D) W
5. James C. Davis (D) W
6. Vinson (D) R
7. John W. Davis (D) W
8. Blitch (D) W
9. Landrum (D) W
10. Stephens (D) W

HAWAII
AL Inouye (D) R

IDAHO
1. Pfost (D) R
2. Harding (D) R

ILLINOIS
14. Hoffman (R) W
15. Mason (R) W
16. Anderson (R) W
17. Arends (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Chiperfield (R) W
20. Findley (R) W
21. Mack (D) R
22. Springer (R) W
23. Shipley (D) R
24. Price (D) R
25. Gray (D) R

Chicago-Cook County
1. Dawson (D) R
2. O'Hara (D) R
3. Murphy (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. O'Brien (D) R
7. Libonati (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Collier (R) W
11. Pucinski (D) R
12. Finnegan (D) R
13. Church (R) W

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Halleck (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Adair (R) W
5. Vacant
6. Roudebush (R) W
7. Bray (R) W
8. Denton (D) R
9. Wilson (R) W
10. Harvey (R) W
11. Bruce (R) W

IOWA
1. Schwengel (R) W
2. Bromwell (R) W
3. Gross (R) W
4. Kyl (R) W
5. Smith (D) R
6. Coad (D) R
7. Jensen (R) W
8. Hoeven (R) W

KANSAS
1. Avery (R) W
2. Ellsworth (R) W
3. McVey (R) W
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Breeding (D) R
6. Dole (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Stubblefield (D) R
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Burke (D) R
4. Chelf (D) R
5. Spence (D) R
6. Watts (D) R
7. Perkins (D) R
8. Siler (R) W

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) W
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Willis (D) R
4. Brooks (D) R
5. Passman (D) W
6. Morrison (D) R
7. Thompson (D) R
8. McSween (D) W

MAINE
1. Garland (R) W
2. Tupper (R) W
3. McIntire (R) W

MARYLAND
1. Johnson (D) R
2. Brewster (D) R
3. Garmatz (D) R
4. Fallon (D) R
5. Lankford (D) R
6. Mathias (R) R
7. Friedel (D) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) R
2. Boland (D) R
3. Philbin (D) R
4. Donohue (D) R
5. Morse (R) R
6. Bates (R) R
7. Lane (D) R
8. Macdonald (D) R
9. Keith (R) W
10. Curtis (R) W
11. O'Neill (D) R
12. McCormack (D) R
13. Burke (D) R
14. Martin (R) PR

MICHIGAN
2. Meader (R) W
3. Johansen (R) W
4. Hoffman (R) W
5. Ford (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) W
8. Harvey (R) W
9. Griffin (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Knox (R) W
12. Bennett (R) NV
18. Broomfield (R) W

Metropolitan Detroit
1. Machrowicz (D) R
7. O'Hara (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Rabaut (D) PR
15. Dingell (D) R
16. Lesinski (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelsen (R) W
3. MacGregor (R) W
4. Karth (D) R
5. Judd (R) W
6. Marshall (D) R
7. Andersen (R) W
8. Blatnik (D) R
9. Langen (R) W

MISSISSIPPI
1. Abernethy (D) W
2. Whitten (D) W
3. Smith (D) W
4. Williams (D) W
5. Winstead (D) W
6. Colmer (D) W

MISSOURI
1. Karsten (D) R
2. Curtis (R) R
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) R
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Hull (D) R
7. Hall (R) W
8. Ichord (D) R
9. Cannon (D) R
10. Jones (D) W
11. Moulder (D) R

MONTANA
1. Olsen (D) R
2. Battin (R) W

NEBRASKA
1. Weaver (R) W
2. Cunningham (R) W
3. Beermann (R) W
4. Martin (R) W

NEVADA
AL Baring (D) R

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Merrow (R) R
2. Bass (R) R

NEW JERSEY
1. Cahill (R) R
2. Glenn (R) W
3. Auchincloss (R) W
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) W
6. Dwyer (R) R
7. Widnall (R) W
8. Joelson (D) R
9. Osmers (R) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Addonizio (D) R
12. Wallhauser (R) R
13. Gallagher (D) R
14. Daniels (D) R

NEW MEXICO
AL Montoya (D) R
AL Morris (D) R

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) R
2. Derounian (R) W
3. Becker (R) W
26. Dooley (R) W
27. Barry (R) W
28. St. George (R) W
29. Wharton (R) W
30. O'Brien (D) R
31. King (R) W
32. Stratton (D) R
33. Kilburn (R) W
34. Pirnie (R) W
35. Riehlman (R) W
36. Taber (R) W
37. Robison (R) W
38. Weis (R) W
39. Ostertag (R) W
40. Miller (R) W
41. Dulski (D) R
42. Pillion (R) W
43. Goodell (R) W

New York City
4. Halpern (R) R
5. Addabbo (D) R
6. Holtzman (D) R
7. Delaney (D) R
8. Anfuso (D) R
9. Keogh (D) R
10. Kelly (D) R
11. Celler (D) R
12. Carey (D) R
13. Multer (D) R
14. Rooney (D) R
15. Ray (R) W
16. Powell (D) R
17. Lindsay (R) R
18. Santangelo (D) R
19. Farbstein (D) R
20. Ryan (D) R
21. Zelenko (D) R
22. Healey (D) R
23. Gilbert (D) R
24. Buckley (D) R
25. Fino (R) R

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Bonner (D) R
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Henderson (D) W
4. Cooley (D) W
5. Scott (D) W
6. Kornegay (D) W
7. Lennon (D) W
8. Kitchin (D) W
9. Alexander (D) W
10. Jonas (R) W
11. Whitener (D) W
12. Taylor (D) W

NORTH DAKOTA
AL Short (R) W
AL Nygaard (R) W

OHIO
1. Scherer (R) W
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Schenck (R) W
4. McCulloch (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Betts (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Moeller (D) R
11. Cook (D) R
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) W
14. Ayres (R) R
15. Moorehead (R) W
16. Bow (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) R
19. Kirwan (D) R
20. Feighan (D) R
21. Vanik (D) R
22. Bolton (R) W
23. Minshall (R) W

OKLAHOMA
1. Belcher (R) W
2. Edmondson (D) R
3. Albert (D) R
4. Steed (D) R
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Wickersham (D) R

OREGON
1. Norblad (R) W
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Green (D) R
4. Durno (R) W

PENNSYLVANIA
7. Milliken (R) W
8. Curtin (R) W
9. Dague (R) W
10. Scranton (R) R
11. Flood (D) R
12. Fenton (R) W
13. Schweiker (R) W
14. Rhodes (D) R
15. Walter (D) R
16. Mumma (R) W
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Whalley (R) W
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Van Zandt (R) W
21. Dent (D) R
22. Saylor (R) W
23. Gavin (R) W
24. Kearns (R) W
25. Clark (D) R
26. Morgan (D) R
27. Fulton (R) R
28. Moorhead (D) R
29. Corbett (R) R
30. Holland (D) R

Philadelphia
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Granahan (D) R
3. Byrne (D) R
4. Nix (D) R
5. Green (D) R
6. Toll (D) R

RHODE ISLAND
1. St. Germain (D) R
2. Fogarty (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Rivers (D) W
2. Riley (D) W
3. Dorn (D) W
4. Ashmore (D) W
5. Hemphill (D) W
6. McMillan (D) W

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Reifel (R) W
2. Berry (R) W

TENNESSEE
1. Reece (R) W
2. Baker (R) W
3. Frazier (D) W
4. Evins (D) R
5. Loser (D) R
6. Bass (D) R
7. Murray (D) W
8. Everett (D) W
9. Davis (D) R

TEXAS
1. Patman (D) R
2. Brooks (D) R
3. Beckworth (D) W
4. Rayburn (D) NV
5. Alger (R) W
6. Teague (D) R
7. Dowdy (D) W
8. Thomas (D) R
9. Thompson (D) R
10. Thornberry (D) R
11. Poage (D) R
12. Wright (D) R
13. Ikard (D) R
14. Young (D) R
15. Kilgore (D) W
16. Rutherford (D) R
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Rogers (D) W
19. Mahon (D) R
20. Kilday (D) R
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) R

UTAH
1. Peterson (D) R
2. King (D) R

VERMONT
AL Stafford (R) W

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) W
2. Hardy (D) W
3. Gary (D) W
4. Abbitt (D) W
5. Tuck (D) W
6. Poff (R) W
7. Harrison (D) W
8. Smith (D) W
9. Jennings (D) R
10. Broyhill (R) W

WASHINGTON
1. Pelly (R) W
2. Westland (R) W
3. Hansen (D) R
4. May (R) W
5. Horan (R) W
6. Tollefson (R) PW
7. Magnuson (D) R

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Moore (R) W
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Bailey (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R
5. Kee (D) R
6. Slack (D) R

WISCONSIN
1. Schadeberg (R) W
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Van Pelt (R) W
7. Laird (R) W
8. Byrnes (R) W
9. Johnson (D) R
10. O'Konski (R) R

WYOMING
AL Harrison (R) W

Rayburn Wins Rules Committee Battle

217-212 Vote Defeats GOP-Dixie Coalition

(Continued from Page 1)

vote giving possible indication of sharp battles ahead.

At his press conference 24 hours after the House vote, Kennedy conceded that the House is "closely divided on a good many matters which involve legislative proposals," but said that under the new rule "at least we will have a chance to have a vote, and I consider that the most important thing.

"If the House then does not want to support our proposals, then at least I feel the country has indicated its viewpoint, and not the judgment of only a small number of representatives," the President added.

Elliott, Sisk Named To Rules Group

The Democratic caucus moved quickly to give unanimous approval to Speaker Sam Rayburn's choices for two new Rules Committee posts created by the House.

Assigned to the committee were Representatives Carl Elliott (Ala.), a progressive southerner on labor and social welfare legislation, and B. F. Sisk (Calif.), a liberal Democratic bloc leader.

House Republicans put off until the week of Feb. 6 their selection of the one additional GOP member to serve on the expanded Rules Committee.

The Rayburn plan to enlarge the committee—which previously had eight Democrats and four Republicans and which now will have 10 Democrats and five Republicans—maintains the same party ratios, reflecting the approximate makeup of the House.

The addition of two majority party members who, Rayburn said, "support the Democratic position in and out of Congress" will give the Administration an 8-7 majority for clearing its proposals for floor action.

6-6 Deadlock Broken

This will be in sharp contrast to the pattern which prevailed in the 86th Congress, when the two conservative Democrats — Chairman Howard W. Smith (Va.) and Rep. William M. Colmer (Miss.)—joined forces with the four right-wing Republicans to create a 6-6 deadlock, and thus pigeonholed housing and jobsite picketing bills, killed school-aid bills by keeping them from a conference committee, and delayed depressed areas and civil rights legislation.

Defeat of the coalition, which has stood as a barrier to much liberal social legislation over the past quarter century, was a sharp blow to Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R-Ind.), who had mustered the overwhelming number of House Republicans in support of continuing the alliance with the Dixiecrats. Most of the 22 Republicans who rejected the leadership were from the Eastern liberal wing of the party.

In a last-minute effort to stave off defeat, Smith had proposed a compromise under which he would have given assurances that the committee would clear five priority items on Kennedy's list of domestic legislation—depressed areas, housing, minimum wage, health care for the aged under social security and federal aid to education—and would not, as in the past, block Senate-House conferences to iron out differences in bills passed on both sides of Capitol Hill.

Rayburn rejected the offer, declaring on the floor at the climax to a tense hour-long debate that Kennedy would be sending more than a dozen bills to Congress in the next two weeks to deal with the deepening recession and adding that the President had a right to have these measures considered.

The Rayburn plan for enlarging the committee was an alternative to more drastic moves urged by some Democrats, who had advocated "purging" Colmer from the committee and replacing him with a more liberal member. The proposal to oust Colmer was based on the fact that he openly campaigned against the Kennedy-Johnson ticket in November.

LONG LINES of unemployed gather outside this Pittsburgh school, with government-distributed surplus food the magnet. Snow and bitter cold could not dampen the hope of families cheered by Pres. John F. Kennedy's order to give more food to those who need it. Western Pennsylvania is one of the U.S. areas hardest hit by mine and plant closings and short work weeks in the steel industry.

President Asks Permanent Reform In Unemployment Benefits Program

(Continued from Page 1)

For immediate aid to the present jobless, Kennedy asked a temporary extension of the duration of benefits by 50 percent of the maximum now permitted under the laws of each state, to be financed by an increase in the earnings base on which employers pay taxes.

The President disclosed that mid-January unemployment had leaped to 5.4 million, an increase of 900,000 since December, and that an additional 1.7 million workers were on part-time shifts, an increase of 200,000. An Administration spokesman said this produced a seasonally adjusted jobless rate of 6.6 percent, down slightly from the 6.8 percent rate in December.

Basically similar to the 1958 temporary extension law, insofar as benefits are concerned, the Kennedy program would call for voluntary agreements between the states and the federal government under which the federal treasury would advance funds for extending the duration of benefits.

The extended benefits he proposed would go to workers who have exhaused benefits under state law and are still jobless. They would be payable for a maximum of 13 weeks in extension of payments for one-half the period permitted under state law. The state duration period plus the additional federal temporary benefit would be limited to a maximum of 39 weeks.

Where state law now provides a duration period of more than 26 weeks, Kennedy said, the federal government would pay the total cost of extended benefits for all weeks to a maximum of 39, "thus freeing state funds for much-needed increases in benefit amounts."

Unlike the 1958 program, which required only those states participating to repay federal advances, the Kennedy proposal would finance the cost of TUC by an increase for all employers in the wage-and-salary base on which taxes are paid to finance the permanent jobless insurance system.

At present, the tax is collected on the first $3,000 of payroll costs per employe, and the President said this should be increased to the first $4,800 of payroll costs per employe—a change that would raise revenues by approximately 60 percent.

The increase, he said, would "maintain the self-supporting basis of the system and enhance its capacity to meet future emergencies."

Kennedy also called for immediate adoption of an "interim amendment" to the social security laws to provide matching federal funds for assistance to the children of unemployed workers.

Federal assistance is now extended under the Aid to Dependent Children program, to children whose fathers are "deceased, disabled or family deserters."

"In logic and humanity," he said, "a child should also be eligible if his father is a needy unemployed worker — for example, a person who has exhausted unemployment benefits and is not receiving adequate local assistance."

Calls Need 'Urgent'

Calling the circumstances "urgent," the President spelled out the need for immediate assistance to the unemployed by pointing out that in mid-January more than 1.3 million workers had been jobless for 15 months or longer, with 600,000 continually out of work for more than six months.

About 500,000 who have exhausted their benefits are still unemployed, he said, although the number still drawing benefits has jumped to 3.4 million—"1 million higher than a year ago."

During the first six months of 1961, he warned, "nearly 1.5 million more persons will use up their benefits before finding jobs."

"We have long since decided as a nation," he said, "that we will not turn our backs upon workers and their families undergoing the hardships of unemployment."

Kennedy to Create Advisory Panel Of Labor, Industry, Public Groups

(Continued from Page 1)

view that prospects for meaningful high-level meetings of top labor and management leaders to consider mapping guidelines for industrial peace had improved now that the Kennedy Administration is in power.

Says Ike Yielded to NAM

Interviewed on the Westinghouse Broadcasting Co. radio program, "Washington Viewpoint," Meany said he had first advocated such "summit meetings" to former Pres. Eisenhower in November 1959, that agreement had been reached to have the President name the committee members, but that Eisenhower subsequently yielded to "the influence of the National Association of Manufacturers" and allowed that organization to pick the management representatives.

In disclosing his plan for creating the advisory committee, Kennedy said the "course of the American price level depends in substantial measure on wage and price decisions of labor and management," adding that "this dependence grows in importance as the economy moves toward full employment."

America, the President said, must not "come to accept the proposition that reasonable price stability can be achieved only by tolerating a slack economy, chronic unemployment, and a creeping rate of growth."

Must 'Compete Successfully'

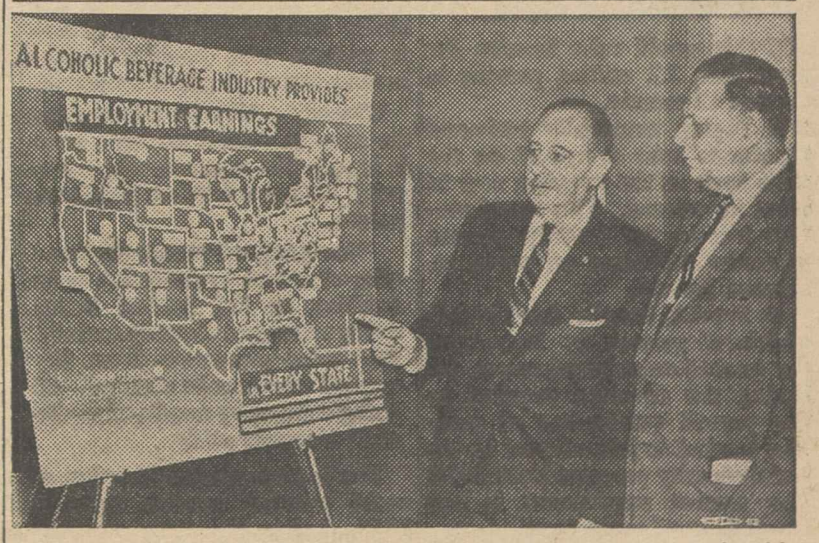
Instead, he said, the nation must be "conscious of the need for policies that enable American goods to compete successfully with foreign goods." He added that the U.S. "cannot afford unsound wage and price movements which push up competitive position, restrict job opportunities, and jeopardize the health of our domestic economy."

Meany said on the radio interview that the NAM representatives appointed to attend last year's conferences were small industrialists from "the ultra-conservative wing, if not the anti-labor wing, of the NAM."

Two of them—Pres. William J. Grede of the J. I. Case Co., and Pres. L. A. Petersen of Otis Elevator Co.—were engaged, at the time of the meetings, "in a knockdown, drag-out strike with their employes."

Meany said labor would prefer to have the President name both the union and management representatives, as originally suggested, in order to assure having "top-level" industrialists "who really represent big industry" taking part in the meetings.

The AFL-CIO president originally called for the meeting to help prevent "prolonged and costly industrial strife" similar to the record-breaking 116-day steel strike of 1959, and to bring "greater stability to our entire economy and new vitality to free and voluntary responsible collective bargaining which is indispensible to the health and progress of our democracy."



IMPORTANCE OF alcoholic beverage industry is shown in this chart, prepared by the National Coordinating Committee of the Beverage Industry for its midwinter meeting in Washington. Since the repeal of the prohibition law, the industry has paid out $4.4 billions in wages to more than 1.2 million workers, according to Chairman Joseph E. Brady. Pictured above are Brady, left, and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, a guest speaker.

Kennedy Outlines Assault on Recession

Pledges Added Steps, If Needed, in 75 Days

(Continued from Page 1)

and will not be satisfied with economic decline and slack," adding that America "has been falling further and further short of its economic capabilities" and that in the past seven years "our rate of growth has slowed down disturbingly."

At the same time, Kennedy made it plain his Administration did not "expect to make good in a day or even a year the accumulated deficiencies of several years," but warned that the nation faced "further deterioration if we fail to act."

For 1961, he said, the "realistic" aims of his Administration would be to "reverse the downtrend in our economy, to narrow the gap of unused potential, to abate the waste and misery of unemployment, and at the same time to maintain reasonable stability of the price level."

To 'Show the World'

In 1962 and 1963, Kennedy said, the goal would be to expand American productive capacity "at a rate that shows the world the vigor and vitality of a free economy."

In his message to Congress, the President:

- Urged temporary extension of unemployment compensation to workers who have exhausted regular jobless benefits without finding jobs. **(See story, Page 1).**
- **Recommended five improvements in social security, effective Apr. 1, including a hike in minimum benefits, early retirement for men at age 62, extending of coverage, increasing widow's benefits and broadening disability protection. (See story, Page 1.)**
- Reported that by executive action, he had directed the FHA to reduce interest on its home loans from 5.75 to 5.5 percent, ordered the Community Facilities Administration to lower rates to localities on loans for sewage disposal plants and other public projects, and instructed the Housing and Home Finance Agency to speed up approved projects.
- Called for a reduction in interest rates on long-term loans while guarding against declines in short-term interest rates.
- Said he had directed Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg to expand the U.S. Employment Service operations, particularly in depressed areas and rural areas of chronic underemployment and to aid workers displaced by automation.
- **Recommended an emergency amendment to the Aid of Dependent Children program so that the children of the unemployed can be covered temporarily by federal-state public assistance programs.**
- Urged that the pending area redevelopment bill—similar to ones twice vetoed by former Pres. Eisenhower—"be enacted without delay."
- Said he had instructed Agriculture Sec. Orville Freeman to establish pilot food-stamp programs for needy families in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Eastern Kentucky, Northern Minnesota, Southern Illinois and Metropolitan Detroit.
- Reported he had instructed the Veterans Administration to advance the payment of the $258 million current dividend on National Service Life Insurance policies so that payments will be received within the next 30 to 60 days.
- **Called for raising the minimum wage immediately to $1.15 and to $1.25 within two years with broadened coverage. (See story, this page.)**
- Said he had directed heads of executive departments and agencies to expedite procurement and construction, with priority on actions which would affect unemployment; and directed Commerce Sec. Luther H. Hodges to "make available to the states immediately the entire balance of federal-aid highway funds scheduled for this fiscal year."
- Said he had ordered government agencies to take "prompt steps" to channel federal contracts to firms in labor surplus areas.
- Promised to propose shortly federal tax reforms to provide added incentives for investment in plants and equipment, while removing "several unwarranted special tax benefits.
- Declared he would soon recommend programs to strengthen education, health, research and training activities.
- **Called for a broad natural resources program, including flood control, irrigation, navigation, watershed development, water pollution control, nuclear energy and reforestation.**
- Said he would by executive order establish a tripartite President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy to devise methods for promoting industrial peace. **(See story, Page 1.)**

Social Security Hikes Proposed by Kennedy

(Continued from Page 1)

said this would raise benefits for more than 2.2 million persons in the first 12 months.

- Paying actuarially reduced benefits to men at age 62 on the same basis as the program now in effect for women. This would provide income for 600,000 persons otherwise dependent on public assistance, he said.
- Provide benefits for 170,000 additional persons by liberalizing the insured-status requirement, reducing the coverage required to one payroll quarter out of every four worked in jobs covered by the social security program since 1950. The present requirement is one quarter out of every three.
- Increasing the aged widow's benefit from 75 to 85 percent of the husband's benefit amount, raising benefits for 1.5 million widows.
- Broadening disability insurance protection, providing benefits in the first 12 months for 85,000 totally disabled workers and their dependents who would otherwise have to resort to public assistance.

Kennedy said in his message that the average retired worker's benefit is only $74 a month with a majority having no other significant income.

"We must not permit the benefits of retired workers and their families to lag behind living costs; we cannot decently exclude our older population from the general advances in standards of living enjoyed by employed workers," Kennedy said.

The last congressional action on social security benefits came in 1958 during the 85th Congress when payments were increased an average of 7 to 8 percent for all beneficiaries. In the 86th Congress the age 50 limitation on disability benefits was removed and eligibility requirements eased slightly.

Before It Spreads

Kennedy Warns Nation Of Tide of World Crises

American domestic problems "pale when placed beside" the "harsh enormity" of the foreign crises facing us in the next four years, Pres. John F. Kennedy told Congress in his first State of the Union message.

Breaking sharply with former Pres. Eisenhower's estimate that in the past eight years the United States has "forged ahead under a constructive foreign policy," Kennedy told Congress that in every principal area of crisis "the tide has been running out and time has not been our friend."

"The news will be worse before it is better," the President warned. "And while hoping for the best, we should prepare ourselves for the worst."

Kennedy's bleak statements on our foreign relations problems occupied more than half of a relatively brief 4,600-word message that he delivered in person.

Meeting published charges that he painted a black picture so as to claim credit for any improvement and to lay blame for failure on the "legacy" he inherited from Eisenhower, Kennedy told his news conference two days later:

"My statement stands as my view of the problems facing the United States at home and abroad. To the best of my ability, it is an accurate presentation. Anyone who thinks that it was laid on thick for political reasons is making a serious mistake."

On domestic issues, Kennedy began his message with a blunt statement that "the American economy is in trouble," with the heritage of an "incomplete recovery" from the 1958 recession and a new recession now seven months old.

"We cannot afford to waste idle hours and empty plants while awaiting the end," he declared. "This Administration does not intend to stand helplessly by."

He promised a series of special messages within the next two weeks on specific proposals "to show the world what a free economy can do—to reduce unemployment, to put unused capacity to work, to spur new productivity, to foster higher economic growth."

On the relatively recent problems involving a gold outflow and a deficit in balance of payments, the President pledged that his Administration would not devalue the dollar, would not fall back on "restrictive trade policies," or "weaken our (world) commitments," but would seek to "ease our dollar outlays abroad."

This objective would be sought, he said, "without placing the full burden" on the families of servicemen abroad, large numbers of whom had been ordered by Eisenhower to return home. In his news conference, he announced revocation of the previous order.

'Our Greatest Challenge'

Kennedy said that he would "build on" the budget estimates of expenditures and revenues proposed by Eisenhower, although his economic advisers doubted that the tax revenues estimated by the previous Administration would be reached.

He said his own expenditure programs would not "of and by themselves unbalance" the Eisenhower budget but that "our national household is cluttered with unfinished and neglected tasks and "we will do what must be done."

The President, nevertheless, warned that "our greatest challenge" is to help meet the needs of "neutralist" and emerging nations and that "our first great obstacle" lies in the Soviet Union and Communist China.

No man entering the presidency could fail to be "staggered," he said, by realizing that "each day we draw nearer the hour of maximum danger."

In Asia, Africa and Latin America, he warned, the Communists are pressing, and our alliances in Europe "are unfulfilled and in some disarray."

He said we must improve military, economic, political and diplomatic tools to meet the dangers. While warning that we would improve our defenses, he also declared we would strengthen our disarmament approaches and he invited the Soviet Union to "join with us" in specific space projects that would "invoke the wonders of science instead of its terrors."

"To state the facts frankly is not to despair of the future or to indict the past," Kennedy said. "We have no greater asset than the willingness of a free and determined people to face all problems frankly and meet all dangers free from panic or fear."

Kennedy Asks Hike in Wage And Coverage

An increase in the minimum wage to $1.15 immediately and to $1.25 within two years combined with extension of coverage to "several million" workers not now covered is essential to improve the living standards, morale and efficiency of low-paid workers, Pres. John F. Kennedy told Congress.

In his economic message, the President dealt directly with the argument that an increase in the minimum wage will adversely affect American competition in world markets and the balance of payments problem.

A higher wage floor, he said, "can actually increase productivity and hold down unit costs" without affecting our trade balances. More than four-fifths of the commodities involved in either import or export trends would not be affected by an increase in the minimum wage, he declared.

On extension of coverage he called for $1 an hour for workers newly included in coverage with a "gradual increase" to the $1.25 minimum. The proposed new coverage would be basically in retail trades and services, he told Congress.

Experience with previous minimum wage increases, he stressed, "indicates little effect on prices."

The Republican-Dixiecrat coalition stymied passage of minimum wage legislation in the 86th Congress. A bill sponsored by then Sen. Kennedy passed the Senate 62 to 34. It would have

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increased the minimum to $1.15 an hour in 1961, to $1.20 in 1962 and to $1.25 thereafter, with coverage extended to about 4.1 million workers in retail and service trades.

The newly covered workers would have received $1 an hour in 1961, with gradual increases in the wage and reduction in the workweek eventually to reach $1.25 an hour and a 40-hour week in 1964.

The House adopted a coalition measure to increase minimum wages to $1.15 an hour and extend coverage to 1.4 million workers at $1 an hour.

In conference, the House members refused to budge from the weak and almost meaningless House bill and the measure died as the Senate group refused to foreclose action in the next Congress by accepting a bill they believed inadequate.

Advisory Council Formed in Texas

Austin—Texas AFL-CIO Pres. H. S. Brown has announced the formation of a state AFL-CIO Advisory Council to be made up of international union representatives and the presidents and secretaries of central labor unions.

The purpose of the council, Brown said, will be to offer "advice and suggestions" to the state officers and staff.

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Kennedy Urges Health Plan To Aid 13.5 Million Elderly

Fines Nearly $2 Million:

7 Executives Jailed In Antitrust Case

By David Perlman

Philadelphia—Seven high-ranking corporation executives, including vice presidents of both General Electric and Westinghouse, have been sentenced to 30 days in jail in a dramatic climax to the federal government's most successful criminal antitrust prosecution.

Twenty-nine big electrical equipment manufacturers and 45 individual company officials were fined nearly $2 million in federal court here. All had pleaded either guilty or no contest to charges of illegally fixing prices and rigging bids on sales of heavy electrical equipment totaling $1.75 billion both to private utilities and to local, state and federal governments.

In addition to sending seven company officers to jail, U.S. District Judge J. Cullen Ganey imposed suspended 30-day sentences on 25 other company officials and placed them on five years probation "where a watchful eye can be kept on their activities." The judge said he "reluctantly" suspended sentence in some cases because of the age or health of the defendants.

Before imposing sentence, the judge gave a blistering tongue-lashing to the companies involved "and those who guide and direct their policy." Their corporate behavior, he said, "mocked" the free enterprise system.

Judge Ganey took sharp issue with the public disclaimers of responsibility from some of the top corporation officers who were not themselves indicted.

Top Officers Hit

He said that while the evidence linking them directly to the illegal actions of their companies might not have been sufficient for conviction, "one would be most naive to believe that these violations of the law, so long persisted in, affect-

(Continued on Page 4)

Job Picture Seen Worst Since War

By Robert B. Cooney

Current unemployment "at least equals the worst" the nation has experienced since just before World War II, the government has announced.

Dr. Seymour Wolfbein, Labor Dept. manpower chief, made this statement in issuing a monthly job report which showed that unemployment rose by 850,000 to 5.4 million between December and January.

The key seasonally-adjusted jobless rate, at 6.6 percent of the work force, was not significantly changed from December's 6.8 percent, his report said.

The 6.6 percent rate of unemployment was a record high for postwar Januaries. The highest it had gone previously was 6.0 percent in January 1959 and 6.5 percent in January 1950—both of them recession periods.

A separate bi-monthly report showed that over half of the 150 major job and production centers in the United States had "sub-

(Continued on Page 2)

LABOR SEC. ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG confers with Pres. Kennedy on the minimum wage and unemployment compensation bills the Administration has recommended to Congress. Hearings on the compensation bill are scheduled to open before the Ways & Means Committee, on the wage bill before a House Labor subcommittee. **(See Goldberg press conference story, Page 12.)**

Moves on Jobless Relief:

House Sets Hearings On Kennedy Bills

The House Ways & Means Committee has scheduled Feb. 15 hearings on Pres. John F. Kennedy's proposals for temporary extension of unemployment compensation benefits and emergency action to provide aid to needy children of the jobless under public assistance programs.

The proposals are keystones in the Administration's "program for economic recovery and growth," Kennedy said in letters to Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson and House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.), adding that "the need for prompt enactment . . . is clear."

Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), in scheduling joint hearings on the first two measures in Kennedy's anti-recession program, said Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg would be the leadoff witness followed by Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Abraham A. Ribicoff.

Jobless Figures Cited

As he sent the measures to Capitol Hill, the President pointed out that 5.4 million workers were jobless in January. Of these, he said, 3.4 million were receiving unemployment compensation and more than 550,000 had exhausted benefits without finding jobs.

Kennedy estimated that some 3 million workers would receive extended jobless benefits, totaling about $950 million, before the TUC program's cutoff date of June 30, 1962.

The President called the TUC program "a first step" toward improving the jobless aid system. This was an apparent reference to earlier pledges that he would submit recommendations by the end of March for "permanent reform" in the area of "standards, duration and benefits."

Declaring that recession-bred un-

(Continued on Page 12)

Asks Social Security Financing

By Gene Zack

A program of health care for the aged financed through the social security and railroad retirement systems to provide hospital, nursing home, outpatient and home health services for 13.5 million persons over 65, has been proposed by Pres. John F. Kennedy.

In a message to Congress the President was critical of the "major deficiencies in the quality and distribution" of health services and the fact that medical care is "too often beyond the reach of those who need them most."

To meet what he called a "matter of national concern," Kennedy also called for added federal funds for nursing home construction and modernization and for development of better methods for caring for the chronically ill; new federal grants for construction of medical and dental schools; federal scholarships in the health field; broadening of health research for children; and step-ups in vocational rehabilitation and medical research.

The Administration plan of health benefits for the aged—which spells out "deductible" features requiring the elderly to pay some of the cost of hospital and diagnostic care—is similar to the bill sponsored by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.) which was killed in the post-convention session of the 86th Congress.

In a week filled with a steady flow of messages to Capitol Hill, the President also proposed:

- Raising the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour, in steps, and broad-

(Continued on Page 12)

Labor Backs Recession Program, Questions Kennedy's Tax Policies

The AFL-CIO has urged Congress to act with speed on Pres. Kennedy's 12-point economic program, but noted that in some respects it fell short of what the labor movement believes is necessary.

Walter P. Reuther, appearing as chairman of the AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee before the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, praised the "speed and vigor" of the President's anti-recession moves, and hailed as a "refreshing change" his frank recognition of national problems. The President, Reuther said, "has given all Americans a sense of national urgency and national purpose," and said Congress should respond accordingly.

Reuther said, however, that while the President's proposals were basically sound, he had made a "serious understatement" of the nation's potential for economic growth, had advanced an "unnecessary and unwise" principle of tax reform, and had been overly conservative in his economic proposals to date.

But the President's economic message to Congress "in some respects tended more to understatement than the reverse," the AFL-CIO spokesman went on. "Nowhere was this more noticeable than in his estimate of an existing potentiality for (economic) growth . . . of 3.5 percent per year."

In view of the predicted growth in the labor force and the anticipated rise in manhour productivity, Reuther said, the potential is 5 percent—and unless this figure is reached, there will be a continuing increase in the hard core of "permanent" unemployment.

"We believe it would be an error to base either short-range or long-range estimates and policies on such a serious understate-

(Continued on Page 10)

McCulloch Named Head Of NLRB

Frank W. McCulloch, for the past dozen years administrative assistant to Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), has been picked by Pres. John F. Kennedy to be chairman of the National Labor Relations Board.

The President also selected William E. Simkin of Wallingford, Pa., a noted labor arbitrator and former member of the National War Labor Board, for the post of director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

McCulloch replaces Arthur A. Kimball, an Eisenhower recess appointee who was not confirmed by

(Continued on Page 10)

Maryland Unit Wins Prize For Vote Shift

The winners of the 1960 "Get-Out-the-Vote" contest sponsored by Labor's Committee for Kennedy and Johnson came down to the wire in a race reminiscent of the Kennedy-Nixon contest itself.

The Baltimore County Committee in Maryland's 15th congressional district was declared the winner of the $1,000 first prize for helping to bring about a shift of votes which edged the second-place winner by three-tenths of 1 percent.

The Baltimore group helped produce a shift of 10,000 votes in favor of the labor-backed ticket, compared to the Eisenhower vs. Stevenson vote of 1956.

The Essex-West Hudson County Committee in Newark, N. J., won the runner-up prize of $500 for helping to produce a shift of 140,000 votes.

Railway Clerks' Pres. George M. Harrison, in announcing the seven winners of $2,000 in total prizes, pointed out the two top winners more than doubled the previous percentage-of-increase record. The labor political group in Somerville, Mass., boosted that area's Democratic vote by 22 percent in the 1948 Truman-Barkley victory, Harrison said, and held the record until now.

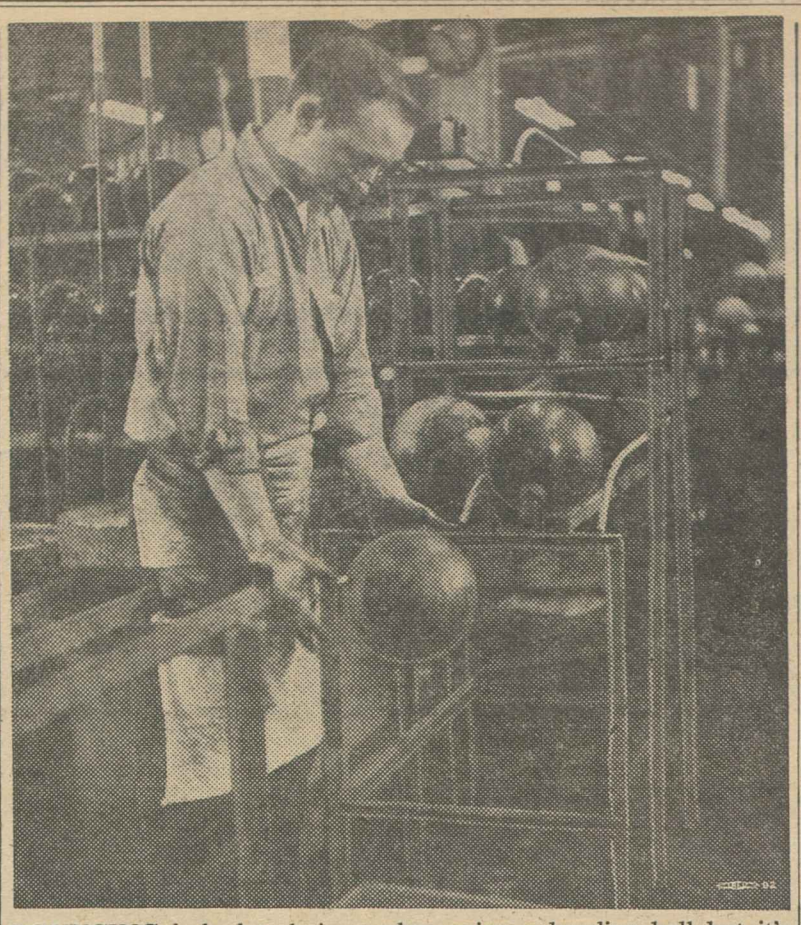
Five prizes of $100 each went to the Palm Beach County Committee, West Palm Beach, Fla. (a shift of 15,000 votes); Bexar County Committee, San Antonio, Tex. (shift of 31,000); Smith County Committee, Tyler, Tex. (shift of 2,000); Harrison County Committee, Clarksburg, W. Va. (shift of 6,000; and Bucks County Federation, Bristol, Pa. (9,000).

Lithographers Join Talks on Merger

New York—The unaffiliated Lithographers have named a two-man team to represent the ALA in discussions by graphic arts unions of the possibility of forming one big union in the publishing industry.

In a letter to William J. Farson, executive vice president of the Newspaper Guild and chairman of the unity committee, ALA Pres. Kenneth J. Brown announced his union's selection of Leon M. Wickersham, assistant to the ALA president, and Edward V. Donahue, president of Twin Cities Local 10, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn., to take part in the discussions.

Besides the Guild and Lithographers, other unions participating in the exploratory talks include the Typographical Union, Bookbinders, Papermakers & Paperworkers, Printing Pressmen, Stereotypers and Photo Engravers.



BOUNCING is bad technique when using a bowling ball but it's important in testing it. A defective ball, bounced on a steel plate, will crack. Balls, pins and pinsetters are precision-made by members of the Machinists at the Brunswick plant in Muskegon, Mich., as shown in the 98th film of the AFL-CIO's "Americans at Work" television series.

Rail Unions Call For Modern Wage Scales

Five rail unions, representing 210,000 "operating" employes, have asked a presidential study commission headed by former Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell to make recommendations "to modernize, not to destroy," wages and working conditions.

The unions, in an opening statement to the tripartite commission, sharply rejected management charges of "featherbedding" and said rules changes demanded by industry spokesmen would "completely emasculate" collective bargaining agreements now in force, would cut pay, lead to greater safety hazards "and develop bitter and unrelenting unrest" among employes.

December Goal Set

The 15-member presidential commision, equally divided among labor, management and public representatives, was set up in an effort to find a solution to the long-smouldering work rules dispute. It is scheduled to submit non-binding recommendations by December.

In a joint statement the five brotherhoods—the AFL-CIO-affiliated Railroad Trainmen, Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, and Switchmen, and the unaffiliated Locomotive Engineers and Conductors & Brakemen—called for:

- **A shorter workweek "in line with organized labor's general progress toward that goal." They said many railroad workers are still on six or seven-day work schedules. The unions asked a 35-hour week with no cut in pay.**
- Allowances for away-from-home expenses, which train crews must now pay out of their own pockets.
- Overtime payments for all employes, "eliminating the present outdated speed basis under which some employes receive overtime only after 12 hours."
- Premium pay for night shift work, plus paid holidays and overtime for those who must work on holidays, "all in accord with existing practices in other industries."

The union statement, presented by Atty. Harold C. Heiss, also asked the presidential commission to consider the need for job stabilization and to make recommendations "for dealing with the problem of dwindling employment in the industry."

As the commission began its study, the question arose as to whether Mitchell would remain as member or chairman in view of his announced candidacy for the Republican gubernatorial nomination in New Jersey.

Mitchell had requested the other 14 commissioners to give their views as to whether his candidacy would represent "a conflict of interests."

The commission announced it unanimously and "emphatically" agreed that there would be no conflict and expressed the hope that Mitchell would remain as chairman. The former labor secretary then said he will make a "careful reassessment" of his position and announce his intentions after completion of the opening round of hearings.

In refuting management's opening argument for drastic rules changes, the unions said the average through-freight engineer would be forced to take a 14.4 percent wage cut and a brakeman would suffer a 42.5 percent wage slash if industry recommendations were adopted.

RLEA Welcomes New Accident Report Rules

Four major changes in accident reporting rules for the railroad industry, ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission, have been hailed by rail unions as "a major advance" in labor's "continuing campaign to reduce the mounting toll of accidents on the railroads."

Harry See, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association's Safety Committee, said the ICC's previous regulations permitted thousands of accidents to go unreported, thus giving a false picture of rail safety problems.

He listed the major changes in accident reporting rules as follows:

- Accidents to all railroad employes must now be reported. Previously the ICC had not required the reporting of accident involving workers in some occupational groups. This change in reporting rules was made mandatory by legislation passed by Congress last year.
- **Any accident which incapacitates an employe for a period of 24 hours or more must now be reported. Previously accidents were not reported unless the injured employe was unable to perform his regular duties for three days.**
- Railroad medical officers no longer have the right to determine whether "doubtful" cases should be reported to the ICC.
- Starting in 1962, railroads will be required to submit a separate report form for each reportable personal injury. Although not required, railroads will be encouraged to make such reports this year.

Job Picture Called 'Worst' Since War

(Continued from Page 1)

stantial unemployment" as of January.

The Labor Dept. surveys showed that, between November and January, "the aggregate rise in unemployment in the 150 major areas totaled about 50 percent" and factory jobs continued to decline in 120 of the 150 areas.

Wolfbein also reported that the long-term jobless—those out of work 15 weeks or longer—jumped by 324,000 over the month to a total of 1.3 million. Half of the long-term unemployed—some 650,000—have been jobless six months or longer, he added.

The report showed a climb of 200,000 over the month to a total of 1.7 million who are "working part-time involuntarily." This is a 600,000 increase over January a year ago.

Largest Cities on List

In its survey of area joblessness, the Labor Dept. said some of the nation's largest cities were included in the 25 areas recently added to those with "substantial labor surpluses"—6 percent or more jobless. The January total of 76 is more than double the total of 31 major areas recorded in January 1960 and is the highest total since 89 major areas were so classified in the depths of the last recession in September 1958.

The number of smaller areas with substantial labor surpluses rose by 29 from November to a total of 152 in January.

Asked by a reporter whether, in the light of the Labor Dept.'s economic data, Pres. John F. Kennedy was "overdoing" his comments about the seriousness of the situation, Wolfbein replied that he has been saying for months:

"Unemployment is serious by any standards you use—and I say it goes double in spades right now."

He pointed out that unless there is re-employment for workers in the hard-hit manufacturing field, the total of the long-term unemployed will continue upward.

As in December, the January report showed job declines blanketing all the 21 industries which comprise the durable and non-durable goods divisions of the manufacturing sector.

Manufacturing—now down to a job total of 15.6 million—has lost 898,000 workers since January 1960. Two-thirds of the loss, Wolfbein noted, occurred in the metalworking industries.

The plunge in manufacturing contrasted sharply with the steadiness in the service and distribution sectors.

While retail trade dropped by 809,000 from December as the holiday season ended to a total of 8.4 million, it nevertheless remained 112,000 higher than January a year earlier.

Although federal, state and local jobs dropped 287,000 from December as temporary post office workers were laid off, the total of 8.6 million government workers was 344,000 over a year ago.

Total employment in January fell seasonally by 1.6 million to a total of 64.5 million.

The report showed the factory workweek remained unchanged from December at 38.6 hours, though the workweek was now 1.7 hours shorter than a year ago.

The shorter hours caused a slump of $2.74 in weekly earnings compared to a year earlier. The factory worker's weekly earnings remained unchanged from December at $89.55.

A companion report on unemployment insurance showed that initial claims for jobless pay rose 3,300 for the week ending Jan. 28 to a total of 500,000.

A total of 3.2 million workers were drawing jobless pay in mid-January as 32 states reported increases. A year ago the total was 2.2 million.

Local Asks Help In Long Walkout

Pittsburgh—A 95-member local of lighting fixture makers, weary from more than two months of picketing in snow and zero temperatures, would appreciate help in fighting for survival, according to Financial Sec. William W. Elliott of Local 1239, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Elliott's address is Box 248, Herminie, Pa.

A strike has halted production since last Nov. 23 at the plant of the Pittsburgh Reflector Co., in suburban Irwin. Management has tried to operate with supervisory and non-union help and has made contract proposals which would, if accepted, destroy the union, Elliott wrote IBEW Pres. Gordon Freeman. The strike has been sanctioned and the local authorized to seek financial help.

Wages Raised For 7 Million Last Year

Wage increases for some 7 million workers were agreed to or put into effect during 1960, according to preliminary estimates of the Labor Dept.

Including step-ups under contracts negotiated previously, the most common increases—affecting about 1.4 million or 20 percent of the total workers—averaged 10 to 11 cents an hour, the report said. The typical hike in 1959 averaged 9 to 10 cents an hour for 19 percent of the workers.

The next most frequent raises in 1960 averaged 9 to 10 cents—15 percent of the total, and 6 to 7 cents—13 percent of the total.

A total of 57 percent of the 7 million workers received increases in the range of 8 to 13 cents an hour.

The report said the 7 million workers made up 85 percent of all those employed under major collective bargaining contracts—those pacts covering 1,000 or more workers.

It noted that some 4.3 million workers were covered by contracts renewed during 1960, while most of the rest received deferred wage increases under continuing pacts.

In the contracts actually negotiated in 1960, the most common increase was 5 but under 6 cents—covering 21 percent of the 4.4 million total. Seventeen percent received 9 but under 10 cents.

"Among all contracts negotiated in 1960," the report observed, "health and welfare provisions were liberalized more often than any other benefit."

Bernstein Awarded Lasker Fellowship

Boston—Julius Bernstein, executive secretary of the Massachusetts AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee and regional director of the Jewish Labor Committee, has been awarded a Florina Lasker Fellowship at Brandeis University.

The Lasker grant, which carries a $2,000 stipend, is intended to help individuals working in the civil liberties and civil rights areas to function more effectively in their work. Bernstein has directed labor's civil rights program in this state for ten years.

In Arbitration Award Fight:

Clerks Again Take Sears into Court

San Francisco—Two Retail Clerks locals here are asking the federal district court once again to order Sears, Roebuck & Co. to live up to its agreements with them.

The two unions petitioned the court to direct Sears to comply with an arbitration award ordering reinstatement and back pay for some 140 members who were discharged last summer for respecting a Machinists' picket line.

Department Store Employes Local 1100 and Retail Shoe & Textile Salesmen's Local 410 took the legal step after a series of meetings with Sears officials failed to produce assurance that the company would not go into court in an effort to upset the arbitration award.

The unions contended that, under dispute procedures in their contracts with Sears, the arbitrator's ruling is "final and binding."

Meetings had been initiated with the company looking toward implementation of the arbitration award, which climaxed a seven-month dispute. The meetings ran into a dead-end, however, when union spokesmen became convinced that the company was withholding final acceptance of the ruling.

Price for its acceptance, it was indicated, was the permanent discharge of four employes who had been ordered reinstated by the arbitrator. The company has failed to re-employ these four as it had the other employes who had been "replaced" for observing the picket line.

The company had been ordered to submit the dispute over the firings to arbitration last July by U.S. District Judge George Harris. Arbiter Arthur C. Miller after lengthy hearings handed down his ruling more than a month ago.

Miller upheld in almost every detail the locals' contentions that Sears has breached its union contracts by locking out employes who respected the Machinists' picket line and by refusing to "consider or arbitrate the resulting grievances." Miller also cited a series of additional violations of the company's contractual commitments to the two unions.

The company's action became the basis of a consumer boycott launched by the San Francisco Labor Council that was endorsed by the AFL-CIO General Board and the National Chain Store Committee of the Retail Clerks.

PUERTO RICAN plant of Fleurs de France, where union workers are shown assembling artificial flowers, is visited by a task force of local and district officials from District 4, Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers. Group visited the island on study-tour to improve understanding of problems of members there and those of the union's Puerto Rican membership in the New York City and New Jersey area of District 4.

IUE Puerto Rican Study Aims At New Benefits for Members

A task force of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers—with the expressed aim of bettering service to its expanding Puerto Rican membership—has made a whirlwind study-tour of the island commonwealth.

The group visited Puerto Rican plants under IUE contracts, vocational training schools, housing developments, a United Nations technical assistance project, the University of Puerto Rico and the island legislature, and also conducted educational conferences.

The 15-member task force was made up of local union and district officials of IUE's District 4, which encompasses metropolitan New York City, northern New Jersey and Puerto Rico.

Al Loewenthal, district education director, said the group's objectives were to become more familiar with the problems confronting Puerto Rican workers moving to the mainland and into the IUE; to consider the feasibility of an IUE-run job placement service for emigrating workers; and to study the possibility of extending to the island locals a pension and insurance program devised by the district for small locals.

Loewenthal said the extension of the district program to its island affiliates could mean that "thousands of Puerto Rican electrical workers today—and tens of thousands in the future—could enjoy the protections and benefits of a comprehensive health, accident and life insurance coverage as well as an effective pension program."

Pres. Hipolito Marcano of the Puerto Rico AFL-CIO in an address to the group urged stronger ties between mainland and island unions.

Loewenthal said the visitors received briefings from government officials who explained that the successful execution of economic plans over the coming decade could bring Puerto Rico to the current per capita income level of the bottom-most state on the mainland.

The group visited a handicrafts cooperative developed through UN assistance and designed to provide work for sugar workers during the off-season.

The IUE visitors also inspected a 5,000-family housing project in San Jose which included such features as an infirmary, a library, an adjacent school and a pre-school nursery for children of working mothers.

The group visited government-run vocational training schools and saw in operation a new section specializing in electronics. It also toured the island's university and learned that students were drawn largely from the lower middle class and upper lower class groups—where family income is $2,000 or less per year.

UAW to Seek Data on Speed-up for Bargaining

Detroit—Information for collective bargaining committees on how to slow down what workers charge is a constant speed-up in auto plants will be sought by the Auto Workers at a series of area conferences starting Feb. 20 and ending Apr. 4.

Thus the UAW will take a major issue—production standards—to the rank-and-file for answers that can be translated at the bargaining table this fall.

Auto industry contracts covering more than 600,000 UAW members in General Motors, Ford and Chrysler plants expire during August. Contracts with other companies in the auto and agricultural implement industries are due for renewal later in the year. They cover an additional 200,000 union members.

The "production standards" hearings will be conducted by a special UAW committee set up by the international executive board. The committee, headed by UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey, has been studying speed-up problems for a year.

Mazey said it will make specific recommendations for 1961 contract proposals on working conditions to the special collective bargaining conference in Detroit Apr. 27-29. The session will bring 3,500 delegates here from 1,275 auto locals in the United States and Canada.

Mazey has scheduled these hearing dates: Feb. 20, Los Angeles; Feb. 23-24, Detroit; Feb. 28, Flint, Mich.; Mar. 2, New York City; Mar. 9, Cleveland, O.; Mar. 14, Chicago; Mar. 17, Toronto, Ont.; Apr. 4, St. Louis, Mo.

"These hearings are being called," he said, "to get specific recommendations on how we can improve our collective bargaining agreements and do a better job in protecting members and improving working conditions."

UAW Radio Show Has Highest Rating

Shift Break, the UAW-sponsored radio show featuring Guy Nunn, had the highest rating in Detroit in December for any radio show on the air at the same time.

Pulse, a rating service, showed that Shift Break, on the air every weekday between 2:30 and 3:00 p. m. had a 3.3 rating for the half hour. The next highest rating in Detroit was 2.6.

Court Directs New Cross Co. Election

Cincinnati, O.—The Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals here has nullified a 1957 election won by the Auto Workers at the Cross Co. plant in Fraser, Mich., on the ground that the union used misleading campaign literature.

UAW Region 1 Co-Director George Merrelli said the union had urged the National Labor Relations Board to appeal the decision to the Supreme Court "in search of justice."

The court overruled an earlier finding by the NLRB regional director that the union's election-day handbills were "permissible election propaganda." The examiner also had recommended that the company be ordered to halt a series of unfair labor practices, including refusal to bargain with the union.

After denying the UAW certification at the Cross plant, the court ordered a new election to determine a bargaining agent.

Weaver Asks Unionists To Exchange Visits

Allentown, Pa.—An exchange of labor leaders with other countries as one way of improving international relations has been proposed by George L-P Weaver, special assistant to Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg.

Here for a program marking the 10th anniversary of the adoption of India's constitution, Weaver extended congratulations to the people of India and called for steps to create the "grand and global alliance" called for by Pres. John F. Kennedy to eradicate the "common enemies of man."

America has a vital interest in the future course of events in India, Weaver said, because men everywhere are involved in a world struggle for freedom.

"We have to begin," he said, "to accord to the labor movement around the world the same interest and concern, in the area of foreign diplomacy, which we have traditionally extended to other facets of societies abroad. We have to develop an expanded program of exchange, on a people-to-people basis, of foreign and American trade unionists, at every level."

Weaver also proposed "more effective continuity" and long-range guarantees in our assistance programs; priorities in foreign aid which "honor the ability and willingness" of nations to use our aid effectively; stabilization of world food and fiber prices, and methods for establishing "food banks."

Pointing out that India has 2.5 million trade unionists, the speaker said the fate of millions of Indian citizens could be determined by a "distinct minority, if the traditional pattern of quick Communist take-over is given an opportunity."

Weaver will become assistant secretary of labor for international affairs shortly after July 1, 1961. An adviser to two Intl. Labor Organization conferences, he worked in Asia nearly three years for the AFL-CIO and the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

CSA Emphasizes Leadership Role

New York—The development of "community leadership" has been given top priority in the 1961 program of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, according to Dir. Leo Perlis.

Perlis defined "community leadership" as "effective AFL-CIO participation" in the voluntary social welfare field in order for labor's views to have an impact on planning, policy making and program development.

In a letter to CSA staff representatives across the country, Perlis said development of labor's leadership role is necessary to implement such major CSA projects as meeting the needs of the unemployed, winning representation on hospital boards, blood banking, consumer counseling and pre-retirement planning.

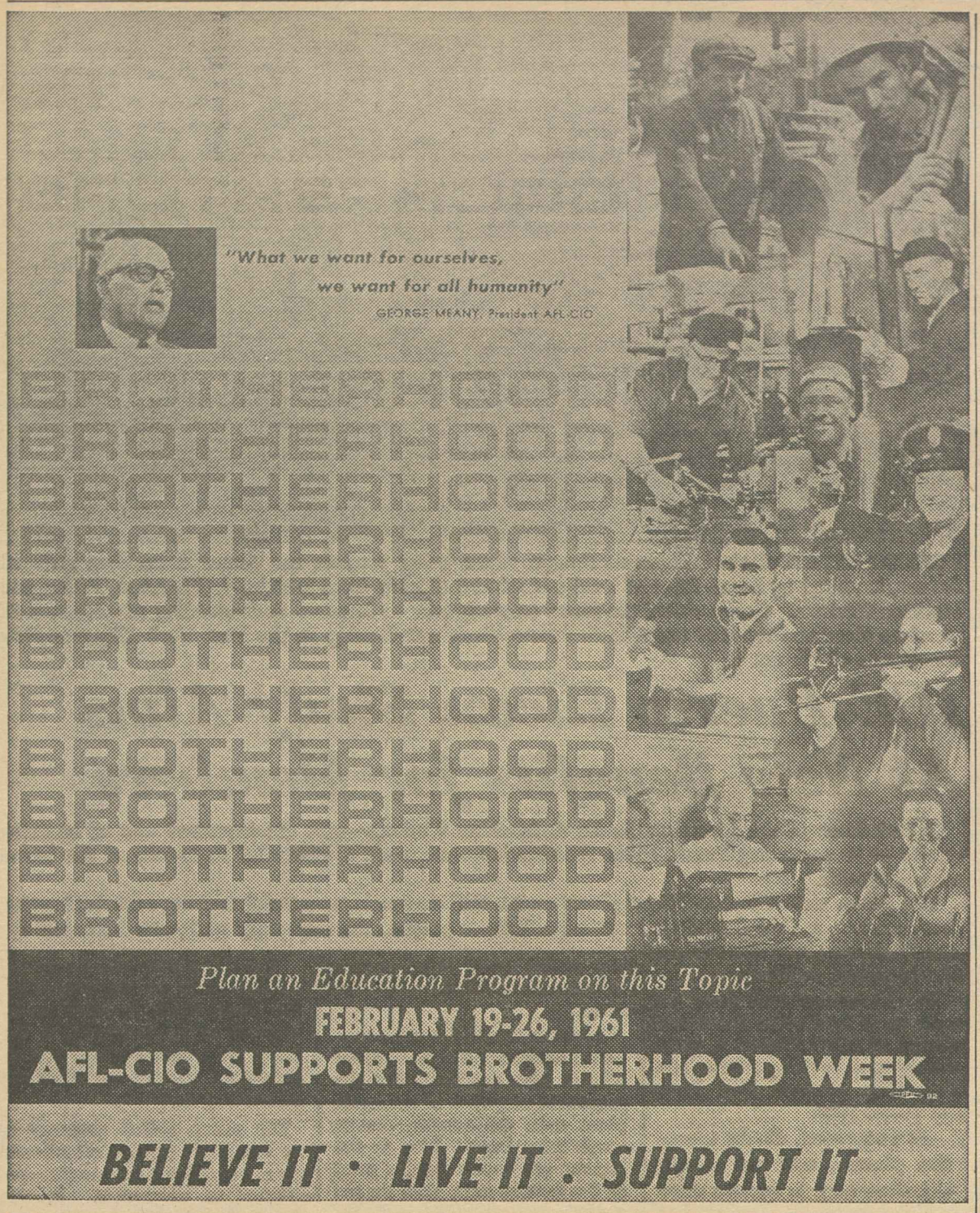
Unions Offered Discount On Tickets to 'Spartacus'

Union members across the country will be offered a special 15 percent discount on tickets for the motion picture "Spartacus" as part of a union effort to promote the American-union-made film epic.

In addition, local unions participating in the promotion of the film, being distributed by Universal-International Pictures, will receive a 5 percent rebate on the tickets purchased by their members.

The promotion has been tested by the Union Label & Service Trades Council of Greater New York.

Recently the Hollywood Film Council, comprised of unions and guilds representing more than 24,000 film industry employes, announced its members were serving as "voluntary press agents" for the motion picture as the answer to a growing trend by American producers to make films abroad in order to escape U.S. wage standards.



Schnitzler Tells Educationists:

Labor Must Broaden Community Appeal

Organized labor, "still a minority," must broaden its appeal if its goals are to be gained, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told the annual AFL-CIO Education Directors' Conference in Washington.

The most important labor and social legislation on the statute books, he asserted, "was achieved with a labor movement one-tenth the size of what we have today." He said the Kennedy Administration "appears to be moving in the direction" organized labor has advocated, and expressed the belief that "now we have a friend in the White House."

"To make our voice heard and effective," he continued, "we need more than our own newspaper and magazine articles—there, in effect, we're talking to ourselves.

"How long is it going to take us to realize that we have to talk to others, to the man upstairs who doesn't belong to a union, and bring them the message we have? We'll find that they, too, have their own ways of making themselves felt. Our job is to get the message out to people outside the labor movement—and once it's out, we won't have to worry about the results."

Nearly 100 educators from international unions and state central bodies, as well as 35 from university labor education groups attended the two-day conference.

City Problems Highlighted

William Rafsky, development coordinator for the city of Philadelphia and formerly Hosiery Workers' education director, spoke on "Trade Unions and the Problems of Today's Cities" at a meeting presided over by Gus Tyler, education director of the Ladies' Garment Workers. Education Dir. Russell Allen of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. led the discussion.

Ray Marshall, professor of economics at Louisiana State University, reported on a study for the Fund for the Republic on "The Negro in American Unions," with comment by Boris Shishkin, AFL-CIO civil rights director, and Benjamin McLaurin, eastern zone supervisor for the Sleeping Car Porters. Lawrence Rogin, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, presided.

Education Dir. Helmuth Kern of the Meat Cutters, subcommittee chairman of the AFL-CIO Committee on Education, discussed the proposed AFL-CIO residential staff training center, and at the same session Joseph Mire told of projects of the National Institute of Labor Education, of which he is executive director.

Group sessions were held on a half-dozen phases of labor education activities.

$1.46 Sought In Labor Dept. Pay Hearing

Labor representatives recently recommended that the Secretary of Labor set a minimum wage of $1.46 an hour for work under government contracts in the manifold business forms industry.

Under the Walsh-Healey Act, the Secretary makes determinations of an industry's prevailing minimum wage, which must then be met by manufacturers working on government contracts in the industry.

The labor representatives emphasized at a hearing that $1.46 is not "fully equitable or adequate," but is the amount shown to be the "prevailing minimum" by an analysis of wages in non-union as well as union plants.

Union representatives participating in the hearing were Walter Allen, research director of the Printing Pressmen, Robert Munson, research director of the Bookbinders, and Seymour Brandwein, AFL-CIO economist.

The industry, which has some 22,000 workers in 168 plants, has about $8 million in government contracts annually, in large part for special forms used in electronic machine data tabulation.

School on L-G Forms Held at Knoxville

Knoxville, Tenn.—Union officers here went to school Feb. 4 to learn how to fill in correctly the forms required by the new Landrum-Griffin labor law. The school was sponsored by the Knoxville AFL-CIO and the U.S. Labor Dept.

7 Electrical Equipment Company Executives Jailed in Antitrust Case

(Continued from Page 1)

ing so large a segment of the industry and finally, involving so many millions upon millions of dollars, were facts unknown to those responsible for the conduct of the corporation."

Of the 20 separate indictments handed down by a federal grand jury last year, GE and Westinghouse—the two biggest companies in the industry—were named in 19.

The indictments described in graphic detail secret meetings of top corporation officials at which each company's share of business was determined. Under the code name "phases of the moon," decisions were made as to which company should submit low bids for pending contracts.

The two principal companies involved issued contrasting public statements at the time of the sentencing.

Westinghouse expressed sympathy for the "anguish" suffered by those of its officials who were indicted and sentenced, described them as "respected and valuable" civic leaders and indicated that the company planned no disciplinary action against them.

General Electric's top officialdom washed its hands of corporate responsibility, declaring that "the improper acts of a few General Electric employes . . . were carefully hidden from those in the company charged with assuring compliance with the policy" of obeying antitrust laws.

Declaring that most of the officials involved had already been demoted or shifted to positions of lesser responsibility, GE described their price-rigging actions as "nonconformity" with the company's policy.

In sentencing the defendants, Judge Ganey proclaimed an exactly opposite view of the motives of the second echelon of indicted officials —those whom he fined or gave suspended sentences in lieu of jail.

He said he was "convinced" that these defendants "were torn between conscience and an approved corporate policy with the rewarding objectives of promotion, comfortable security and large salaries—in short, the organization or the company man, the comformist who goes along with his superiors and finds balm for his conscience in additional comforts and the security of his place in the corporate setup."

Maximum sentence possible under the antitrust laws was a year in jail and $50,000 fine on each charge. Jail sentences have rarely been handed out in antitrust cases.

Justice Dept. recommendations, prepared under the Eisenhower Administration, were for penalties slightly higher in most cases than the court imposed.

In a letter to the court, Robert F. Kennedy, the new Attorney General, asked that "sentences at least as severe as those recommended be imposed."

He declared that after having reviewed the cases he was "convinced that the conduct of the defendants, particularly the deliberate bid-rigging and price-fixing practiced against their government, was so willful and flagrant that even more severe sentences would have been appropriate."

In addition to the criminal penalties, the companies face possible civil suits by purchasers of equipment who may claim triple damages for overpricing resulting from the admitted conspiracies.

In addition to GE and Westinghouse, the following companies were fined for criminal antitrust violations:

Other Firms Fined

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Kuhlman Electric Co., Wagner Electric Corp., McGraw Edison Co., Federal Pacific Electric Co., I-T-E Circuit Breaker Co., Square D Co., Cutler-Hammer, Inc., Sangamo Electric Co., Ohio Brass Co., Lapp Insulator Co., Porcelain Insulator

Also A. B. Chance Co., H. K. Porter Co., Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corp., Hubbard & Co., Joslyn Mfg. & Supply Co., Moloney Electric, Southern States Equipment, Allen Bradley Controller Co., Carrier Corp., Ingersoll-Rand Co., Worthington Corp., C. H. Wheeler Mfg. Co., Foster Wheeler Corp., Schwager-Wood Corp. and Clark Controller Co.

Kennedy Sees Need For Business Code

Pres. John F. Kennedy has said that business groups "might well establish codes of ethical practice such as the trade unions have established." He said he hoped unions would live up to these codes, "which state a very high standard."

In reply to a question involving "economy-sized malpractice" by giant electrical companies, Kennedy at his Feb. 8 news conference said the business community should "consider what steps it could take to lift this shadow from its shoulder" and to "protect" itself from "the effort of these large companies to defraud the government."

THE JOB OF GETTING organized labor's message to all people, not just union members, was stressed by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, right, at the annual AFL-CIO Education Directors' Conference in Washington. Here Schnitzler examines union educational material shown him by Larry Rogin, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

'Briefing Session' to Look at Economy

Program Launching Due Week of Feb. 20

The nation's No. 1 problem—the state of the domestic economy—is also No. 1 in the new public affairs television series, "Briefing Session," presented by the AFL-CIO and the National Educational Television & Radio Center.

Two top economists, one an adviser to Pres. John F. Kennedy and the other to the recent Eisenhower Administration, cross swords in the first of the half-hour programs. Viewers in 14 cities will see the premiere during the week beginning Monday, Feb. 20.

Prof. Paul A. Samuelson of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who headed Kennedy's task force on the economy, and Prof. Henry C. Wallich of Yale, a member of Eisenhower's Council of Economic Advisers, discuss "The Economy—1961." This topic is one of six that will be explored in the light of the report of the President's Commission on National Goals.

Samuelson, 45, is president of the American Economics Association. He was consultant to several government departments in the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations. A native of Gary, Ind., he studied at the University of Chicago and earned his master's and doctor's degrees at Harvard.

Studied at Oxford, Harvard

Wallich, 46, was born in Germany but came to this country in 1935, after two years of study at Oxford. He also took his two advanced degrees at Harvard. He served with the Federal Reserve Bank, the Economic Cooperation Administration and other agencies before his appointment as a White House economic adviser.

"Briefing Session" will first be seen over 14 NET stations in 12 states. It will be broadcast on prime time in each case, and four of the first 14 outlets will have re-showings, two on Sunday afternoon.

A second group of NET stations will start the series two weeks later, and a third group will follow after another two weeks.

No National Hookup

The staggered schedule is required because the cost of making more than 40 separate tapes of the same show would be prohibitive. The NET stations do not have a national cable hookup like the commercial networks.

A schedule for the first 14 stations is published on this page. The additional outlets will be listed in later issues of the AFL-CIO News.

Union Urges 3-Way Agency As Textile Aid

The Textile Workers Union of America has proposed the creation of an industry-labor-public "permanent Textile Development Agency which can produce a crash program of research to convert this industry into one of growth instead of stagnation."

TWUA Pres. William Pollock, testifying before a Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Subcommittee on Textiles, also urged a series of tariff safeguards designed to assure "adequate protection against imports."

Pollock recalled that 1958 hearings held by the subcommittee produced recommendations which went "largely ignored" by former Pres Eisenhower's Interagency Textile Committee. Since then, he said, the 600 million square yards imported in 1958 have more than doubled—to approximately 1.3 billion square yards by the end of 1960.

Pollock proposed a range of governmental actions, such as public contracts and depressed areas aid, to stimulate the domestic industry and special re-employment assistance for textile workers now in "a twilight zone between unemployment and retirement."

Frank Gorman, legislative representative of the United Textile Workers of America, also urged action, declaring that "the situation has grown more critical, the need more urgent."

Textile industry leaders testified in favor of controls through a system of quotas, citing increased imports from Hong Kong and India.

'Briefing Session' Set For Debut in 14 Cities

Following is the "Briefing Session" broadcast schedule for the first 14 cities. Channel numbers are given after station call-letters. Showings begin Feb. 20, so "Tuesday" means Feb. 21, etc.

CITY	STATION		TIME
Boston	WGBH	(2) Monday	7 p. m.
		Sunday	2:30 p. m.
Chicago	WTTW	(11) Monday	8:30 p. m.
Columbus, O.	WOSU	(34) Monday	9 p. m.
Denver	KRMA	(6) Monday	8 p. m.
East Lansing, Mich.	WMSB	(10) Thursday	7 p. m.
		Sunday	4 p. m.
Gainesville, Fla.	WUFT	(5) Wednesday	8:30 p. m.
		Friday	9:30 p. m.
Houston	KUHT	(8) Tuesday	8 p. m.
		Thursday	7:30 p. m.
Miami	WTHS	(2) Monday	8:30 p. m.
New Orleans	WYES	(8) Wednesday	8 p. m.
San Francisco	KQED	(9) Wednesday	9 p. m.
Seattle	KCTS	(9) Friday	7:30 p. m.
St. Louis	KETC	(9) Thursday	9 p. m.
St. Paul	KTCA	(2) Friday	10 p. m.
Toledo	WGTE	(30) Tuesday	2:30 p. m.

MAYOR HENRY W. MAIER of Milwaukee, second from left, was on hand when Pres. Martin Schreiber of the Milwaukee Common Council presented a letter of commendation to the Milwaukee Labor Press for helping give Milwaukee its "nationwide reputation for integrity and good government." Pictured left to right are Schreiber; Mayor Maier, former contributing editor of the labor paper; Editor Ray W. Taylor, and Pres. J. F. Friedrick of the Milwaukee County AFL-CIO, which sponsors the paper.

Referendum Approval Clears Way For Merger of Postal Clerk Unions

Sixty years of rivalry between two unions of postal clerks came to an end as members of the unaffiliated United National Association of Post Office Craftsmen voted overwhelmingly to merge with the AFL-CIO-affiliated Post Office Clerks.

Unification between the 35,000-member Craftsmen and the 100,000-member Post Office Clerks is expected to be transformed into three-way amalgamation this spring when the 25,000-member Postal Transport Association, an AFL-CIO affiliate, reconvenes its convention to act on a merger agreement signed by its officers.

There were indications that completion of the merger among the three postal clerk organizations might be followed by discussions about the possibility of forming "one big union" of postal workers—a proposal which has been strongly urged by Letter Carriers Pres. William C. Doherty.

A telegram to Doherty from Pres. E. C. Hallbeck of the Post Office Clerks, Pres. Paul A. Nagle of the Postal Transport Association and Pres. Joseph F. Thomas of the Craftsmen declined an invitation for immediate discussion of a single union but declared a willingness to discuss the matter after completion of the three-way postal clerk merger.

11-to-1 Vote

The UNAPOC referendum on approval of the merger agreement resulted in 11,087 for merger to 1,061 opposed, Thomas announced.

At the same time, a Boston postal workers' union, once affiliated with the former CIO, has voted almost unanimously to affiliate with the Post Office Clerks, Hallbeck announced.

Hallbeck said present plans for completion of the merger with the Postal Transport Association call for simultaneous conventions of the two organizations to be held in Washington—probably this spring in connection with an expected legislative conference of the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council. If the merger agreements are ratified by both unions, a joint one-day convention of the merged group would follow immediately.

Under the proposed three-way merger, Hallbeck and Sec.-Treas. John Bowen of the Post Office Clerks would hold the same offices in the merged organization which would be known as the United Federation of Postal Clerks, AFL-CIO. Nagle would become administrative vice president and Thomas would be director of organization. Other key officers of the participating unions would be assigned important posts within the new union.

Oil Workers To Set New Wage Goals

Denver—The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, after completing a campaign to secure wage increases of 14 cents an hour for oil industry members, will move in April to initiate its next round of bargaining with the industry.

OCAW Pres. O. A. Knight has announced that five area meetings of oil union delegates will be held in April to discuss the desires of members for the next round of negotiations. Most oil contracts will not be open for negotiation until late in the year but the area meetings are a first step toward unified negotiations, Knight said.

Delegates from the mid-continent area will meet Apr. 14-15 in Kansas City; from West Coast and mountain states, Apr. 20-21 in Salt Lake City; Gulf Coast, Apr. 23-24 in Dallas; Great Lakes, Apr. 28-29 in Chicago; East Coast, Apr. 30-May 1 in Washington, D. C.

Each conference will elect two rank-and-file members to serve on the national bargaining policy committee for the oil industry, the union said. Proposed uniform bargaining goals recommended by the committee must be ratified by secret ballot vote of three-fourths of the local units affected.

Economists Ask Study Of Disarmament Impact

Thirty professional economists from universities and trade unions have asked Pres. John F. Kennedy and the Joint Economic Committee of Congress to analyze the impact which disarmament might have on the U.S. economy.

Such a study, the petition asserted, would help achieve these objectives:

- "Anticipate and thus minimize the inevitable problems of adjustment;
- "Remove the uncertainty and fear with which some regard the likely effect on them of disarmament;
- "Assure the world and ourselves that we can face the prospect of disarmament with confidence."

The group proposed that the Kennedy Administration "undertake a serious analysis of the alternatives to arms spending." They urged the Joint Committee to sponsor studies and take public testimony on the economic effects of disarmament and possible public policies.

The signers included author Robert Heilbroner and professors Seymour E. Harris of Harvard University and Adolph Lowe of the New School for Social Research.

Union signers included Solomon Barkin of the Textile Workers Union of America, Irving Beller of the Machinists, Ralph Bergmann and Roy A. Ockert of the Rubber Workers, George W. Brooks of the Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, Harry Chester and Woodrow L. Ginsburg of the Auto Workers.

Also Charles W. Morton and Elwood Taub of the Woodworkers, Otto Pragan of the Chemical Workers, Ben B. Seligman of the Retail Clerks and Sumner M. Rosen of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. Rosen drafted and circulated the petition.

Congress Is the Arena

PRES. KENNEDY'S economic message to Congress with its detailed proposals to combat the recession and stimulate long-range economic growth demonstrates in concrete terms the new note of urgency and concern that is the hallmark of the opening weeks of his Administration.

His immediate concern with caring for the unemployed and stimulating the economy to provide jobs for those unemployed through no fault of their own reveals a feeling for people rather than statistics. His long-range growth proposals demonstrate an acute awareness of the essential weakening of America's economic strength over the past decade.

The fate of the President's program is now in the hands of Congress, and to a great extent in the hands of the citizens. For if the people respond favorably to the President's program, they will create in Congress the climate for quick approval.

Most of the issues have been subjected to intensive study and discussion over the past few years. The facts are in; what's needed now is action to match the new Administration's spirit of urgency and concern for our national well-being.

Salute to CBS

WITH LAST WEEK'S telecast of "CBS Reports: The Business of Health, Medicine, Money and Politics," the Columbia Broadcasting System once again earned the applause of every citizen concerned about the need for action in meeting the high costs of modern health care. It was a worthy follow-up to this same television network's brilliant documentary, "Harvest of Shame," which detailed the exploitation of migrant workers.

In its exploration-in-depth of the health care issue, CBS brought sharply into focus the various forms of prepaid health insurance now in existence, the staggering expense of illness and the refusal of organized medicine to face up to the realities of the problem.

It is to be hoped CBS will continue to probe courageously and profoundly into the social issues of our times on future shows in this distinguished series. Certainly a grateful American public will be watching.

No Single Standard

BY ALL ODDS of news judgment and public responsibility, there ought to be in progress at the moment a strenuous campaign to protect the free enterprise system from companies and business executives willing to sell the system down the river in order to assure themselves a guaranteed profit.

But a preliminary check of the nation's daily press fails to reveal any such campaign. If they were really interested the papers would be talking of thousands of firms and executives possibly engaged in price-fixing and bid-rigging. There is likewise no discernible cry for new federal regulation of business along the lines of full reporting and disclosures of pricing and bidding practices.

The sentencing of 29 manufacturers of heavy electrical equipment and 45 company executives of conspiring to fix prices and rig bids on government sales has received routine attention in the press. One or two papers have reported in depth the sentencing judge's statement that the case is a "shocking indictment of a vast section of our economy" and that the defendants have "mocked the image of that economic system of free enterprise which we profess."

But then perhaps it is too much to expect a single standard of responsibility for both business and labor.

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American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Time for Action

Morgan Column Torn from Context:

News Commentary Distorted By Soviet Propaganda Machine

By Saul Miller

OF THE MANY INVENTIONS and discoveries to which the Soviets lay claim, there is one that goes unmentioned—the Soviet technique of feeding honest bits of news and opinion into its propaganda machine to produce gross distortions, outright lies and violently mangled information.

In most cases catching up with Soviet propaganda is a difficult task in terms of tracing the distortion to the original material and attempting to set the record straight. But occasionally the Soviets cite the source of their material and there is a chance to check back. This happened the other day in terms of the AFL-CIO News.

On Jan. 27, 1961, Radio Moscow broadcast in English to Africa an "item contributed by Yuriy Popov, member of the Soviet delegation to the first ILO regional conference recently held in Lagos."

The broadcast had Popov reporting a conversation with an African trade union leader who cited the "great difference between American statements for external and internal use." Popov says he was shown a copy of the AFL-CIO News. The broadcast then continues with this statement:

"The newspaper dated July 16, 1960, carried an article on the events in the Congo, in which the following was written in black and white. 'It may be said about the Belgian Congo that it is the largest zoo in the world, the biggest natural museum existing in Africa. How, the people of the Free World ask, is it possible to turn into a free nation a primitive people for whom field mice and flying ants are delicacies? It would be more logical if the Congolese people still waited some more.' "

The broadcast concluded: "No comments are needed, as they say. The statement published in the organ of the U.S. trade union speaks for itself."

ON JULY 16, 1960, the AFL-CIO News published excerpts from a broadcast by Edward P. Morgan, a commentator for the American Broadcasting Co. sponsored five nights weekly by the AFL-CIO. The column "Morgan Says" is a regular feature of the News, providing responsible and intelligent opinion on major issues.

The Morgan column appeared under a headline "Tragedy Stalks Independence of Unprepared Congo Republic." This is what it said in its opening paragraphs:

"The Belgian Congo might be called the world's biggest zoo, the greatest living museum in Africa. A huge place, a third the size of the United States, it abounds with natural sideshows, all manner of wild beasts—though alarmingly on the wane—living in the great preserves of Albert National Park, pygmies who hunt with poison darts and pose for tourists' photographs providing cigarettes are produced, savage tribes who still practice ritual cannibalism, and a total population of more than 13.5 million native Congolese many of whom are so ignorant of the meaning of the independence they are officially receiving tomorrow that they have inquired of missionaries, according to New York Timesman Homer Bigart, whether it comes wrapped in a package or whether they must go up to the bank and draw it out.

"How is it possible, gasps the incredulous western world, to make a free nation of a primitive people to whom field mice and flying ants are tasty delicacies; of whom at least half are illiterate, among whom there is not one trained Negro doctor, lawyer or engineer and from whose midst have emerged only sixteen college graduates, with only twelve Congolese rising to administrative positions in the Belgian colonial government?

"It is not possible. And yet the Congo republic has been born. Perhaps nothing that has happened in Africa shows more dramatically than this the explosive force of African nationalism and the inability of most western nations, notably our own, to face up to it as a fact.

"Logically it would have been better for the Congolese to wait. That is the way it was planned by the Belgians, who in recent generations have converted the ruthless exploitation of the nineteenth century to what might be called a kind of model paternalism. But the Belgian timetable was cut short fifty years by an infectious nationalism which simply would not wait."

The distortion of this honest analysis is a sample of the Soviet "truth" beamed around the globe, infecting and poisoning the populations of the new nations with a bitter anti-Americanism. It is a sample of the warped totalitarian mind hard at work subverting peace and freedom everywhere.

Morgan Says:

Low Business Morality Seen As Symptomatic of Nation's Ills

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

THE AMERICAN CORPORATE morality got a caustic going-over in federal court in Philadelphia and it was high time. The split personality of the organization man has haunted the American dream long enough. In a sad but memorable scene before U.S. Judge James Cullen Ganey, the corrosively hypocritical though widely accepted practice of going to church on Sunday and being unethical the rest of the week received its come-uppance.

Morgan

In this case not only ethics but criminal violations of the law were involved. The occasion was the sentencing of seven business executives to prison terms and the fining of their corporations—whose trademarks are largely household words in electrical equipment—after all had pleaded guilty or no defense to charges of conspiring to fix bids and prices in the biggest antitrust case on record.

As mitigating circumstances, attorney after attorney for the defendants stressed that their clients were pillars of their communities. And pillars they were: a deacon of a church; a Chamber of Commerce president; member of a hospital board; chief fund raiser for the Community Chest; sponsor of local Little League baseball teams; respected and presumably respectable men, with their sons and daughters in the best colleges. But, like Pisa, the pillars leaned.

Not unsympathetically, Judge Ganey saw them torn "between conscience and an approved corporate policy" wherein the company man, the conformist "who goes along with his superiors . . . finds balm for his conscience in additional comforts and the security of his place in the corporate set-up."

While the Justice Dept. prosecutors were unable to pin specific charges on the topmost officials of General Electric, Westinghouse and others, Judge Ganey did not spare them with his words.

In a biting pre-sentence statement he said "one would be most naive indeed to believe that these violations of the law, so long persisted in, affecting so large a segment of the industry and finally, involving so many millions upon millions of dollars, were facts unknown to those responsible for the conduct of the corporation." Accordingly, he fined the companies heavily. In addition to this punishment, the industrial customers conspiratorily over-charged for electrical equipment may bring civil suits for treble damages. The Justice Department has already prepared similar suits on behalf of the government where bids were elaborately rigged on federal contracts.

BUT THE DAMAGES and the punishment are not so important as the conditions, the attitudes of society under which the violations were committed.

Judge Ganey penetrated to the heart of the matter in his statement. "What is really at stake here," he said, "is the survival of the kind of economy under which America has grown to greatness, the free enterprise system.

"The conduct of the corporate and individual defendants alike . . . (has) flagrantly mocked the image of that economic system of free enterprise which we profess to the country, and destroyed the model which we offer today as a free world alternative to state control and eventual dictatorship. Some extent of the vastness of the schemes for price fixing, bid rigging and job allocations," the judge went on, "can be gleaned from the fact that the annual corporate sales covered by these bills of indictment represent a billion and three-quarter dollars."

There are positive aspects to this shocking situation. The Eisenhower years may be generally remembered and/or regretted as the heyday of the "business administration in Washington." But the fact is that these prosecutions of the electrical industry were originated and pressed by the Justice Department under a Republican attorney general, William Rogers, and the judge went out of his way to commend Rogers' antitrust ace, young Assistant Attorney General Robert Bicks who spearheaded the action. And, as Judge Ganey also noted, the taxpayers were saved the expense of possibly endless litigation by the fact that both corporate and individual defendants "faced up to the situation realistically" and admitted their guilt. In the face of these admissions, there can be no appeal from the sentences.

In a very real sense, however, the country shares the guilt of these men and their companies. This is the era of expediency for material gain and under the expense-account psychology almost anything goes. Perhaps this signals an additional need for revision of the tax laws so that incentive may become more legitimate. But more is involved here than taxable technicalities.

With grasping greed we have been threatening a way of life. We cannot compete with communism on these terms because we are converting liberty to license. Let not just the business community but labor unions, bureaucrats and even bridge clubs take deeply to heart the lesson that Judge Ganey has so sharply pointed up.

Washington Reports:

Free World's Stake in Laos Emphasized by Zablocki, Judd

LAOS CAN and must be held for the Free World, Rep. Clement J. Zablocki (D-Wis.), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on the Far East, and Rep. Walter H. Judd (R-Minn.), ranking minority member of the same committee, declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 450 radio stations.

"We will be able to win in Laos if we have the fortitude to stand fast," Zablocki put it. "If we show one iota of weakness there, we are inviting trouble not only in Laos but in the whole world."

Judd asserted that the Red Chinese have developed a science of guerilla warfare "that we're derelict in having failed to study and adopt ourselves. They maneuver about and appear to be much stronger than they really are."

"If we don't succeed in Laos," Judd asserted, "it will be a great deal harder to defend Thailand, Burma, Vietnam and Cambodia. It's because we didn't win in Korea that we had Vietnam, and because we didn't win in Vietnam that we now face the Communists in Laos."

Zablocki pointed out that Pres. Kennedy had said in his State of the Union message, "We seek in Laos what we seek in all Asia and indeed all the world: freedom for the people and independence for the government. And this nation shall persevere in our pursuit of these objectives."

JUDD SUGGESTED that the subcommittee pass a resolution declaring that the members are opposed to the recognition of Red China and its admission to the United Nations, and that they believe "that careless statements made by officials on this situation weaken the stand of the United States."

Zablocki asserted that he didn't think the recognition of Red China is any closer than it was five or 10 years ago. He pointed out that the UN votes were "not on the admission of Red China, but on whether the issue would come up." He said he was of the opinion that if the vote were on the subject of admission, it would be overwhelmingly against.

"It's been a mistake to interpret these votes on a percentage basis," said Judd. "Actually there were practically the same number of countries voting against taking up the subject this last time as before. Many of the new countries were neutral.

"When you talk over the subject with them, you find they're afraid of Communist China. They're waiting to see how the issue is going. And how it goes depends on how firm we are."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

APPROXIMATELY six years, eight and a half months after the Supreme Court struck down the "separate but equal" doctrine as justification of segregated public school systems, a President of the United States has publicly endorsed the decision. Said John Fitzgerald Kennedy at his Feb. 8 press conference, in response to a question about the mob "intimidation" that "effectively frustrated" a court order in New Orleans:

"It is my position that all students should be given the opportunity to attend public schools regardless of their race, and that is in accordance with the Constitution."

Mr. Kennedy said he was still carefully considering how he could "most usefully" do something to help provide implementation of the New Orleans federal court decision.

He acknowledged, in effect, that he had not yet determined in what specific way and at what time he could "use the moral authority or position of influence of the presidency" to check control of New Orleans schools by mobs of shrieking women who have forced a boycott by white children and through economic coercion and other persecutions have terrorized white families defying the boycott.

On the "general question," he said, "students should be permitted to attend schools in accordance with court decisions."

There was, further, a "broader question" that went beyond the court decisions, he declared.

"I believe strongly that every American should have an opportunity to have maximum development of his talents, under the most beneficial circumstances, and that is what the Constitution provides."

* * *

IT IS NO DOUBT futile to speculate on what might have been the changed chain of events had former Pres. Eisenhower uttered comparable words in 1954, or in 1955.

Mr. Eisenhower, in any case, was never willing to respond affirmatively to the many questions in which answers endorsing the Supreme Court decision were invited.

He spoke often of the need for "patience" and awaiting the processes of education, but never did he indicate even moral sympathy with the result of the constitutional judgment of the court. He did not assail the court; he simply declined to express his concurrence.

The effect was to deny to southern white families and children willing to accept desegregation, to southern officials seeking help against passionate mobs and race-baiting politicians, "the moral authority or position of influence of the presidency."

* * *

NOW A FRESH START has been made, and although some situations have become at least temporarily frozen, even the worst ice jam yields to the warming effects of a changed climate.

The Deep South is a complex of its history and its traditions, but it is by no means monolithic in its social attitudes. It has perhaps more than its share of men of conscience and tolerance, of both races, partly because circumstances have compelled them to think deeply about the implications of an American society founded on the doctrine that all men are equal in their claim to a fair opportunity.

What they have needed, what they will need before the story is done, is moral sustenance and encouragement. What the embattled communities need is a chance to rebuild the bridges of understanding, of communication and cooperative work toward a decent goal, that were tumbled down by the ranters and the demagogues and rioters.

Another thing they need, surely, is a little less pious lecturing from those who are full of advice for officials and school boards hundreds of miles away and noticeably silent about forms of discrimination in their own communities and neighborhoods—in housing, in the field of job opportunities, in public facilities. They need a fair chance to use the new change.

THE SITUATION IN LAOS is difficult, but a setback there would threaten all Southeast Asia, commented Rep. Clement J. Zablocki (D-Wis.), right, on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program. Zablocki heads the House Subcommittee on the Far East. Rep. Walter H. Judd (R-Minn.), left, said the West must and can stand firm in Laos.

How to Buy:

Rising Cost of Rental Housing Spurs Growth of Co-op Plans

By Sidney Margolius

WHETHER YOU RENT or own your home housing very likely has become your largest single living expense. The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that housing, including operating and equipment expenses, now takes 33 percent of a moderate-income family's budget compared to 29 for food.

Housing actually has become the No. 1 consumer problem. For the first time a typical family must spend more for its shelter than for its food. In 1950, BLS figured that food took 30 percent of a moderate budget; housing, 26.

Housing costs are still climbing—steadily and stubbornly. But what's especially significant is that costs have risen noticeably more for families who rent than for homeowners. While overall housing costs have risen 32 percent since the 1947-49 period, rents have jumped 43 percent.

The rent boosts, especially in the larger cities, have spurred a rapid rise in housing co-ops as one of the few practical answers to this pressing problem. This is an idea that works. Big new apartment-house co-ops, sponsored largely by labor unions, are changing the face of New York City, transforming former slums into handsome developments surrounded by lawns and playgrounds.

The United Housing Foundation reports that already over 13,000 New York families live in co-op housing developments, which they own. A number of other big projects are under construction. In fact, Rochdale Village, now being built on the site of a former race track, will house 6,300 families, and the new ILGWU Houses, 2,800 more, according to Philip Dodge, writing in Co-op Report.

THE HOUSING CO-OP IDEA is spreading into other areas. In Cincinnati, Co-operative News Service reports, the new Park-Town Co-op will provide garden apartments for 323 member families. They'll pay down $250 for an efficiency apartment, and $650 for a three-bedroom unit. Monthly carrying charges, including interest, principal, taxes, insurance and maintenance, range from $70 a month to $100.

But one of the most unusual little housing co-ops you ever heard of is being organized by a group of ten moderate-income families in the heart of New York City. They have an idea that offers great promise to small organizations or groups of neighbors in large cities.

As you can see, most of the housing co-ops recently built or under construction are at least fair-sized, and are sponsored by organizations, generally large unions or jointly by a group of smaller union locals and other community organizations.

But this small band of pioneering families is working out their plan by themselves under the leadership of William Horvath, a Co-op housing technician, and Father William McPeak, assistant pastor of the neighborhood parish.

They're not aiming to build a big cooperative. They're not seeking outside help. What they want to do is take over one tenement—the kind they're now living in and paying high rents for the dubious privilege. They want to improve it gradually, operate it themselves and thus finally free themselves from unending exploitation by big-city landlords.

Horvath points out that if a five-room apartment in a 20-family house has rented for an average of $50 a month since 1900, the three generations of wage-earners who inhabited it have paid to landlords a total of $36,000. The 20 families in such a house have paid a total of $720,000.

THIS IS TRULY an Operation Bootstrap. Father McPeak explains that the families in the group are doing two things to bring their idea into being: They have organized a savings fund, and a study group.

Each participating family has agreed to deposit at least $2.50 a week in a local savings and loan association. After five months of saving and studying co-ops, any member can withdraw and get his deposit back. Those who want to go ahead then can buy a voting share in the new co-op corporation. In all, each member will have to put up a total of $200 as its share of the down payment.

Other capital for the down payment is being supplied by friends of the group who want to help it along by buying non-voting, interest-bearing shares.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

Keep Asking Silly Questions And See How Far It Gets You

By Jane Goodsell

Q. HOW many hours of housework per day are necessary to keep a seven-room house in apple pie order?

A. Twenty-six.

Q. Can you give me an example of a nutritious, low-cost dinner menu for a family with growing children?

A. Certainly. Liver and rice loaf, diced beets, cole slaw, stewed fruit, fig newtons, milk or coffee. Nobody will eat it, but it's a nutritious, low-cost meal.

Q. If you are making hollandaise sauce and the telephone rings, what do you do?

A. Have something else for dinner.

Q. My teen-age daughter keeps nagging me for a skirt with sewed-down pleats. She's driving me crazy. How can I get her to stop?

A. By getting her a skirt with sewed-down pleats.

Q. It takes me 30 minutes to get my five-year-old ready for bed at night. Is this normal?

A. I hope not. It takes me almost an hour.

Q. My children keep losing things. Mittens, galoshes, hats, scarves, sweaters, things like that. What can I do about it?

A. Stop complaining. My children lose their coats.

Q. Every time I announce dinner is ready, my husband suddenly remembers that he has to wash his hands or make an important phone call. Why does he do this?

A. Because he's a man.

Q. How man sweaters does a high school sophomore need?

A. One more than she now has.

Q. How can I keep my family from spilling food on the dining room rug?

A. By eating in the kitchen.

Q. I work and slave all day, trying to keep our home nice, but my family doesn't appreciate anything I do. They track mud into the house, scatter orange peels and apple cores around, and never pick anything up or put anything away. What should I do?

A. Complain.

Q. My problem is dingy-grey dishtowels. Have you any suggestions?

A. Your problem is yourself. You're too much of a conformist. I think dingy-grey dishtowels are pretty.

Q. How do you cook rice so that each kernel is dry and fluffy?

A. I'll bet you're the same fusspot who was yammering about dingy dishtowels. Gluey rice is good. Tell people it's the way your grandmother used to fix it.

Full Employment Attained:

Sweden's Planning Stabilizes Economy

By Arnold Beichman

SWEDEN'S HIGHLY MANAGED industrial economy has since the war been able to maintain one of the lowest rates of unemployment in the Free World despite three recessions. This has been accomplished through a wide-ranging social-economic program in which government, labor and management have cooperated since the end of World War II.

The report comes from Bertil Olsson, director general of the Swedish Labor Market Board with national headquarters in Stockholm. Olsson, who is visiting the United States, has headed the organization since 1957.

The board, established by the Swedish Parliament, is the central authority for all labor market policies dealing with vocational guidance, youth and adult employment services, rehabilitation of handicapped workers, location and relocation of industry and, above all, the continuous planning for the maintenance of what is Swedish national policy—full employment.

Of Sweden's 7.5 million population, the work force is 3.4 million, including about 100,000 foreign workers. Despite three recessions since the war—1948-49, 1952-53, and 1958-59—unemployment has never been higher than 3 to 4 percent. As of November, 1960, the percentage of unemployment was 1.8 percent or between 60,000 and 70,000 persons.

"OUR PHILOSOPHY of full employment," said Olsson, "is that anyone who can and wants to work should have a chance to get a job. Parliament and the government have given us that responsibility.

"In addition, it is also our responsibility to maintain a stable price economy and we have succeeded in doing that. From May, 1958, to the present moment, the cost of living index has remained stationary while at the same time our standard of living has gone up through increased production at the rate of 3 to 4 percent annually. Wages and productivity have risen annually in the last five years at an average of 4 percent."

One of the most important weapons in combating unemployment is encouragement of geographical mobility of labor through the national employment exchanges.

An unemployed worker who registers at the exchange will be told there is a job suitable to his training in another city some distance away. The government will pay his travel and living expenses so that he can go to that city to see if he can get the job. If he gets the job the government will pay the expenses of moving his home and family to his new place of work. If he doesn't get the job or he finds it unsuitable, he goes back home and tries somewhere else.

Another stimulant to geographical mobility is the encouragement given municipalities to construct houses for the workers who are to move. About 95 percent of all Swedish housing construction is subsidized. However, as soon as it appears that a large number of workers will be moving to an area where there might be insufficient housing for newcomers, the municipalities are told they can get subsidies for additional housing. These must be rented to the new workers and their families.

THE BOARD is now proposing an additional stimulant to mobility—making it possible for a home-owning worker to sell his house without a loss so he can move. For example, in a depressed area, a worker with a house worth $10,000 might find it impossible to sell except at a substantial loss, say, for $6,000. The Board is proposing that in such a case, the government would pay the difference so that the worker could move without penalty.

Occupational mobility is another tactic used to keep down unemployment—if, for example, there is a slowdown in electrical employment, the marketing board will invite an unemployed metalworker to go to a vocational training school to learn how to be a television repairman. The training can last from 4 to 22 months during which period he is given a wage, plus allowance for his wife and children under 16.

The wage is usually about 70 percent of what he earned formerly. The worker, learning a new or allied trade, can supplement his income by taking a job after school hours. This training technique, according to Olsson, has been quite effective in retraining older workers in declining industries such as textile, shoes and leather.

Public works programs are a major factor in maintaining job opportunities. Such planning is possible because parliament approves the board budget for two years at a time. These funds can be used on an emergency basis if necessary. By this method, the board can place industrial orders with firms which are planning layoffs due to a decline in business.

"OUR MOST IMPORTANT APPROACH," said Olsson, "is continuous planning. It is too late to begin to plan when unemployment begins to increase. Our test for a project is that it must be effective within two months in providing jobs. If it appears that a suggested project will take more than two months to get into action, it is out of the plan."

Obviously, a program of this kind must be closely meshed with government fiscal policy. To this end, there is daily coordination with bank authorities and regular meetings between the ministry of labor and the ministry of finance. This kind of cooperation makes possible the stimulation of private investment and various tax incentives.

U. S. Acts in Picketing:

Braceros Barred to 16 Lettuce Growers

The federal government has moved into a potentially "explosive situation" in the lush lettuce fields of Southern California and barred 16 members of the Imperial Valley Farmers Association from using imported Mexican nationals.

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg on Feb. 7 ordered completion of action begun Feb. 3 when the Mexican government urgently requested the removal of hundreds of its citizens from a labor camp to protect them from anticipated "acts of violence."

The Mexican minister to Washington, Eugenio de Anzorena, immediately afterward protested that the order affected only 584 Mexican nationals enlisted for work on the ranches and urged the Labor Dept. to expand the directive to remove all 1,723 the Minister said were there.

The AFL-CIO Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee and the Packinghouse Workers—as the Labor Dept. order related the facts—began picketing activities at the ranches about Jan. 13 seeking recognition and higher wages. The scene was near El Centro, about 200 miles southeast of Los Angeles and near the Mexican border. A total of 657 domestic workers were involved.

The Labor Dept. said the arrival of some 200 to 300 farmers from the northern part of California on Feb. 1 and 2 "added to the stress and tension" of what was becoming "an explosive situation." The growers' caravan moved in, as they described it, "to save the harvest."

Glenn E. Brockway, West Coast regional director of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Employment Security, carried out Goldberg's order and revoked the authorizations of the 15 growers to use 1,939 braceros because the situation represented "a menace to the health and safety of the Mexican national workers."

Mexican Government Lauded

Frank L. Noakes, chairman of the U.S. Section of the Joint U.S.-Mexico Trade Union Committee, said American labor "stands fully behind" the Mexican government in the latter's withdrawal order.

"Once again," Noakes declared, "the workers of the United States have seen the Mexican government stand firmly behind the assurances it has repeatedly given to the Joint Committee that it will never allow the Mexican contract workers coming to the United States to be used as strikebreakers or in other ways which will adversely affect the interests of domestic farm labor."

Some 440,000 Mexican workers a year have been brought into the U.S. under a bilateral agreement to work on corporate farms. The imported Mexicans have accounted for up to 90 percent of the workforce in the Imperial Valley, with some 8,000 reportedly there for the current lettuce harvest.

In the rapidly-changing situation:

- The AWOC and the UPWA led picketing at 16 ranches where Mexican nationals were in use and were joined by domestic workers who left the fields.
- The U.S. Dept. of Labor and the California Dept. of Employment ruled these strikes were legal, a decision which barred the use of Mexicans under the compact.
- Growers secured a court injunction to prevent the government rulings from being put into effect and about 13 unionists were arrested on charges of unlawful assembly.

Brockway said in his order that increasing union demonstrations "created tension and unrest on the part of Mexican nationals" who were transported by growers through picket lines.

The events moved to a climax on Feb. 2 with a demonstration outside an El Centro labor camp where some 1,150 Mexicans were housed and with the arrival of the growers' caravan. The Mexican consul at Calexico, under orders from the Mexican Embassy in Washington, urgently requested the Mexicans' withdrawal.

Brockway's order said the growers' association must make a special effort to reassign the Mexican nationals to other approved members who are not being struck.

SOME OF THE DIFFICULTIES that must be overcome before a liberal program can be pushed through Congress were discussed by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) at the Legislative and Civil Rights Conference of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers in Washington. Seated next to the podium is IUE Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett, who presided at the luncheon.

IUE Plans Series of Meetings To Press for Liberal Legislation

By Gervase N. Love

A nationwide series of meetings to press for passage of a liberal congressional program was announced by Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers at the union's Legislative and Civil Rights Conference in Washington.

Hartnett, chairman of the IUE's Civil Rights Committee, in a keynote address declared the two-day conference was the beginning "of a hurricane in action set on the removal of any element that would seek to deprive America of the enactment of a decent legislative program."

The parley drew about 200 IUE members who heard a series of talks on national legislative programs by members of Congress.

Hartnett called for a "Fortress America which has as its principal weapon not guns but human understanding — a Fortress America which by her care for her elderly, her young, her middle-aged, her black, her white, her yellow, her sick, blind, lame and healthy, by an ever-increasing standard of living, says 'This is our strength, this is the kind of thing to which we ask you to be attracted, this is the kind of society we offer to all who will follow us'."

IUE Pres. James B. Carey said there were difficulties ahead in Congress for social and civil rights legislation this year.

"There is no clear liberal majority in Congress," he warned.

"Time and again we have deluded ourselves into thinking that that majority of Congress was of a liberal bent. Time and again we have suffered at the hands of what we thought was a liberal Congress."

'Obligation to Criticize'

Carey recalled that organized labor has never affiliated with any political party and "cannot fall into the trap of blind allegiance even to the candidates we support."

"We wholeheartedly supported Pres. Kennedy's candidacy," he added, "and we think that his will be an extremely liberal and constructive Administration. This does not free us of the right and obligation to criticize Pres. Kennedy when we think he has made mistakes."

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) told the delegates that under the Kennedy Administration the country is "coming out of the long sleep," with its first task "to clear away the rubbish and separate substance from baloney."

"The Republican Administration slipped so many things under the rug it looks like the Sierra Nevadas," he said, predicting passage of the bulk of the Kennedy legislative program.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) foresaw difficulties in store for liberal legislation, partly because of the changing character of the liberal coalition. An improved civil rights picture, he insisted, calls for congressional and judicial action as well as the administrative action he said the Kennedy forces seem to be concentrating on.

Sen. Harrison Williams (D-N.J.) expressed confidence that legislation this year will alleviate the hardships of migrant farm workers. He said a special showing of the film, "Harvest of Shame," had resulted in "a great wave of sympathy" among members of Congress.

AFL-CIO Assistant Organizing Dir. Alan Kistler, describing the work of the AFL-CIO Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee in California, said 90 percent of the cherry crop is now picked under union conditions.

Other speakers included Mrs. Viola McFerrin, one of the Tennessee sharecroppers who lost her home after she and her husband registered to vote; and Representatives Alfred Santangelo (D-N.Y.) and Alvin E. O'Konski (R-Wis.).

The delegates, who visited their senators and congressmen in support of organized labor's legislative program, adopted resolutions supporting voting rights in Tennessee for all citizens, endorsing the basic Kennedy legislative program, calling on both parties to carry out their platform pledges on civil rights, and reiterating the IUE's five-point civil rights program.

Histadrut Center Aids Asia, Africa Progress

A training school founded in Tel Aviv by Histadrut, the Israeli federation of labor, will be remembered in time as one of the most constructive ideas for developing a middle leadership in Africa and Asia.

This judgment was offered by Francis Offner, a public relations staff member of the Israeli Embassy in Washington, D. C., in an interview on "As We See It," AFL-CIO public service radio program. Offner once was a correspondent in Israel for the Christian Science Monitor and the former AFL News-Reporter.

The AFL-CIO has furnished funds for scholarships to the school.

Offner said the training center uses the work-study approach and currently has some 70 students from a score of countries enrolled for six-month courses.

He said the course content covers the theory, structure and operation of cooperatives. "After a few months of theoretical courses," he explained, "the students go on to work in either farming cooperatives of various types or housing, credit or servicing cooperatives.

"By the time the students finish and go back to their home countries, they are able to pass on their knowledge to fill the terrible, menacing gap which exists in these new countries between the top leadership and lowest levels of the population."

Offner, a European refugee who made his residence in Israel in 1945, said there is a mutual attraction between Israel and the less developed nations because they have common problems.

He said the newer nations of Africa and Asia feel they face a dilemma in the rival systems of the big powers. They admire the progress of the western world, he said, but feel it may take too long for them to follow the same path and they fear a renewal of colonialism. He said they see examples of short-cut progress in Russia and China but fear the accompanying lack of freedom.

Israel offers the example of a new and young country which is not suspected of colonialism and which has made progress in its 12 years of existence, Offner said.

Disabling Job Injuries Down Slightly in 1960

On-the-job injuries which disabled workers for one day or longer dipped slightly last year but the number of deaths remain unchanged, according to preliminary estimates by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Dept. of Labor.

The report showed that:

- Disabling injuries dropped from 1.97 million in 1959 to 1.96 million in 1960, a decline in the injury rate from 31.2 to 30.5 per 1,000 workers; the number of people at work rose slightly.
- Deaths in both years totaled 13,800, at the rate of 22 per 100,000 workers despite somewhat higher employment in 1960. The death rate is the lowest since the BLS began to keep records in 1936.
- Some degree of permanent physical impairment, ranging from partial loss of the use of a finger to complete inability to do any kind of work in the future, was suffered by 83,000 workers, compared to 84,200 such cases in 1959.
- Work injuries and deaths resulted in the loss of about 41 million man-days of work; projecting the future effects of deaths and permanent disabilities indicates the total loss will be about 167 million man-days, or the equivalent of a year's full employment for 540,000 workers.

The BLS said the principal decrease in injuries came in manufacturing and construction, with preliminary reports indicating a drop of 5 to 7 percent in the average injury-frequency rate. Total hours of exposure to job injury were virtually unchanged as employment rose slightly but the workweek was somewhat shorter.

Employment and injuries both dropped in transportation, but the number of fatal injuries rose.

There were increases in injuries in mining, trade, finance, service and government. The increase in state and local government injuries about reflected the rise in employment, but the rise in injuries to federal government workers jumped considerably as a result of the disastrous Brooklyn Navy Yard fire, which in addition sent the U.S. employe death total above that of previous years.

ILG States Policy On Organizer Unit

Atlantic City, N. J.—The executive board of the Ladies' Garment Workers has voted not to oppose representation proceedings by staff organizers seeking a bargaining unit.

At the same time the board said it would oppose recognition of a bargaining unit covering business agents on the ground that their duties are "directorial in nature."

The action came after receiving a request for recognition from a group claiming to represent both business agents and organizers.

The board said it had also designated a personnel review committee to consider grievances and to make recommendations to the board on wage and personnel problems.

FRANK W. McCULLOCH
Named as NLRB Chairman

WILLIAM E. SIMKIN
Chosen as Mediation Director

McCulloch Appointed Labor Board Chairman

(Continued from Page 1)

the Senate. The current NLRB chairman, Boyd Leedom, will remain on the board as one of its five members. His term runs to Dec. 16, 1964.

Meanwhile the opportunity was presented Kennedy to make an early selection of his second board appointee as Joseph Alton Jenkins, whose term would have expired next August, announced he was resigning Mar. 28 to become regional director of a new NLRB office being opened in Albuquerque, N. M.

McCulloch, 55, was one of the founders of Americans for Democratic Action in 1947 and has been a member of its board of directors ever since. He is currently chairman of ADA's executive committee.

A native of Evanston, Ill., he was graduated from Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., and received his law degree from Harvard University in 1929. In the middle '30s he was industrial relations secretary of the Congregational-Christian Church Social Action Council and served for three years as director of the Labor Education Division of Roosevelt College in Chicago.

Simkin, the new mediation chief, was principal of Central High School in Sherwood, N. Y., from 1928 to 1930, and head of the science department at Brooklyn Friends School from 1930 to 1932.

Following his labor board service during World War II, Simkin entered the arbitration field. Since 1939 he has served as impartial arbitrator of the men's clothing and women's dress industries in Philadelphia and for the past 10 years has been permanent arbitrator for American Viscose Corp., Crucible Steel Co. and National Can Co.

In other actions, Kennedy announced the appointments of:

- Allen S. Boyd, a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board, as its new chairman.
- Robert T. Murphy, counsel of the Senate Commerce subcommittee on aviation, as a CAB member.
- Paul Rand Dixon, general counsel of the Senate anti-monopoly subcommittee, as chairman of the Federal Trade Commission.
- Philip Elman, assistant to the solicitor general, to membership on the FTC.
- William L. Cary, professor of law at Columbia University, as chairman of the Securities & Exchange Commission.
- Former Sen. J. Allen Frear (D-Del.), to the SEC.
- Burke Marshall, a Washington lawyer, as Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Rights Division.
- Stanley Sterling Surrey, a tax expert at Harvard Law School, as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.
- Dr. Arturo Morales-Carrion, under-secretary of state for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs.
- Frank P. Briggs, Macon, Mo., newspaper publisher, as Assistant Secretary of the Interior.
- Robert E. Giles, former administrative assistant to Commerce Sec. Luther H. Hodges when the latter was governor of North Carolina, as general counsel of the Commerce Dept.
- Herbert J. Waters, administrative assistant to Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), as special assistant to the director of the Intl. Cooperation Administration.
- Philip M. Stern, editor and publisher of the Northern Virginia Sun, Arlington, Va., as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs.

Stern's newspaper recently was found guilty of unfair labor practices by a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner after the Sun refused to bargain with the Typographical Union. Another of the Sun's owners, George Ball, was named earlier by Kennedy as Assistant Secretary of State for Eeonomic Affairs. The Ball appointment drew a stiff protest from ITU Local 101 in the nation's capital.

- Wallace Turner, 39, news director of TV station KPTV in Portland, Ore., a Pulitzer Prize-winning reporter and recipient of two Heywood Broun Awards for reporting from the Newspaper Guild, as Assistant to the Secretary for Public Affairs in the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

First Step Is Stronger U.S. Economy:

Kennedy Submits Program To Halt Drain on Dollars

The "effective performance" of the American economy is the "first requirement" for a solution of the balance of payments problem, Pres. John F. Kennedy told Congress in a special message.

He called for "economic progress at home" and steps to "improve our technology, lower our production and marketing costs and devise new and superior products under conditions of price stability," adding:

"A dynamic economy producing goods competitively priced in world markets will maintain the strength of the dollar."

Kennedy presented an 18-point program to improve domestic monetary machinery and strengthen international cooperation in the economic and monetary policy areas and to correct the "persisting basic deficit in our balance of payments."

The program includes proposals for the Senate to approve United States membership in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development; amendment of the Federal Reserve Act to permit American banks to pay higher interest rates on deposits of foreign governments and monetary authorities; amendment of the tax laws to prevent tax evasion by American private capital using "tax-haven" countries; and repeal of legislation allowing tourists to bring home up to $500 of foreign goods duty-free, cutting the exemption back to the pre-1948 level of $100.

Continuing Deficit Cited

Kennedy told Congress that for the past decade "our international transactions have resulted in a deficit—payments were in excess of receipts in every year" except 1957.

The surplus of exports over imports, while substantial, he said, has not been large enough to cover expenditures for U.S. military establishments abroad, for capital investment abroad by private American businesses and for government economic assistance and loan programs. "All of these outlays are essential," said Kennedy.

Kennedy pledged that the U.S. official dollar price of gold "can and will be maintained at $35 an ounce. Exchange controls over trade and investment will not be invoked. Our national security and economic assistance programs will be carried forward. Those who fear weakness in the dollar will find their fears unfounded."

He called for maximum emphasis on "expanding our exports," with the government playing "a more vigorous part in helping to enlarge foreign markets for American goods and services."

But he stressed that "a return to protectionism is not a solution. Such a course would provoke retaliation; and the balance of trade, which is now substantially in our favor, could be turned against us with disastrous effects to the dollar."

The U.S., he declared, "must take the lead in harmonizing the financial and economic policies for growth and stability of those industrialized nations of the world whose economic behavior significantly influences the course of the world economy and the trend of international payments."

Interest Rate Changes Invoked by White House

The Kennedy Administration is revising the nation's monetary policies as part of its program designed to promote recovery from the recession and ease the impact of the balance of payments problem.

The Administration's approach is designed to lower long-term interest rates for general construction, housing, community development and other productive investment while checking the decline in short-term interest rates directly affecting the balance of payments.

In his economic message to Congress, Pres. Kennedy said the recession and the balance of payments problem call for "two apparently contradictory objectives: checking declines in short-term rates that directly affect the balance of payments and increasing the flow of credit into the capital markets at declining long-term rates of interest to promote domestic recovery."

These objectives can be achieved he said "but only with close cooperation among all governmental agencies involved."

The basic agencies involved are the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board. All indications at the moment are that these agencies are cooperating to achieve the President's objectives.

FHA Interest Cut

The President took the initial step in reducing long-term rates by directing the Federal Housing Administration to reduce the maximum permissible interest rate on FHA-insured loans from 5.75 to 5.5 percent, as well as directing the Community Facilities Administration to reduce interest rates on new loans for public facilities.

The Federal Reserve Board is reportedly moving to prevent a decline in short-term interest rates. The drop in domestic short-term interest rates has been a major factor in the flow out of the country of funds normally invested for short periods. This "hot money" seeking higher interest rates overseas helped touch off speculation in the international gold market.

The FRB is departing from its so-called "bills only" practice of the past seven years. This means that when the FRB is influencing money and credit through purchases and sales of government securities, it buys and sells only short-term Treasury bills.

More Funds Provided

By moving into the medium or long-term market the FRB could provide the banking system with more funds for lending during a business slow-down without driving up prices on short-term bills and thus further depressing short-term interest rates.

The Treasury has moved also to hold and attract short-term funds and stop the overseas movement by offering 3.25 percent interest on a new $7 billion issue of 18-month notes.

Labor Backs Recession Program, Questions Kennedy's Tax Policies

(Continued from Page 1)

ment of what our current growth potential is," he continued.

Reuther noted that Kennedy's tax program had not yet been submitted to Congress, but cited a reference in the economic message to "additional incentives for investment in plant and equipment." This he described as "an unnecessary and unwise concession to adherents of the discredited 'trickle-down' theory so well beloved by the previous Administration."

"Dubious" Incentives

Encouraging investment to expand capacity is of dubious merit when an industry is operating only 75 percent of the capacity it now has—about the current average for industry as a whole—Reuther observed. If demand strains existing capacity, he said, no incentives are needed.

Investment for modernization, without increasing production, may be profitable for the company that undertakes it, but serves no general good since it invariably displaces workers, Reuther said. Such investment should not be financed by public funds in the form of tax concessions, he argued.

Higher consumer purchasing power is the indispensable element in a higher demand for goods, which in turn will be stimulus enough for new investment, Reuther said.

The AFL-CIO proposed six specific additions or improvements in the Kennedy 12-point program.

They are a temporary tax reduction when unemployment reaches 7 percent; temporary increases in the amount as well as the duration of unemployment benefits, and faster action on permanent federal standards for the system; a provision that the $10 increase in minimum social security benefits cannot be used to cut supplementary state assistance to the aged; a $1.25 minimum wage at once, rather than in steps; a cut in FHA interest rates to 4.5 percent, instead of 5.5, and an end to discounting; $300 million in federal incentive grants for public works projects.

The statement also lists 22 other measures "essential to balanced and vigorous economic growth," most of which were covered in AFL-CIO testimony before the Democratic and Republican platform committees last year.

Pamphlet Tells How Class Studied Unions

Methods used by a Boulder, Colo., high school history teacher in teaching the labor movement and collective bargaining methods to her classes are explained in a new pamphlet published by AFL-CIO.

Called "Teaching High School Students About Labor Unions," the eight-page pamphlet, AFL-CIO publication No. 113, may be ordered from the Pamphlet Division, AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Single copies are free; up to 100 copies may be ordered at 5 cents each; over 100 copies at 4 cents each.

The pamphlet tells how Shirley Ward, past president of her Teachers' local, taught her classes to form into "unions" and to bargain collectively with the teacher as "management." The publication has an appreciation of teachers written by Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers, chairman of the AFL-CIO Education Committee.

Congress Asked for $1.25 Minimum Pay

Kennedy Also Seeks Extended Coverage

Pres. John F. Kennedy has called on Congress to extend protection of the Fair Labor Standards Act to 4.3 million additional workers—including 2.8 million in retail trade—and to raise the minimum wage, by steps, to $1.25 an hour.

Kennedy's proposal was virtually the same as the bill bearing his name as sponsor which the Senate passed last year. By resubmitting the same bill the President thus, in effect, challenged the House to go beyond the minimal measure it passed last year, calling for a $1.15 wage and coverage for only 1 million more workers.

Efforts to compromise the Senate and House bills in conference during the post-convention session of Congress were blocked by the conservative coalition.

The President said his proposal for gradual increases in the minimum—in three steps for those presently protected and four steps for newly covered workers—had been "carefully set at levels to which employers can readily adjust."

Within a matter of hours after Kennedy's minimum wage program was sent to Capitol Hill Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) formally introduced the Administration bill and announced that his Labor subcommittee would open four days of hearings on the measure Feb. 17, with Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg as the first witness.

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.), chairman of the House Labor Committee, indicated he would follow up with hearings by the full committee on Feb. 23, and expressed the hope that the bill would be passed by both the House and Senate before the April Easter recess.

Letter Cites Need

In covering letters to Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson and House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.), Kennedy said the nation "can ill afford to tolerate the growth of an underprivileged and underpaid class," and added that "substandard wages lead necessarily to substandard living conditions, hardship and distress."

Since the last increase in the minimum—from 75 cents to $1, which took effect Jan. 1, 1956—"both living costs and productivity have increased to such an extent," the President said, "that the proposed bill merely reflects an adjustment to keep pace with these factors."

The Administration measure would:

● Raise the hourly minimum of currently protected workers to $1.15 within 60 days after enactment into law; to $1.20 the second year and to $1.25 the third.

● Bring newly covered employes under the act at an initial minimum of $1. This would go to $1.05 the second year, $1.15 the third year and $1.25 the fourth.

● Provide a three-step increase in existing wage orders in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The first increase would be 15 percent above present levels, while the second and third, coming at one-year intervals, would be 5 percent each.

● Extend coverage, in addition to 2.8 million workers in retail trades, to 130,000 employes of laundries and cleaning plants; 110,000 employes of local transit systems; 100,000 seamen; 800,000 workers in the construction industry; 30,000 switchboard operators in small telephone exchanges; and 33,000 workers in seafood processing.

For newly covered employes no maximum hours requirements would be established the first year so that employers "could make the initial adjustment to the minimum wage." In the second year, overtime rates would be effective after 44 hours. This would drop to 42 hours in the third year and 40 hours thereafter.

Still excluded from coverage would be employes of hotels, motels, restaurants and motion picture theaters. The Kennedy proposal would extend minimum wage protection, but not overtime coverage, to workers in on-shore fish processing and gasoline service stations.

The Labor Dept. estimated that 804,000 of the newly covered employes under the Administration plan currently make less than $1 an hour. It was also estimated that 1.9 million of those presently protected are paid less than the $1.15 which would become effective as the first step in the Administration proposal.

Proposal 'Modest'

Accompanying Kennedy's message to Congress was a letter to the White House from Goldberg describing the proposed changes as "comparatively modest" and ones which, having been subjected to hearings, deliberations and debate in the 86th Congress, can be enacted "effectively and expeditiously."

"More than 20 years have passed since Congress enacted the Fair Labor Standards Act in 1938 to provide a modest floor under wages and an equally modest ceiling over hours," Goldberg wrote to the President.

"A whole generation of Americans has entered our work force since Congress pledged itself to correct and as rapidly as practicable to eliminate labor conditions detrimental to the maintenance of minimum standards of living necessary for the health and general well-being of our workers.

"Unfortunately for many American workers, the conditions deplored by the 75th Congress are still with us today. We must not leave these workers with no more assurance in 1961 than they had in 1938 that their wages will provide the minimum standards of living to which they are entitled."

Press Agent Leaves $10,000 to Union

New York—Joseph Flynn was one of the theater's best-known, best-loved press agents. His normal habitat was Broadway but his work took him into nearly every big city in the United States and Canada as advance man for road shows.

Flynn was also an active and dedicated union man. He was a member of Theatrical Press Agents & Managers Local 18032—a directly affiliated federal local—from 1938 until his death last year at the age of 73.

Recently, from the attorneys for Flynn estate, the union received a check for $10,000—earmarked for the local's welfare fund. It was Flynn's legacy to his union.

'We Were Just Jaywalking'

Rules Committee Gets 3 GOP Conservatives

Three conservative Republican congressmen, with records of opposition to key measures on Pres. John F. Kennedy's liberal legislative program, have been named by the GOP House leadership to posts on the pivotal Rules Committee.

Chosen to fill out the minority party's representation were Representatives Katharine St. George (N. Y.), H. Allen Smith (Calif.) and Elmer J. Hoffman (Ill.).

The appointments came as an aftermath to House approval, by a 217-212 vote, of a proposal by Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) to enlarge the committee and thus break a conservative Republican-southern Democratic coalition which in the past had blockaded many liberal economic measures.

In the 86th Congress, Mrs. St. George, Hoffman and Smith all voted against final passage of the House school aid and depressed areas bills, and voted for a coalition-sponsored $1.15 substitute for a committee-approved $1.25-an-hour minimum wage bill similar to one backed by Kennedy in the Senate.

The three have histories of "wrong" votes on key measures, according to the 1960 voting analysis of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education. COPE's record showed Mrs. St. George with 36 "wrong" votes and only five "right" votes, for an 87.8 percent "wrong" score; Smith with 21 "wrong" and two "right," for a 91.3 percent "wrong" average; and Hoffman, who served his first term in the 86th Congress, with no "right" votes and 10 "wrong," for a 100 percent "wrong" record.

Join 2 'Right-Wingers'

They join two other right-wing GOP members—Clarence J. Brown (O.), with 90.4 percent "wrong" on the COPE record, and B. Carroll Reece (Tenn.), with 76.6 percent "wrong."

Despite the addition of three more conservative Republicans, liberal and moderate Democrats are expected to be in effective control since the House-approved plan to enlarge the committee made it possible for the Democratic caucus to name two new members with records of support for Kennedy's proposals.

The new Democratic members are Rep. Carl Elliott (Ala.) and Rep. B. F. Sisk (Calif.). Sisk supported last session all major bills now part of the Kennedy program. Elliott supported minimum wage and depressed areas bills. He voted for the school aid bill in committee but against it after Republicans attached an anti-segregation amendment on the House floor.

Democratic holdovers on the committee included Chairman Howard W. Smith (Va.) and William M. Colmer (Miss.)—the conservatives who joined with the GOP in the old coalition—and Representatives Ray J. Madden (Ind.), James J. Delaney (N. Y.), James W. Trimble (Ark.), Homer Thornberry (Tex.), Richard Bolling (Mo.) and Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. (Mass.).

Deadline for Scholarships Is Extended

The National Institute of Labor Education has announced that full- and part-time union officials have until March 15 to apply for full-tuition scholarships providing 10 weeks of intensive residential study this summer at three major universities.

The deadline was extended from Jan. 1 when 15 scholarships out of 60 remained unclaimed.

The NILE program is planned primarily for full-time union officers and staff representatives, though qualified part-time officers also may be sponsored by their unions. Class size will be limited to 20 each at Cornell University, Michigan, Wayne State and Michigan State Universities and the University of California.

The "core curriculum" will be economics, political science, sociology and psychology, trade union history and philosophy, treated under these titles: Central Economic Problems of the 1960s; American Government and Politics; Man and Society; the American Labor Movement.

NILE said it switched from the usual short-course and "tool" subjects for scholarship winners because it believes labor education needs its own "new frontiers" in the form of long-term liberal arts studies centering on current labor problems.

The only comparable type of residential program in recent years is the trade union fellowship program, a 13-week course, at Harvard University. The basic difference between Harvard's program and the NILE project is that the latter is a cooperative union-university project from recruiting to curriculum.

Costs of the program are shared by the Fund for Adult Education, the universities, and the sponsoring unions. Scholarship winners and unions are responsible for lost time, travel and other expenses.

Ruttenberg Sees Growth Limited by Joblessness

New Brunswick, N. J.—The United States has everything needed for 10 years of industrial growth if private and public policy-makers will find ways to put all of America—not just automated machinery—to work, an AFL-CIO representative told industrial executives here.

Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, one of several speakers at the annual plant management conference of Rutgers University, said problems of unemployment, under-production and falling consumption will yield to vigorous action by government and by private industry.

"If we fail to solve these problems," Ruttenberg said, "they will make the difference between a decade of industrial opportunity and one of mounting difficulties at home and abroad."

Action by the federal government is essential, and the government role must not be confused by "sloganized fears of big government," the speaker asserted.

Industry Has Responsibilities

"This does not mean that federal government has the responsibility for solving everything," Ruttenberg told the industrialists. "But private industry is responsible for something besides automated machinery, and profits.

"It is responsible for helping to solve today's unemployment problem . . . fast moving toward a rate of 7 percent. If all parts of America do not soon recognize that unemployment is not just a problem for the unemployed, or for labor, the proportions of this problem by 1965 will make a solution for today's difficulties look small," he said.

Ruttenberg advised private industry to give up some of its pet slogans from the 1950's, such as the "wage-price spiral."

Wage 'Myth' Rejected

The jobless were told, he said, that high wages had produced high prices and led to unemployment. Acceleration of automation, and other developments will disprove this myth in the 1960's, he asserted.

Another myth which Ruttenberg said will be "buried by the sheer weight of the evidence" is the argument that "consumers are jaded."

"Consumers weren't jaded when the recession got under way in 1959," he said. "People who work for a living did not have high enough incomes to buy what could be produced. Certainly the problem won't be solved by replacing the wage cost with the cost of an automatic machine."

Kennedy Urges Health Care for Elderly

Proposes Financing Under Social Security

(Continued from Page 1)

ening coverage to include 4.3 million more workers. **(See story, Page 11.)**

- Temporary extension of unemployment compensation benefits for workers exhausting regular jobless aid without finding work. **(See story, Page 1.)**
- An 18-point program to end the balance-of payments deficit which urged "economic progress" at home coupled with steps to "improve technology, lower our production and marketing costs, and devise new and superior products under conditions of price stability." **(See story, Page 10.)**

Nine More Messages

At the same time Kennedy told legislative leaders he would send nine more messages in the next few weeks, including one on Feb. 14 detailing a federal-aid-to-education proposal. Other messages, Democratic leaders said, would cover water resources, agriculture, budget and fiscal policy, taxation, housing, defense and foreign aid.

Kennedy's health message gave primary attention to the needs of the aged, whose annual medical bill "is twice that of persons under 65," but whose annual income "is only half as high."

He called for:

- In-patient hospital services up to 90 days for any one illness, with the patient paying the first $10 of costs for each of the first nine days —with a minimum payment per patient of $20—and with the program paying the full cost for the remaining 81 days.
- Skilled nursing home services up to 180 days immediately after discharge from a hospital, plus an arrangement where a patient can substitute two additional days of nursing home care for each unused day of hospital care.
- Outpatient clinic diagnostic services for all costs in excess of $20.
- Community visiting nurse services "for a limited period of time."
- Financing of the program by a one-quarter of 1 percent increase each in the social security tax on both employers and employes, plus an increase in the taxable earnings base from $4,800 to $5,000 a year.

Kennedy called the program "a very modest proposal cut to meet absolutely essential needs" which would make it possible to "spread the cost of health services in old age over the working years—effectively, and in a manner consistent with the dignity of the individual."

He made it clear that patients would have the freedom of choice of both doctors and hospitals, with "no supervision or control over the practice of medicine by any doctor or over the manner in which medical services are provided by any hospital."

In the area of community health services and facilities, the President asked Congress to double the present authorization of $10 million in matching federal grants for nursing home construction; a $10 million initial annual appropriation for grants to states, and through them to communities, to help develop a wide variety of community health services; and a removal of the arbitrary appropriations ceiling on grants for research covering hospital facilities.

To end the growing shortage of doctors and dentists, the President called for a 10-year program of matching grants for construction of medical and dental schools. He asked for $25 million in federal funds the first year and $75 million each year for the next nine years.

At the same time he urged a program of federal scholarship funds on the basis of $1,500 for one-fourth of the new medical and dental school enrollment each year, plus an additional grant of $1,000 per scholarship to help schools meet necessary expenses.

Declaring that "while meeting the health needs of the older groups in our population we cannot neglect the needs of the young," Kennedy recommended establishment of a new National Institute of Child Health and Human Development to carry out new research projects, and an increase in appropriations for the existing maternal and child health, crippled children and child welfare programs.

The President said his entire medical care and research program was dedicated to meeting "the unfinished business in health which affects every person and home and community in this land."

Banking Unit OKs Weaver After Grilling on 'Loyalty'

The Senate Banking Committee, by an 11-4 vote, has cleared the nomination of Dr. Robert C. Weaver as Federal Housing Administrator after southern Democrats submitted the highest-ranking Negro appointee chosen by Pres. John F. Kennedy to a grueling day and a half of questioning about his loyalty.

The start of the hearings was delayed by Chairman A. Willis Robertson (D-Va.), until the committee received written assurances from Kennedy that Weaver had been cleared by the FBI before the appointment was made. White House staff aides had previously informed Robertson of the FBI clearance, but the chairman insisted on the Kennedy letter.

The heavy fire of questioning, dealing with Weaver's activities in various organizations a quarter of century ago, came from Robertson and Sen. William Blakley (D-Tex.). Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.) also questioned Weaver on segregated housing and voted against clearing the nomination. Joining with them in opposition to the new FHA appointee was Republican Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (Utah).

Boris Shishkin, secretary of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee, sent a letter to Robertson praising Weaver's "distinguished career" with the U.S. Housing Authority in 1937, with several government agencies during World War II, and more recently as deputy commissioner of Housing in New York State and declared that the Administration is "fortunate" that Weaver is "available and willing to assume the direction" of the FHA program.

House Sets Hearings on Higher Jobless Benefits

(Continued from Page 1)

employment "reaches across state lines" and makes it imperative for the federal government to step in, the President proposed immediate extension of jobless benefits for a period 50 percent longer than the maximum now permitted under the laws of each state, but not to exceed a combined federal-state total of 39 weeks of compensation.

Protection Spelled Out

Protection would be extended to workers who exhausted regular benefits after Oct. 31, 1960, and would continue to cover those who use up their benefits prior to Apr. 1, 1962.

To help equalize the burden on those states that currently pay benefits for more than 26 weeks, Kennedy proposed, the federal government should reimburse states for all benefits beyond the 26-week mark on the same basis as it extends additional aid to other states.

Although the benefit structure is largely the same as the TUC program enacted during the 1957-58 recession the method of financing is far different. Under the Kennedy plan the cost of the temporary benefits would be paid by authorizing a permanent increase from $3,000 to $4,800 in the base wages on which employers pay federal unemployment taxes, effective Jan 1, 1962.

The Kennedy proposal calls for voluntary state participation, as was the case in 1958. However, the Administration pointed out that this time federal, instead of state, financing is involved and that states therefore can enter into agreements with the Secretary of Labor without the necessity for enactment of enabling state legislation. Three years ago, only 16 states and the District of Columbia took advantage of the TUC program.

In his message to Congress the President said "it is suitable . . . that the cost of financing this program be spread among employers in all the states," so that states "which usually bear a disproportionate share of recession unemployment would not have to bear the total financial burden."

Wage Base Hike 'Overdue'

In addition, the Administration said, an increase in the wage base "is long overdue." When the $3,000 base was established in 1939, Kennedy noted, it covered 97 percent of payrolls taxed while today it covers only 60 percent of payrolls.

In the area of aid to dependent children Kennedy told Congress there was "a pressing need for improving our public assistance programs." He called for $305 million in federal funds so that aid could be extended not only to children deprived of care because of death, desertion or disability of a parent "but also the families where a parent is unemployed."

The message asked that the legislation state the intent of Congress that the additional funds "are not intended to replace state and local funds now aiding needy persons."

Kennedy said the move would "further the objective of helping these needy families to again become self-supporting." It was estimated the program would aid an additional 750,000 children monthly.

Layoffs Rise, Hirings Down For December

Twenty-one more workers per 1,000 factory employes were separated from their jobs in December than were hired, equaling the postwar record for the month registered during the 1957 recession, according to the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In nearly every manufacturing industry separations ran ahead of hirings, the report said. Layoffs rose from 27 to 29 per 1,000 workers over November, while quits dipped from 7 to 6 per 1,000. Other separations came to 4 per 1,000. Total hirings declined during the month from 23 to 18 per 1,000 payroll workers.

Preliminary statistics for the full year of 1960 put the monthly hiring rate at 30 per 1,000 workers, a drop of 6 from 1959 and the same as in 1958. Layoffs averaged 20 per 1,000 workers compared to 1.6 per 1,000 the year before and 2.3 per 1,000 in 1958.

The BLS said the excess of hirings over separations "which marked the recovery from the steel strike at the opening of 1960 was short-lived." The trend was reversed in March, it noted, and continued unfavorable throughout the rest of the year.

The major metal and machine industries, apparel, rubber and industries connected with home building and home furnishing showed particularly larger layoff rates and lower hiring rates in 1960 compared with 1959, the BLS said.

2-11-61

Port Unions Rap Broader Controls

Albany—The Port Council of Greater New York Harbor and Vicinity has urged Gov. Nelson Rockefeller to hold public hearings on legislation designed to broaden the powers and jurisdiction of the Waterfront Commission of New York and New Jersey.

Delegates from more than a dozen unions attended a meeting chaired by Pres. William V. Bradley of the Longshoremen. They said a hearing is needed to present arguments in favor of reducing the commission's powers, instead of expanding them.

Said Raymond R. Corbett, New York State AFL-CIO's legislative chairman: "The amendments would have the agency branching out beyond the waterfront in a manner that provides inducement for those seeking to hamstring unions, to rekindle their efforts and lay the groundwork for new restrictive union-smashing legislation."

Goldberg Says Labor-Industry Unit Will Aim for Better Understanding

The purpose of Pres. John F. Kennedy's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy is to help "create a better climate of understanding" of industrial problems, Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg has said, "not to take over or interfere with established collective bargaining machinery and methods."

The statement came at a Feb. 6 news conference in which Goldberg also announced that he had called a conference for Feb. 20 of all state labor commissioners "to discuss matters of mutual interest to federal and state Labor Depts."

The Labor Secretary's comment on the intended objectives of the top-level labor-management advisory group followed a statement by Commerce Sec. Luther Hodges that the committee would give close scrutiny to automobile industry negotiations this year.

A top-level labor-management committee, named by the President, to discuss mutual problems away from pressures of the bargaining table, was asked by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in November 1959. In a radio broadcast recently, Meany pointed out that former Pres. Eisenhower had allowed the National Association of Manufacturers to name business representatives for first-round conferences who were small industrialists from "the ultra-conservative wing" and not really representative of major industry.

Goldberg said that he and Hodges were "in full agreement as to the objectives" the committee should seek.

These objectives, he said, were to "advise with and make recommendations to the President" on labor-management policies that will "promote free and responsible collective bargaining, industrial peace, sound wage and price policies, higher standards of living and increased productivity."

The committee also would consider, he said, "policies designed to insure that American products are competitive in world markets" and consider "the benefits and problems created by automation and other technological advances."

In regard to his pending meeting with state labor commisisoners, Goldberg said his department and the state officials have many problems "of common concern," including unemployment, the effective use of the U.S. Employment Service and issues of minimum wages.

A later meeting, he said, would be held for specific discussion of unemployment compensation programs.

Goldberg left shortly after his news conference for a tour of areas of heavy unemployment and chronic economic distress.

Novak to Manage Detroit Credit Union

Detroit—Appointment of Ralph B. Novak, former secretary-treasurer and former executive vice president of the Newspaper Guild, as treasurer-manager of the Detroit Newspaper Industrial Credit Union has been announced here.

President Creates Labor Advisory Unit

(See Story Page 4)

AFL-CIO News

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Kennedy Anti-Slump Bills Begin to Move in Congress

Crafts OK Site Policy On Missiles

By Saul Miller

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. has approved an unprecedented peacetime policy of using the full power of the department and its 18 affiliated unions to prevent work stoppages at the nation's missile bases.

The department's executive council adopted unanimously a four-point policy statement to aid in the acceleration of the missile program. It includes exhausting all available procedures and methods for peaceful settlement of disputes before a walkout and prohibiting state or local building trades councils from giving "aid, assistance or support to any local union which violates this policy."

Department Pres. C. J. Haggerty said the department and affiliated unions, representing 3 million construction workers "will use every means within the limits of their power to implement and insure the success of the policy."

The statement, he said, recognized that "time is of the essence" in the missile program,

(Continued on Page 11)

Ratification Of Economic Pact Urged

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has strongly urged the Senate to ratify the convention on the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and has emphasized that labor can make a special "important contribution" to carrying out the OECD program.

Creation of the OECD, Meany told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in a statement, would enable the nations of the Atlantic Community to unify their efforts "to help the newly independent countries achieve economic progress in freedom."

Meany said that, while recognizing the multiple purposes of OECD in modernizing and stabilizing the economies of the North

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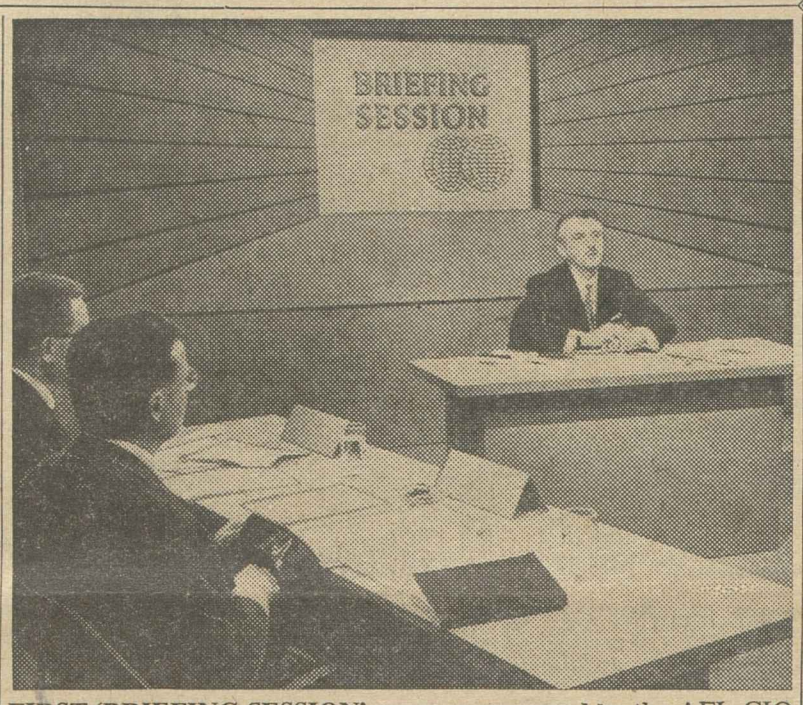


FIRST 'BRIEFING SESSION' program presented by the AFL-CIO and the National Educational Television & Radio Center is televised with Edward P. Morgan at the moderator's desk. Panelists are Prof. Paul A. Samuelson, who headed Pres. Kennedy's economic task force, and Prof. Henry C. Wallich, who served on former Pres. Eisenhower's Council of Economic Advisers. **(See story Page 8.)**

Anti-Union Bills Fought:

Modest Labor Gains Expected in States

By David Perlman

In 47 recession-hit states whose legislatures meet this year, labor is pressing for laws which will give more jobless workers bigger unemployment compensation benefits for a longer period, establish or raise state minimum wages for millions not covered by federal law, open up equal job opportunities through enforceable fair employment laws and make workmen's compensation a more effective instrument of rehabilitation and retraining.

Reports to the AFL-CIO News from state labor councils and correspondents indicate that most legislatures — generally conservative and rural-dominated—are moving slowly, if at all, in the area.

Anti-Labor Bills Fought

In a number of state capitals, labor has been forced on the defensive to fight punitive and restrictive legislation ranging from so-called "right-to-work" laws to proposed curbs on strikes and picketing.

In Idaho, for example, the Senate has passed a bill prohibiting union shop or agency shop contracts covering "agricultural labor." The definition of "agricultural labor" includes persons working in food processing, canning, packaging, freezing or transporting "any agricultural or horticultural commodity."

The bill, if passed would take in some of the biggest industries in the state. Idaho is one of the states

(Continued on Page 5)

Two House Units Launch Hearings

By Gene Zack

The 87th Congress, now in the seventh week of its first session, has begun to move on three key proposals in Pres. John F. Kennedy's program to check the recession and stimulate economic growth.

The House Ways & Means Committee opened hearings on Administration-backed measures for a temporary extension of unemployment compensation benefits and emergency assistance to the children of jobless workers, while a House Labor subcommittee began hearing testimony on a proposal to raise the minimum wage and broaden coverage.

There were growing signs that quick action might be in store for all three measures. The minimum wage hearings were scheduled to last only three days, and the Ways & Means Committee was reported aiming for clearance of the TUC and aid-to-dependent-children bills within a week's time.

Wage-Hour

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, launching the Administration drive for improvements in the Fair Labor Standards Act, has urged that the minimum wage be raised, by steps, to $1.25 an hour and that coverage be extended to 4.3 million additional workers.

As a House Labor subcommittee opened hearings, the AFL-CIO expressed "disappointment" at the Administration bill and called on Congress to go beyond White House recommendations and "restore the dignity and well-being of millions of Americans."

Specifically, Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler said, Congress should make the $1.25 minimum effective at once, should place an immediate ceiling on hours of newly-covered workers, and should include more employes.

Both Goldberg and organized labor urged speedy passage of the measure to help check the

(Continued on Page 12)

Jobless Pay

The Kennedy Administration has called for speedy congressional action on a program of temporary unemployment compensation benefits which would aid 3 million jobless workers and pump $1 billion into the economy.

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, leadoff witness before the House Ways & Means Committee, declared that "unemployment in this country has assumed serious dimensions," and said the TUC bill was a "very crucial part" of the Administration's program for economic recovery.

The Administration bill, introduced by Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), committee chairman, would extend jobless benefits for a period of 50 percent longer than the maximum now permitted under the laws of each state, with a ceiling of a combined federal-state total of 39 weeks of compensation.

The bill proposes extending cov-

(Continued on Page 12)

Realities Behind Jobless Statistics Bared on Goldberg Inspection Trip

"I've been everywhere trying to find work of any kind and there just isn't any."—Dwight Shively, 59-year old steelworker, Columbus, O.

"I want to get off unemployment compensation. I need a job."—Caesar Chico, bricklayer, Chicago.

"I worked five days last year. My wife works a little, here and there. I have a pocketful of unpaid bills."—Harry Williams, laborer, Detroit.

These are the realities behind the statistics—the words of a few of the people with whom Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg talked in a whirlwind three-day tour of midwestern areas hard-hit by unemployment.

With unemployment swelling to 5.4 million in January—a 20-year record high for the month—Goldberg was directed by Pres. Kennedy to make a personal inspection of the problem.

"Unemployment is not only a statistical matter; it is a human problem affecting the lives of men, women and children. That is why I am here," Goldberg told a gathering of labor, business and government officials upon arriving at Chicago's Midway Airport.

Goldberg went on to talk to the unemployed at union halls and unemployment compensation offices

(Continued on Page 11)

Sugar Fields, Mills Struck In Puerto Rico

Salinas, Puerto Rico—Here on the subtropical South Coast of this island Commonwealth, several thousand AFL-CIO sugar plantation workers are on strike for bare-minimum improvements.

In three big sugar-planting areas, workers are seeking modest fringe benefits over the 6-cents-a-day pay increase which other plantations have already granted. Since the field workers are employed only a few months a year, their annual income ranges from $300 to $600, and the straight wage increase amounts to about $7 a year.

Also closed down are three big sugar-grinding plants, where the cane is hauled from the fields, processed and shipped to the United States for refining. The union—the Packinghouse Workers—is seeking wage rates of $1.10 an hour.

The plantations and grinding mills stretch east and west of Ponce, Puerto Rico's second largest city. Only 20 minutes by plane from San Juan, the southern sugar areas seem far removed from the booming capital of the Commonwealth.

At a series of strike meetings in the sleepy villages of the sugar-producing areas, workers shouted their approval of a sharp attack by UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein on the "policies of poverty."

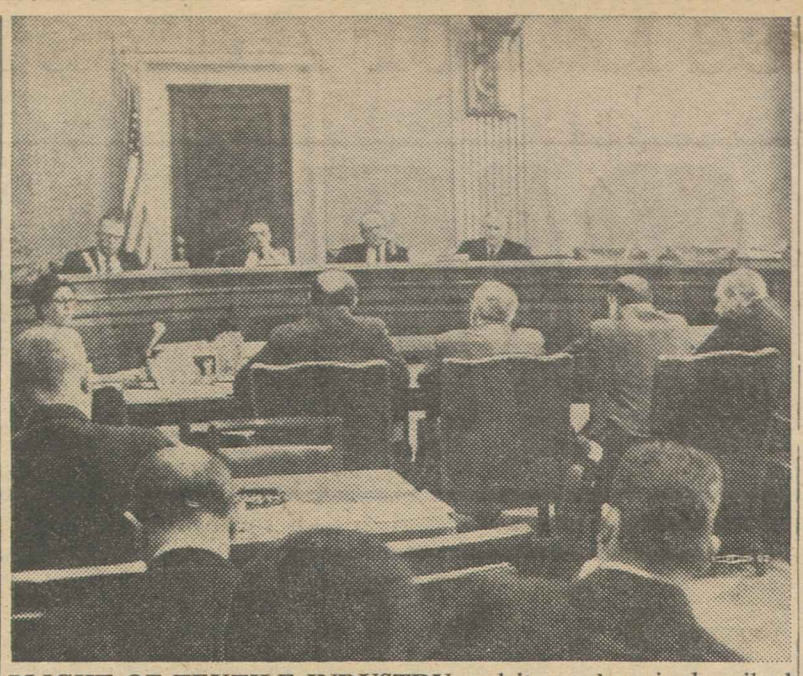
Speaking for the UPWA's island membership of about 50,000 workers in agriculture and industry, Helstein pledged full support to the strikers.

"This strike will be settled when the owners of the plantations understand that their employes demand justice," Helstein declared.

'Feudal System' Hit

He noted that one of the big landowning trusts involved in the dispute is Luce & Co., owned and controlled by the family of Henry Luce, the publisher of Time and Life. The UPWA president accused sugar groups of seeking to fasten on the workers a "dead feudal system" which has no place "in our present democratic society."

While Puerto Rican industry has made vast strides in recent years, its agriculture remains essentially backward, and the workers in the farm areas share little of the prosperity which has come to the rest of the island.



PLIGHT OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY and its workers is described to recent hearing of Senate subcommittee headed by Sen. John O. Pastore (D-R. I.) by William Pollock, president of the Textile Workers Union of America.

TWUA Delegates Vote To Extend Contracts

New York—With the textile industry's fortunes once more on the downgrade, some 250 delegates of the Textile Workers Union of America voted here to recommend a one-year extension without change of its agreements with woolen and worsted and northern cotton-rayon textile companies.

The recommendation, which is not binding upon any TWUA affiliate which feels local industry conditions warrant the negotiation of improvements, was made at two conferences.

Delegates representing 45,000 northern cotton-rayon workers in some 190 mills took their action after hearing reports on industry conditions by TWUA Pres. William Pollock and Victor Canzano, the union's cotton-rayon director.

The woolen and worsted recommendation, directed at 20,000 workers in approximately 75 mills, was adopted at a meeting addressed by TWUA Sec.-Treas. John Chupka and J. William Belanger, the union's woolen and worsted director.

Northern cotton-rayon pacts generally expire or are subject to reopening Apr. 15, while the majority of woolen and worsted contracts are subject to review on May 1.

Resolutions adopted at each conference scored "the extremely short-sighted" foreign-trade policy of the recent Eisenhower Administration which, it was charged, "has loosed a flood of textile imports" more than double the level entering the country in the summer of 1958. "And there is no immediate relief in sight," the resolutions added.

"While textile workers are clearly entitled to improved wage and fringe benefits, it is our considered opinion that a move to secure them at this time is not feasible, practicable nor in the best long-range interests of our membership," the delegates declared.

Pollock announced that the union hereafter will place more emphasis upon the negotiation of fringe benefits. He said an advisory committee would soon be set up to study the situation in preparation for future negotiations.

The recommendation to forego wage increases followed two previous years of progress by TWUA in the wage field. In 1959 and 1960, TWUA negotiated an average total of 17.5 cents for northern cotton-rayon workers and 17 cents for woolen and worsted workers.

Average hourly wage in TWUA woolen and worsted plants is $1.70 with a $1.50 minimum. In northern cotton-rayon it is $1.58 with a $1.315 minimum.

17 Conferences Scheduled:

COPE Sets Dates For Area Meetings

The AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education will launch next month a full-scale program of area political conferences keyed to building political activity on an all-year basis by state and local union members and their wives, with emphasis on state legislative issues and on the hundreds of state and municipal elections scheduled for this year.

The first four conferences will be held in March in Pensacola, Fla., Galveston, Tex., Oklahoma City, Okla., and in Pittsburgh, Pa.

A traveling team of COPE national staff members, headed by Dir. James L. McDevitt, will attend each conference, together with the area director and the woman's director of the region involved.

Rank and File Appeal

Thousands of delegates attended the COPE area conferences last year, building their programs in preparation for the national election.

This year the COPE appeal is directed specifically to rank-and-file local union members and to local union officers and business agents as well as to state officials and international union representatives.

The programs will include an analysis of the 1960 election results, including an analysis of a slight decrease in liberal membership in Congress despite the presidential victory of John F. Kennedy.

On the agenda, major emphasis will be given to such state legislative issues as reapportionment of both congressional and state assembly districts and to the common practice of gerrymandering districts.

The programs will include opportunity for discussion groups, the use of motion pictures, slides and questionnaires designed to obtain maximum local counsel on political procedures and activities.

Seventeen COPE area conferences will be held in about a 90-day period. The full schedule follows:

Pensacola, Fla., Mar. 7-8—Delegates from Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Mississippi.

Galveston, Tex., Mar. 11-12—Louisiana, Texas.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Mar. 15 & 16—Arkansas, Kansas and Oklahoma.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Mar. 29-30—Delaware, D. C., Maryland, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Hartford, Conn., Apr. 14-15—Connecticut, New York, Rhode Island.

Boston, Mass., Apr. 17-18—Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont.

Toledo, O., Apr. 20-21—Michigan, Ohio.

Chicago, Ill., Apr. 23-24—Illinois, Indiana.

Rochester, Minn., Apr. 25-26—Minnesota, Wisconsin.

St. Louis, Mo., Apr. 29-30—Iowa, Missouri.

Durham, N. C., May 7-8—North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia.

Louisville, Ky., May 13-14—Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia.

Salt Lake City, Utah., May 17-18—Colorado, Utah.

Las Vegas, Nev., May 22-23—Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada and New Mexico.

Seattle, Wash., May 26-27—Alaska, Oregon and Washington.

Billings, Mont., May 31-June 1—Idaho, Montana and Wyoming.

Sioux Falls, S. D., June 3-4—Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota.

Texas COPE Supports Maverick for Senate

Austin, Tex.—The Texas State Committee on Political Education has urged union members to unite behind Maury Maverick, Jr., in a special election Apr. 4 to fill the Senate seat vacated by Vice Pres. Lyndon Johnson.

Some 22 Democrats and one Republican currently are candidates in a contest which presumably will be decided by a later run-off between the two front runners.

Maverick won endorsement at a meeting of 300 COPE delegates which adopted a resolution praising "his extraordinary record in the (state) legislature, his courage in espousing causes in which he believes, his ability to influence others, and his all-out dedication to the liberal program of Pres. Kennedy."

Maverick and State Sen. Henry B. Gonzalez, also highly favored, were among 11 candidates who addressed the COPE conference. Sen. William A. Blakley (D-Tex.), now holding an interim appointment, was among eight other candidates who expressed regrets they were unable to attend.

The COPE resolution said labor's choice was narrowed to Maverick or Gonzalez and added that "to choose between two such friends is hard, but to fail to make a choice helps neither and vacates our responsibility." If union members cancel each other, the resolution added, the run-off may well take place between two enemies of the Kennedy program.

The COPE resolution said it was recognized "that some of our members feel so strongly in support of Sen. Gonzalez that they will not accept our recommendation." "This devotion . . . is merited," COPE said, but in order to get a labor-supported candidate into the run-off, "we must go for one."

All COPE bodies were instructed to make clear to their members the difficulty of the choice and the nature of the problem.

Maverick, 40-year-old son of the late Maury Maverick, who served in the House in the mid-thirties, was a state House member from 1951 through 1956.

Keenan Forecasts Increased Labor Investment in Cooperative Housing

The creation of the new AFL-CIO Dept. of Investment promises that "new impetus will be given to union participation in cooperative housing," Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers declared in a speech before the Fourth National Conference on Cooperative Housing.

Keenan told some 100 delegates meeting in the nation's capital that closer relations between unions and cooperative groups would lead toward the common goal of both movements—"to house more families better through cooperative housing."

The two-day conference was sponsored jointly by the National Housing Conference, the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials and the Cooperative League of the U.S.A. Keenan is a member of the NHC executive.

Housing Starts Decline

Dwight D. Townsend, director of the Cooperative League's Washington office, pointed out in the keynote address that the government reported housing starts in 1960 down to 1.24 million private units—a reduction of 18 percent from 1959.

Townsend said cooperative housing can be "a force for good" and urged delegates to join the newly-formed National Association of Housing Cooperatives.

Keenan said the IBEW, while it has not yet invested in cooperative housing, has invested about $130 million over the past five years in government-insured housing. He said this made possible the construction of some 1,200 units a year in the $15,000 price bracket and all "100 percent union-constructed."

Keenan warned that the nature and availability of union-negotiated funds must be kept in perspective. He pointed out that health and welfare funds, which pay day-to-day costs, are subjected to a constant outflow and therefore that reserves are small and usually invested in government bonds.

As for pension funds, which amount to some $30 billion and accumulate at the rate of $3.5 billion a year, he noted that "the overwhelming proportion" are completely management-controlled.

Keenan estimated, however, that $1 or $2 billion of pension funds are controlled or influenced by unions.

He said management and management-appointed trustees have tended to have " a very narrow view" of how pension funds should be invested, inclining against such socially desirable purposes as housing, hospitals and health-care centers.

Nevertheless, he said, union-influenced funds are "a very significant potential source of investment funds."

Congress Asked to Set AGVA Week

Three members of the New York State congressional delegation have asked Congress to designate the week of Oct. 9-15 as "American Guild of Variety Artists Week" to give recognition to the 20,000 members of the AFL-CIO entertainment union.

Concurrent resolutions were introduced by Sen. Kenneth Keating (R-N.Y.) and Reprsentatives Seymour Halpern (R-N.Y.) and Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.).

The resolution calls for a salute to the members of the AGVA for their work in entertaining American troops at overseas bases and for their current campaign against juvenile delinquency, as well as for the union's continuing activity to care for the interests of professional performers.

In Wake of Anti-Trust Convictions:

Price-Rigging Firms Face Heavy Civil Damage Suits

The nearly $2 million in fines paid by General Electric, Westinghouse and 27 smaller corporations may look like small potatoes before the final chapter is written on the gigantic conspiracy of leading electrical equipment manufacturers to fix prices and divide up the market through an elaborate system of rigged bids.

Even before seven high-ranking company executives began serving 30-day jail sentences for criminal anti-trust law violations, multi-million dollar damage claims were being staked out by victimized purchasers.

The federal government itself will have one of the biggest claims for overcharges.

U.S. Attorney Gen. Robert F. Kennedy announced that the Justice Dept. expects, within the next two months, to file the first of a series of civil damage suits on behalf of some 20 federal agencies which purchased transformers, generators and other heavy equipment from the companies involved. The Justice Dept. may also handle the claim of the Tennessee Valley Authority, one of the biggest customers of the companies.

Scores of city and state agencies and private utilities were also digging into old purchasing records and coming up with claims for millions of dollars in overcharges—the basis for civil anti-trust suits under which victimized purchasers can claim triple damages.

171 Cities Involved

The 20 indictments to which the companies pleaded guilty or entered no-contest pleas covered sales to 171 municipal governments—all eligible for triple compensation if they can prove that the prices they were forced to pay were higher than those which would have been charged under competitive bidding.

While top officials of General Electric and other companies said the purchasers hadn't really been overcharged despite the admitted price-fixing, that they had received "fair value" for the money they had paid, the buyers for the most part appeared skeptical of these assurances.

New York's Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D) said: "The city will not stand idly by and be mulcted." He said New York will sue for triple damages unless the companies involved voluntarily agreed to settlements.

Chicago city officials said they will press claims for more than $5 million. Los Angeles indicated its claims would "run into millions." Four California electric utilities joined in an investigation of overcharges on past purchases. San Francisco City Attorney Dion R. Holm said he is asking $1.2 million in damages from four electric companies in out-of-court negotiations currently under way. Several states, including California and New York, are studying the possibility of combined suits on behalf of municipalities involved.

Meanwhile the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers has sent out feelers to a number of cities regarding the possibility of a combined lawsuit. A meeting to explore the matter further was scheduled to be held in Washington, D.C., on Feb. 23.

At the same time that it was insisting that prices paid by purchasers were "fair," General Electric called back from retirement its former president, Charles E. Wilson, to represent the company in "reviewing" with customers past sales and "to make adjustments if warranted by the facts."

GE added: "It is not feasible at this time to predict the possible outcome of these reviews."

Because of the complexities of setting a dollar figure on overcharges, most of the purchasers are expected to explore the possibility of out-of-court settlements.

At the rate of $1.75 billion in sales a year, purchases of heavy equipment covered by the indictments totaled some $7 billion. The possibility of sizeable overcharge claims has been reflected in a sharp drop in stock prices of the principal companies.

While the federal government is limited to single damages under the anti-trust laws—as contrasted with triple damages allowed other victims—Justice Dept. attorneys see a possibility of double damages under the False Claims Act. That is the penalty provided for a conspiracy to defraud the federal government.

Westinghouse, which had previously announced that it planned no disciplinary action against its convicted executives, on the grounds that they had already suffered "anguish," said it will continue paying the salaries of two jailed officials during the period of their imprisonment.

GE, which has three company officers in the Montgomery County Prison at Norristown, Pa.—including two vice presidents—did not disclose the salary arrangements. Earlier GE had announced that its officials involved in the anti-trust violations, including some who were not defendants in the case, had been punished either through demotions or transfers to jobs where they would have no responsibility for sales.

DISCUSSION on problems of pre-retirement planning, sponsored by New York City Central Labor Council, is led by Michael Sampson, chairman of council's Community Services Committee. Seated on platform, left to right, are Council Treas. James C. Quinn; Peter Crescenti and Benjamin F. McLaurin, committee members; State AFL-CIO Legislative Chairman Ray Corbett; A. Charles Ford and Dr. Blue Carstinson, speakers; and Jack Ossofsky, chairman of Subcommittee on Aging.

Pre-Retirement Parley Draws 250 in New York

New York—More than 250 labor union officers and members took part in a pre-retirement conference called by Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., president of the New York Central Labor Council and arranged by the labor body's Community Services Committee.

"Retirement preparation is an educational process," said Michael Sampson, business manager of Utility Workers Local 1-2 and chairman of the committee. "This institute is the first of a series in which we hope to give information about benefits and future income, about health and the aging process."

Sampson praised the work of Jack Ossofsky, chairman of the committee's Subcommittee on the Aging, for arranging the institute. Ossofsky, who is pension administrator of District 65 of Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Workers, explained that a seven-week course, "Thinking About Retirement," sponsored by the committee, would start Mar. 21. The course will be open to members concerned for their own retirement plans and to union representatives who will be trained to give assistance in their own locals.

Featured speakers on the kick-off program were Dr. Blue Carstinson, consultant to the Senate (McNamara) Subcommittee on the Aged and Aging; A. Charles Ford, of the Steelworkers Committee on Retired Workers; Ray Corbett, New York State AFL-CIO legislative chairman; Paul Hall, president of the Seafarers; Treas. James C. Quinn of the Central Labor Council; and Benjamin F. McLaurin, co-chairman of the Subcommittee on the Aging.

The tenor of floor discussion was summed up by retired member Michael Rosenberg, who said:

"Economic security is important, but not enough. A man should be prepared for retirement. Doing nothing is dangerous."

Educators Told Unions Checked Depression

Columbus—Except for organized labor and its contracts, the nation probably would be deep in depression now instead of in a recession, a labor spokesman told the Ohio Elementary School Principals Association at its annual conference here.

Union contracts now stand in the way of the mass wage-cutting that marked the start of every previous slump, said Administrative Dir. Jacob Clayman of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

"If consumer income has held up in the current recession, it is largely for this reason," he said. "Any wage-cutting that began on a large scale with the blue-collar workers would inevitably spread to white-collar workers, and ultimately to professional workers."

Asserting that labor's goals are consistent with those of most Americans, Clayman told the principals that those goals include higher living standards, reasonable security, a voice in job conditions, earned leisure and a fair share of national production.

"Labor has driven home the message that the machine was made to serve the people, and that trickle-down prosperity isn't enough. True, a minority still has to learn this lesson, but such understanding now is widespread. With this there has come a deeper concern for the human rights of everyone," he said.

Saying that labor is not looking for miracles from the new Administration and Congress, Clayman said labor hopes for an atmosphere in which collective bargaining will be more effective, and an opportunity to "explore the awesome potentialities" of automation through the new labor-management-public committee that Pres. John F. Kennedy has said he will appoint.

One estimate of automation's effects, based on a survey by Rep. Elmer Holland (D-Pa.), was cited by Clayton as indicating that 3 to 4 million white-collar workers will be displaced from their jobs by office machines in the next few years.

Government Role Cited

"Great top-level decisions must soon be made," he said. "The greatest danger lies in having industry make those decisions unilaterally.

"The immediate decisions regarding automation in the individual plant or company can probably best be made in collective bargaining. But just as individual bargaining gave way to collective bargaining, so must the latter now be complemented by government decisions."

The IUD speaker predicted that automation will have as great an impact upon our culture, social organization and education as upon employment. Every teacher and principal must prepare now, Clayman said, to deal with the rising demand for educational opportunity that will accompany more leisure time.

Site Picketing Bills Dropped in Hopper

Bills to legalize jobsite picketing by building trades unions have been offered by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.) "with the approval of the Administration" and by Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.).

The bills are similar to a measure sponsored last year by then Sen. John F. Kennedy and to a Thompson measure favorably reported by the House Labor Committee. The 1961 Thompson proposal provides a 10-day cooling-off period at the construction site of a military or missile base.

No dates have yet been set for committee hearings.

6,000 Laborers Win Raise in N. Y.

New York—District Council 37, of the State, County and Muncipal Employes, has announced the successful conclusion of negotiations that will upgrade the salaries of 6,000 laborers in almost every city department and agency.

The workers will get wage increases totaling $3.9 million a year under a comptroller's ruling calling for a 26-cent hourly wage increase and cash payment of time-and-a-quarter for holiday work. If the City Board of Estimates approves, the ruling will be retroactive to July 1, 1958. Such rulings are made periodically, based on prevailing rates paid in private industry, under provisions of the state labor law.

Jerry Wurf, AFSCME district executive director, praised City Comptroller Lawrence E. Gerosa and Michael A. Buonora, his assistant, for fairness in conducting negotiations.

37-Cent Hike Won By Rubber Local

Akron—A 37-cents-an-hour wage increase was won by Rubber Workers Local 7 in a first contract covering workers at the Firestone Cherry St. Retreading Shop in Akron.

The agreement provides complete hospital and surgical coverage and a pension plan the same as that covering workers in the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. plant.

Also included are provision on seniority, minimum vacation pay, and other benefits.

The working agreement is for two years with a one-year wage re-opener provision.

Screen Actors Vote to Ratify New Contract

Pres. George Chandler of the Screen Actors Guild has announced that Guild members in a nationwide mail referendum have approved a new collective bargaining contract covering actors, singers and stunt men in non-theatrical industrial and educational motion pictures by a better than 99 percent majority.

The vote was 6,186 to 56 for ratification of the contract.

The contract was negotiated by special committees of the New York and Chicago branches. In addition to wage increases retroactive to July 21, 1960, and other improvements in conditions, the agreement provided for the employers to pay into the union's Pension and Health & Welfare Plans for Motion Picture Actors an additional 5 percent of gross compensation.

The Guild membership is currently voting in a nationwide referendum on a proposed dues hike.

Consumers Offered Advice on Gouging

Five things that consumers can do to protect themselves against being gouged by high finance charges are outlined in an updated AFL-CIO booklet, Consumer, Beware!

The 24-page illustrated publication, among other points, advises consumers to "stagger" installment purchases to fit their income. It tells how to figure the total cost of an auto sales contract, and lists maximum small loan rates in each state.

Revised as of January 1961, the booklet is AFL-CIO Publication No. 47. It is available from the Pamphlet Division, AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 Sixteenth Street N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Prices are 10 cents per copy, $7.50 for 100, $65 for 1,000. Checks should be made payable to William F. Schnitzler, AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer.

Weightman Is Given New Post in COPE

James L. McDevitt, director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, has named Philip M. Weightman of Chicago as assistant director.

The 58-year old veteran trade unionist, a native of Vicksburg, Miss., has been a field director of COPE since AFL-CIO merger in 1955. Prior to that, he served in the same capacity with the former CIO Political Action Committee.

Weightman began his union career as a skilled butcher in the St. Louis packing industry and later moved to Chicago where he was employed for many years at the Swift Co.

He was elected first vice-president of the Packinghouse Workers in 1946 and served in this post unitil 1948 when he joined PAC as field director. He has been active in community service since the late Mayor Edward J. Kelly appointed him to the Commission on Human Relations for Chicago. For a time he was a vice-president of the Chicago Branch of the NAACP.

In his new post, Weightman will work with Spanish-Americans, Negroes and other minority groups in a year-round intensive political education campaign.

Senate Confirms Weaver for FHA

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Dr. Robert C. Weaver as Federal Housing Administrator after three days of mild Southern and Republican opposition.

The confirmation of Weaver to fill the highest federal executive post ever held by a Negro came on a voice vote.

Opposition to the 55-year-old appointee, who had served as vice chairman of New York City's Housing and Redevelopment Board, was based on the issue of housing integration plus the question of Weaver's "loyalty" raised by two southern Senators. Pres. Kennedy personally assured the Senate that an FBI report established Weaver's reliability and integrity.

CAMPAIGN MATERIAL to be used in 1961 fund drive of American Red Cross is examined by Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther (left), ARC president, and William F. Schnitzler, AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer and a member of Red Cross board of governors. Schnitzler and Pres. George Meany have pledged labor's backing in drive.

Labor Vows Support For Red Cross Drive

The AFL-CIO has pledged organized labor's "wholehearted" support to the 1961 fund-raising campaign which the American National Red Cross will conduct during the month of March.

Pres. George Meany, in a letter to Red Cross Pres. Alfred M. Gruenther, expressed confidence that trade unionists would provide "the support necessary to continue the outstanding work of the ARC."

In a recorded message, Sec-Treas. William F. Schnitzler called on union members to continue their backing of the Red Cross, declaring that labor has "a vital interest in its activities."

The Red Cross drive will be conducted in those cities which do not have United Fund campaigns, which the trade union movement backed last fall.

Meany's letter lauded the "ever-closer working relationship" that has been developed over the years between the Red Cross and the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee "to utilize labor's manpower and skills when disaster strikes" and to "strengthen the Red Cross blood program." The federation and the ARC have signed memorandums of understanding in these two fields.

Schnitzler, a member of the Red Cross board of governors and a national vice chairman of the 1961 ARC campaign, pointed out that for many years union members have given their blood to the Red Cross and have, in turn, received blood from the source "when it was needed to save their lives."

"Serving as volunteers on chapter boards and disaster service, first aid and water safety programs," Schnitzler continued, "AFL-CIO members know from experience what a tremendous job the Red Cross does."

Tripartite Group Created:

White House Names Labor Advisory Unit

Pres. John F. Kennedy has appointed a 21-member Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy to explore the broad area of free and responsible collective bargaining, industrial peace, sound wage and price policies, higher standards of living and increased productivity.

In his executive order creating the committee, Kennedy named Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg and Commerce Sec. Luther H. Hodges as public members to serve alternately as chairman, and selected Goldberg to head the committee for its first year of operation.

In addition to the two Cabinet officers, the President picked seven members each from the ranks of labor and management and five additional members representing the public.

Kennedy assigned the committee, which will report directly to him, two immediate tasks:

- **To insure that American products are competitive in world markets.**
- **To study the benefits and problems resulting from automation.**

Labor members picked by the President were AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Ladies' Garment Workers Pres. David Dubinsky, Railway Clerks Pres. George M. Harrison, Mine Workers Pres. Thomas Kennedy, Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald and Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Sec. Joseph D. Keenan.

Management members include Thomas Watson, president of Intl. Business Machines; Joseph Block, president of Inland Steel Co.; Henry Ford II, board chairman of Ford Motor Co.; J. Spencer Love, board chairman of Burlington Mills, Inc.; John Franklin, president of U.S. Lines; Elliott Bell, publisher of Business Week; and Richard Reynolds, president of Reynolds Metals.

The five public members named were Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta, Ga., Constitution; Dr. George W. Taylor of the Wharton School of Finance; Clark Kerr, former chancellor of the University of California; Arthur S. Burns of the National Bureau of Economic Research and former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers during the Eisenhower Administration; and David Cole, outstanding labor arbitrator.

Court Again Voids Ban On Stork Club Pickets

New York—The Second U.S. Court of Appeals has, for the second time, struck down a Landrum-Griffin anti-picketing injunction issued against two Hotel & Restaurant Workers' locals involved in a dispute with the Stork Club on the ground that the injunction was "too restrictive."

At the same time the court criticized the "confusing and somewhat self-defeating provisions" of the Landrum-Griffin Act because injunctions tailored to the language of the labor law "would be so lacking in precise warning that the unions could never picket at all with any degree of safety."

Last year the court struck down an injunction issued by District Court Judge Archie O. Dawson barring all picketing at the Stork Club. At that time, Dawson had ruled that although the union was engaged in informational picketing still permitted under L-G, it was interfering with deliveries in violation of the act.

Case Remanded

The appellate court overturned that decision and sent the case back to Dawson with instructions to reframe the injunction against Chefs Local 89 and Dining Room Employes Local 1 so that it would bar only picketing that affected deliveries and left the unions free to continue informational activities.

In Judge Dawson's second writing, the injunction barred picketing between the hours of 1 and 3 p.m. and 7 and 8 p.m., and said that informational picketing was permissible at other times providing "it did not have the effect of stopping deliveries."

The appeals court ruled that this language, too, was "too negative" and failed to achieve a "careful balancing of interests." It instructed the lower court to reword the injunction to bar picketing between the stated hours and to add the following language:

"Provided, however, that nothing herein shall be deemed or construed to prohibit the (unions) from picketing for informational purposes only, at all other times."

Meany Urges Senate Ratification of 20-Nation Economic Assistance Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

Atlantic nations, the AFL-CIO believes labor can make a contribution particularly in the field of technical aid programs in the less developed areas.

Recalling that participation of American and European trade unions in the Marshall Plan convinced Europeans that such aid went to the key aim of improving the life of all the people, the federation president declared:

"This same spirit of social responsibility and dedication to broad social objectives must be emphasized in the efforts of the OECD to assist the less developed countries.

"OECD must convince the people of the less developed countries that it has at heart their fundamental interests, their deep desire for a better life for themselves and their children.

"I know of no better way to achieve this all-important grass roots acceptability," Meany told the committee, "than by intimate association of the free trade unions of the world with all aspects of OECD's operations and activities."

Meany in endorsing the OECD convention pointed out that former Pres. Eisenhower had asked ratification last December and that Pres. Kennedy had supported it in his State of the Union message and a Feb. 6 message on the balance of payments and gold problem.

'Of Vital Importance'

Kennedy said in the latter message that OECD "is of vital importance for assisting, on a cooperative basis, the developing countries of the free world" and for international consultations on financial and monetary policies.

Treasury Sec. Douglas J. Dillon and Under Sec. of State George Ball warned that Senate rejection would deal "a lethal blow to economic cooperation."

Dillon said that, had the proposed organization of some 20 nations existed last fall, "we might have avoided" the crisis of confidence over the U. S. dollar.

Meany in his statement cited as "significant" an acknowledgement by the OECD Preparatory Committee of "the need to maintain and develop consultations with representatives of labor and management."

He said this was a response to the request of the Trade Union Advisory Committee to the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, a predecessor group confined to Western Europe.

"We would hope," he continued, "that the OECD would set up a division concerned with labor and manpower problems."

Such a division, especially if headed by "a qualified individual with a broad trade union background," Meany said, would reassure people in the developing areas that the social aspects of industrial development would receive full recognition.

"This division, in particular, should maintain close relations with free trade unions in the less developed countries," he added.

The federation president listed the main functions expected of OECD: to develop maximum rates of economic growth and full employment; to raise living standards without inflation; to help correct disequilibrium in balance of payments; to improve scientific and technological training; to increase investment and technical aid to less developed nations and operate aid programs.

Meany said labor sees OECD as an economic counterpart of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

While it will help strengthen the economies of Western Europe and North America, he stressed, "perhaps of even greater importance, OECD can increase the vitally necessary contributions the free industrialized nations must make to the economic development of the less developed countries."

MEBA Launches River Fleet Drive

New York—The Marine Engineers, successful in a representation election among employes of the Commercial Transport Corp. fleet, have announced a drive to organize all non-union river fleets. MEBA won bargaining rights on Commercial Transport's 13 Mississippi River system boats.

Sea Industry Asked to Form United Front

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A number of maritime unions will invite shipowners to form a united front with labor on such issues as government ship subsidies and foreign flag fleets, Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers has announced.

If no agreement is reached by June 15, the union group will consider striking against one or more major companies, said Hall.

The unions have decided, he said, to "use their economic strength" to compel merchant marine management to organize on an industry-wide basis and to stop "cannibalistic" practices.

"There is no point in bargaining for better wages and working conditions in an industry that is dying for lack of managerial statesmanship," he said. "We can see that our industry is finished unless we put at the top of our bargaining list the issues that the employers always prefer to push under the rug."

Other unions in the group were identified as the Marine Engineers; Masters, Mates & Pilots; three SIU affiliates, the Sailors Union of the Pacific, Marine Cooks and Stewards and Marine Firemen; and locals of other unions.

Labor Carries Program to Legislatures

Survey Shows Most States See Only Limited Gains this Session

(Continued from Page 1)

where voters rejected a sweeping "work" law in a 1958 referendum.

In half-a-dozen other states, "right-to-work" laws, although apparently bottled up in committee, remain as an implied threat to the labor movement.

In one new battleground, Oklahoma, national promoters of "right-to-work" have set up a full-scale promotion seeking support of a ban on the union shop. Although the campaign has not moved the legislature—at last report no one could be found willing to introduce the "work" bill—such moves have often preceded a petition campaign to force the issue on a referendum ballot.

Labor is fighting a Massachusetts proposal to ban strikes in public transportation, a Maine bill barring "mass picketing" interfering with deliveries of "necessary supplies," a Nebraska bill taxing gross receipts of labor organizations and a Rhode Island bill restricting picketing to employes of the struck shop or plant.

Ban on Strikebreakers Sought

On the other side of the coin, printing and newspaper unions are leading a nationwide drive for state legislation to outlaw professional strikebreaking. In New Jersey, while Gov. Robert B. Meyner (D) has withheld his signature from a broad anti-strikebreaking bill because of doubts on constitutional points, a substitute bill acceptable to the governor has passed the lower house and is pending in the Senate.

Against the drive to improve state unemployment compensation laws, many Republican legislators have found a new reason for foot-dragging. In Ohio, after defeating Democratic moves permanently to extend the duration of benefits to 39 weeks, the GOP leaders concentrated on a so-called "improvement" bill with features which labor charged would transform the insurance system into a dole. Even on this, the GOP line now is to wait and see whether Congress acts on Pres. Kennedy's temporary unemployment compensation program and on his expected proposals for permanent improvements in the system.

In several states, including Maryland, Montana and Wyoming, business interests are bringing heavy pressure for tightening the qualifications for unemployment compensation to reduce the number of jobless workers drawing benefits.

Labor is actively pressing, and with prospects of success in a number of states, for improvements in workmen's compensation, particularly in the area of continued reimbursement for loss of earnings and rehabilitation for persons who are partially but permanently disabled.

Wyoming Kids Take Back Seat to Weeds

Cheyenne—Wyoming's Republican-controlled legislature is so fearful of any contamination from the federal government that it voted to refuse all help to the state's school system from funds available under the National Defense Education Act.

It was a different story when it came to federal aid to agriculture. The same legislature turned around and petitioned Congress for federal aid in the control of "noxious weeds."

In states which have already set up fair employment programs, the emphasis now is on laws aimed at preventing discrimination in the sale or rental of housing. California, Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts are among the states where major efforts are being made.

Despite the opportunity for reapportionment presented by the 1960 census statistics—and the constitutional mandate in some states for periodic reapportionment of the legislature—inequity seems fated to perpetuate itself.

Taxation continues to be a major problem in nearly every state, with the labor movement frequently successful in blocking or limiting sales taxes but less successful in its advocacy of progressive personal and corporation income taxes.

Here is the legislative picture in a cross-section of states:

Arkansas—A "union treasury-busting Sue-and-Be-Sued bill," which would open the door for harassment lawsuits against local unions, was defeated in the Senate by a 13-to-11 vote. At the previous legislative session, an identical bill had passed both houses but was blocked by a gubernatorial veto.

Congressional districts were redrawn in line with the state's loss of two seats. In the redistricting, which puts Representatives Wilbur D. Mills and Dale Alford in the same district, and combines portions of the districts of Rep. Oren Harris and the late Rep. W. F. Norrell, "labor got a fair shake" according to State AFL-CIO Pres. George H. Ellison. All incumbent congressmen are Democrats.

California—"Legislative session just now getting rolling," the state AFL-CIO wires in reporting on 180 labor-sponsored bills. The outlook is favorable for rehabilitation training rights in the workmen's compensation law, less favorable for legislation guaranteeing farm workers the right to organize and bargain collectively. Conservatives dominate the Senate Labor Committee despite a 30-to-10 Senate Democratic majority.

A labor-backed bill would broaden existing housing and anti-discrimination statutes and assign enforcement to the state Fair Employment Practices Commission. One major bill would establish a state health care program for California's senior citizens, to be financed through a 1 percent employer payroll tax, but it will be pressed only if Congress should fail to adopt a social security health care program.

Colorado—A labor-backed bill extending workmen's compensation to all occupational diseases is being fought with crippling amendments by employer groups. With legislature evenly split between liberal and conservatives, it's touch-and-go on minimum wage bills, recognition of public employe unions, a prevailing wage on state contracts and other AFL-CIO supported proposals.

Idaho—In addition to the "agricultural" workers' "right-to-work" bill, Idaho labor is faced with the threat of what it calls "the Lawyer's Full Employment bill." This would prevent trained union staff members from representing members before state agencies unless they were members of the bar.

Illinois—With a liberal Democrat, Otto Kerner, in the governorship, labor looks for an effective fair employment law, a state minimum wage, significant improvements in unemployment and workmen's compensation and outlawing of imported strikebreakers.

Michigan—A battle between liberal Democratic Gov. John B. Swainson and the conservative Republican legislature continues to block social legislation. The legislature, on the other hand, seems blocked from restrictive laws.

Maryland — A tug-of-war is waged between labor efforts to improve unemployment compensation and Chamber of Commerce-sponsored efforts to toughen drastically the eligibility requirements.

Massachusetts—Labor is hopeful of gearing jobless benefits to 60 percent of the average state wage, an increase in the state minimum wage to match expected federal action and a constitutional amendment for a graduated state income tax.

Montana—Two anti-labor bills sharply limiting freedom of unions to strike have been killed for the session.

New Hampshire—Labor is fighting a "right-to-work" bill. Some improvement in social legislation is expected despite the drain of energy in the "work" battle.

New Jersey—Increased unemployment compensation, temporary disability insurance and workmen's compensation bills have been passed by the Democratic-controlled lower house. A possibility exists that some compromise legislation will pass Republican Senate, labor observers believe.

New York—Despite some Democratic criticism that it has been watered down, Republican Gov. Nelson Rockefeller's bill to ban housing discrimination is likely to pass. A stronger bill supported by Rockefeller was blocked by Republican legislators at the last session. Labor is seeking major improvements in unemployment and workmen's compensation.

Oregon—Labor is leading a fight to keep Oregon's state self-insurance workmen's compensation program from being parceled out to private insurance companies. Under the present program, 93 cents of every dollar paid by employers in premiums went to injured workers as compared with the national average—under private insurance—of only 62 cents returned in benefits.

Labor is also seeking to gear unemployment compensation to the average weekly wage and liberalize eligibility qualifications. The AFL-CIO is fighting a proposed "little Landrum-Griffin bill" and has beaten down an attempt to impose a "right-to-work" program through amendment of the civil rights statute.

Pennsylvania — Labor-backed proposals made by Gov. David L. Lawrence (D) include a $1.25 state minimum wage, stiffened child labor legislation extended to commercial farms and extension of the fair employment law to employers of six or more persons instead of the present 12.

Texas — Labor sees a "fair chance" of improving unemployment and workmen's compensation.

West Virginia—A labor-backed state income tax proposed by Gov. W. W. Barron (D) to finance long-range economic development of this hard-hit state has been passed by the legislature. Labor expects moderate improvements in unemployment and workmen's compensation benefits and the possibility of establishment of a Human Relations Commission to "strive for elimination of prejudice and discrimination in all areas."

High Cost of Health Care Eats Up Steel Wage Hike

Pittsburgh—Rising costs of health insurance have wiped out a 3-cent-an-hour cost-of-living wage increase conditionally scheduled for more than 500,000 members of the Steelworkers under their contract with the basic steel industry.

Under the 30-month labor pact signed in January 1960 to end the record 116-day steel strike, USWA members were to get a cost-of-living hike—subject to a 3-cent limitation—if the Consumer Price Index rose sufficiently during 1960.

The agreement made the increase conditional on stable costs for the insurance program negotiated by the USWA. The pact was geared to U.S. Steel's program, which was used as a standard for the industry.

The USWA originally challenged U.S. Steel's insurance figures and was prepared to take the issue to arbitration, as provided for by the strike-ending agreement. A re-check of the entire insurance picture resulted in withdrawal of the arbitration proceedings.

Illinois Governor Asks Hike in Jobless Benefits

Chicago—A tripartite advisory board appointed by Gov. Otto Kerner (D) has begun consideration of proposals to liberalize the unemployment compensation laws of Illinois. Its objective is a bill that will command unanimous tripartite endorsement.

Prof. Frank R. Breul, one of the three members appointed to represent the public, is chairman of the board. He is on the faculty of the University of Chicago school of social service administration.

"Unemployment has been rising at an alarming rate since October 1960," Kerner told the board at its opening session. "About the middle of January, unemployment reached 315,000 in Illinois, and the total number of persons filing claims for unemployment benefits was 176,-315.

"Our state government will be derelict in its duty if it does not take immediate steps to alleviate the plight of the unemployed and to concentrate all its resources upon the task of stemming the recession tide."

Illinois' unemployment compensation act currently provides for payment of 13 weeks of emergency benefits during periods of large-scale unemployment to those who have exhausted their regular benefits. The emergency benefits became payable Feb. 15, but only to persons who have exhausted their regular benefits since Feb. 8.

The governor suggested a rollback of the qualifying date to Oct. 31, 1960. About 30,000 unemployed workers in Illinois would benefit from the proposed rollback.

Kerner also suggested a raise in the benefit, which now has maximums of $32 a week for workers without dependents and $50 for workers with four or more dependent children. More than half the unemployed who are drawing compensation have no dependents.

The governor submitted research material to demonstrate his argument that the maximum weekly benefit in Illinois is "far from adequate."

"It constitutes a much smaller proportion of prior average weekly wages than the maximum weekly benefit did in 1940," he said.

He urged the board to prepare a recommendation as rapidly as possible and no later than Mar. 15.

Labor members of the board are P. L. Siemiller, vice president of the Machinists; Harold A. Katz, an attorney for the Auto Workers and other unions; and Charles A. Thompson, secretary-treasurer of the Carpenters District Council.

Mitchell Quits As Chairman Of Rail Study

Former Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell has resigned as chairman of the special presidential commission studying the work rules dispute on the nation's railroads.

Mitchell, in a letter to Pres. Kennedy, said the demands on his time as a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor of New Jersey "made it impossible" for him to continue to head the commission.

Until Kennedy names a successor, the commission will be headed by its vice chairman, Russell Smith, dean of the University of Michigan Law School. Smith is one of five public members on the tripartite body, equally divided among labor, management and the public.

Both union and industry members of the commission expressed "deep regret" at Mitchell's departure. Earlier they had assured him that they found no conflict of interest if he should decide to continue.

The commission is scheduled to make non-binding proposals for settlement of the long-standing dispute by Dec. 1, 1961.

California Unionist On Welfare Board

Sacramento — Arthur Hellender of Sausalito, assistant secretary of the Alameda County AFL-CIO, has been named by Gov. Edmund G. ("Pat") Brown to a four-year term on the State Social Welfare Board, subject to confirmation by the State Senate.

Hellender is president of the California Association for Health and Welfare and chairman of the East Bay Health and Welfare Committee.

Born 40 years ago in Cambridge, Mass., Hellender is a member of the Communications Workers and formerly was northern California community services director for the former Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Tender Are Their Hearts

IN THE CLASSIC TRADITION of the past half century of opposing nearly all legislation designed to promote the social welfare of the nation, business and industry groups are preparing a new campaign—this time against increasing payroll taxes to finance a temporary federal unemployment compensation program to aid victims of the worst recession since just before World War II.

The specific problem of aiding the 5.4 million unemployed finds the business groups back following the narrow, selfish, profits-at-any-price approach and ignoring the basic economic fact that purchasing power in the hands of unemployed workers means sales and stepped-up business activity.

The Administration proposal to increase the payroll tax is in line with the policies so often preached by these same groups—putting a program on a paying basis instead of incurring a budgetary deficit.

With over half the job areas in the country suffering from unemployment of 6 percent or more, opposition to properly-financed jobless aid is gross irresponsibility.

The One-Sided Press

THE RECENT STRIKE of the railroad-tugboat workers in New York provided another demonstration of how the press and other communications media come down on the side of management with an almost automatic regularity.

In its issue of Feb. 11, the New Yorker magazine, in its "The Talk of the Town" column, comments:

"We are beginning to worry, for the newspapers' sake, about their custom of ruling, in every strike, that labor is wrongheaded, as if they were a panel of arbitrators appointed by a Higher Power."

The magazine continues: "This time, the newspapers were all outraged because '664 maritime workers' could tie up the town by their stubbornness in a dispute with 11 railroad and terminal companies. The corollary, that 11 railroad presidents were being equally stubborn, with as good (or bad) reason, was left for the reader to figure out for himself, and in most cases, we imagine, he did."

Memo on Ethics

THE ALLIS-CHALMERS CO., among the electrical manufacturing companies convicted in the Philadelphia criminal anti-trust trial, blandly estimates that its customers probably were not overcharged despite the admitted rigging of the market in which the companies cut up business at agreed-on percentages and non-competitive prices. If this is so, what was the purpose of the elaborate surreptitious meetings including the "phases of the moon" doubletalk that designated which company would get which contract?

F. F. Loock, president of the Allen-Bradley Co., another convicted firm, acknowledges that no one attending the market-rigging meetings "was so stupid he didn't know" the maneuvers "were in violation of the law." But "it's the only way a business can be run," adds Loock. "It's the free enterprise system."

These observations must be cited to the faculties of the business administration schools of the universities, to the teachers of high school civics, to the moralists of the editorial pages, for their loving attention.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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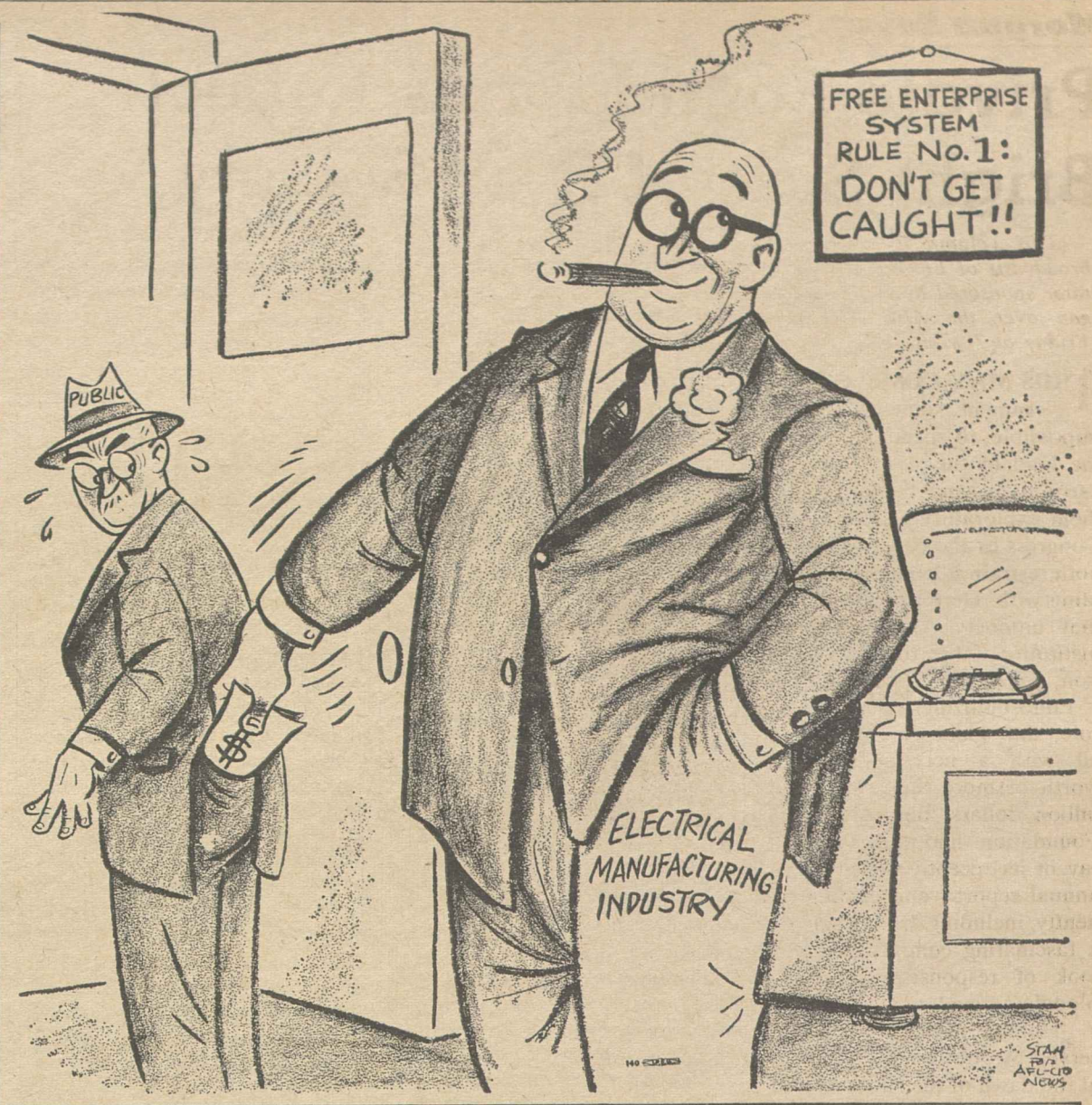

Judge Flays Electrical Firms:

'Sordid, Greedy' Side of Industry Exposed by Price-Fixing Case

Following are excerpts from the text of a statement by Chief Judge J. Cullen Ganey in United States District Court, Philadelphia, prior to sentencing dozens of corporations to heavy fines in the electrical anti-trust case and sending seven executives to jail:

BEFORE IMPOSING SENTENCE, I want to make certain observations concerning the bills of indictment here involved.

They cover some 45 individual defendants and 29 corporations which comprise virtually every large manufacturer of electrical equipment in the industry. This is a shocking indictment of a vast section of our economy, for what is really at stake here is the survival of the kind of economy under which America has grown to greatness, the free enterprise system.

The conduct of the corporate and individual defendants alike, in the words of the distinguished Assistant Attorney General who headed the Anti-Trust Division of the Dept. of Justice, has flagrantly mocked the image of that economic system of free enterprise which we profess to the country and destroyed the model which we offer today as a free world alternative to state control and eventual dictatorship.

Some extent of the vastness of the schemes for price-fixing, bid-rigging and job allocations can be gleaned from the fact that the annual corporate sales covered by these bills of indictment represent $1.75 billion dollars.

Pervasiveness likewise may be judged by the fact that the sales herewith are concerned with a wide variety of products and were made not only to private utilities throughout the country, but by sealed bids to federal, state and municipal governments.

THIS COURT has spent long hours in what it hopes is a fair appraisal of a most difficult task. In reaching that judgment, it is not at all unmindful that the real blame is to be laid at the doorstep of the corporate defendants and those who guide and direct their policy.

While the Dept. of Justice has acknowledged that they were unable to uncover probative evidence which could secure a conviction, beyond a reasonable doubt, of those in the highest echelons of the corporations here involved, in a broader sense they bear a grave responsibility for the present situation.

One would be most naive indeed to believe that these violations of the law, so long persisted in, affecting so large a segment of the industry and finally involving so many millions upon millions of dollars, were facts unknown to those responsible for the conduct of the corporation and, accordingly, under their various pleas, heavy fines will be imposed.

As to the individual defendants, the Attorney General who secured the indictments and the present Attorney General . . . [have] wholeheartedly agreed with the government's recommendation in the great majority of cases . . . [and] strongly insisted on the individual defendants serving prison sentences, due to the serious nature of their violations.

IT IS NOT to be taken as disparaging of the long and arduous effort the government has made, and even more, the highly efficient and competent manner of its doing, that only in these instances where ultimate responsibility for corporate conduct . . . vested are prison sentences to be imposed.

Rather am I convinced that in the great number of these defendants' cases, they were torn between conscience and an approved corporate policy, with the rewarding objectives of promotion, comfortable security and large salaries—in short, the organization or the company man, the conformist, who goes along with his superiors and finds balm for his conscience in additional comforts and the security of his place in the corporate set-up. In that this cannot in any wise be a defense to their misconduct is conceded, but long probationary periods where a watchful eye can be kept on their activities, fines will suffice for their first offense.

But this is the sordid, greedy side of the situation and yet there is a bright side. Each and every one of those indicted, both corporations and individuals, faced up to the situation realistically and readily admitted by pleas of guilty and nolo contendere, their violations. For this much must be said, not alone in the saving of great time and expense to the government, in preparing and trying these indictments which would have covered two or three years, but above and beyond that it would cause to point up and emphasize an already unsavory past.

These admissions of guilt, it is hoped, will quickly move this great industry to a thorough reappraisal of their various competitive systems and help move the nation's economy forward under the banner of free enterprise.

Morgan Says:

Private Foundations Reflect Bright Side of Free Society

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

THIS MAY COME as a surprise, but the government sometimes finds it difficult, even impossible, to spend money. It bears the bulk of the load of the so-called welfare state. It can't carry it all and there are other items, some of them exploratory and/or controversial, which the Congress or the voters or both restrain it from dabbling with. Here is where that uniquely American institution, the foundation, comes in.

Morgan

Philosophizing on its role, that giant of them all with a net capital worth of more than two billion dollars, the Ford Foundation had this to say in its recently issued annual report—and coming from a group prominently including businessmen and financiers it is a fascinating commentary on the change in outlook of responsible business leaders since the bloodless revolution of the New Deal:

"Human needs," the report said, "are today served by government to an extent never imagined at the dawn of the American republic. Regardless of varying political philosophies, there is nearly universal agreement on the new role of government in certain functions of human welfare. This unanimity stems not from a preference for public over private effort but from the nature of modern society. Only government can marshal the resources neded to cope with certain complex and costly functions of society.

"Far from implying a forfeit of private responsibilities," the report continued, "government expansion poses special challenges to individual initiative and ingenuity. While not entirely precluded from boldness and imagination, responsible government in a democratic society cannot habitually experiment and venture beyond public sentiment."

The Ford Foundation has been experimenting. In the last decade it has given away, on projects ranging from youth research in Harlem to rice research in the Philippines, $1.3 billion. Nobody knows yet how much or whether these experiments are paying off but there is a certain spirit of excitement and adventure to the activities in which hopefulness flourishes.

Giving away money is in itself a hard job. In his book on foundations, Dwight MacDonald described one as "a large body of money completely surrounded by people who want some." But in a combination of experimentation and application of what the business community loves to call "sound business practice," the Ford Foundation has been able to move into a wide variety of fields with care and purpose.

WHEN PAUL HOFFMAN was foundation president, during the Korean War, he launched a series of pioneering and inevitably controversial subsidiary projects, with the assistance of Robert M. Hutchins, former president of the University of Chicago—himself a controversial figure. These included the Fund for Adult Education, the Fund for the Advancement of Education, with emphasis on "new and experimental programs," and the Fund for the Republic, which was established at the very height of the passion plague of McCarthyism to study "the entire field of freedom and civil rights."

Here, I think, is a manifestation of the strength and brightness of the fabric of our society, in contrast to the tawdry underside as reflected in the fining of the country's leading electrical manufacturing firms and the imprisoning of several of their executives for flagrant violation of the anti-trust laws.

The current report of Ford Foundation Pres. Henry T. Heald, former head of New York University, shows that of the nearly $1.5 billion disbursed since 1951, more than half a billion of it went via various channels into education. Nearly $300 million went to hospitals and medical schools, nearly $260 million to international projects, a kind of non-governmental program of foreign aid. The rest went into the fields of economics and business, public affairs and the arts and sciences.

In a society which seems to concentrate its culture on the drugstore book counter and television entertainment, this last category is particularly important. Lively and rewarding educational television projects have been encouraged and supported by Ford money.

Some individuals and companies undoubtedly have used the tax-free instrument of a foundation as a tax-dodging haven but the Ford, Rockefeller, Carnegie and other funds are just as undoubtedly on the constructive side of the ledger. Government cannot, must not do everything and these foundations have shown the way for taking over part of the load.

Washington Reports:

Fast Action by Congress Seen On Temporary Jobless Aid

TEMPORARY EXTENSION of unemployment compensation payments can be effective by Apr. 1, Rep. Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (D-Mich.), member of the House Ways & Means Committee, forecast on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational program, heard on 450 radio stations.

On the same program, Rep. Alvin E. O'Konski (R-Wis.) said that the economic situation, which the measure would alleviate, "is the worst since 1929-32." He and Machrowicz pointed out that the bill now before the committee "is only a stopgap."

"The ultimate answer—as the President said in his message to Congress—is the establishment of federal standards. Until that is established, we shall have this situation with us all the time," Machrowicz asserted.

He said he was pleased that Pres. John F. Kennedy had made temporary extension of unemployment compensation "the first point in his program and that the Ways & Means Committee had thought the situation so important that it began immediate hearings and limited them."

O'KONSKI EXPRESSED pleasure that the President had included relief for children of unemployed parents among his requests for immediate action. He noted that the machinery is set up for aid to both the children and the jobless, and the aid can be extended without delay once the bill is passed and signed.

Machrowicz noted that recent layoffs in the automobile industry have made a bad situation worse.

"As of mid-January," he said, "over 600,000 out of 5.4 million unemployed have been jobless for 27 weeks or longer. And at least half a million or more have already drawn all the compensation to which they are entitled. In addition, 1.7 million, a rise of 200,000 over the previous month, are on part-time work."

The congressman said that the average monthly number of children who would be aided by the aid to dependent children proposal is more than 750,000.

O'Konski gave as an instance of the need of federal standards the fact that vessels on the Great Lakes, including seamen from Wisconsin, are usually chartered in Ohio because the unemployment compensation laws in that state are more lenient. States with high standards also cause dislocation of industry, he declared.

"The critical situation which now exists," said O'Konski, "simply points out the defects in the present system where aid is left to the whims of 50 different states."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE USUAL February-blooming stories about sloth and apathy in Congress are beginning to blossom in the newspapers, as reporters observe that the gentlemen seem singularly slack in responding to Pres. Kennedy's urgent calls for prompt anti-recession legislation. It would be a misreading, however, to believe that apathy is a correct word.

What we have, instead, is a slowdown that is calculated and purposeful, very largely on the part of the Republicans but to some extent on the part of the GOP's Dixiecrat allies, backed by the ancient enemies of federal action in the field of general welfare, the big business trade associations.

Mr. Kennedy talks crisis and Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg talks crisis about the plight of the unemployd.

The Republican Party has a vested interest, or thinks it has, in denying that there is any crisis. The Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers are opposed, as in the past, to higher minimum wages and unemployment compensation, to federal school aid and depressed areas bills, to social security expansion and to aid the families of the unemployed. Nothing has changed, except that it is less certain this year that the opponents of action will have their total way.

* * *

ONE MIGHT THINK that the GOP, the Dixiecrats and the business spokesmen would feel some disturbance about the simple statistics—the fact that unemployment dipped slightly below 5 percent only three months during the two years of so-called recovery from the 1958-59 recession; that the number of long-term jobless has skyrocketed; that the rate of unemployed has climbed back above 6 percent and is pushing 7 percent.

The fact is, however, that the official publication of the Republican National Committee, Battle Line, charges that Speaker Sam Rayburn's comments on the current recession are a "major political exaggeration" and a "prefabricated ill wind" designed to "frighten America."

The head of the Ohio Chamber of Commerce argued with Goldberg during the Secretary's recent tour that taxes should not be increased on business to finance longer-term insurance payments to the jobless.

The Republican congressional leaders, Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) and Rep. Charles A. Halleck (Ind.), conceded Feb. 16 that the economy had "receded" from what Dirksen blandly called "the high level of 1960." But Dirksen insisted that any measures adopted should be mere relief, and Halleck said if there was a recession it was already Kennedy's fault. The new President had been in office one day short of four weeks, but Halleck said "too much time has gone by" to blame lack of action last year by the Eisenhower Administration and that "the responsibility has shifted."

* * *

WHAT IS GOING ON, plainly, is a full-scale public relations competition between the Kennedy Administration with its call for action and the Republicans and their allies who want only limited action, if any, such as they might have had under Eisenhower.

That is why Kennedy arranged for Goldberg to give thorough briefings to Rayburn and Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) on the Secretary's midwestern trip. That is why Kennedy himself in his press conference Feb. 15 specifically reviewed his five major immediate programs for assistance to the jobless and urged Congress to pass them so aid would go out "this winter." That is why Republicans scoff at his urgency.

Both sides are reaching out for public support. Both sides know very well that public opinion will decide the contest finally, and that in the House of Representatives, particularly, the shift of half a dozen or a dozen votes will determine the form in which bills are passed, the philosophy behind them and the content.

Congress may look apathetic, but underneath the deadly struggle for power goes on. The question of what is done is still to be decided by whether Kennedy is able to create a sense of urgency in the people that will be reflected in Congress.

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION is "the worst today since we have been in Congress," Rep. Alvin E. O'Konski (R-Wis.), left, declared as he and Rep. Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (D-Mich.) discussed Pres. Kennedy's proposed temporary extension of unemployment compensation during an interview in Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

How to Buy:

Planning Home Improvements? Check Four Ways of Financing

By Sidney Margolius

U. S. FAMILIES are investing record sums currently in home improvement and expansion—about $11 billion a year, in fact. Families are getting bigger; many have outgrown the small homes built in the early 1950's. Too, many older houses require extensive modernization and repair.

Actually, this year is a little more favorable for home improvements than the past few years have been. Costs have leveled off, and some have gone down a little, as in the case of heating and plumbing equipment, lumber and roofing materials.

A sound investment in home modernization requires these steps:

- **Avoid the high-pressure sellers.**
- **Compare estimates among reputable local contractors.**
- **Finance the least-costly way suitable to your project.**

Complaints of abuses in home repairs are still so widespread that the Better Business Bureau of New York recently launched a campaign to combat such deceptions.

The most frequent tricks are bait ads, offering improvements at low prices with no intention of selling that cheaply; deceptive ad layouts, giving the impression that the illustrated improvements are available at low prices; failure to make good on guarantees; and the continued misuse of FHA completion certificates. Some sellers have been getting homeowners to sign such certificates before the work is actually finished. The sellers then take the certificates to the bank to get their money, and the homeowner is left to pay the bank for incomplete work.

Deceptions have been especially frequent recently in the sale of carports, roofing and siding jobs, and garage extensions.

HERE ARE COMPARATIVE COSTS of various ways to finance home improvements:

Open-End Re-Advance. Many mortgages have an "open end" clause. It permits you to reborrow up to the original amount of your mortgage at the same interest rate without large closing costs other than a service charge of often $25-$50.

For example, suppose you have a 25-year mortgage at 5 percent interest, and in ten years have repaid $3,000. You return to the mortgage-holder and ask for a new advance of $2,000 for home expansion. If approved, the loan is added to your balance. You arrange to repay it either by increasing your monthly payment or by extending your mortgage.

Advantage of the re-advance is that your present mortgage interest rate is probably lower than that obtainable on a new mortgage nowadays, and much lower than short-term modernization loans (see below).

Another advantage is that repayment is spread over a number of years. A re-advance of $2,000 on a 5 percent mortgage which still has 15 years to run would require additional payments of $15.82 a month. In contrast, an FHA home-improvement loan of $2,000 for 36 months would require $63.88 a month, or if stretched to the maximum 60 months, $41.57.

Disadvantage is that if your mortgage still has many years to run, your total interest cost in dollars for the re-advance will be more than for a short-term loan even at a higher rate.

Too, lenders sometimes are reluctant to advance money at old low mortgage rates when they can get 5.75 and 6 percent on new mortgages.

Refinancing Your Mortgage. This means getting an entirely new mortgage. It is a possibility if your mortgage-holder refuses an open-end advance on your present mortgage. But it generally will be costlier than the open-end re-advance. It probably will require a higher interest rate than your old mortgage carries, and also, higher closing costs for title search, etc.

Thus, an FHA modernization loan, even at a higher rate, can help you keep your present low mortgage rate rather than refinance.

FHA Modernization Loans. These are now available for as much as $3,500. The fee is $5 per $100 of loan up to $2,500 and $4 per $100 over $2,500. But this fee is charged on the original amount, unlike mortgage interest which is calculated only on your declining balance each month. Thus, the $5 per $100 really is a true annual interest rate of about 10 percent.

Personal Loans. Sometimes you can beat the FHA modernization-loan rate with a personal loan. In some of the largest cities, banks charge as little as $4 per $100 for personal loans. In less-competitive areas, the charge is more generally $6; thus, more than the FHA rate. Credit-union rates range from $3.25 to $6.50 per $100—lower than the FHA rate in many cases.

Small loan companies charge highest rates, frequently about $9.75 to $12.50 per $100.

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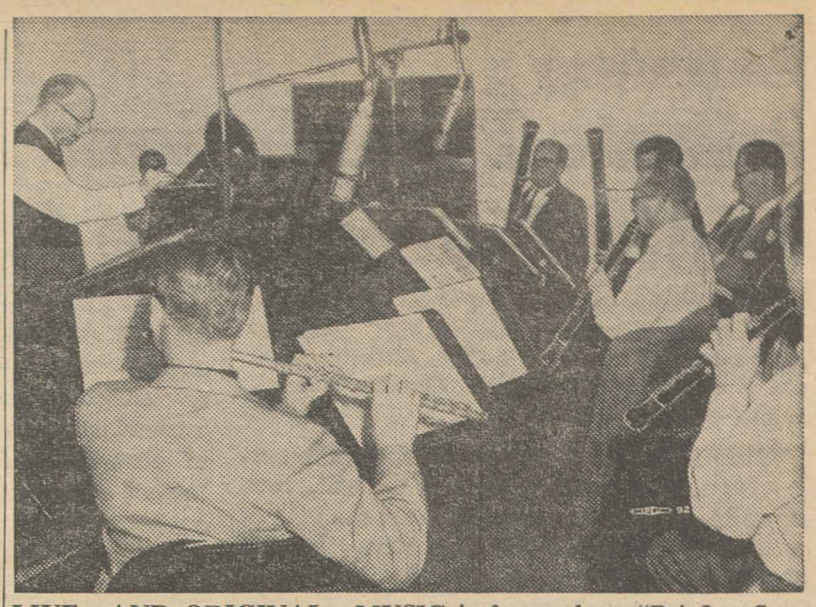


LIVE—AND ORIGINAL—MUSIC is featured on "Briefing Session," the new public affairs television series presented by the AFL-CIO and the National Educational Television & Radio Center. Conducting the orchestra is Bernard Green, who also composed and arranged the scores.

On 'Briefing Session' Program:

Economic Advisers See Tax Cut Need

TOP ECONOMISTS representing both the Kennedy and Eisenhower viewpoints agree that a tax cut will be essential by spring unless there is a pronounced recovery from the recession.

Prof. Paul A. Samuelson, head of Pres. Kennedy's pre-inauguration economic task force, and Prof. Henry C. Wallich, member of former Pres. Eisenhower's Council of Economic Advisers, united on this point during the opening program of "Briefing Session," the new public affairs television series presented by the AFL-CIO and the National Educational Television & Radio Center.

Otherwise the two were in sharp dispute over the role of government in the national economy, especially as to the action, or inaction, of the previous Administration.

Wallich, now at Yale University, maintained that the recession was less severe than it has been painted, and that in any event, the Eisenhower regime had taken action by easing credit, accelerating the placement of government contracts and stepping up housing and highway construction.

Samuelson retorted that the former Administration, even in its final reports, never conceded the existence of a recession, and its actions were inadequate and too tardy.

"The time to nip a recession in the bud is not after it gets rolling," he said. The slump could be seen as early as last summer, he claimed, but was "glossed over" by the Administration.

SAMUELSON ALSO expressed alarm at the "ominous" pattern of more frequent recessions, shorter periods of recovery and the failure of each upswing to absorb the unemployed from the previous slump. The obvious facts, he said, are more important than arguments over statistics.

"It is like arguing about whether you have a temperature of 103.1 or 103.3," he pointed out. "In either case you are sick."

It's the same with economic growth, he went on:

"Suppose you had a nine-year-old and you said, 'Well, look, his weight is just as great this year as last year, or maybe only a little bit less.' You would know you had an ailing boy. Such an economy as ours has to establish records every year or it is in serious trouble."

Fourteen stations of the NET network are showing the opening program of "Briefing Session" the week beginning Feb. 20 and 14 more will air it a week later.

The second program in the series will be entitled "National Goal —Full Employment; National Headache—How?" Scheduled for first showing during the week of Feb. 26, it will feature the same participants as the opening discussion.

From Soup to Nuts:

Not a Memory Course! —I Need Something to Help Me Forget

By Jane Goodsell

I HEAR THAT SOMEBODY has written another book on how to improve your memory. I can't remember the name of it and, just between you and me, I couldn't care less. I'm not interested in improving my memory.

My trouble isn't the things I can't remember. It's the things I can't forget.

Now, if somebody would write a book telling me how to erase my memory of the day the elastic in my underpants broke, I'd be glad to fork over $4.95 to my friendly bookseller.

It happened in the fourth grade, and I can remember it as clearly as if it happened yesterday. I was standing at the blackboard doing a problem in long division. It was raining outside and the teacher (who was wearing a navy blue dress) was sitting at her desk tapping her teeth with a pencil, and everybody in the whole class was looking at me and —well, as I say, I can remember the whole scene in vivid, cinemascopic detail, and I wish I couldn't.

I want to develop the power of negative forgetfulness.

This is the real problem, but the memory experts refuse to tackle it. They're too busy confusing us with elaborate techniques for remembering names, dates and telephone numbers.

If I can't remember my own phone number, what difference does it make? That's what telephone books are for. It might be nice to remember people's names, but I get along all right, sort of, calling everybody "Hiya!"

When I lie wake at night, beating my fists into my pillow, I'm not trying to remember the name of my best friend's chiropodist. I'm remembering the day I went to a tea with my zipper unzipped.

It isn't the things on the tip of my tongue that bother me. It's the things in the back of my mind, the moments of humiliation burned into my memory.

UAW Panel Reports

Detroit—The Public Review Board of the Auto Workers heard 20 formal appeals during its third year of existence deciding 17, returning 1 to the UAW executive board, and holding 2 pending decision. Of informal complaints involving 90 members, three were found suitable for board action.

In a report to members for the 12-month period ending Sept. 30, 1960, the seven-member board, headed by Rabbi Morris Adler of Detroit, said that the volume of cases remained extremely low for a union with well over 1 million members and praised the UAW for giving the board complete autonomy and "scrupulously respecting" its independence.

A formal complaint dismissed for what the report called "lack of particularity" came from UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther and the executive board. The case involved public charges made against the UAW by four Republican members of the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field—the McClellan committee.

The board asked Reuther to specify which provision of the AFL-CIO ethical practices codes allegedly were violated, and when he replied he could not supply the information and that the charges were "politically inspired," the Review Board took no further action.

Lineup of Major Committee Assignments in 87th Congress

Senate

Labor & Public Welfare

Democrats

Lister Hill (Ala.), chairman
Pat McNamara (Mich.)
Wayne Morse (Ore.)
Ralph W. Yarborough (Tex.)
Joseph S. Clark (Pa.)
Jennings Randolph (W. Va.)
Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (N. J.)
Quentin N. Burdick (N. D.)
Benjamin A. Smith (Mass.)
Claiborne deB. Pell (R. I.)

Republicans

Barry Goldwater (Ariz.)
Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.)
Clifford P. Case (N. J.)
Jacob K. Javits (N. Y.)
Winston L. Prouty (Vt.)

Finance

Democrats

Harry Flood Byrd (Va.), chairman
Robert S. Kerr (Okla.)
Russell B. Long (La.)
George A. Smathers (Fla.)
Clinton P. Anderson (N. M.)
Paul H. Douglas (Ill.)
Albert Gore (Tenn.)
Herman E. Talmadge (Ga.)
Eugene J. McCarthy (Minn.)
Vance Hartke (Ind.)
J. William Fulbright (Ark.)

Republicans

John J. Williams (Del.)
Frank Carlson (Kan.)
Wallace F. Bennett (Utah)
John Marshall Butler (Md.)
Carl T. Curtis (Neb.)
Thruston B. Morton (Ky.)

Banking & Currency

Democrats

A. Willis Robertson (Va.), chairman
John J. Sparkman (Ala.)
Paul H. Douglas (Ill.)
Joseph S. Clark (Pa.)
William Proxmire (Wis.)
Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (N. J.)
Edmund S. Muskie (Me.)
Edward V. Long (Mo.)
Maurine B. Neuberger (Ore.)
William A. Blakley (Tex.)

Republicans

Homer E. Capehart (Ind.)
Wallace F. Bennett (Utah)
Prescott Bush (Conn.)
J. Glenn Beall (Md.)
Jacob K. Javits (N. Y.)

Judiciary

Democrats

James O. Eastland (Miss.), chairman
Estes Kefauver (Tenn.)
Olin D. Johnston (S. C.)
John L. McClellan (Ark.)
Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (N. C.)
John A. Carroll (Colo.)
Thomas J. Dodd (Conn.)
Philip A. Hart (Mich.)
Edward V. Long (Mo.)
William A. Blakley (Tex.)

Republicans

Alexander Wiley (Wis.)
Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.)
Roman L. Hruska (Neb.)
Kenneth B. Keating (N. Y.)
Norris Cotton (N. H.)

Foreign Relations

Democrats

J. William Fulbright (Ark.), chairman
John J. Sparkman (Ala.)
Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.)
Mike Mansfield (Mont.)
Wayne Morse (Ore.)
Russell B. Long (La.)
Albert Gore (Tenn.)
Frank J. Lausche (O.)
Frank Church (Ida.)
Stuart Symington (Mo.)
Thomas J. Dodd (Conn.)

Republicans

Alexander Wiley (Wis.)
Bourke B. Hickenloper (Ia.)
George D. Aiken (Vt.)
Homer E. Capehart (Ind.)
Frank Carlson (Kan.)
John J. Williams (Del.)

House

Education & Labor

Democrats

Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. (N. Y.), chairman
Cleveland M. Bailey (W. Va.)
Carl D. Perkins (Ky.)
Phil M. Landrum (Ga.)
Edith Green (Ore.)
James Roosevelt (Calif.)
Herbert Zelenko (N. Y.)
Frank Thompson, Jr. (N. J.)
Elmer J. Holland (Pa.)
Johns H. Dent (Pa.)
Roman C. Pucinski (Ill.)
Dominick V. Daniels (N. J.)
John Brademas (Ind.)
Robert N. Giaimo (Conn.)
James G. O'Hara (Mich.)
Ralph J. Scott (N. C.)
Neal Smith (Ia.)
Charles S. Joelson (N. J.)
Fernand J. St. Germain (R. I.)

Republicans

Carroll D. Kearns (Pa.)
Clare E. Hoffman (Mich.)
Peter Frelinghuysen, Jr. (N. J.)
William H. Ayres (O.)
Robert P. Griffin (Mich.)
Edgar W. Hiestand (Calif.)
Albert H. Quie (Minn.)
Charles E. Goodell (N. Y.)
Peter A. Garland (Me.)
Donald C. Bruce (Ind.)
John M. Ashbrook (O.)
Dave Martin (Neb.)

Ways & Means

Democrats

Wilbur D. Mills (Ark.), chairman
Cecil R. King (Calif.)
Thomas J. O'Brien (Ill.)
Hale Boggs (La.)
Eugene J. Keogh (N. Y.)
Burr P. Harrison (Va.)
Frank M. Karsten (Mo.)
A. Sydney Herlong, Jr. (Fla.)
Frank Ikard (Tex.)
Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (Mich.)
James B. Frazier, Jr. (Tenn.)
William J. Green, Jr. (Pa.)
John C. Watts (Ky.)
Al Ullman (Ore.)
James A. Burke (Mass.)

Republicans

Noah M. Mason (Ill.)
John W. Byrnes (Wis.)
Howard H. Baker (Tenn.)
Thomas B. Curtis (Mo.)
Victor A. Knox (Mich.)
James B. Utt (Calif.)
Jackson E. Betts (O.)
Bruce Alger (Tex.)
Walter M. Mumma (Pa.)
Steven B. Derounian (N. Y.)

Banking & Currency

Democrats

Brent Spence (Ky.), chairman
Wright Patman (Tex.)
Albert Rains (Ala.)
Abraham J. Multer (N. Y.)
Hugh J. Addonizio (N. J.)
William A. Barrett (Pa.)
Leonor K. Sullivan (Mo.)
Henry S. Reuss (Wis.)
Martha W. Griffiths (Mich.)
Thomas L. Ashley (O.)
Charles A. Vanik (O.)
J. T. Rutherford (Tex.)
William S. Moorhead (Pa.)
Clem Miller (Calif.)
Jacob H. Gilbert (N. Y.)
Edward R. Finnegan (Ill.)
Robert G. Stephens, Jr. (Ga.)
Fernand J. St. Germain (R. I.)

Republicans

Clarence E. Kilburn (N. Y.)
Gordon L. McDonough (Calif.)
William B. Widnall (N. J.)
Eugene Siler (Ky.)
Paul A. Fino (N. Y.)
Florence P. Dwyer (N. J.)
Edward J. Derwinski (Ill.)
Seymour Halpern (N. Y.)
James Harvey (Mich.)
Tom V. Moorehead (O.)
John H. Rousselot (Calif.)
William W. Scranton (Pa.)

Judiciary

Democrats

Emanuel Celler (N. Y.), chairman
Francis E. Walter (Pa.)
Thomas J. Lane (Mass.)
Michael A. Feighan (O.)
Frank Chelf (Ky.)
Edwin E. Willis (La.)
Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (N. J.)
E. L. Forrester (Ga.)
Byron G. Rogers (Colo.)
Harold D. Donohue (Mass.)
Jack Brooks (Tex.)
William M. Tuck (Va.)
Robert T. Ashmore (S. C.)
John Dowdy (Tex.)
Lester Holtzman (N. Y.)
Basil L. Whitener (N. C.)
Roland V. Libonati (Ill.)
J. Carlton Loser (Tenn.)
Herman Toll (Pa.)
Robert W. Kastenmeier (Wis.)

Republicans

William M. McCulloch (O.)
Wiliam E. Miller (N. Y.)
Richard H. Poff (Va.)
William C. Cramer (Fla.)
Arch A. Moore, Jr. (W. Va.)
George Meader (Mich.)
John V. Lindsay (N. Y.)
William T. Cahill (N. J.)
John H. Ray (N. Y.)
Garner E. Shriver (Kan.)
Clark MacGregor (Minn.)
Charles McC. Mathias, Jr. (Md.)
James F. Battin (Mont.)
James E. Bromwell (Ia.)

Foreign Affairs

Democrats

Thomas E. Morgan (Pa.), chairman
Clement J. Zablocki (Wis.)
Omar Burleson (Tex.)
Edna F. Kelly (N. Y.)
Wayne L. Hays (O.)
Armistead I. Selden, Jr. (Ala.)
J. L. Pilcher (Ga.)
Barratt O'Hara (Ill.)
L. H. Fountain (N. C.)
Dante B. Fascell (Fla.)
Leonard Farbstein (N. Y.)
D. S. Saund (Calif.)
Charles C. Diggs, Jr. (Mich.)
Lindley Beckworth (Tex.)
Harris B. McDowell, Jr. (Del.)
William T. Murphy (Ill.)
Cornelius E. Gallagher (N. J.)
Robert N. C. Nix (Pa.)
Thomas F. Johnson (Md.)
John S. Monagan (Conn.)

Republicans

Robert B. Chiperfield (Ill.)
Frances P. Bolton (O.)
Chester E. Merrow (N. H.)
Walter H. Judd (Minn.)
Marguerite Stitt Church (Ill.)
E. Ross Adair (Ind.)
Laurence Curtis (Mass.)
William S. Mailliard (Calif.)
Peter Frelinghuysen, Jr. (N. J.)
William S. Broomfield (Mich.)
Robert R. Barry (N. Y.)
J. Irving Whalley (Pa.)
Horace Seely-Brown, Jr. (Conn.)

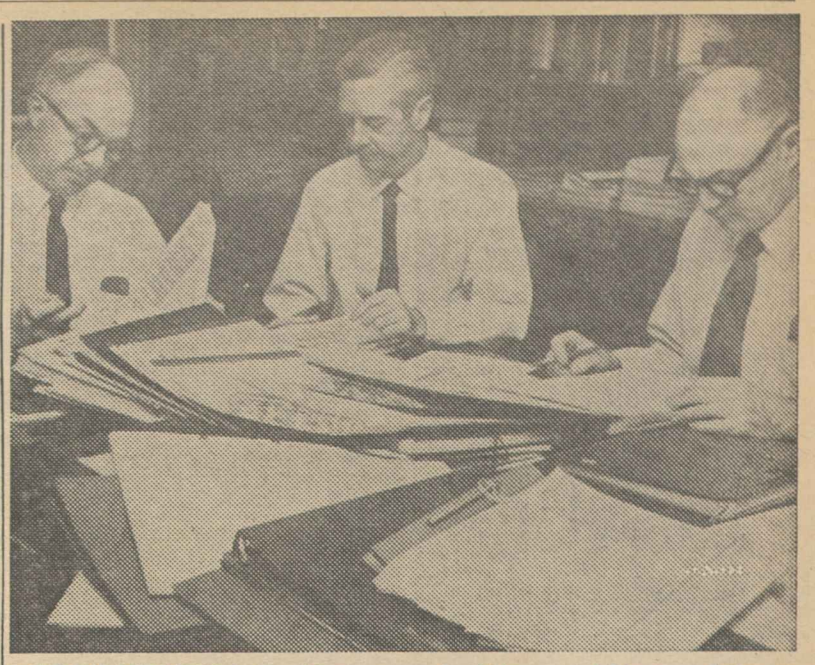
Rules

Democrats

Howard W. Smith (Va.), chairman
William M. Colmer (Miss.)
Ray J. Madden (Ind.)
James J. Delaney (N. Y.)
James W. Trimble (Ark.)
Homer Thornberry (Tex.)
Richard Bolling (Mo.)
Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. (Mass.)
Carl Elliott (Ala.)
B. F. Sisk (Calif.)

Republicans

Clarence J. Brown (O.)
B. Carroll Reece (Tenn.)
Katharine St. George (N. Y.)
H. Allen Smith (Calif.)
Elmer J. Hoffman (Ill.)



THREE JUDGES in the Newspaper Guild's annual Heywood Broun Memorial Award contest plowed through entries submitted by 86 newsmen from the United States and Canada, seeking the work judged most representative of the crusading spirit of the Guild's founder. The judges, left to right, are Gerald E. Griffin, head of the Baltimore Sunpapers' Washington office; Howard K. Smith of Columbia Broadcasting System's Washington news bureau; John T. O'Rourke, editor, Washington Daily News.

Liberals Keep Control Of Labor Committees

Liberals appeared to remain in control of both the House and Senate Labor Committees as Republicans and Democrats completed committee assignments for the 87th Congress.

In the House, where the chairmanship of the Education & Labor Committee passed to Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. (D-N. Y.), the Democrats have a 19-12 margin. Liberal and moderate forces appeared assured of 17 votes—enough for approval—on most, if not all, of Pres. John F. Kennedy's legislative proposals.

The Senate Labor & Public Welfare Committee, still under the chairmanship of Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala.), has 10 Democrats and five Republicans. Of the Democrats, eight are holdovers—all with records of solid support for measures similar to those the Administration has sent, or plans to send, to Capitol Hill. The two new Democratic members, both freshmen, are rated as liberals.

There are eight new faces on the House Education & Labor Committee—four from each party. The new Democrats include Representatives Ralph J. Scott (N. C.), expected to vote with the conservative forces on the basis of his support of the Landrum-Griffin Act and his opposition to depressed areas and broad minimum wage legislation in the previous Congress; Neal Smith (Ia.), who supported all of the liberal measures in his first House term; and liberal freshmen Charles S. Joelson (N. J.) and Fernand J. St. Germain (R. I.).

The new GOP members—Representatives Peter A. Garland (Me.), Donald C. Bruce (Ind.), John M. Ashbrook (O.) and Dave Martin (Neb.)—all defeated liberal Democratic incumbents, supported by COPE, in the 1960 congressional elections. They are expected to vote most of the time with the right-wing bloc.

Holdover Democrats on the House committee include only one conservative, Rep. Phil M. Landrum (Ga.), co-author of the restrictive labor bill passed in 1959, who voted for the most part with the right-wing forces.

Other Democratic holdovers, all liberals, are Representatives Cleveland M. Bailey (W. Va.), Carl D. Perkins (Ky.), Edith Green (Ore.), James Roosevelt (Calif.), Herbert Zelenko (N. Y.), Frank Thompson, Jr. (N. J.), Elmer J. Holland (Pa.), John H. Dent (Pa.), Roman C. Pucinski (Ill.), Dominick V. Daniels (N. J.), John Brademas (Ind.), Robert N. Giaimo (Conn.), and James G. O'Hara (Mich.).

Returning GOP members are Representatives Carroll D. Kearns (Pa.), Clare E. Hoffman (Mich.), Peter Frelinghuysen, Jr. (N. J.), William H. Ayres (O.), Robert P. Griffin (Mich.), Edgar W. Hiestand (Calif.), Albert H. Quie (Minn.) and Charles E. Goodell (N. Y.).

Two of these Republican members—Frelinghuysen and Ayres—broke with the conservative forces to support federal-aid-to-education legislation in the 86th Congress.

On the Senate side, the two freshman Democrats are Senators Benjamin A. Smith (Mass.), named to Kennedy's vacant seat following the presidential election, and Claiborne deB. Pell (R. I.).

They joined veteran liberal Democrats Wayne Morse (Ore.), Ralph W. Yarborough (Tex.), Joseph S. Clark (Pa.), Jennings Randolph (W. Va.), Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (N. J.) and Quentin N. Burdick (N. D.).

All five GOP members on the Senate committee are holdovers. Of this number, Senators Clifford P. Case (N. J.) and Jacob K. Javits (N. Y.) have voted with the liberal forces on such measures as minimum wage and school legislation, although in the 86th Congress they voted against broader temporary unemployment compensation and area redevelopment legislation.

Conservative Republicans are Barry Goldwater (Ariz.), Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) and Winston L. Prouty (Vt.).

Heading the Labor subcommittee will be McNamara, while Morse will become chairman of the Education subcommittee.

AFL-CIO Publishes New Pamphlet List

A new list of AFL-CIO leaflets, pamphlets and other publications is available from the Pamphlet Division, AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications.

Listed are the names of 59 booklets and pamphlets on taxation, consumer guides, organizing and other topics of interest to union members and officials. An order list may be obtained without charge from the Pamphlet Division, AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

CANADIAN trade unionists, almost 600 strong, met in the nation's capital, Ottawa, for a briefing session arranged by the Canadian Labor Congress. After hearing reports that up to 12 percent of the working force may be jobless this winter, the unionists called on members of Parliament to discuss labor's proposal for a federal full-employment program.

CSA Opens Field Headquarters To Aid Refugees Fleeing Cuba

Miami—AFL-CIO Community Service Activities has established a special field headquarters here to expedite the relief, employment and resettlement of thousands of Cuban refugees pouring into the United States.

CSA Dir. Leo Perlis announced in New York that the special operation, established in conjunction with the Cuban Refugee Emergency Center here, would be geared to providing referral services for families seeking information on employment, union membership, community integration and social services.

Labor's role in aiding those fleeing the dictatorship of Fidel Castro will be patterned closely after the major contribution made by the AFL-CIO in 1956 and 1957 when a similar office was set up at Camp Kilmer, N.J., to aid Hungarian refugees.

The move came in the wake of action by the AFL-CIO Executive Council last month in assigning CSA the task of coordinating labor's activities on behalf of the Cuban refugees. The council voted a $10,000 contribution to the U.S. Committee for Refugees, which was already operating in the Miami area.

Direct Help Provided

At that time, Pres. George Meany said labor was anxious to provide "some direct help for the unfortunate victims of the present Cuban terror," and said that the $10,000 grant—nearly tripling sums voted by the council in 1960 for the Refugee Committee's total operations—"reflects our concern over the present Cuban refugee situation."

Perlis disclosed that CSA had assisted the U.S. Committee in the allocation of $5,000 of the funds to four social agencies working among the Cuban nationals. The agencies include Catholic Relief Services, which received $2,500; International Rescue Committee, $1,500; Church World Service, $500; and the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, $500.

In addition, he said, CSA has offered assistance to all other agencies in the employment and resettlement area and has requested local CSA representatives across the country to cooperate in the program of finding jobs for the refugees, "taking into account your local unemployment problems."

In another action, Perlis and AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, chairman of the Community Services Committee, met recently with Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Abraham A. Ribicoff, who has been assigned overall responsibility for the refugee program by Pres. John F. Kennedy.

Perlis said they assured Ribicoff that labor is "deeply interested" in the problem and would "cooperate in any way." At the same time they urged that an advisory council, composed of labor and social agency officials, be named to assist Ribicoff's special representative in the refugee operation.

Robert E. Flaherty, a member of the CSA national staff, has been placed in charge of the refugee field office. It was Flaherty who ran the earlier operation for Hungarian refugees at Camp Kilmer.

L-G Injunction Threat Frees Runaway Ship

Philadelphia—The Intl. Maritime Workers' Union, threatened with an injunction under the Landrum-Griffin Act, has signed a stipulation agreeing not to picket American-owned Liberian-flag freighter Ore Monarch for a period of 30 days.

Under terms of the stipulation, signed after the National Labor Relations Board went to court, the Ore Monarch sailed from the dock where it had been tied since last Oct. 21 and headed for a port where it could be unloaded.

Thus the IMWU lost a round in its fight to organize "runaway" flag ships, particularly those of Daniel K. Ludwig, head of the giant Universe Tankships, Inc., and so called "king of the runaways."

Ludwig is said to own 50 of the world's biggest ships. Most of them fly the flag of Liberia or Panama and are manned by seamen from the Cayman Islands, British West Indies. Universe Tankships claims it has a valid contract with the Global Seamen's Union, but IMWU said the union never has won an election and is not recognized by the NLRB.

"Ludwig was defeated in the courts and on the picket line," said Shannon Wall, director of the IMWU. "So he got the Pennsylvania Railroad and three other parties to claim they were the victims of a secondary boycott.

'We Will Keep on Fighting'

"He got his ship out of this port, but nothing has changed. At the end of 30 days we may resume picketing, or we may not. But we will keep on fighting those runaway fleets."

Back of the signing, and the escape of the Ore Monarch to another port, were these incidents:

- The Ludwig freighter docked here last fall to lighten cargo before proceeding to the Fairless steel plant. When pickets began patrolling on the dock and by boat in the river, Ludwig tied up the ship and went to court.
- The Philadelphia Court of Common Claims ruled against Universe Tankships. So did the Pennsylvania Court of Appeals, which held that Ludwig's remedy was not in the courts but with the NLRB.
- The Pennsylvania Railroad, along with a dock company, a towing company and a stevedore firm, then filed a petition for an injunction. The labor board advised the court that the labor law probably had been violated by the picketing.

The IMWU was formed by the Maritime Union and the Seafarers to organize runaway ships flying the flags of other nations. Wall, its director, is NMU vice president.

The unions still are waiting for NLRB to decide whether elections can be held on foreign-flag ships owned by Americans. They have been waiting for more than a year.

ICFTU Supports Hammarskjold, UN

Brussels—The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has cabled its "full unreserved support" of United Nations' Sec.-Gen. Dag Hammarskjold and particularly its support of his efforts in the Congo Republic.

The ICFTU said in its cable:

"In this hour of crisis we wish to assure you of full unreserved support of the many million workers in the free world for your activities generally, and for your efforts to help the Congo Republic overcome its grave difficulties. Firmly hope you will continue action to save the Congo from anarchy and misery."

Meany Tells Maritime Group:

Hard Battle Ahead On Recession Bills

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The labor movement faces a "real problem" in securing legislation from the 87th Congress to help end the recession and to achieve long-range economic growth, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the Maritime Trades Dept. Executive Council here.

The close vote on enlarging the House Rules committee, he told a luncheon meeting, is a "pretty good sample of what we're up against" in Congress. The vote to enlarge the committee and help clear Pres. Kennedy's legislative program for full House action was 217 to 212. A switch of three votes would have defeated the proposal.

The outlook for enactment of a broad legislative program, said Meany, has improved in terms of the executive branch, where legislation no longer faces a "presidential veto," but, he added, the situation in Congress is not as "favorable" as it was a year ago.

"I have the greatest confidence in Kennedy's program and in him personally," the federation president declared, but "we have our work cut out for us" to win needed legislation on minimum wage, aid to education, unemployment compensation and other programs."

The Maritime Trades Dept. in its meeting called on 31 affiliated unions to join an economic blockade of Fidel Castro's Cuban regime by refusing to man, load or unload vessels carrying cargo to or from the island.

Seeks Caribbean Group

The board voted to launch a Caribbean federation of maritime labor seeking to unify all seamen and dock workers in Gulf of Mexico ports and those of the West Indies.

The blockade of Castro is intended to include the picketing of railroads which trans-ship goods by non-union car ferry between West Palm Beach and Cuba, and from such other ports as Miami and New Orleans.

The railroad ferry is considered a focal point in the effort to enforce boycotts of Castro. Unless pickets can halt the traffic, Cuba will continue to benefit from shipments of sealed boxcars from Canada, the delegates were told.

Canada does not have the same restrictions on trade with Cuba as does the United States, which permits only food or drugs to be transshipped. The intent of the boycott would be to halt any other shipment to or from the Castro-run island.

At the board meeting, delegates also urged abolition of the New York-New Jersey Waterfront Commission on the ground that it has outlived its usefulness.

'Same Old Opposition'

Meany in his appearance before the board warned that in regard to the Kennedy anti-recession program the "same old opposition" is coming from the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, who, he said, "never learn lessons from the past."

Meany warned also that labor is facing a new campaign pitched to the idea that high wages are responsible for the balance-of-trade problem. This new attack, replacing the worn-out theme that wage increases were responsible for inflation, is an "absolute misconception," he said.

The balance-of-payments deficit has nothing to do with wages but with expenditures for foreign aid, military support and other overseas programs. Last year the U.S. had a favorable balance of trade of $4.5 billion, he stressed.

"Don't let anyone tell you," he warned, "that low wages is the answer to our problem." The U.S. is a high-wage economy and the problem at the moment is to expand the rate of economic growth and find jobs for the new workers entering the labor force at a steadily increasing rate.

Hall Thanks Kennedy

Meany's confidence in Kennedy was the theme also of a letter from Maritime Trades Dept. Pres. Paul Hall to the President thanking him for the "brilliant and inspiring commencement of your Administration" and urging him to "consider the plight of the American maritime industry" so that steps could be taken "to restore our maritime power and efficiency."

Hall's letter accused the former Eisenhower Administration of "presiding over the liquidation of the American merchant marine" and said that "important segments of our shipping industry are in their death throes." He wrote that "80 percent of the qualified and documented American seamen are not employed in the industry and dependent industries . . . are depressed and unprepared to discharge their proper functions."

The "Republican Administration," Hall added, "never recognized these problems . . . and with complete indifference allowed our fleets to languish and die."

Existing laws, he stressed, empower the Secretary of Commerce "to do all the things necessary" to keep the merchant marine in a "flourishing condition."

Donald C. Thoms, UPP Official, Dies

Chicago—Donald C. Thoms, vice president of the Papermakers and Paperworkers and a union regional director since 1952, died here at 57 after an illness of several months. As director of UPP Region 10, he supervised union activities in Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Colorado.

UPP Pres. Paul L. Phillips and Executive Vice Pres. Harry Sayre represented union officers at last rites in Oak Park, Ill. Phillips praised Thoms as a "warm, generous personality," whose life was devoted to improving the lot of his fellow man.

Thoms was a first-class millwright when he was elected president of the union local at the Chicago plant of the Container Corp. of America, Ogden division. He was named to the international Paperworkers' staff in 1946, and in 1952 was elected director of Region 6 for Wisconsin, Illinois, Kansas and Missouri. Later he was elected Region 10 director.

100th Pint of Blood Given by Machinist

Charley S. Simon, Machinists' Union member who works for the District of Columbia post office, has improved his claim to the title of a champion blood donor.

Simon was given a special welcome when he appeared at the Red Cross blood donor center to contribute blood for the 100th time.

Human Suffering in Job Crisis Exposed

Goldberg Tours 5 Hard-Hit States, Meets with Unemployed Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

in Chicago, Gary, Detroit, Pittsburgh and Columbus, O.

The faceless statistics of government reports were shaped into human beings and problems of family survival enshrouded in uncertainty and fear.

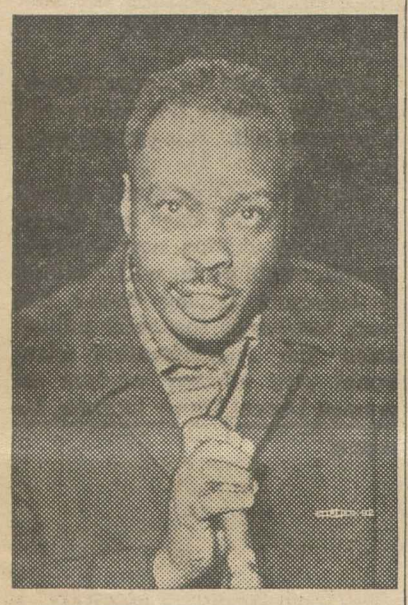
Correspondents for the AFL-CIO News were on the scene and here are their reports:

Chicago Area

"I want to get off unemployment compensation. I need a job," Bricklayer Chico told Goldberg when the secretary dropped in at an unemployment compensation office in the heart of Chicago's South Side industrial complex.

"I have six children. I can't support them on the $50 a week I'm getting," Chico told Goldberg. He said he has been drawing benefits since early November.

Frank Stiller, 54-year-old former millwright at the Ford Aircraft Division plant, explained that he has worked only a year since 1957 and has used his savings to care for his sick wife.



AT GARY, IND., in the Chicago area complex, Cleanan McElroy, an unemployed worker who in good times earns his living at Inland Steel's East Chicago plant, describes problems of the jobless.

"Companies won't hire me because I'm over 40," Stiller commented.

Goldberg told the unemployed workers that Kennedy "needs your help. Tell your congressmen how you feel about the problems that mean so much to you and your family."

As Goldberg's automobile caravan speeded along the Calumet Expressway toward Gary, Ind., through fields of partially-operating oil refineries and steel mills, a radio news broadcast said joblessness in the Gary-Hammond-East Chicago and South Bend area had increased to the 9-to-11.9 percent depressed-area bracket.

Met by a crowd at the Gary City Hall, Goldberg listened as Harold Devault, Calumet Township trustee in charge of welfare, told the gathering:

"We face a crisis in this land of plenty."

Columbus, O.

"We want to go back to work" was the common yearning expressed by those who talked to Goldberg at the hall of Auto Workers' Local 927. Tears welled in the eyes of some as they related tales of hardship.

Steelworker Shively told the cabinet officer that he has but four more weeks to go before exhausting his jobless compensation and "there just isn't any" work to be found.

Jess Mullenix, 50-year-old Steelworker and father of three, struggled to maintain his composure as he told how he has filed bankruptcy papers and faced the loss of a home he built himself.

Mullenix has worked part-time for four months—one of the 1.7 million counted by the government in January as "working part-time involuntarily"—and is trying to keep his son at Ohio State University. A daughter whose husband died recently will soon move in with her child, Mullenix said.

$35 a Month

Mrs. Helen Cummings, unemployed since April of last year, said she was trying to get by on $35 a month in direct relief since she exhausted her jobless pay benefits in October. She said she and her child face eviction soon because she cannot pay the rent.

"When I apply for a job and I tell them I'm 42," Mrs. Cummings told Goldberg, "they say I'm too old."

The union supplied sandwiches and soft drinks for the occasion and the children of Victor E. Shiman expressed wonderment at the meat in the sandwiches while their father talked to Goldberg.

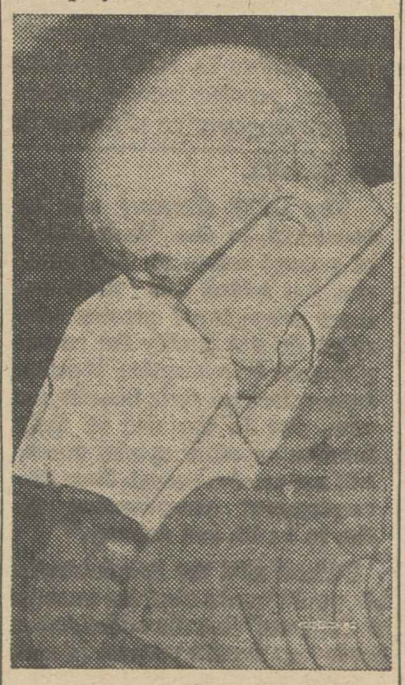
"All I'm looking for is a chance to work," Shiman commented. The father of six, with a seventh expected in March, Shiman said he has been without steady work since August 1959.

Earlier, Goldberg met with labor and business leaders at the office of Gov. Michael V. DiSalle (D).

State officials told Goldberg the latest jobless rate was an all-time high of 9.1 percent for workers covered by Ohio's compensation law and 12 percent for all workers.

When leaders of the Ohio Chamber of Commerce and the Ohio Manufacturers Association took issue with the Kennedy proposal to raise the payroll tax to finance an extension of jobless pay, Goldberg said this approach was more responsible than making an outright federal grant and added:

"I haven't found any affluent unemployed."



IN COLUMBUS, O., Jess Mullenix, father of three, who has had only parttime work for four months, breaks down as he tells of possible loss of his home as a result of joblessness.

Pittsburgh Area

Goldberg took a tour of this area, visiting local union halls of the Steelworkers and individual families in small towns after a briefing session in which State Sec. of Labor and Industry William L. Batt, Jr., explained the state has 504,000 unemployed.

Some 100 Steelworkers and a few women gathered at the hall of USW Local 1272.

USW Vice-Pres. Howard R. Hague introduced Goldberg and told the audience that "we don't want to go through a recurring recession every four years."

Mrs. Betty Jane Milano of Collier, expecting her third child this summer, said she was working at a textile mill to support her family because her husband was jobless.

Edward Dean said he has been unemployed since last November.

"Since 1952, I've been working about 18 months out of every two years. I can't keep my head above water," Dean said.

MRS. JOSEPH CHARNEY at a Pittsburgh meeting tells of the plight of her family with three children after her husband, a Bethlehem Steel Co. worker, had been laid off several months.

At another meeting place, Rep. James G. Fulton (R-Pa.) pledged his support to a program of action.

"This is a human problem," Fulton said. "It's happening under both parties, so maybe both parties better wake up."

Steelworkers' Pres. David J. McDonald, in a statement presented to Goldberg, pointed out that 150,000 steel union members have been laid off and another 400,000 are on short workweeks. McDonald urged jobless pay extension and public works projects as emergency measures.

Detroit

"The goal of the Kennedy Administration is to get everybody back to work full time," Goldberg told a meeting of the unemployed at the Labor Temple here.

Dozens of unemployed workers stood and told their stories, stories which might be taken as representative of the motor city's 165,000 jobless.

The speakers included a 61-year-old factory worker with 30 years of seniority who lost his job when his plant closed; a 27-year-old tool and die maker who had spent four years learning his trade and now cannot find a job; a 50-year-old construction worker, a father of five who said a married son is supporting the entire family.

There was a 57-year old maintenance man out of work a year, who said he has exhausted his jobless pay and must support his wife and three children on $22 a week welfare payments; a 47-year old factory worker jobless 20 of the past 24 months; a 41-year old carpenter and father of six school-age children, who has worked five months since early 1960.

George Dorka, Jr., president of Steelworkers' Local 5373, told of the impact on his 300-member local—all 300 are jobless.

"Nobody wants older men," commented William Siwaka, who at 61 figures he'll have to find some way of getting through the next four years until he can receive social security.

Other workers told reporters how they were forced to sell their insurance policies to pay taxes, of fears of losing their homes, of inability to maintain payments on and meeting their medical bills.

"We don't heat the upstairs, we try to save on gas bills," said Helen Cross, laid off by Chrysler last September.

AT DETROIT MEETING, Cross Mischeff of Auto Workers Local 155 and Mrs. Helen Cross, front seats, listen to Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg present Kennedy anti-recession program. Mischeff called for a New Frontier approach that would permanently meet the needs of the jobless. In Local 155, 8,000 are jobless; Mrs. Cross, a Budd worker, has been laid off since September.

"I worked five days last year. My wife works a little, here and there. I have a pocketful of unpaid bills I can't meet," remarked Harry Williams of Laborers' Local 334.

Jack Rager, father of five and laid off at Budds last September after 16 years' service, said that 2,100 members of his local will exhaust their jobless benefits in March.

Goldberg told the Labor Temple audience the Administration "is determined we shall revitalize the country so that we can have an economy with maximum employment instead of maximum unemployment."

At a Goldberg meeting with labor, industry and government leaders at a downtown hotel, Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther told the gathering that auto workers with 26 years of seniority were walking the streets while the industry was faced with a 69-day inventory of 1 million new cars.

Crafts Move to Prevent Missile Site Stoppages

(Continued from Page 1)

adding the action is the first by a major labor group to respond to Pres. Kennedy's statement of the urgency of the situation which exists in the missile program.

The department recalled its record in responding to national needs as "evidenced by the highest official commendation of the department's work during World War II in speeding the completion of the Clinton and Hanford atomic bomb projects, the building of a great chain of naval bases at home and abroad and in the completion of the vast construction program of the Corps of Engineers."

4-Point Program

To aid the President in his determination to build an "invulnerable missile force," the statement declared, the following program will apply to all unions affiliated with the department, "their constituent local unions and the various state and local building trades councils:"

1. "All local and national procedures for the settlement of labor disputes without interruption of construction shall be complied with, strictly, including the procedures of the National Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes."

2. "No strike, picketing, or work stoppage shall be undertaken on any missile project by any local union without complete exhaustion of all available procedures and methods for the peaceful settlement of the dispute and the prior authorization of the general president of the national or international union with which the local union is affiliated."

3. "No state official building and construction trades council shall render aid, assistance or support to any local union which strikes, pickets or engages, in a work stoppage which violates this policy; nor shall any state or local building and construction trades council recognize any strike, picketing or work stoppage which violates this policy."

4. "Each general president of the affiliated national and international unions and the president of the department shall notify all constituent local unions and local and state building and construction trades councils of this missile project policy and take appropriate action to implement this policy."

Haggerty told reporters that the policy is designed to deter walkouts by exploring thoroughly all peaceful means of settling disputes, but stressed that it is "not taking away the right to strike."

Enlargement of the labor relations staffs of the Air Force and other services concerned should be helpful, Haggerty said, in assuring uninterrupted work on the key bases and sites.

Goldberg Asks Speed on Jobless Pay

TUC Plan Would Aid 3 Million Unemployed

(Continued from Page 1)

erage to workers who exhausted regular benefits after Oct. 31, 1960, and would continue to cover those who use up their benefits prior to Apr. 1, 1962.

The Secretary said temporary programs "do not constitute either an adequate or desirable approach" to the long-term needs of the federal-state unemployment insurance system and added that in the near future the Administration would send to Congress proposals for permanent overhaul.

He recalled that in his recent economic message, Pres. John F. Kennedy said it would be "a tragic mistake" to enact supplementary legislation "without strengthening the underlying system."

The AFL-CIO voiced its strong support of the Administration plan, but recommended that the period of extended benefits be set at a flat 13 weeks to help end the inequities between present state laws, and urged that the eligibility date be set back to May 1 to cover 180,000 additional exhaustees who still have not found employment.

Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security said labor advocated passage of the TUC measure as a "temporary part" of a series of White House proposals for "permanent improvements."

The pattern of federal aid in supplementing "inadequate" state programs in times of economic crisis, he said, without a major revision of the basic program, has led to a posture of "passiveness and irresponsibility" on the part of state legislatures.

"The only way for Congress to break this circle is to enact federal benefit standards," Cruikshank said. "Only permanent improvement can properly gear unemployment insurance into its economic role as an anti-cyclical stabilizer."

Goldberg, declaring that "speed is of the essence," said machinery for paying the added benefits could be put into motion by the Administration within 15 days after the bill is signed into law, and expressed the hope that the program could be operative by Apr. 1.

By that date, he said, 600,000 workers will have exhausted their compensation and will still be unemployed. "This is more than the entire population of Seattle, Buffalo or Memphis," Goldberg said.

Although the Administration approved beginning aid for those who used up benefits after Oct. 31, the secretary said, if the committee wished to go back to June 30 to aid another 125,000 exhaustees "this would be acceptable" to the President.

The Administration's Apr. 1 target date for putting the program into operation found general acceptance among committee members. There were indications Mills would seek approval in the Ways & Means unit within a week, and Rep. John W. Byrnes (R-Wis.) told Goldberg that "we might even improve on your Apr. 1 deadline."

There seemed virtual agreement among both Democratic and Republican members of the committee that enactment of a TUC program was needed to ease the plight of the long-term jobless, despite testimony by E. Russell Bartley, director of industrial relations for the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, who charged that "the problem is magnified and there is no need for a panic approach for such legislation."

However, GOP members sharply challenged the Administration's proposal for financing TUC through a permanent increase from $3,000 to $4,800 in the base wages on which employers pay federal unemployment taxes. The increase in the tax base would become effective Jan. 1, 1962.

By contrast, the TUC plan enacted in 1958 authorized only federal advances — which the states must repay beginning in 1963—to finance the extended benefits. This procedure meant that in most states legislative approval was necessary before the program could be put into effect, and only 16 states and the District of Columbia finally took part in the program.

The secretary defended the proposal for financing the program through an increase in the tax base for employers, declaring that "since no state is a self-contained economic unit, we should not expect a state to carry alone the crushing burden of long duration unemployment."

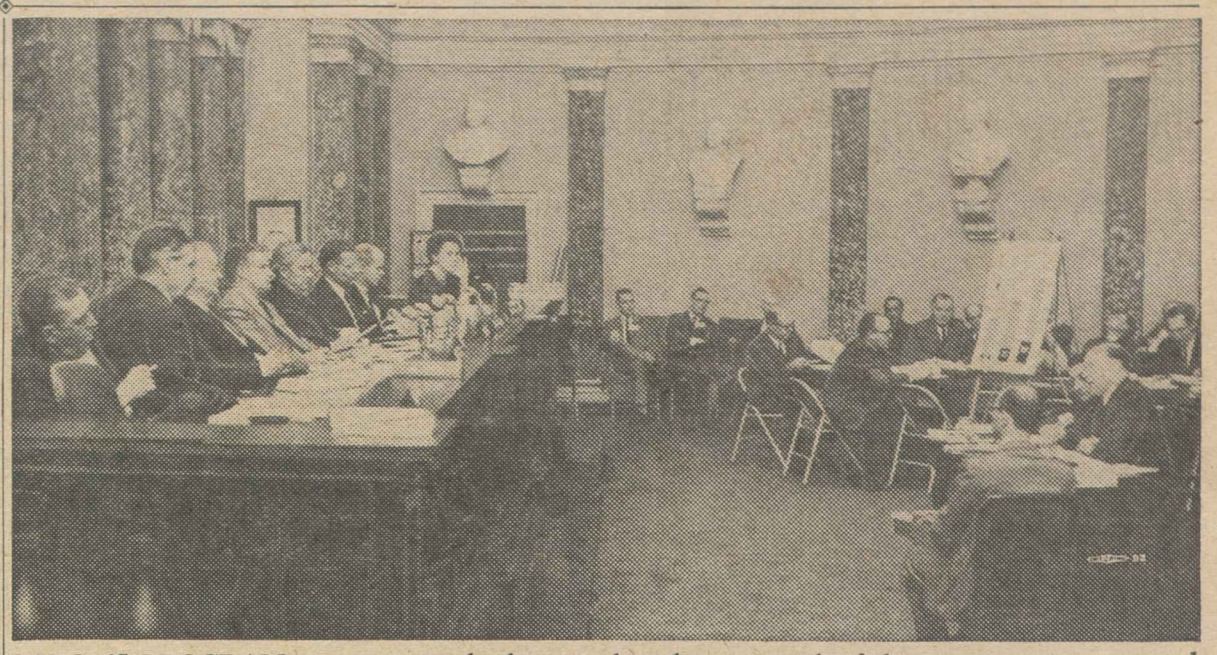
Goldberg said the urgency of the situation was made apparent by the fact that there were 5.4 million workers unemployed in January and warned that the February jobless figures may indicate a further rise in joblessness.

'Storm Signals' Seen

He ticked off what he termed four "storm signals" as signs of "continued weakness" of the economy:

- A more-than-seasonal upturn in long-term unemployment.
- A continued rise in involuntary part-time work.
- A continued dip in the number of factory workers.
- The low level of the average workweek, which has now declined to a postwar low of 38.5 hours.

"Clearly the current situation is grave enough to warrant immediate attention," the Cabinet officer said. "Unemployment statistics are a measure of personal hardship as well as economic cost. Unemployment in our modern industrial society has a direct and immediate impact on the worker affected and his family. It undermines the spirit of the worker. It destroys his ability to maintain a decent standard of living for his family."



LABOR'S PROGRAM to put nation back to work and spur growth of the economy was presented to Joint Economic Committee of Congress by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther. Reuther, shown at witness table (right), urged as chairman of federation's Economic Policy Committee swift enactment of Pres. Kennedy's 12-point anti-recession program and proposed additional steps, including temporary tax reduction. He said the President's economic message understated the nation's potential for growth and was in some respects overly conservative.

Administration Opens Wage-Hour Drive; AFL-CIO Asks Expansion

(Continued from Page 1)

recession, and there were indications that the Democratic leadership was aiming for passage before the April Easter recess.

Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), chairman of the subcommittee and sponsor of the Administration bill, scheduled only three days of hearings, and House Labor Committee Chairman Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.) slated hearings by the full committee for Feb. 23.

Goldberg, in testimony prepared for presentation, called the bill a "practical measure geared to the realities of the legislative process" and added that "most of its provisions have been through the crucible of legislative discussion and debate."

This was an apparent reference to 1960 when a bill sponsored by then-Sen. Kennedy, calling for an immediate hike to $1.25 and coverage for 7.8 million additional workers was pared down to roughly the level of the present measure before a Senate passage.

The Administration bill calls for:

- Raising the minimum for presently covered workers to $1.15 this year, $1.20 in 1962, and $1.25 in 1963.
- Extending coverage to 4.3 million new workers—2.8 million of them in large retail trade enterprises, 800,000 in contract construction, and the rest in laundries, seafood processing plants, transit systems, small telephone exchanges, and shipping.
- Setting an immediate $1 minimum for newly covered workers. This would rise to $1.05 the second year, $1.15 the third year, and $1.25 the fourth.
- Placing no ceiling on hours for those newly covered the first year, then requiring overtime after 44 hours in the second year, 42 hours the third, and 40 hours thereafter.
- Authorizing the Secretary of Labor to seek federal court injunctions to secure payment of unpaid wages instead of forcing employes to bring suits to force wages and hours compliance.

Schnitzler told the Roosevelt subcommittee: "What lies before you is not a bad bill. It is just not good enough."

The AFL-CIO proposals for an immediate $1.25 wage and coverage for 5.9 million new workers, he said, would produce $1.2 billion in consumer buying power this year, instead of the $600 million under the Administration plan; would give affected workers an average 14-cent hourly increase, instead of 9 cents; and would mean immediate wage hikes for 3 million low-paid employes, instead of 1.9 million.

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The AFL-CIO official protested the Administration proposal to waive overtime protection for new workers in the first year and called for a 44-hour week at the start, coming down to 40 hours in two annual steps—a program similar to one provided by the original 1938 law.

He called for lowering the yardstick on covered retail and service enterprises from $1 million in gross annual sales to $500,000, and cutting the figure on laundries from $500,000 to $250,000 to cover a half-million workers. He also urged protection of dishwashers, maids, scrubwomen and busboys employed by large hotels and restaurants.

Goldberg told the committee Kennedy "strongly advocated" prompt action on the bill as a means of "alleviating the distress" arising out of the recession and to "stimulate economic recovery."

Like the original Fair Labor Standards Act itself, he said, the current bill "strives for the possible and the attainable rather than the ideal." He added that "I . . . realize that we have to progress step by step, sometimes haltingly, to achieve the Act's original purpose" of putting a floor under wages and a ceiling over hours.

Ribicoff Urges Federal Funds To Aid Children of Unemployed

Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Abraham A. Ribicoff has asked Congress to pass a temporary social security amendment to extend federal financial aid to dependent children of unemployed parents.

Testifying before the House Ways & Means Committee headed by Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), sponsor of the Administration bill, Ribicoff said the measure to help states provide income maintenance to needy families by the jobless was part of Pres. John F. Kennedy's program "to stimulate the national economy."

The temporary program, which would run from Apr. 1, 1961 to June 30, 1962 would call for federal grants of $305 million to the states in order to make aid available to some 750,000 needy children.

The amendment would add "unemployment" of the parent to the list of reasons why children are eligible for such aid. Other reasons are desertion, illegitimacy or the death of a parent.

The Cabinet officer quoted from a report of the Advisory Council on Public Assistance which said that "a hungry, ill-clothed child is as hungry and ill-clothed if he lives in an unbroken home as if he were orphaned or illegitimate."

Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, said passage of the emergency bill would help meet "vital and urgent economic and social needs of working people." With the nation's "tremendous productive resources," he said, "there is no reason why any child should go hungry and live under miserable conditions that prevent constructive growth."

Cruikshank expressed the hope that Congress would soon tackle permanent improvements making federal matching grants available to the states "for assistance to all types of needy persons regardless of the cause of the need," so that the public assistance program "properly performs its role of providing a decent level of living for those who must turn to it as a last resort."

Supports Jobless Bill

Ribicoff testified shortly after Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, appearing before the same committee, urged action on a temporary extension of unemployment compensation benefits.

The HEW secretary said he concurred in the "desirability" of prompt action on that measure, but added that "there are many unemployed persons who either do not qualify for unemployment compensation benefits, have exhausted their benefits, or who, due to the size of their families or other special needs, will not receive enough from unemployment compensation to live in health and decency."

Ribicoff said the Administration bill would "make clear the intention of Congress" that the added federal funds "are for the purpose of making assistance available where it is not now available . . . or of helping to make such assistance sufficient where it is now insufficient," so that states could not use the federal funds to reduce their own obligations to the needy.

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Labor Asks Stronger Steps To Battle Recession Crisis

Rehearing Sought on Agency Ban

By Robert B. Cooney

The National Labor Relations Board, with the majority splintering into three separate opinions, has held that General Motors Corp. did not violate the Taft-Hartley Act when it refused to bargain with the Auto Workers on an "agency-shop" clause covering GM workers in Indiana, a "right-to-work" state.

The 3-to-2 vote dismissed the UAW complaint.

UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock promptly announced the union would seek a reconsideration of the ruling. He said the decision, the first on the agency shop issue, "represents an unfortunate stride back into the past."

The majority included Chairman Boyd Leedom and members Joseph Alton Jenkins and Arthur A. Kimball. Jenkins has resigned effective Mar. 28 to become an NLRB regional director. Kimball, a recess appointee of former Pres. Eisenhower's last fall, has not been confirmed by the Senate. Pres. Kennedy has chosen Frank W. McCulloch for the NLRB chairmanship.

The minority of Philip Ray Rodgers and John H. Fanning argued, in effect, that an "agency shop" or "support money" clause is a lesser form of union security than a union shop and therefore is legal.

(Continued on Page 5)

Construction Pact Seeks to Avert Strikes

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Dept. and the National Constructors Association have announced adoption here of a nationwide plan to prevent strikes on industrial construction projects.

The plan, hailed in a joint announcement as "first of its kind in the industry," covers the 18 unions in the department and 28 large and internationally-known engineering and construction firms engaged in the design and construction of petroleum refineries, steel mills, chemical plants and power generating facilities.

Department Pres. C. J. Haggerty said the accord "by providing added assurance against strikes and lockouts, should be a stabilizing element in the indus-

(Continued on Page 3)

ACTIONS TAKEN by AFL-CIO Executive Council at midwinter meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla., are discussed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (at far end of table) at a press conference.

Kennedy Asks $2.3 Billion Program:

Aid to Education Bill Sent to Congress

By Gene Zack

A federal aid-to-education bill—providing $2.3 billion over a three-year period which states could use, at their discretion, for school construction, teachers' salaries, or both—has been proposed to Congress by Pres. John F. Kennedy.

In a special message on education, the President made it plain that while "education must remain a matter of state and local control," federal funds were needed to help carry the burden of providing 600,000 classrooms over the next 10 years and to raise teachers' salary levels to insure a high quality and quantity of training.

Although progress in education "has been substantial" over the past generation, the President declared, the immediate and long-range needs of the nation demand "more effort" on the part of local school districts, states and the federal government.

The Administration proposal went far beyond the basic question of assistance for public elementary and secondary classroom construction and teachers' salaries, calling for:

- A five-year extension of the current college housing loan program, providing $250 million annually in federal loans for residential housing for students and faculty.
- A long-term, low-interest loan program for college classrooms, laboratories, libraries and related structures, at the rate of $300 million annually for five years.
- A five-year program of federally financed but state-administered college scholarships, with a first-year authorization of $26.25 million, to "supplement but not supplant" existing programs of financial assistance to students.

Kennedy also said he had requested Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Abraham A. Ribicoff to create an advisory body to review and evaluate the current National Vocational Education Acts. Serv-

(Continued on Page 12)

Tax, Pay Changes Urged by Council

By Saul Miller

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Pres. Kennedy has properly diagnosed the nation's serious economic ills and presented a "well-conceived" program, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared, but his "prescriptions are insufficient" to cope with the crisis.

The council indicated its "serious" disagreement with one of the President's proposed remedies—increased tax allowances for business—and cited his reluctance to recommend a major temporary cut in taxes to quickly increase consumer purchasing power.

The federation's top governing body assessed the Kennedy program in a pair of statements which warned that "unless stronger anti-recession measures" than those so far advanced by the President are taken, "unemployment will be higher at the end of the year than it was during the bleak final quarter of 1960."

7 Percent Unemployment Feared

The report of the Economic Policy Committee adopted by the council predicted that unemployment will reach 7 percent or more "in the months immediately ahead." If stronger measures are not taken, the council added, the jobless rate during 1962 would be worse than the high level of 1959 and early 1960, and "another downturn in 1963 or 1964" would superimpose its burden of unemployment on top of an uncompleted recovery from the recession of 1960-61. **(See editorial, page 6.)**

The current recession and the serious growth of unemployment dominated the council's mid-winter meeting here. The council:

- Called on Congress to meet "America's most pressing single immediate problem" by providing aid to the unemployed who have exhausted or are about to exhaust unemployment compensation benefit rights. **(See story, page 12).**
- **Approved the general outline of a plan for a series of regional conferences in cooperation with other national groups concerned with the economic crisis, and eventually a national conference. A subcommittee is expected to be named shortly to work out the details of the meetings.**
- On the domestic front also, the council voted to help form a national committee of civic groups and older citizens' organizations to press for passage of legislation providing health care for the aged under the social security system.
- On the international front, the council called for vigorous support of the United Nations and Sec.-Gen. Dag Hammarskjold in their efforts to "save the Congo from anarchy and misery" **(See story, Page 2),** and declared that the report of the recent Intl. Labor Organization's mission to the Soviet Union to investigate freedom of association in the trade union area is "not objective" and fails to "make clear the very issues which occasioned its survey." **(See story, Page 2).**

In a series of press conferences, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said the statement on the Congo "called for the Belgians to get out

(Continued on Page 3)

White House Announces Settlement Of Walkout on Five Major Airlines

By Eugene A. Kelly

Settlement of a Flight Engineers' strike in line with terms proposed by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg has been accepted by five of the airlines and two of the unions involved, Pres. John F. Kennedy has announced.

At a White House press conference that followed protracted negotiations by Goldberg, Kennedy told reporters that all the parties to the tieup of major airlines except one—Western Air Lines—agreed to a resumption of flight schedules while a presidential commission studies the dispute and make a recommendation.

The President said Western Airlines was "not involved" in the agreement but that Goldberg would have a separate announcement to make about the position of that struck airline.

Until the Kennedy announcement, travel on six major airlines was all but eliminated by a walkout of engineers which resulted in cancellation of more than 900 daily plane flights and layoffs of some 60,000 airline employes.

Some 500 engineers struck Feb. 18 against Pan American World Airways after what they said was nine months of unsettled negotiations over new contract terms. FEIA members on the other lines walked out also.

(Continued on Page 5)

THE BEST newspaper work of 1960 in the spirit of Heywood Broun won Newspaper Guild awards for two Toronto reporters. Shown left to right at the award ceremony in the Philip Murray Bldg. in Washington, D. C. are Editor John T. O'Rourke of the Washington Daily News, one of three judges; reporters Harry Allen and Frank Drea, Toronto Telegram; and City Editor Arthur Cole of the Telegram. Franklin D. Roosevelt, pictured in the background, was President when Broun helped organize and became first president of the Guild.

Toronto Newsmen Win Heywood Broun Prize

A team of crusading reporters for the Toronto Telegram have brought the Heywood Broun award to Canada for the first time since the award was established 20 years ago in memory of Broun, newspaper columnist who was founder and first president of the Newspaper Guild.

Frank Drea and Harry Allen, Telegram staffers for less than eight years, divided a $500 cash award and received individual citations for the best work of 1960 in the crusading tradition—a series of stories exposing the exploitation of immigrant laborers on construction jobs in Toronto.

After five men died in a sewer cave-in, Drea and Allen dug out the facts which, despite pressure from advertisers, produced a commission on industrial safety, a drive on income tax and "kickback" violations, and a general tightening of labor and safety regulations.

Special mentions for highly meritorious work went to James L. Robinson of the Detroit Free Press, and William Chapman, formerly of the Charleston, S.C., News and Courier, now with the Washington Post. Robinson's news stories resulted in freeing a man unjustly jailed for the death of his wife, found to have been a suicide. Chapman wrote about loan sharks who victimized Negroes, and led to the introduction of corrective legislation.

Judges Praise Entries

Exec. Vice Pres. William J. Farson and other members of the Guild's executive board were present when Editor John T. O'Rourke of the Washington Daily News announced the winners and presented the awards. O'Rourke and two other judges, Gerald E. Griffin of the Baltimore Sunpapers' Washington office and Howard K. Smith of Columbia Broadcasting System's Washington bureau, praised the 90 entrants for a fine job of newspapering.

"I can remember Broun coming into the News office to write his column when he was in town," said O'Rourke. "No one could be more startled than he to discover that after his death he would become an institution."

Broun would have been pleased, the editor said, if he could have read this year's entries. They were so uniformly good that all the judges were "pretty proud of newspapering," O'Rourke said.

Reporter Drea expressed his thanks to Broun for lifting the status of working newspapermen, and to Publisher John Bassett of the Toronto Telegram for printing the expose stories in spite of pressure from advertisers to leave them out.

"If we hadn't had Broun," said the young labor reporter, "we'd be still walking around in dirty shirts and frayed suits. Thanks to him and people like him, newspapering has advanced from an occupation to a profession."

Others who spoke were Farson; Reporter Allen, who said too many newspapers print "too much of what and not enough of why"; City Editor Arthur Cole of the Telegram, who said both reporters are a credit to newspapering; and Labor Attache Pat Conroy of the Canadian embassy, who said the award to the Canadians proves that problems know no border line.

USWA Dir. Walsh, 56, Dies in Florida

Dunedin, Fla.—Martin J. Walsh, for 25 years an officer of the Steelworkers, died here of a heart attack Feb. 20.

Walsh, USWA district director in New England, had attended the union's quarterly executive board meeting in Miami Beach and was visiting friends enroute back to Boston at the time of his death.

The 56-year-old unionist joined the USWA shortly after its formation in 1936.

Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald, in a message of regret, said Walsh had "dedicated his life to the great objective of elevating the standards of the workers in the mills and in the plants."

Surviving are his widow, two sons and a daughter.

Labor in Cleveland Studies Health Plan

Cleveland—A committee has been named by the Cleveland AFL-CIO to recommend a program for reducing the cost of health care for union members. Under study are two possibilities—a chain of cooperative drug stores and a diagnostic health center in cooperation with the Ladies' Garment Workers or Clothing Workers.

Soviet Intervention Denounced:

Labor Calls for Full Support Of United Nations in Congo

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Vigorous support of the United Nations and Sec.-Gen. Dag Hammerskjold "in their continuing struggle to save the Congo from anarchy and misery" was called for by the AFL-CIO Executive Council here.

The council adopted a statement on Africa which called on the Kennedy Administration to give "every practical aid in strengthening the efforts of the UN" so that a stable and independent government can be developed in the Congo, capable of developing economic resources, improving working conditions and raising living standards.

The statement condemned "unreservedly the brutal murder of Patrice Lumumba" and urged a "full, prompt and impartial investigation by the UN to fix responsibility for the crime," citing the "hypocrisy with which this murder is being exploited by the Kremlin rulers to create riots and continuous bloodshed."

The council made it clear that the Congo must be protected "against the unilateral intervention or presence of the USSR, of Belgium or any other country" attempting to exploit "confusion and chaos."

Soviet Role Denounced

"There is no doubt," said the council, "that the tragedy of the Congo has been stirred up and aggravated by the machinations of the Soviet Communists. Moscow has momentarily found allies in its work among some of the African nations by playing demogogically upon their understandable anti-imperialist and anti-European attitudes, rooted in years of past colonial rule."

The council reaffirmed its historic and vigorous opposition to all forms of colonial rule and incorporated in its statement the comprehensive policy declaration on Africa of February 1960, adding that the correctness of that analysis has been buttressed by the crises in the Congo and Algeria.

The council said it "welcomed the efforts which are now being made" for negotiations between France and the Algerian Provisional Government and expressed its "fervent hope" that peaceful solutions will be found "for the development of a free, democratic and independent Algeria."

Union Rule Emphasized

In its 1960 statement the council had declared that American labor realizes the fight for social and economic justice in Africa cannot be won until the "problem of national independence has been solved" and welcomed the emerging trade unions in the "forefront of the struggle for their countries' national and human freedom."

It is essential, the 1960 statement declared, that the world's free labor movements "should view Pan-Africanism in its proper focus as a movement which developed against the colonialism of the European powers."

ILO Report on Soviets Called 'Not Objective'

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The report of the Intl. Labor Organization's mission to the Soviet Union to investigate freedom of association is "not objective" and fails to "make clear the very issues which occasioned its survey," the AFL-CIO Executive Council has declared.

The council adopted a statement declaring that the report on Soviet unions had under the "cover of 'neutrality'" shut its eyes to the Communists' "contempt for and flagrant violation of freedom of association."

The Federation reaffirmed its "unqualified support" of the ILO and called upon U.S. government and employer delegates to the world organization to join labor in redoubled efforts to:

- "Strengthen the capacity of the ILO to promote the ideals and aims of its constitution.
- "Help safeguard the ILO against those forces within its organization which are, in their aims and actions, opposed to its ideals and hostile to its objectives.
- "Urge the governing body to make clear that the Intl. Labor Organization mission to the USSR did not conduct its inquiry in accordance with the rules laid down by the governing body; and its report does not override or supplant the previous findings of the Committee on Freedom of Association of the ILO."

ICFTU Charges Validated

This committee in 1956 and 1957, said the council, confirmed the "validity of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions' charges that the Soviet government is guilty of violating the right of freedom of association and that Soviet workers are denied this right."

The council pointed out that the newly emerging nations face many complex problems and difficulties and that the trade union organizations in these countries are striving to exercise the right to freedom of association "without which no bona fide labor union can exist."

The ILO mission report, said the federation, did not deal directly or concretely with the basic problems of whether the Soviet workers have the right to organize free and independent unions, the right to bargain collectively in freedom or the right to strike for better conditions.

The "considerable power and influence" which the report ascribes to Soviet unions, the council said, does not make clear that the Communist Party and the Soviet government are in absolute control of all policies affecting wages, working conditions, bargaining and the right to strike.

Today it is more urgent than ever before, the council declared, "for the ILO to avoid any action which would weaken its capacity to promote" the principle of freedom of association and its application. The statement commented:

"Every attempt to blur vital issues or to evade taking a position in regard to fundamental ideals and aims can only hurt whatever possibility there might be for the ILO to help the economically underdeveloped areas, where the trade unions are only emerging and still weak."

Steel Employment Dips To Lowest Since 1938

Miami Beach, Fla.—For the first time since the depression year of 1938, "total employment has dropped below 400,000" in the steel industry and those still on payrolls are working on a part-time basis averaging 32 hours a week, the Steelworkers union has reported.

The USWA executive board called on steel industry leaders to join the union in urging prompt action by Congress on the Kennedy Administration legislative program to counter the "real depression" that has hit steelworkers.

The board issued a statement calling attention to its 10-point anti-recession program of several months ago covering unemployment compensation, aid for distressed areas, health care for the aged, aid to education, public works, minimum wage and a shorter workweek.

It declared that the present "snowballing depression has been allowed to drift so long in steel that thousands upon thousands of our idled members are exhausting their unemployment benefits."

The same bleak picture in basic steel, with "half the steel industry's capacity wasting away in idleness," is to some degree extending into fabricating, processing, iron mining, aluminum and other industries where the USWA has contracts, the board said.

Of the Kennedy program, the statement said, "We are gratified that the new Administration has made some moves to implement programs which are in agreement with many of the suggestions made by the Steelworkers union."

The USWA called on "all thinking citizens to join in support of the USWA and the Kennedy programs, "recognizing that the effect of heavy unemployment is compounded daily by the intolerable drain it imposes on our entire economy."

New Booklets Out On Care for Aging

Two new pamphlets—"Medical Care for the Aged" and "Aging—Basic Needs and Programs"—have been published by the AFL-CIO to help focus nationwide attention on the critical problems of caring for the health of older citizens.

The publications, part of labor's campaign to secure legislation at the current session of Congress, emphasizes the point that the use of the time-tested social security system is the only proper solution to financing health care.

Copies of "Medical Care for the Aged," publication No. 115, and "Aging—Basic Needs and Programs," publication No. 114, can be ordered from the Pamphlet Div., AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815-16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Single copies are free; up to 100 copies, 3 cents each; larger quantities at $2.50 per 100 copies.

Council Asks Stronger Recession Steps

Action Urged on TUC, Tax, Wage Measures

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Congo and for the USSR to stay out," and commented that in terms of the ILO report "it is nonsense to think that any group can go into the Soviet Union and make an objective survey."

Labor-Management Harmony Urged

Meany also outlined his views on Pres. Kennedy's Labor-Management Advisory Committee, to which he and five other council members were named to represent labor. There are many areas, he said, where labor-management relations can be improved and he hoped that the "function of the public members of the committee will be to assist labor and management to get together."

The federation president drew a distinction between this approach and the operations of the World War II War Labor Board, where the need for immediate decisions in effect resulted in public members holding the balance of power between labor and management.

If the public members on the Kennedy committee consider this to be their function, he said, then the committee would "be doomed to failure."

The AFL-CIO president told reporters also that the new AFL-CIO Dept. of Investment, headed by Alexander Bookstaver, was now in operation and that Bookstaver had reported to the council on methods and means of investing pension and other union funds in government-guaranteed housing mortgages.

He emphasized that the department is a service for affiliates of the AFL-CIO, to guide and advise them, and does not handle funds as such or invest them. The aim of the operation is to make use of these funds to provide more housing at a reasonable cost, help bring down the costs of mortgages by knocking out discount provisions, provide employment for building trades workers and aid pension and other funds to receive a higher return while performing a socially useful function.

Meany said it was difficult to estimate how much money was available for mortgage investment but that he believed at least $1 billion could be used in this program.

Kennedy's Sense of 'Urgency' Hailed

The council's statement on the Kennedy Administration's economic program praised the President for providing a new sense of "purpose, urgency and hope" and the forthrightness with which he has faced "the unpleasant fact of recession and stagnation bequeathed by the last Administration." The AFL-CIO "applauds and supports" Kennedy's anti-recession program and his "determination to take seriously the mandate of the Employment Act of 1946," the statement said.

However, it added, "we believe that more must now be done. Even Pres. Kennedy's prescriptions are insufficient to cure the economic ills which he has diagnosed so well."

The council was critical of the President's estimate that the current rise in productivity would be only 2 percent, terming it "an understatement of the economy's potential ability" that is "unfortunate." The estimate of productivity increases, the council said, is "even less than the productivity rises in recent years."

The council called for three additional actions in the President's program as well as strengthening several of his existing proposals. The additional measures:

- Urged the President to request necessary legislation for discretionary power, subject to disapproval in each instance by Congress, to forgive the first $10 of withholding taxes each week for a period of 10 weeks, thus assuring that every taxpayer receives a total reduction of up to $100.
- Called for federal action to encourage a rapid increase in public works at the state and local level by a $300 million incentive grant. The council estimated that $2 billion of additional state and local expenditures can thus be launched in the next 12 months.
- Asked tax relief for small business now by reversing the normal federal tax of 30 percent on corporate income and the 22 percent surtax.

The strengthening of existing proposals recommended by the council included: Extension of unemployment compensation benefits for 13 weeks for every person who has exhausted his state claim plus benefits to the jobless not covered by the program who have had a substantial employment record in the past two years; a general increase in social security benefits, not only the minimum payment; an increase in the minimum wage to $1.25 immediately and extension of coverage to at least 5.9 million workers; a reduction in the rate of government-guaranteed mortgages to 4.5 percent and elimination of discounts through which the interest rate ceiling is avoided; federal aid for distressed areas, with an independent agency created to handle the program.

The council's statement on taxes said "we most seriously disagree" with the President's plan to propose increased tax allowances for business investment, adding:

"It seems clear to us that the economy is in the throes of today's recession not for lack of adequate business investment but for the lack of adequate purchasing power and consumer markets. Nor will liberalized tax allowances for business prove useful in stimulating economic growth because experience has demonstrated that funds are adequate and stimulus sufficient to induce high rates of investment. . . . We strongly oppose any tinkering with the depreciation rates or other tax incentives to business."

ECONOMIC BLOCKADE of Fidel Castro's Communist-oriented regime in Cuba was voted by Maritime Trades Dept. Executive Council at meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla. MTD Pres. Paul Hall (at far end of table) is shown addressing one of department's sessions.

Missile Dispute Plan Hailed by McNamara

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara hailed the "responsible leadership" of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. in adopting a "no-strike policy on missile bases."

In a wire to Department Pres. C. J. Hagerty, McNamara cited the policy statement adopted by the department as an "example of how free labor meets an urgent problem involving our nation's security."

The department's executive council adopted an unprecedented peacetime plan to prevent work stoppages at missile bases at its meeting here.

In announcing the BCTD move, Haggerty said that the policy was designed to deter walkouts by exploring thoroughly all peaceful means of settlement, but stressed it was not "taking away the right to strike."

Migrant Film Available for Use by Unions

Harvest of Shame, the Columbia Broadcasting System's 54-minute documentary film on the plight of America's migratory workers, is now available to AFL-CIO unions.

This film, first shown on the CBS-TV network Nov. 25, aroused nation-wide response to the living and working conditions of migrants described as among the most exploited groups in the nation. Members of Congress reported a heavy flow of mail demanding legislative action to improve the conditions depicted. Florida growers responded by calling the film a "shocking distortion" of the facts and initiating a boycott of Philip Morris cigarettes, sponsor of the program.

Narrated by Ed Murrow, Harvest of Shame includes scenes of the AFL-CIO Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee's meetings with fruit pickers in California.

Prints of the film are available from the AFL-CIO Film Division of the Education Department ($7.50 rental fee) along with a discussion guide indicating legislation expected to be offered in Congress to deal with the problem of migrants.

Unions, Contractors Act To Prevent Stoppages

(Continued from Page 1)

try and result in more jobs for members of building trades unions."

H. E. Lore, president of the construction group, said the plan should convince "major American industries that their expansion projects, if designed and built by NCA member companies, would be completed on time and within assured cost estimates."

Grievance Plan Specified

Key provision of the "National Disputes Adjustment Plan" is the section declaring:

"There shall be no strike, picketing or work stoppage by an affiliate of the department and no lockout by any contractor member of the association until the grievance procedures of this plan have been exhausted."

The plan sets up a national arbitration board consisting of three representatives from each group who will select a permanent impartial arbitrator to hear cases that both sides agree to submit. The decisions would be binding on both parties.

The NCA and individual building trades unions have had collective bargaining agreements dating back to 1947. At the present time, all NCA member companies have such national agreements with building trade unions. Most of them call for settlement of disputes without interruption of operations.

Several years ago the unions and the association agreed to a 10-point program aimed at reducing costs in the construction industry. The new plan is the first time the Building & Construction Trades Dept. and the association have joined in an agreement.

The new plan calls for improvement in pre-job conferences so that possible trouble spots can be detected before a job is in "high gear." Meetings between the parties are planned to provide for improved conferences. The plan calls also for closer working relationships between representatives of NCA member companies and union representatives, with complete lists of both maintained at both the department and the association.

All disputes except those arising from modification or termination of collective bargaining agreements shall be handled first of all at the job site. If not settled in three days, the dispute shall be referred to the representative of the union involved and the contractor's labor relations man.

If a strike or lockout is threatened, the representatives shall "take appropriate action" to secure compliance with the no-strike, no-lockout obligations of the plan and other agreements. If the dispute is still not resolved, any arbitration or other procedure prescribed in the applicable contract shall be utilized. If none exists or if it is waived, voluntary arbitration under the plan may be used.

Hotel Maids Pay Lost Time of Worker

New York—Maids at the Park Crescent Hotel, who won a fight last year against having to push cots from rooms to elevators, have had to finish a job management refused to do.

They took up a collection to reimburse Maid Emma Patterson for the two days of pay she lost in the struggle with hotel management.

Calvin Elected to Executive Council

Bal Harbour, Fla.—William A. Calvin, president of the Boilermakers, has been elected to the AFL-CIO Executive Council to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles J. MacGowan, late president emeritus of the Boilermakers.

Born in New Brunswick, Canada, Feb. 5, 1898, he joined the union on July 6, 1914, served with the Canadian Army in World War I and was wounded in France one month before the Armistice.

He was elected a vice president of the union in 1930, served on loan to the AFL Metal Trades Dept. as its secretary-treasurer for seven years, and held a number of government posts in the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations.

Calvin became an international representative for the union in 1952, a year later was named assistant to the president, and was elected by the Boilermakers' executive committee as president on July 1, 1954 when MacGowan retired.

FRIENDLY FOES on "Briefing Session" panel were Henry C. Wallich, left, and Paul A. Samuelson. While on a first-name basis personally, the two economists differ sharply on government policy.

Briefing Session Panel Sees Need for Growth

Prompt action to extend unemployment compensation and bring aid to depressed areas are essential first steps to combat unemployment, according to two of the nation's outstanding economists—one from each political party.

Resuming their colloquy on "Briefing Session," the new public affairs television series presented jointly by the AFL-CIO and the National Educational Television & Radio Center, Professors Paul A. Samuelson and Henry C. Wallich discussed "National Goal — Full Employment; National Headache—How?"

Samuelson, who teaches at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is one of Pres. Kennedy's brain trusters. Wallich, now at Yale, was a member of former Pres. Eisenhower's Council of Economic Advisers.

The two economists also agreed that the nation's rate of economic growth could and should be in excess of 4 percent a year. As in their first meeting, however, they parted on basic government policy.

Samuelson, while acknowledging that "we are all against sin and we are all against inflation," stressed that holding down prices by having a slack economy was not a solution. "If we can get moving again," he said, such problems as the outflow of gold and the resurgence of high-tariff sentiment would tend to cure themselves.

In general, Wallich looked to increased production as the primary need; said high wages were partly to blame for the slump in such industries as coal and steel. Samuelson pointed out that wages in the service trades and on the farms, though still low, has risen faster than those in heavily-unionized trades.

Next week a second group of 16 NET television stations will begin airing "Briefing Session," starting with the first program in the series. They will be joined by WWJ Detroit (Channel 4), the first commercial station to pick up the series.

Berlin Threat Topic of Next TV Program

"Briefing Session" will leap next week from domestic economic problems to the even graver issue of world peace. The third program in the series will be entitled "Berlin—Cold War Thermometer."

Panelists will be two well-known newsmen,

Edgar Ansel Mowrer, a Pulitzer Prize winner and a reporter for almost half a century, is one of the nation's most distinguished commentators on foreign affairs.

Theodore Kaghan, editorial writer for the New York Post, is 20 years younger, but gained comparable public attention when he denounced the late Sen. Joseph P. McCarthy's overseas investigators (Roy Cohn and David Schine) as "junketeering gumshoes." At that time (1953), the aftermath was Kaghan's return from government service to the newspaper business.

Takes Jurisdiction for First Time:

NLRB Rules 'Runaway' Ships Must Obey U. S. Labor Laws

The National Labor Relations Board, taking jurisdiction for the first time over American-owned "runaway" ships with foreign crews, has ruled that the West India Fruit and Steamship Co., Inc., broke the U.S. labor law when its agents interfered with the right of crew members to join the Seafarers.

The board, upholding the arguments of the SIU and its own general counsel, Stuart Rothman, reached these conclusions in a 3-2 decision:

- The Labor Management Relations Act applies to American-owned ships flying foreign flags and operating regularly from U.S. harbors even when the ships are manned by nonresident aliens.
- The captain of the company's car ferry Sea Level committed an unfair labor practice when he asked 24 crewmen to revoke SIU cards they signed Dec. 22, 1958 at Belle Chasse, La., and the company manager at West Palm Beach, Fla., likewise broke the law Dec. 26, 1958, when he ordered the 24 crewmen put ashore at Havana, Cuba.

The three-member majority included Chairman Boyd Leedom and members Joseph A. Jenkins and John H. Fanning. The dissenters were Philip Ray Rodgers and Arthur A. Kimball.

The historic decision, which paves the way for maritime unions to renew their organizing campaigns on foreign-flag ships, upheld the contention of union officers and lawyers that U.S. laws apply to American-owned ships regardless of the nationality of the crews or the ships' "runaway" registration.

On the key question, the board majority cited an earlier Supreme Court decision which set up guide lines for deciding whether domestic laws apply to shipping operations.

"Here we are dealing," the majority said, "with essentially American commerce and the American shipowner." The commerce of Liberia, where the Sea Level was technically registered, is not involved at all, for the Sea Level has never been in Liberian waters; neither are nationals of the flag nation concerned, for the employer is American, the crew Cuban, the majority said.

Since the law applies to the ship regardless of its foreign registry and the nonresident alien status of the crew, the board ruled that it has the authority under the law to remedy unfair labor practices committed against the Sea Level crew on the high seas, in foreign territorial waters, and in foreign ports.

The Sea Level's owners argued that the government has encouraged ship owners to register their vessels with the so-called Panlibhon nations—Panama, Liberia, Honduras—rather than putting them in the "mothball fleet."

A brief supporting that argument was entered by the Defense Secretary in the Eisenhower Administration, but the board rejected the argument as incapable of proof.

The NLRB majority ruled flatly that the encouragement of ship transfers to foreign flags, and of the maintenance of the Panlibhon fleet does not rest on any stated congressional policy; that present national policy is to build up an American flag fleet manned by U.S. citizens; and that the board is obliged by the labor law and Supreme Court rulings to take jurisdiction.

The decision is expected to affect three other pending NLRB cases which unions are pressing—against the Peninsular & Occidental Steamship Co. (unfair labor practices), the Eastern Shipping Corp. and McCormick Shipping Corp. (request for an election), and the United Fruit Co. (petition for a representation election).

In arguments extending over several years, the SIU and the Maritime Union, among others, have argued that shipping companies were hiding under foreign flags to escape union conditions and American taxes, and repeatedly urged the NLRB to assert its jurisdiction.

Approximately 450—almost a third—of all American-owned ocean-going vessels were registered under foreign flags in 1960. Most of them operate from U.S. harbors, and probably would be affected by the NLRB ruling.

30 TV Stations Carry 'Briefing Session' Show

Sixteen additional TV stations will begin showing the "Briefing Session" series the week of March 5, bringing the current total to 30. The complete list is shown below, with additions in bold type.

CITY	STATION			TIME
Andalusia, Ala.	**WAIQ**	**(2)**	**Monday**	**6 p.m.**
Birmingham	**WBIQ**	**(10)**	**Monday**	**6 p.m.**
Boston	WGBH	(2)	Monday	7 p.m.
			Sunday	2:30 p.m.
Chicago	WTTW	(11)	Monday	8:30 p.m.
Columbus, O.	WOSU	(34)	Monday	9 p.m.
Dallas	**KERA**	**(13)**	**Monday**	**9 p.m.**
Denver	KRMA	(6)	Monday	8 p.m.
Detroit	**WTVS**	**(56)**	**Wednesday**	**9 p.m.**
East Lansing, Mich	WMSB	(10)	Thursday	7 p.m.
			Sunday	4 p.m.
Gainesville, Fla.	WUFT	(5)	Wednesday	8:30 p.m.
			Friday	9:30 p.m.
Houston	KUHT	(8)	Tuesday	8 p.m.
			Thursday	7:30 p.m.
Jacksonville, Fla.	**WJCT**	**(7)**	**Wednesday**	**9:30 p.m.**
Lincoln, Neb.	**KUON**	**(12)**	**Monday**	**9 p.m.**
			Friday	**7:30 p.m.**
Miami	WTHS	(2)	Monday	8:30 p.m.
Milwaukee	**WMVS**	**(10)**	**Wednesday**	**5 p.m.**
			Friday	**6 p.m.**
Munford, Ala.	**WCIQ**	**(7)**	**Monday**	**6 p.m.**
New Orleans	WYES	(8)	Wednesday	8 p.m.
Philadelphia	**WHYY**	**(35)**	**Friday**	**1:40 p.m.**
Pittsburgh	**WQED**	**(13)**	**Tuesday**	**9:30 p.m.**
Sacramento, Calif.	**KVIE**	**(6)**	**Monday**	**9 p.m.**
Salt Lake City	**KUED**	**(7)**	**Thursday**	**8 p.m.**
San Francisco	KQED	(9)	Wednesday	9 p.m.
Seattle	KCTS	(9)	Friday	7:30 p.m.
St. Louis	KETC	(9)	Thursday	9 p.m.
St. Paul	KTCA	(2)	Friday	10 p.m.
Tacoma, Wash.	**KPEC**	**(56)**	**Thursday**	**8 p.m.**
Tallahassee, Fla.	**WFSU**	**(11)**	**Monday**	**9 p.m.**
			Friday	**7:30 p.m.**
Tampa	**WEDU**	**(3)**	**Wednesday**	**9 p.m.**
			Friday	**4:30 p.m.**
Toledo	WGTE	(30)	Tuesday	2:30 p.m.
Urbana, Ill.	**WILL**	**(12)**	**Wednesday**	**9 p.m.**

CSA Maps Program For Aid to Unemployed

New York—A seven-point program designed to rally community health, welfare and social agencies to the task of providing adequate aid for the unemployed has been called for by AFL-CIO Community Service Activities.

The program was first drawn up by CSA to meet the needs of the jobless during the 1958 recession, Dir. Leo Perlis declared. He added that it is "even more to the point in 1961 when more than 5.5 million are jobless."

In a letter to local CSA representatives across the country, Perlis outlined the following program:

- Organization of community service committees in every local union in order to have available adequate machinery.
- Arranging of meetings between unions and public and private social service agencies to insure coordination of services.
- Organizing of proper referral and follow-up procedures.
- Expediting of unemployment compensation, public welfare and voluntary assistance. In some communities, it was noted, unions volunteered services and facilities to help speed up these processes.
- Development of programs for surplus food distribution to take advantage of the Administration's broadening of these programs to aid needy jobless workers and their families.
- Stimulation of necessary community programs for medical care, hospital services, food, clothing and shelter.
- Promotion, through appropriate union and community channels, of job-finding and public works programs.

"Whenever there are workers unemployed and in need of aid," Perlis told CSA field staff members, "ours should be the first helping hand."

To aid local union officers in handling the needs of the jobless, CSA has three publications—"Services for the Unemployed," "Surplus Foods," and "The Role of Voluntary Agencies in a Situation of Unemployment"—which are available through AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, 9 East 40th St., New York 16, N. Y.

Court Orders Trial for Beck, 2 Employers

The Supreme Court has reinstated an indictment charging two employers and former Teamsters Pres. Dave Beck with violating the Taft-Hartley Act in connection with a $200,000 loan made to Beck in 1954.

In an 8-1 decision, the court sent the case back to Federal District Court in New York for trial, declaring that the government's case was based on a "valid indictment."

Defendants in the case are Roy Fruehauf, president of Fruehauf Trailer Co., Burge Seymour, president of Associated Transport, Inc., and Beck. In addition, the indictment also names the two companies plus Brown Equipment & Manufacturing Co., a subsidiary of Associated. The three firms were involved in the complex financial arrangements surrounding the loan.

A year ago District Court Judge Sidney Sugarman had dismissed the government's case on the ground that the T-H prohibition against management giving "anything of value" to a representative of its employes did not forbid a loan.

The Supreme Court, in reinstating the case, did not rule on the question of whether a loan was forbidden under the labor law, declaring only that the lower court was in error in foreclosing the government's case before evidence was introduced.

Kennedy Orders Study:

Cabinet Unit Seeks Textile Industry Aid

A cabinet-level committee has been created by Pres. Kennedy to study problems of the textile industry and to work out solutions.

The White House announcement said the group would explore the industry's competitive position and "the pressure of imports" and "the effect of technological developments, employment trends, competition among different types of fibers, changes in consumer preferences and similar matters which may be affecting employment levels and profits in this large and vital industry."

Price Supports Involved

This new committee was created in the face of these developments:

- An impending Administration decision on whether to raise cotton support prices, with the danger of hiking the price of U.S. cotton exports and possibly boosting imports, inspired strong industry protests to the White House.
- The Clothing Workers' executive board, meeting in Miami Beach, authorized the ACWA officers to order members not to cut Japanese cloth imported after May 1, saying the domestic industry could not compete against goods made by workers earning 14 cents an hour. The Textile Workers board voted "support" of the proposal.
- Japanese exporters meeting in Tokyo called for an increase in their voluntary limit on cotton textile exports to the U.S.

Commerce Sec. Luther H. Hodges, named to head the new committee, told reporters after a meeting at the White House that he had set up a subcommittee—to be made up of subcabinet officials—to find out "what can you do, if anything" to deal with the textile import problem legally and voluntarily.

Myer Feldman, White House deputy special counsel, said the initial meeting reviewed such major problems as technological change and imports and exports.

The subcommittee's function, Feldman added, will be to go into the problems in detail and present to the parent committee "in some form the possible solutions."

Feldman said the textile study committee was a product of proposals made by Sen. John O. Pastore (D-R.I.) and Gov. Ernest F. Hollings (D-S.C.).

Kennedy, the White House statement said, also called the new committee's attention to a current study of the problem being undertaken by a Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Subcommittee under Pastore's chairmanship. He directed the new interdepartmental group "to make use" of the Senate panel's information.

In addition to Chairman Hodges, the new committee includes Treasury Sec. Douglas Dillon, Agriculture Sec. Orville L. Freeman, Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg and Under Sec. of State George Ball.

Attending the White House conference with Feldman were Hodges, Freeman, Ball, Assistant Sec. of State Edward Martin, Budget Dir. David Bell, Under Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, Treasury Under Sec. Henry H. Fowler and Kenneth Galbraith, an adviser to Kennedy.

"ACTION IS NECESSARY, vigorous action that is aimed at unemployment, ill health, hunger and distress at home," Mrs. Esther Peterson, assistant to the Secretary of Labor and director of the Women's Bureau, told the annual meeting of National Consumers League. Outlining the "New Frontier" program, she urged special efforts "to provide consumer protection, to deal with the hazards of radiation, to meet the problems of automation."

Settlement Reached, Airline Walkout Ends

(Continued from Page 1)

The walkout was sparked by a National Mediation Board decision involving a dispute between United Air Lines, the Flight Engineers and the Pilots. When the board ruled that pilots and flight enginers should be represented by one union on United Air Lines, the engineers expressed the fear that the case would be considered as a precedent on other lines.

That would result, FEIA said, in loss of bargaining rights by their union and loss of seniority rights by FEIA's 3,700 members. The walkout spread to American, Eastern, National, Western and Trans-World airlines, and continued when the engineers reported they were ill or failed to report to work.

Goldberg stepped into the dispute at the start, and Pres. Kennedy named a three-man commission to investigate and report its findings and recommendations to the President and to assist in "achieving an amicable settlement."

Goldberg said after meeting with all the parties that in the immediate background of the dispute is the "stated fear of the men involved" that the Mediation Board decision involving United Air Lines jeopardizes their jobs with the other carriers and the union's bargaining rights and status.

The board is an independent agency, Goldberg said, and its rulings "cannot be changed by the President, myself or anyone" in the executive branch of government.

Goldberg proposed that FEIA members go back to their jobs while the presidential commission studied the facts to reach a recommendation, and told strikers he had been assured by the companies that no disciplinary action would be taken "provided the men return promptly to work; that the status quo under existing agreements will be maintained; and there will be no change of training procedures or effect on representation rights" until the commission has concluded its report, probably within 90 days.

Western Airlines however announced the replacement of 130 FEIA members by pilots who will be trained as engineers. Western was nevertheless asked by Goldberg to attend settlement meetings.

Efforts to get the struck lines back into service brought this comment from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in Bal Harbour, Fla.

"The efforts of Labor Sec. Goldberg to mediate the dispute are completely sound. This is a reasonable approach to an extremely difficult situation and takes into account the very real human problems of the workers involved and the public interest as well.

"Sec. Goldberg's approach makes sense to me."

Shortly after the strike started, Pres. Kennedy issued an executive order establishing the presidential commission to "consider differences that have arisen regarding the performance of the flight engineer's function and related representation rights of the unions, namely the Flight Engineers and the Pilots."

Kennedy named three university professors—Prof. Nathan Feinsinger, chairman; Prof. Richard Lester and Prof. J. Keith Mann. He directed all government agencies to cooperate with the commission, and authorized it to hold public hearings and call witnesses to testify.

Keenan to Get Catholic Labor Award

Jersey City—Joseph D. Keenan, vice president of the AFL-CIO and secretary of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, will receive the 13th annual Rerum Novarum award of St. Peter's College at a dinner Mar. 19 in Newark, N. J.

The award is conferred annually on a Catholic who has distinguished himself in labor-management relations in keeping with the principles of papal encyclicals.

Born in Chicago, Keenan started work in 1914 as an apprentice electrician and graduated from classes conducted by IBEW Local 134 in 1918.

Keenan was elected an inspector by his union in 1923 and recording secretary in 1926. Eleven years later he was elected secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

In World War II he was named by the former American Federation of Labor as its representative on the National Defense Council, where he served as an assistant to the late Sidney Hillman, president of the Clothing Workers. He served in the same role in the later Office of Production Management, then became associate director of the War Production Board. In 1945 he was named labor adviser to Gen. Lucius Clay in command of American Forces in Germany and helped reorganize the Hitler-shattered free German trade unions.

In 1948, Labor's League for Political Education was formed by the AFL with Keenan as director. Three years later he was elected secretary-treasurer of the federation's Building & Construction Trades Dept. and retained that post until he became IBEW secretary in 1954.

Keenan, a member of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, is also a vice president of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept., and an assistant to the director of the office of Civil Defense Mobilization.

R-T-W Bill Dropped In New Hampshire

A so-called "right-to-work" bill sponsored in the New Hampshire legislature has been withdrawn in the face of threatened defeat.

A public pledge of a veto by Gov. Wesley Powell (R) sealed the doom of a bill which was already on shaky ground in a heavily dominant Republican legislature, the New Hampshire State AFL-CIO has reported.

Lame Duck Board Rules Against Agency Shop

(Continued from Page 1)

The case arose when the UAW proposed to GM a supplement to their existing national contract to cover some 14,000 employes in nine GM plants in six Indiana cities. This occurred after a 1959 Indiana court decision in the Meade Electric case that the state "right-to-work" law does not forbid an agency shop. The agency shop clause has been upheld by the Indiana Supreme Court.

The UAW requested a clause requiring non-union employes to pay to the union sums equal to initiation fees and dues to obtain and hold employment in the union's bargaining units. GM declined to bargain on this, contending it was prohibited by Taft-Hartley.

The board majority upheld GM, but there was no majority opinion as such. The three-member majority wrote three individual opinions.

Chairman Leedom said any union security agreement, including an agency shop, "necessarily interferes with the . . . right of employes to refrain from assisting a labor organization and encourages membership. . . ." This, he asserted, is unlawful unless there is a saving proviso in the union-employer pact requiring "membership" in the union.

Regardless of the Indiana court viewpoint, Leedom said, "an agency shop arrangement cannot be lawful . . . where employment cannot lawfully be conditioned on literal membership."

Jenkins contended that the issue was not the requirement of membership nor even of "support money" payments by a worker who elects not to join a union. These he would find legal. The "precise" issue, he argued, is that of requiring non-members and new employes to pay the equivalent of fees and dues "as a condition of employment."

Jenkins said Taft-Hartley makes it an unfair labor practice "for an employer to encourage or discourage membership by means of discrimination." And said that "conditioning of further employment upon payment of certain monies is clearly discriminatory."

Kimball said that "the support money employes [would be] excluded from the social benefits and activities of the union, but likewise [would not be] permitted a voice" in deciding union policies. "They would have a second-class status" contrary to Taft-Hartley guarantees, he said.

In their dissent, Rodgers and Fanning pointed out that neither an agency shop nor a union shop requires "literal membership."

They said they were "unable to see" how the majority distinguished between the case at issue and any other union security proposal where a worker's discharge turns on failure to pay the equivalent of regular dues and fees.

The UAW sought a clause "which would leave the decision as to membership or non-membership with each individual employe, at his option," the minority stressed.

The minority cited board precedents to show that federal law "merely sets the maximum limits of union security which may be negotiated; and that the lesser forms of union security, e.g., an agency shop, were clearly permitted."

Joining in the oral argument before the board at the hearing last October were the UAW, GM, a group of non-union GM employes, Steelworkers, Commercial Telegraphers and the Indiana Building and Construction Trades Council.

The AFL-CIO filed a brief, as did the Indiana State AFL-CIO, the Retail Clerks, the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers and the National Association of Manufacturers.

Indiana GOP Votes Down R-T-W Repeal

Indianapolis—By a straight party-line vote, the Republican-controlled House has defeated two moves to repeal Indiana's so-called "right-to-work" law, leaving the Senate-passed repeal bill buried in a conservative-dominated committee.

The solid GOP vote further dimmed hopes that a substantial minority of Republicans would vote with the Democrats to repeal the four-year-old ban on the union shop.

The issue reached the House floor when Democrats proposed a "right-to-work" repealer as an amendment to a bill calling for secret ballots in strike votes.

Taken by surprise, Republican leaders called a 30-minute recess for a GOP caucus. When the House resumed its session the amendment was defeated 62-36, with all Republicans opposed and all Democrats present voting for repeal.

By an identical vote, the House then rejected a Democratic motion to take the Senate-passed repeal bill out of the Labor Committee.

Growth and Employment

THE ACCUMULATED economic weaknesses of the past seven years, stemming from the incomplete recoveries from the recessions of 1954 and 1958, have produced the worst unemployment situation since the Great Depression of the 30s.

An analysis of the current situation indicates that even if an upturn in business activity takes place within the next four months, unemployment will continue to rise. And unless the government takes prompt and decisive measures to restore economic activity to a healthy level, unemployment at the end of the year is likely to be at higher levels than in the final months of 1960—although sales and production may be on the rise.

The outlook for a decrease in unemployment this year is bleak. Even if total national production increases from 3 to 4 percent over the annual rate of the last quarter of 1960, unemployment would probably be about 7 percent of the labor force at the end of 1961. Last month the figure was 6.6 percent.

The reason, according to labor economists, is that an increase in the growth rate of 3 to 4 percent would be based on a full workweek and a rise in productivity while at the same time 1.2 million persons would be entering the labor force as job seekers.

It will take an increase in real national production of about 5 percent this year to keep unemployment from increasing—given the factors of a growing labor force and rising productivity per worker. If production fails to increase over the December 1960 level there is a distinct probability that joblessness will soar to about 11 percent of the labor force by the end of the year.

There is involved in the present economic situation a relationship between the national growth rate and the level of unemployment. For example, a 6 percent increase in national production would begin to reduce the level of joblessness significantly, but it would require a sharp 10 percent rise in production this year to reduce unemployment to a level approaching full employment. To sustain full employment, a growth rate of 5 percent would be needed in 1962. This is no more than the economy's natural growth potential.

This means that to restore the economy to full production and full employment would require a 15 percent increase in the growth rate over two years, a formidable task unless a strong anti-recession program is put into effect shortly and long-range programs are developed to bring about full utilization of manpower and productive capacity.

If such an intensive effort is not made, unemployment will continue at dangerously high levels throughout this year and 1962. It is unlikely that the task of combating the recession and planning for long-range growth can be completed in one year, but unless it is started now there is no real chance to restore the economy to a healthy stage by the end of 1962.

The nation's economy undoubtedly has the potential to grow about 5 percent a year given the country's rising productivity and growing labor force. To understate this growth potential is to weaken any programs designed to help the recovery effort.

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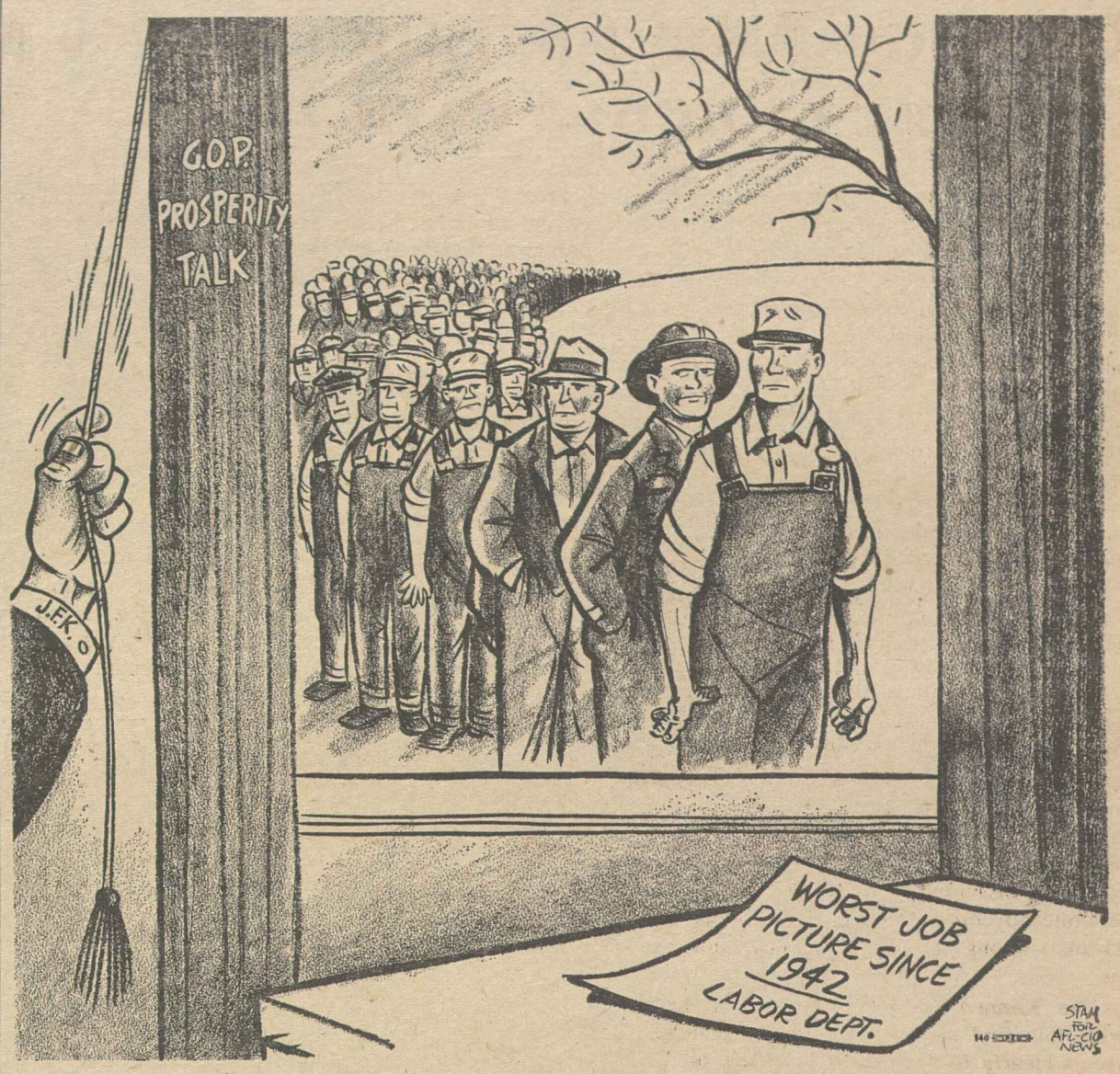
Revealing the Facts



Clark Kerr Predicts 'New Look:'

Growing Role Seen for Public In Labor-Management Affairs

The following is excerpted from a speech by Clark Kerr, president of the University of California, to a recent meeting in Santa Monica of the National Association of Arbitrators. Kerr spoke on "The New Opportunities for Industrial Relations."

RATHER THAN entering a new period of crisis, it seems more accurate to say that industrial relations in the United States are at the beginning of a new transitional period.

If the past period of industrial relations might be identified by its emphasis on bi-partite collective bargaining with the rules of the game increasingly set by government, then the new period may come to be characterized as one of increasing tri-partite policy-making within the confines of national purposes.

To define what is meant by this statement, three quotations are helpful:

1. Who are the players? In the United States we are accustomed to two: management and organized labor. But this is an exception within modern worldwide practice, largely limited to the United States, Canada, England, the Scandinavian countries and Germany. The standard model for an industrial society calls for three active participants: management, organized labor and the state; though the state need not be the dominant participant as it is in so many societies. As participant, the state does more than set the rules; it also helps make actual decisions.

Aside from worldwide trends, this trend may be expected here for wholly domestic reasons. Collective bargaining has a constantly deeper impact on society at large. It is no longer a side-show but is, instead, inextricably bound up with the effectiveness of the total economy.

One such pre-eminent test is the provision of reasonable equality of economic opportunity for women, the aged, the young, the members of minority groups. Another is the rate of growth of the economy; in fact this may come to be the conclusive test. It is a test we have as a nation passed with great distinction in past decades. It it a test we are not meeting even adequately today.

Growth requires many things—investment, research and education. But it also requires acceptance of new machines, and new methods, and new locations; of new work rules that are compatible with this acceptance; of adequate training and transfer programs; of flexibility in seniority provisions and wage systems, and job assignments and union jurisdictions; and of the advance consultation and joint planning which will make progress easier or even possible. And all of these requirements, and others, penetrate into the collective bargaining process.

2. What is the game about? Traditionally, collective bargaining has been about the setting of wages, hours and conditions of work, usually on an annual basis. Increasingly it is about the progress of the industry and thus the economy in general. The coal industry under the urging of John L. Lewis is a case in point; also the recent developments in the West Coast longshore industry, among others. Collective bargaining comes to cover a wider scope, to penetrate more deeply into productive relationships and, consequently, to become more continuous.

3. What are the rules of the game? The old rules, against the use of violence and all the rest, will certainly be continued. But a new imperative will more and more be added to conform in a reasonable degree to the national interest. The national interest will call at least for reasonable growth, reasonable stability, reasonable industrial peace, reasonable equality of opportunity. No industry of size and significance will forever escape this imperative.

THIS IS NOT TO SUGGEST that any of this will happen all at once, nor that it will occur equally in all segments of collective bargaining. Rather this seems to be the general line of development. Collective bargaining began as an exercise in sectional warfare, some even thought class warfare. It is now on its way to becoming an instrument less for sectional welfare and more for national welfare.

The great change in the past generation was the move from largely unilateral to frequently bi-lateral industrial relations. The great change in the next generation may well be a further transition to increasingly tri-lateral, and thus more complex relations. The first great change brought a new emphasis on the interests of the worker; the next great change may bring a new emphasis on the interests of the public at large.

There are now problems and thus, new opportunities. Our economy must be democratic, as it is; it must also be effective, as it not always is. Industrial relations by now are a sufficiently important aspect of the economy so that they cannot escape full responsibility to the national welfare. This is a new age. There are new facts. There will be a new look.

Morgan Says:

Kennedy Administration Faces Test in Enforcing Civil Rights

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

ONE OF THE FIELDS the Kennedy Administration has done comparatively little spade work in so far covers the tortured area of civil rights. The subject was not included in the core of the President's legislative program and no task force was assigned to look into it, though defense, agriculture, depressed areas and other problems got exhaustive research treatment.

Morgan

The President did say in answer to a reporter's question that an "analysis" of the matter should be finished shortly in terms of what executive action might be taken to expand civil rights. Although he was quick to defend his selection for housing chief—a Negro—against attack, Mr. Kennedy kept his comment deliberately cautious on the white boycott of desegregated schools in New Orleans—wrong though he plainly indicated it was.

The Kennedy strategy, at least in dealing with this first session of the 87th Congress, seems clearly to avoid heated hassles on Capitol Hill over new civil rights bills and compensate for that by having the executive branch move strongly to enforce legislation already on the books with powers it already possesses. The test of this reasoning will come in performance.

The performance so far in appointments is encouraging. Already Mr. Kennedy has named more Negroes to high government posts than any previous administration.

They include Frank Reeves of Washington to the White House staff—and he may later become a commissioner in the District of Columbia government; George Weaver, special assistant to the Secretary of Labor; Andrew Hatcher of California, associate news secretary to the President; Carl Rowan, Minneapolis newspaperman, as deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs in the State Dept., and the already "controversial" Robert Weaver, a prominent New Yorker, as Federal Housing Commissioner.

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL has, in a sense, done the Kennedy Administration a valuable service by coming up with a searching and eminently sound 48-page report to the President with 18 major proposals for action by the executive branch to strengthen civil rights and improve race relations. This responsible 17-year-old group of white and Negro southerners has done an unofficial task force job on its own. Some of its top recommendations included these:

- Appointment of a White House staff adviser on race relations.
- Clarification and enunciation of the President's stand supporting civil rights in such a way as to enlist a maximum of southern good will and cooperation.
- Continual review of federal employment to insure non-discrimination.
- Withholding of federal research funds from colleges and universities which restrict admission because of race, creed, color or national origin. (This controversial recommendation had been previously made by U.S. Civil Rights commission.)
- Vigilance by the Justice Dept. to prevent or at least control violence and intimidation connected with school desegregation or sit-ins.
- A White House-sponsored national voter registration drive.
- Requiring government contractors to recruit Negro employes as a condition for getting a federal contract.
- Adopting a policy of encouraging desegregation in federal housing programs.

The Southern Regional Council report demonstrates that the executive can wield wide powers without the need of new legislation. The civil rights problem is caught up in a mixture of cold legal procedures and warm—sometimes hot—human emotions. Except for the telephone calls behind the release of the Rev. Martin Luther King from jail last fall—when political motivation could not be called entirely absent—Pres. Kennedy and his brother, the Attorney General, have not shown an emotional approach to or even—it might be said—an emotional involvement with the problem. In some large respects this may turn out to be beneficial rather than detrimental to the cause of civil rights.

The President said in his inaugural address that we help the underprivileged peoples abroad not just as an anti-Communist gambit, but because it is right. It happens that it is right, not only morally but legally, to help minority groups at home free themselves from the stigma and restrictions of second-class citizenship.

If the Kennedy Administration is strongly enough imbued with this conviction and determined to activate it with dispassion, the technicalities of the approach are secondary. The President, reportedly, is not now disposed to add a race relations consultant to his own staff. What matters more is the depth and vigor of his concern over the problem.

Washington Reports:

United Nations Held Only Hope For Bringing Peace to Congo

THE REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO could become the chronic crisis area of Africa, Sen. Frank Church (D-Ida.), member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, declared in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational program, heard on 450 radio stations.

Church and Sen. Alexander Wiley (R-Wis.), ranking minority member of the Foreign Relations Committee, agreed that the United Nations is the only hope for peace in the Congo.

Oliver Peterson, of the Bureau of African Affairs of the Dept. of State, was among others heard on the program, pointing out that the Congo, as large as the United States east of the Mississippi, is rich in natural resources, industrial diamonds, copper, gold, tin, zinc, manganese, has large stands of timber and great potential hydro-electric power,

Two Africans were quoted in taped recordings from earlier speeches. Kwame Nkrumah, prime minister of Ghana, was quoted in support of the United Nations and in urging the United States to come out "strongly in opposition to racialism." Tom Mboya, of Kenya, was also heard in warning that "the longer our people live in poverty, disease and ignorance, we shall be playing into the hands of the Communists."

SAID CHURCH: "Situated as it is in the heart of tropical Africa, the Congo (if it were to become Communist) could became a very serious matter for us everywhere on that continent." The Idaho senator visited the Congo during the recent congressional recess. He said that he thought that Communists, through their action in the Congo and the United Nations, "have been seeking to test the mettle of the Kennedy Administration."

Wiley thought the Communists want the Congo "as a stepping stone to take over all Africa. . . . The United States is correct, I believe, in throwing its weight behind the United Nations. The UN, I believe, offers the best hope for peaceful solution of the problems of the Congo."

"It is not only the Congolese problem that is at stake in the UN," Church remarked, "but in a very real sense the future of the Congo itself. Certainly much of the UN's prestige has been put on the line in the Congo. If this venture proves successful, the UN will emerge stronger in the eyes of the world. If it fails, the UN will very seriously, perhaps even fatally, be weakened."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, the day comes closer when there will be a rollcall showdown on a major legislative issue between the Kennedy forces and the bipartisan conservative coalition that was narrowly beaten in the preliminary Rules Committee fight.

If the pattern of the past is repeated, the showdown will come when a bill unacceptable to the Dixiecrat-Republican coalition is cleared by a legislative committee. Just as the bill is about to reach the floor, the coalition will offer an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The rollcall on the substitute will be the pitched battle.

The coalition bill will be carefully drafted to slice down the original proposal without killing it. It is very difficult, obviously, to kill a bill on temporary unemployment compensation or minimum wages or school aid. But the coalition has been highly effective in the slicing-down process.

The technique calls, generally, for the substitute to be proposed in the names of two coalition members—one Republican, one southern Democrat. Sometimes only the southern Democrat's name is used; former Republican House Speaker Joseph W. Martin wrote in his memoirs that this was an extremely useful device for GOP members of the House because it enabled them to appear to be voting for a Democratic bill.

* * *

IN THE LAST three years, the technique of the coalition substitute was used three times with great success.

When the Ways & Means Committee approved a surprisingly generous 1958 bill for temporary extension of unemployment benefits, the coalition used a substitute filed by Rep. A. Sydney Herlong, Jr. (D-Fla.) as its rallying-point. The Herlong bill was so restrictive that it aroused then Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell to denounce one feature, but it passed 223 to 165 and the White House supported Herlong and Mitchell had to back down.

The Labor Committee reported out a minimum wage bill in 1960 that would have raised the statutory wage to $1.25 an hour and expanded coverage to 3.5 million workers not then or now protected. In came the coalition's substitute Ayres-Kitchin bill which cut the proposed new minimum wage to $1.15 and expanded coverage only to an additional 1 million workers.

Rep. William H. Ayres is an Ohio Republican, Rep. A. Paul Kitchin a North Carolina Democrat. The substitute was approved by a 211-203 rollcall.

The Labor Committee in 1959 approved a labor-management reporting and reform bill sponsored by Rep. Carl Elliott (D-Ala.). The coalition's desire, in this case, was to toughen the bill against unions and soften it in regard to employers. The Landrum-Griffin coalition substitute was adopted by a 229-203 vote. Sponsors were Rep. Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.) and Rep. Phil M. Landrum (D-Ga.).

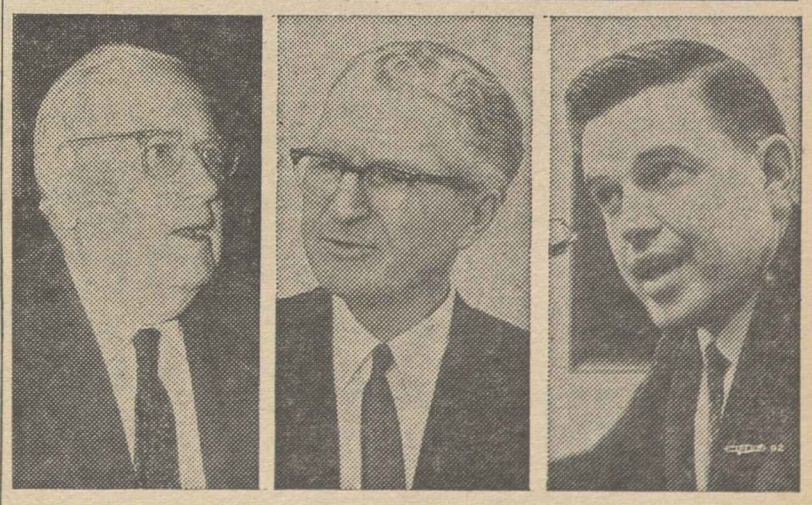
* * *

NO REALISTIC MEMBER of the House is naive enough to imagine that the coalition leaders, Democratic Chairman Howard W. Smith of the Rules Committee and GOP Floor Leader Charles A. Halleck, will abandon their weapon of substitute proposals for key Kennedy Administration bills.

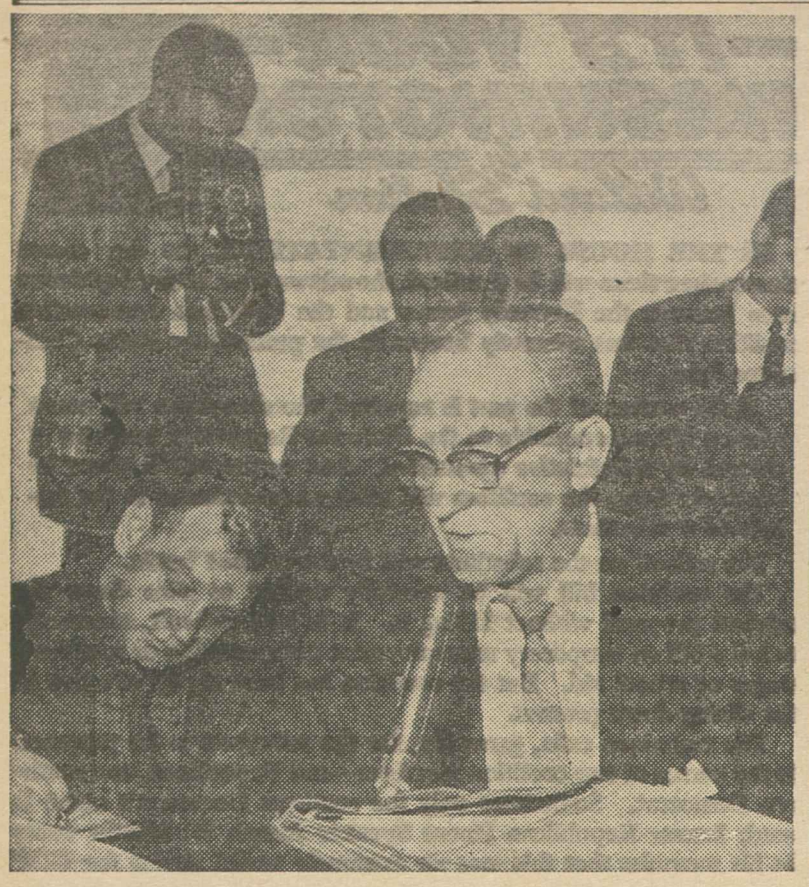
They have 21 more Republicans, presumably amenable to party discipline, than they had in the House in the 86th Congress. Their working relationships with conservative Democrats are in good repair. Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) of the Ways & Means Committee has refused to sponsor the Kennedy bill for health care for the aged through the social security system.

Mr. Kennedy has advantages of his own. The National Association of Manufacturers notes, regretfully, that school aid and health care bills blocked last year may not be so easily killed this year. "Some changes have been made," says the NAM News, "including the fact that the Kennedy Administration is for the legislation while the Eisenhower Administration opposed it."

Still, on a rollcall showdown, the Administration is going to have to find 20 or 25 votes in the House that are not now in plain view.



THE COMMUNISTS are using the Congo situation to test the Kennedy Administration, Sen. Frank Church (D-Ida.), right, asserted on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program. On the same program, Sen. Alexander Wiley (R-Wisc.), on left, warned that Congo issues must be handled through the UN. Also on the program was Oliver Peterson of the Dept. of State.



"WE FACE A CRISIS in this land of plenty," Harold Devault, Calumet Township trustee in charge of welfare, told a packed room at the Gary, Ind., City Hall.

THESE ARE THE UNEMPLOYED who jammed into Gary City Hall in mid-afternoon to let visiting Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg know their plight. Gary area has moved into 9 to 12 percent unemployment bracket.

Unemployment Is People, Not Statistics

"ALL I'M LOOKING FOR is a chance to work," Victor E. Shiman (standing) told Goldberg at the hall of Auto Workers Local 927 in Columbus, O. A solemn-faced Goldberg is shown with his arms around two of the younger Shiman children, who were fed sandwiches and soft drinks by the union. Mrs. Shiman (far left) expects a seventh child in March. Shiman has been without regular work since August of 1959.

JAMES FRANKLIN recounts his difficulties in finding work to Goldberg in unemployment compensation office in heart of Chicago's South Side.

"THE GOAL OF THE KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION is to get everybody back to work full time," Goldberg told gatherings of the unemployed, like this one in Detroit. He in turn heard a 61-year-old worker who finds "nobody wants older men," a union leader who said all 300 members of his local "are laid off," another who said 2,100 members in his local will exhaust their jobless pay benefits come March.

THE PEOPLE speak of their troubles at meetings of jobless in Midwest. Ira Nathan (upper left) represented Indiana contractors. "What will we do?" asks Mrs. Joseph Charney (upper right), mother of three and wife of unemployed steel worker, in Pittsburgh. Philip Velasquez (lower left), Chicago steel worker and father of three, says he has had no work for four months. Peter Bevilacqua (lower right), president of Steelworkers Local 1444, Etna, Pa., tells of plant move costing 1,300 jobs.

Court Reverses NRLB:

Decertified Union's Picketing Upheld

The Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia has upheld the right of a decertified union to continue picketing and carrying the name of the company on a "don't patronize" list.

The court thus struck down an earlier National Labor Relations Board order in a case involving Machinists Lodge 311 and the Machinery Overhaul Co., Inc., of Palmdale, Calif.

The appellate court pointed out that, while the IAM case was before the NLRB, it had decided and the Supreme Court had agreed that minority picketing by a Teamsters' local, in the Curtis Brothers case, was lawful. The same applies to the IAM picketing, the court said.

According to IAM attorneys in the case, the union was displaced from Machinery Overhaul by strikebreakers who voted to decertify the union. The Taft-Hartley Act permits economic strike replacements to vote.

IAM Lodge 311 won a labor board election at Machinery Overhaul in January 1956. The vote was 65 to 28, with two challenged ballots. The union was certified in June 1956.

As the appellate court relates the events, negotiations for a contract went forward for many weeks, the union's proposals including requests for a union shop and check-off. The company's counterproposals omitted the latter terms and the talks stalemated in mid-September 1956. The union struck and picketed from then until Feb. 5, 1958.

In a Board-ordered decertification election in September 1957, the vote was 90 to 1 for "no union," with 14 challenged ballots. The NLRB decertified the union in December 1957.

The NLRB, with one dissent, had adopted the findings of its trial examiner and ruled the Machinists in violation of Taft-Hartley in its picketing and "we do not patronize" publicity, relying largely on the board's Curtis Brothers ruling.

The board argued, according to the court, that the union did nothing to signify an abandonment of its original objectives.

The court said it ordinarily might have accepted the board's presumption that the original union objectives persisted, but the important circumstances of its own and the Supreme Court's rulings in the Curtis Brothers case "interposed" in the present case.

In Curtis, the court said, it found picketing for recognition by a minority union to be lawful. Even though the NLRB amended its Machinery Overhaul order, the court said, the main legal issue already was removed by the Curtis reversal.

A DRIVE by the Office Employes to organize Blue Cross and Blue Shield office workers got off to a good start in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., where a local labor committee helped sign 75 percent of the local Blue Cross employes. Pictured left to right are: seated, Fred Blair, Retail Clerks; Henry Depolo, Wyoming Valley Building Trades Council; Pres. Eugene Considine, Greater Wilkes-Barre AFL-CIO; George T. Brown, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; Office Employes' John F. Fitzmaurice; Organizing Chairman Eugene A. Burke, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; standing, Pres. S. D. Lewis, RCIA Local 1687; Paul H. Shovlin, Plumbers & Steam Fitters; Joe Bellas, United Textile Workers; Edward McHugh, Iron Workers; Paul Totin, Roofers; Edward Jones, Painters; and Thomas Austin, Sheet Metal Workers.

Kennedy Uses Powers To Stimulate Economy

Pres. John F. Kennedy, swiftly exercising his executive powers, has moved the government into action along a broad front to, as he put it, ease distress and "stimulate economic recovery and growth."

In the first month of the new Kennedy Administration, various agencies were acting to revive a slumping housing industry, speed up defense contracts, expedite reclamation projects, make immediate federal grants for schools and hospitals, accelerate highway and public works projects, expand surplus food disposal and inject fresh purchasing power through income tax refunds and veterans' insurance dividends.

These executive actions were emergency moves designed to start lifting the nation out of recession.

Kennedy set the tenor of the government's attitude when he declared in his Feb. 2 economic message to Congress that realistic aims for 1961 are "to reverse the downtrend in our economy, to narrow the gap of unused potential, to abate the waste and misery of unemployment and at the same time to maintain reasonable stability of the price level."

Lines of Action

These are the chief lines of government action:

● The Federal Home Loan Bank Board announced it would add over $1 billion to the nation's home building credit to increase the availability of credit and lower its cost by allowing savings and loan groups to borrow more from its banks; by making direct loans to such groups; by lowering down-payments on houses in the $18-20,000 bracket; and by raising the amount which savings and loan groups can lend from their savings.

● Kennedy ordered the Federal Housing Administration to cut its maximum interest rate to 5.5 percent from 5.75 per cent; directed the Community Facilities Administration to cut interest rates on loans to localities or public projects to broaden the projects to be covered; and also ordered a speed-up in Housing and Home Finance Agency projects.

The President also wired 297 mayors "to urge that they review their urban renewal projects" and hasten their completion.

● Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara ordered a speed-up in the award of military procurement contracts worth $650 million and construction projects estimated at $40 million and involving such quickly-produced items as military clothing and weapons.

● Interior Sec. Stewart L. Udall announced that the design and specification staff of the Reclamation Bureau's center in Denver, some 600 people, were put on a 58-hour week to speed up contracts.

● The White House also announced new steps to spend immediately some $350 million in federal grants for schools in federally-impacted areas, for hospital construction and to help communities build sewage disposal plants.

The step-up in federal grants was disclosed by Kennedy in telegrams to 50 governors in which he urged them to speed "genuinely useful" projects. He repeated an earlier announcement of a similar speed-up involving $724 million in federal funds for highway construction.

● Kennedy also had ordered quick action on income tax refunds and asked the Veterans Administration to move up payment of the 1961 dividend of $258 million on G. I. life insurance policies.

● Kennedy directed Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg to take steps to improve service for jobless pay claimants and other jobseekers.

Rail Unions Win Order 'Freezing' Erie Jobs

The Supreme Court has granted a request by rail unions for a job freeze on the newly-merged Erie-Lackawanna Railroad pending a hearing on whether the job protection provisions of the merger agreement meet standards set by Congress. The railroad was ordered not to fire or demote any of its 27,000 employes until the court has ruled on the issue.

The rail unions charged that the Interstate Commerce Commission violated the law by approving merger of the two carriers under conditions which allowed the merged railroad to lay off and demote employes, substituting severance pay and other forms of compensation for actual job protection.

Meanwhile, in Miami, the Railway Labor Executives' Association called on Congress and the President to direct the ICC "to hold up approval of all pending proposals for railroad mergers until their effect upon the national economy has been fully examined."

The RLEA warned that 200,000 of the 700,000 employes in the already unemployment-hit railroad industry are threatened with loss of their jobs under pending merger proposals.

The unions, in their appeal to the Supreme Court, cited a provision of the Transportation Act of 1940 which requires that any railroad merger approved by the ICC include job safeguards which "will not result in employes being in a worse position with respect to their employment" for a period of four years after the merger.

In granting the union request for a temporary job freeze, the Supreme Court also advanced to Mar. 27 a hearing on the case, which is an appeal by the unions from a lower court decision upholding the ICC.

Solicitor Gen. Archibald Cox requested early consideration of the case, declaring that the job protection issue must be decided without delay "in order to end uncertainty and . . . clarify the circumstances under which unification of rail systems in accordance with congressional policy may take place."

At its Miami meeting, the RLEA pointed out that more than 400,000 railroad jobs have been eliminated since December of 1955 and "railroad employment today stands at its lowest level since 1890."

Declaring that "the long-range national interest . . . clearly demands a halt to the approval of additional railroad mergers at the present time," the union chiefs said the proposed consolidations "would transform many railroad communities throughout the nation into new depressed areas and further stem the national program for economic recovery."

Travel Co-op Sees Gain in Understanding

"Travel with a purpose" has proved an effective means of increasing people-to-people understanding, according to Pres. Wallace J. Campbell of the American Travel Association.

Campbell told the annual meeting of the travel co-op that more than 1,500 members of trade unions, co-ops, credit unions and other organizations visited their counterparts in all areas of the world last year on tours arranged by the ATA.

Office Union Asks Vote in Blue Cross

Wilkes-Barre—The Office Employes have petitioned for a National Labor Relations Board election to establish the union's representation rights for the staff of the local Blue Cross organization.

OEIU Pres. Howard E. Coughlin said the campaign here was the start of a nationwide drive to organize office employes of Blue Cross and Blue Shield, organizations administering hospital and medical insurance systems.

Members of the Greater Wilkes-Barre AFL-CIO helped sign up 75 percent of the Blue Cross office workers, with the aid of a labor committee assisted by George T. Brown, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Brown is serving in a liaison capacity for purposes of the Blue Cross campaign.

Chairman of the local organizing committee was Eugene A. Burke of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Committee members included Pres. Eugene Considine of the local central body.

Goldberg Seeks State Labor Relations Units

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg has urged state governments to create tripartite advisory committees of labor, management and public representatives similar to the one Pres. John F. Kennedy has established by executive order.

Addressing a meeting of state labor officials, who came to the nation's capital at his request to discuss economic, employment and legislative matters, Goldberg said that such state committees would be "conducive to better labor-management relations."

In his executive order setting up the 21-member advisory committee, Kennedy gave it the task of making recommendations "with respect to policies that may be followed by labor, management or the public which will promote free and responsible collective bargaining, industrial peace, sound wage and price policies, higher standards of living and increased productivity."

The President gave the committee the immediate tasks of forging recommendations on "policies designed to ensure that American products are competitive in world markets," and to study "the benefits and problems created by automation and other technological advances."

Kennedy directed all executive departments and agencies of the federal government "to cooperate with the committee and to furnish it such information and assistance" as it may require.

Says State Action Needed

Goldberg, designated by Kennedy to serve as chairman of the advisory committee for the first year, told the state labor officials that "comparable action" at the state level was needed because "the problems are so varied and so complex" that there is need for more than merely a national group.

Communications Workers Pres. Joseph A. Beirne hailed Kennedy's action in creating the advisory commission and pledged his union's full cooperation. "Labor-management relations in this period of economic change," he said, "need the carefully considered recommendations of a group of leading Americans such as comprise the committee."

Church Group Endorses CWA In NLRB Vote

New York—Support of the Communications Workers in a runoff election, now being conducted among 18,000 plant employes of the New York Telephone Co., has been recommended by the executive board of the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists.

In a statement, the board noted that New York plant employes took the "first major step in breaking away from ineffective company unionism" when a majority voted for AFL-CIO unions in a recent election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board.

"It is our earnest hope," the ACTU board said, "that in the runoff election the step will be completed by an overwhelming vote for bona fide national unionism within the AFL-CIO."

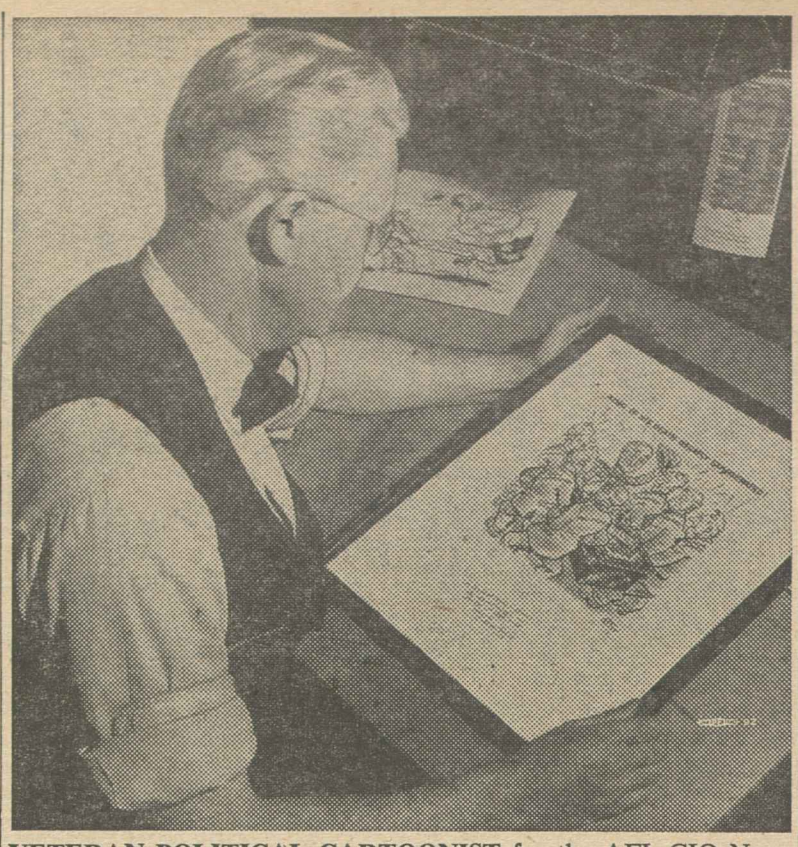
The statement said the ACTU board is convinced that, only by combining the resources of the CWA and the united labor movement can New York plant employes "free themselves from the domination of a powerful nationwide corporation."

In the first NLRB election, union-favoring employes split their votes between CWA and the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The runoff election, by mailed ballots, began Feb. 17 and will continue through the first week in March.

ACTU sponsors trade union schools and forums. In 1950 it awarded its Quadragesimo Anno medal to CWA Pres. Joseph Beirne for his work as an active unionist, and for his "peaceful and fruitful efforts" to advance the economic and social status of telephone workers.

N. J. Bill Requires Guards at Manholes

Newark—The New Jersey State Federation of Labor has asked the state assembly to enact a law requiring the posting of trained guards to prevent accidents at all manholes where men are at work below ground.



VETERAN POLITICAL CARTOONIST for the AFL-CIO News and the former CIO News, Le Baron Coakley, who died Feb. 19 in nation's capital, is shown in typical pose at his drawing board. Picture was taken as Coakley framed cartoon on former Pres. Truman's upset 1948 election victory. Original of the cartoon was sent to Truman as election souvenir at request of the President.

'Coak' Dies, Cartoonist For AFL-CIO News

Le Baron Coakley, veteran editorial cartoonist for the AFL-CIO News, and prior to that for the former CIO News, died Feb. 19 at D. C. General Hospital in the nation's capital.

His incisive cartoons on the political, labor and international scene, well known to thousands of readers, carried the familiar signature "Coak."

Coakley's cartoons were also syndicated by the AFL-CIO News Service for use in several hundred labor newspapers across the country. In addition he was a regular contributor to the IUE News, published by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

Coakley, 59, was a member of the Washington Newspaper Guild and the Art Directors Club of Washington.

Formerly art director for the Richmond, Va., News-Leader, he came to Washington in 1942 as an editorial cartoonist for the Washington Post and turned to freelance art work during World War II. He was the cover artist for the Washington Redskins' football game programs and designed the emblem for the team's helmets.

A native of Brockton, Mass., Coakley studied at the School of Fine Arts in Portland, Me., and the School of Practical Arts in Boston, and served in the Navy during World War I.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Lena Coakley, and two daughters, Mrs. Cornelius Sweeney and Mrs. Frank Galope.

Third State to Act:

N. J. Governor Signs Strikebreaking Bar

Trenton, N. J.—New Jersey has virtually outlawed professional strikebreaking through a law which bans the use of out-of-state replacements for striking workers and makes it unlawful for third parties to a labor dispute to furnish strikebreakers to an employer even when the operation is conducted entirely within the state.

Gov. Robert B. Meyner (D) signed into law an anti-strikebreaker bill passed at the last session of the legislature after Republican leaders in the Senate sidetracked a substitute preferred by the governor.

New Jersey thus became the third state to restrict professional strikebreaking operations. Pennsylvania has had a long-standing law barring third parties from importing strikebreakers into the state and Massachusetts last year enacted a registration and disclosure law aimed at curbing strikebreaking operations.

Enactment of the New Jersey law was hailed by a legislative task force, made up of the presidents of seven unions in the printing trades, newspaper and related fields, which is campaigning for "citizens' job protection bills" in every state.

Pres. Elmer Brown of the Typographical Union announced in Indianapolis that model bills have been introduced in 23 states and are scheduled to be sponsored in the legislatures of an additional 16 states in the near future. "We intend to continue our fight until professional strikebreaking is eliminated," Brown declared.

The New Jersey bill, passed late in 1960, had been on the governor's desk for nearly three months during several conferences on constitutional reservations expressed by Meyner and the apparent ambiguity of a provision reading: "This act shall apply to the importation of union pickets from without the state."

A redrawn bill, somewhat less broad in its outlawing of strikebreaking operations, made no reference to picketing and included an additional provision making it unlawful to transport "three or more persons in one conveyance at one time" through a picket line.

The Democratic-controlled lower house of the legislature unanimously passed the substitute, but it was blocked in the Senate by employer groups, led by newspaper publishers, who launched a full-scale attack on the bill. With only days remaining for the governor to sign the earlier bill still on his desk, the Senate sidetracked the substitute for committee study shortly before a six-week recess.

Meyner then signed the original bill, declaring in a public statement:

"I have done everything I could do to bring the conflicting interests together to agree on a balanced compromise in the public interest. I have taken all the time allowed me by the constitution to accomplish this. Yet one side has refused even to consider a modified version of the bill it unanimously voted three months ago. In these circumstances, I cannot delay any longer."

The bill before the Senate, if enacted, would automatically repeal the bill signed by the governor.

CWA Strike Benefit Ruled Not Taxable

The Internal Revenue Service has reversed itself in a Communications Workers case involving taxation of strike benefits paid to union members, clearing the way for tax refunds to some 1,500 workers who walked the picket lines during 1956 strikes.

CWA filed the case when Internal Revenue ruled that strike benefits were subject to federal income taxes. After a Supreme Court ruling that benefits paid a Kohler Co. striker by the Auto Workers even though he was not a member of the union were a "gift" and not taxable income, CWA pressed for a trial on its test case.

Two weeks before the scheduled start of the trial, Internal Revenue officials notified the court and the union that the government had decided not to contest the CWA claim.

Senate Group Calls for Broadening Of Administration's Health Care Plan

Broadening of Pres. John F. Kennedy's proposals for health care for the aged to include all of the nation's 16 million retired elderly workers has been urged by the Senate Subcommittee on Problems of the Aged and Aging.

The Administration plan calls for hospital, nursing home, outpatient and home health services for the 13.5 million persons receiving social security and railroad retirement benefits.

The subcommittee, headed by Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), endorsed the social security financing principle as "the most efficient and economical solution" but urged that those retired workers not protected by the OASDI system be provided with similar health care financed by appropriations from general revenues.

"The net cost to the federal government," the committee declared, "will be relatively small, since most of the funds will be offset by present federal expenditures for medical care under old age assistance, medical assistance for the aged, and other programs."

Two Bills Introduced

The committee added its voice to the Capitol Hill discussion on health care after Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.) introduced the Administration bill and Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), on behalf of a group of 10 GOP senators, proposed a "voluntary" federal-state plan that could involve multi-million-dollar subsidies to private insurance companies.

Cosponsors of the GOP measure were Senators John Sherman Cooper (Ky.), Hugh Scott (Pa.), George D. Aiken (Vt.), Hiram L. Fong (Hawaii), Norris Cotton (N.H.), Kenneth B. Keating (N.Y.), Winston L. Prouty (Vt.), Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.) and Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.).

GOP Leadership Opposed

Despite the move by the 10 Republican senators, GOP leaders continued their opposition to any health care legislation this year. Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) and House Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) said that a program of federal grants to the states to provide health care for the medically indigent, passed last year, was sufficient.

The 1960 measure, pushed through Congress by a conservative coalition, provided assistance only in those states providing additional funds for some health care. Only five states—Michigan, Oklahoma, Massachusetts, West Virginia and Kentucky—have thus far taken advantage of the program.

The Javits bill would provide matching federal funds to the states, on a sliding scale based on state per capita income, to provide elderly persons with three optional programs:

- Preventive, diagnostic and short-term illness benefits at a maximum cost to both the federal and state governments of $128 per year.
- Long-term, or so-called "catastrophic" insurance benefits under which the insured person would pay the first $250 of medical care and 20 percent of the remainder. Again the total federal-state cost for such insurance could not exceed $128 annually.
- Private insurance benefits, under which the federal and state governments would pay 50 percent of the cost of private insurance up to a maximum of $60 per year.

Javits estimated that the program would cost $900 million in direct treasury funds each year, of which $450 million would come out of federal revenues and the balance would have to be appropriated by state legislatures.

By contrast, the Administration plan would finance health care by raising the taxable earnings base from $4,800 to $5,000 and by an increase of one-quarter of 1 percent each in the social security tax on both employers and employes.

AT PRESS CONFERENCE in Indianapolis, officers of the Typographical Union report on progress of anti-strikebreaking bill in state legislatures and outline ITU's six-point program to combat recession, including shortening of the workweek. Left to right are Pres. Elmer Brown, Vice. Pres. A. Sandy Bevis and Sec.-Treas. William R. Cloud.

To Bring Facts Into the Open:

Kefauver Slates Follow-Up Probe of Anti-Trust Plot

By David Perlman

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), whose investigation of identical bids on sales to the Tennessee Valley Authority helped launch the Justice Dept.'s successful prosecution of 29 electrical equipment manufacturers, is planning follow-up hearings to probe deeper into the conspiracy and to learn "whether similar plans exist in other basic industries."

The hearings, to be conducted by the Senate Anti-trust & Monopoly subcommittee, are tentatively scheduled for late spring. The subcommittee, under Kefauver's chairmanship, has previously explored so-called administered pricing in the prescription drug, steel and auto industries.

One purpose will be to bring out publicly many of the details of the price-fixing conspiracy which up to now have been locked up in grand jury files because the companies escaped public trial through pleas of guilty or no contest. Some of the details are considered important in helping victimized purchasers recover damages for overpayments resulting from artificially high prices.

Kefauver also plans to explore the role of the top officials of the big companies, including General Electric and Westinghouse, who were not indicted and who have asserted that they had no knowledge of the anti-trust law violations of second-echelon officials.

The Tennessee senator indicated to newsmen that he agrees strongly with Federal Judge J. Cullen Ganey who, in sentencing the 29 companies and 44 individuals, declared:

"One would be most naive indeed to believe that these violations of the law, so long persisted in, affecting so large a segment of the industry and finally involving so many millions upon millions of dollars, were facts unknown to those responsible for the conduct of the corporations."

Kefauver also indicated that the subcommittee will seek to determine whether existing anti-trust penalties —presently a maximum of one year in prison and a $50,000 fine for each charge—are sufficiently severe to serve as a deterrent.

"A man can get a year in jail for making a gallon of moonshine," Kefauver noted. He said the electrical company officials, seven sentenced to 30 days in jail and others put on probation or fined, are "getting off mighty light."

In the fall of 1959, after TVA had focused attention on a long series of identical bids and a sharply rising trend of prices from suppliers, Kefauver held three days of hearings at Knoxville and compiled a record of "strange coincidences" in supposedly - competitive bidding which helped touch off Justice Dept. investigations into the field.

After the Justice Dept. obtained facts to present to a federal grand jury, the hard evidence of the conspiracy was obtained through questioning lower-level company officials with knowledge of secret meetings held to divide up the market and rig bids.

Under a 1903 statute applicable to anti-trust cases, witnesses before a grand jury are given immunity from prosecution and consequently cannot refuse to answer questions on the grounds of self-incrimination.

While the general outlines of the conspiracy were revealed in the indictments returned by the grand jury, the detailed evidence was not used because the cases did not go to trial.

NEED FOR BROADENING Kennedy Administration's minimum wage proposals is discussed by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler (right) with Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), chairman of a House Labor subcommittee and sponsor of Administration bill. Looking on (center) is Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (D-Ill.).

NLRB Files 'Bad Faith' Charges Against GE

New York—A regional director for the National Labor Relations Board has issued a complaint charging the General Electric Co. with having refused to bargain in good faith in last fall's negotiations that brought about a company-wide strike by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

IUE Pres. James B. Carey said the complaint was "a further indictment of General Electric management policies" and added that "the attitudes that resulted in the NLRB action are the same attitudes that permitted high executives of the company to participate in a price-fixing conspiracy against the American public."

At its midwinter meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla., the AFL-CIO Executive Council "applauded" the issuance of the NLRB complaint against General Electric and called for its "vigorous prosecution."

"GE's blatant disregard for its legal and contractual obligations to bargain in good faith and the prohibition against threats or bribes is comparable to its attitude toward the anti-trust laws," the council said. "The criminal penalties for violation of the Sherman Act did not faze the corporate giant. The much milder penalties under the Taft-Hartley Act were totally ineffective to deter GE."

The council said GE's conduct "must be abated not only to restrain its repetition by GE but also to deter other employers who may be tempted to follow GE's anti-union policies."

NLRB Regional Dir. Ivan C. McLeod ordered a hearing Mar. 13 on the complaint, which charged that GE:

- Submitted a counter-offer Aug. 30, 1960 and intended to stand firm and adhere to that offer throughout the negotiations.
- Conditioned negotiation of a new contract on the union's acceptance of the Aug. 30 offer.
- **By direct contact with employes tried to persuade them to accept the offer in disregard of the union's bargaining status.**
- Through leaflets and newspaper advertisements engaged in personal attacks on the IUE leadership in order to undermine the union.
- Tried to bargain directly with employes at Schenectady, Lynn and Worcester, offering them terms more favorable than those presented to the IUE.
- Refused to furnish on time data requested by the union and necessary for collective bargaining.
- Interfered with an attempt to alter the union's method of voting on the company offer.

Carey, declaring that the NLRB complaint and the recent anti-trust indictments were "directly related," contended that both cases were "the result of policies prescribed by a management with an uncommon concern for profit and an unhealthy ignorance of the needs of the community."

The strike, involving 70,000 IUE members, began Oct. 2, after GE refused to back away from it's "take-it-or-leave-it" offer. It ended three weeks later when both sides agreed to a three-year pact.

Carey Asks Cleanup in Business Advisory Unit

Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers has called on Commerce Sec. Luther H. Hodges to strip his department's Business Advisory Council of its functions if it fails to remove Ralph J. Cordiner, head of the board of General Electric Co., which was one of the principals in the price-fixing, bid-rigging anti-trust conspiracy.

Carey took sharp exception to a reported statement by Hodges that he will let the Business Advisory Council itself decide whether Cordiner should continue as chairman.

"I find it difficult to understand your apparent belief that you can wash your hands of this affair," Carey wrote.

Quoting a statement by Pres. Kennedy that agencies of the government will be concerned "about the problems of conflicts of interest and monopolistic practices conducted in the American business community," Carey said the Commerce Dept. is "clearly" one of the agencies which should be so concerned.

He added that if the Business Advisory Council "should flaunt its disdain for public opinion by refusing to remove Cordiner from his office as chairman, as well as removing his company and any other electrical company which was involved in this conspiracy from membership in the council, then we believe it is your duty to deprive the council of all prerogatives it may have as an advisory body, and all privileges which it has acquired as a result of its semi-official status."

By Any Other Name It 'Smelts' the Same

Buffalo—Take the "lowly smelt," rename it "Lake Erie butterfish" and promote it as a new product.

This, Pres. Arthur H. Motley of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce told the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, is an example of how every depressed area of chronic joblessness can rehabilitate itself without federal aid.

Motley, publisher of Parade magazine, said in regard to the Kennedy depressed areas program that the chamber's substitute self-help program has been tested and proved at Erie, Pa., where smelt have been rechristened "butterfish."

Reuther Asks Immediate $1.25 Floor on Wages

An immediate increase in the minimum wage to $1.25 would help ease the current recession by adding $1.2 billion in purchasing power to the economy, Walter P. Reuther, president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., has declared.

In testimony presented by IUD Administrative Dir. Jacob Clayman, Reuther urged a House Labor subcommittee to enact amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act that would go beyond the proposals of the Kennedy Administration.

The White House called for achieving the $1.25 minimum in three annual steps plus coverage for 4.3 million workers not currently protected. Newly covered workers would receive $1 an hour at the outset, reaching the $1.25 in four steps. No ceiling would be set on hours for newly covered workers the first year, with the 40-hour week not reached until the fourth year.

Reuther said Kennedy's proposal "represents forward progress," but added that "the vehicle is inadequate and the pace too slow."

At the outset of the hearings, Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.), chairman of the full House Labor Committee, also was critical of the Administration proposal, declaring it "does not measure up to what I had expected."

The White House, he said, should have introduced the bill "at the maximum"—with an immediate 25-cent hourly increase and coverage for more workers, including restaurant and hotel workers—"and let the responsibility for whittling it down rest" on opponents of the measure.

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, leadoff witness at the subcommittee hearings, said the Administration proposal was drawn to give "decent consideration" to conflicting views of those who thought it should go further and those who thought it went too far.

Called "Practical Bill"

"It is a practical bill," the Cabinet officer said, "geared to the necessities of the times and the necessities of the legislative process; a bill that strives for the possible and the attainable, rather than the ideal."

Two spokesmen for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce were among those opposing the measure on the grounds that an increase in the minimum wage would inflate prices, cause layoffs and "export jobs."

Dr. Emerson P. Schmidt, chief economist for the chamber, declared that new minimum wage legislation "would give low-wage foreign producers an additional competitive advantage" because it would "serve the untimely purpose of slowing down exports—and stepping up imports—when just the reverse is needed."

Price Hike Threatened

Eugene B. Sydnor, Jr., another CofC spokesman and president of Southern Department Stores, Inc., of Richmond, Va., said that if the minimum wage were extended to cover the 32 stores of his firm he would have to buy more low-cost imports, raise prices 5 to 10 percent, and lay off some 40 of his firm's 739 employes.

The Reuther testimony said the Administration plan to cover 4.3 million additional workers should be broadened to include hotel, motel and restaurant workers not receiving substantial income from tips; additional logging workers; employes of nonprofit hospitals; seamen on American-owned vessels flying foreign flags; retail and service employes of establishments with $500,000 in annual sales; and laundry and dry cleaning employes of enterprises with annual sales of $250,000.

Reuther expressed "disappointment" that the Administration bill placed no ceiling on hours for newly covered workers the first year "because of the need in America for a shorter workweek now." He urged overtime after 44 hours the first year, 42 the second, and 40 beginning with the third.

Earlier, Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler presented the AFL-CIO's plea that the bill be broadened to include 5.9 million new workers, and urged an immediate $1.25 minimum for those presently covered to "restore the dignity and well-being of millions of Americans."

A 43-page supplement to Schnitzler's testimony, submitted by Stanley H. Ruttenberg, director of the Dept. of Research, pointed out that presently only one out of every three workers is covered. The supplement pointed out that improving the Administration proposals would mean immediate wage hikes for 3 million low-paid employes, instead of the 1.9 million who would benefit from the White House plan at the outset.

Ruttenberg's material pointed out that "even $1.25 is inadequate" for the average worker, based on the Labor Dept.'s City Worker's Family Budget which shows that $6,130 a year is needed to enjoy a "modest but adequate" level of living.

Kennedy Asks Federal Aid to Education

Administration's Plan Submitted to Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

ing on the committee will be representatives from the educational field, labor, management and the general public, plus representatives of the Labor and Agriculture Depts.

The President's school-aid proposal called for a grant to each state of no less than $15 for every public school student, to be distributed according to a complex equalization formula that would guarantee more funds for states with low per capita income.

No matching state funds are required, although Kennedy declared that states would be "expected to maintain" their own efforts "and every state whose effort is below the national average will be expected to increase that proportion of its income which is devoted to public elementary and secondary education."

Kennedy bluntly faced the so-called "religious issue" which had been raised in the 1960 presidential campaign, declaring:

"In accordance with the clear prohibition of the Constitution, no elementary or secondary school funds are allocated for constructing church schools or paying church school teachers' salaries; and thus non-public school children are rightfully not counted in determining the funds each state will receive for its public schools."

The Administration proposal would provide $666 million in the first year of operation, $766 million the second and $866 million the third. Ten percent of the funds allocated to each state annually will be earmarked for each state's "areas of special educational need," Kennedy said. This would include "depressed areas, slum neighborhoods and others," he explained.

Follows Pattern of 1960 Bill

The proposal follows the same general pattern—but not the same financial outlays—of a two-year, $1.8 billion measure, which passed the Senate by a 54-35 vote in February 1960. However, the 1960 Senate bill called for matching state funds in the first year of operation.

The House also passed a school bill last year, clearing a $1-billion measure to provide funds only for school construction, but the bill was later bottled up in the conservative-dominated Rules Committee instead of being sent to a Senate-House conference committee.

Kennedy called the Administration's plan "a modest program with ambitious goals," and said the sums involved were "relatively small" when compared with the more than 36 million children currently attending public schools.

"Nevertheless," he said, "a limited beginning now — consistent with our obligations in other areas of responsibility—will encourage all states to expand their facilities to meet the increasing demand and enrich the quality of education offered, and gradually assist our relatively low-income states in the elevation of their educational standards to a national level."

Workers Lose Jobs, IndustryKeepsProfit

There's a difference between the depression of the 1930s and the current recession in the matter of who bears the burden, Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg told the House Ways & Means Committee.

Thirty years ago, he said, "everybody suffered alike"—the workers who lost their jobs, the small businessmen who lost their stores and giant industries which lost a market for their goods.

Today, he said, only the workers and small business are suffering, while big industries have become "almost recession - proof." Goldberg pointed out that steel firms still make "very substantial profits" with production at only 50 percent of capacity, and that General Motors and Ford pay good dividends although retail automobile sales are off sharply.

GENERAL ASSISTANCE NEEDS for families of unemployed are explained by Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Abraham A. Ribicoff during testimony before House Ways & Means Committee on Administration proposals to make 750,000 needy children of unemployed persons eligible for emergency federal aid.

BROADENING OF PRES. KENNEDY'S proposals for temporary unemployment compensation benefits was urged on House Ways & Means Committee by AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank (center). Labor called for flat 13-week extension, in place of one geared to varying state benefit periods; setting eligibility date back to May 1; and aid for those not covered by unemployment compensation. With Cruikshank are Andrew J. Biemiller (left), director of AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation; and Raymond Munts (right) of AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

Rules Change Approved by Powell Unit

Members of the House Education & Labor Committee have voted unanimous approval of a major reorganization of committee procedures recommended by Chairman Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.).

The rules, which wipe out former jurisdictional lines and create three labor and three education subcommittees, appear designed to assure quick action on key Kennedy Administration proposals.

Heading the labor subcommittees are Representatives James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), Herbert Zelenko (D-N.Y.) and Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.)—all strong backers of Kennedy proposals in the labor field.

In addition, two ad hoc subcommittees have been created. One, headed by Rep. Elmer J. Holland (D-Pa.), will study unemployment; the other, headed by Rep. John H. Dent (D-Pa.), will take up the question of a possible investigation of the National Labor Relations Board.

Chairmen of the education subcommittees have not yet been named.

In addition to throwing out the old system of having subcommittees handle specific narrow areas of legislation, Powell won approval for rules limiting questioning by each subcommittee member to five minutes; providing for removal of subcommittee chairmen absent for more than three successive meetings; allowing written proxies for both subcommittee and full committee votes.

Hike in Spending Urged for Canada

Ottawa, Ont.—Canada's unemployment problem can be solved only by a great increase of government spending in the public sector, the Canadian Labor Congress has told the Senate Committee on Manpower.

Full employment depends on a real increase in national production of 5 percent a year compared with a gain of 1.5 percent from 1957 to 1960, it was asserted in a CLC brief presented to the committee by CLC Executive Vice Pres. William Dodge.

"Something fresh is needed and something fresh on a very large scale," he declared.

Early House Decision On Jobless Pay Seen

The House was expected to act before month's end on a bill temporarily extending unemployment compensation benefits, reported out by the House Ways & Means Committee.

Before clearing the measure the committee sharply altered the Administration's proposal for financing benefits. In place of a permanent hike in the taxable wage base sought by the White House, the committee approved a two-year increase in the payroll tax from 3.1 to 3.5 percent, raising the federal government's share of revenues from four-tenths to eight-tenths of 1 percent.

The committee was still debating Pres. Kennedy's bill to provide $350 million in federal funds for temporary aid to children of the jobless as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

Action in the Ways & Means Committee, headed by Rep. Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.), sponsor of the two Administration bills, came as the President received assurances from Democratic leaders that speedy consideration could be expected on 16 "'priority" measures.

Following the weekly meeting of congressional leaders at the White House, Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) said Congress was ready to move "pretty fast," and Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) said Senate committees "are ready and willing to act on the President's program."

Most of the measures on the urgent list deal with stimulating the lagging economy. Others cover aid to education, medical care, government reorganization, ratification of U.S. participation in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, creation of 59 federal judgeships, and easing of restrictions on trade with satellite countries.

Depressed Area Bill

Earlier, Kennedy sent Congress the Administration's $389 million depressed areas bill, calling for administration of the program under the Commerce Dept. instead of creation of a special agency, and a House Banking subcommittee was scheduled to open hearings Feb. 24.

The President also sent Congress his proposals to raise minimum social security benefits to $43 a month from the present $33, to hike benefits for widows, and to permit men to retire at age 62 with reduced benefits. The White House estimated the measure would provide $1 billion in added benefits the first year to 4.8 million persons.

The TUC program proposed by Kennedy called for extension of jobless benefits for a period half again as long as that currently provided by state programs, with a combined federal-state maximum of 39 weeks, for workers who have exhausted regular benefits since Oct. 31, 1960 without finding jobs.

2-25-61

The committee set the eligibility date back to June 30 to cover an additional 125,000 workers who had exhausted jobless pay rights. The program will pump some $1 billion into the economy.

The White House recommended financing the program through a permanent increase from $3,000 to $4,800 in the base wages on which employers pay unemployment taxes, effective Jan. 1, 1962.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, urging swift action "in the dual interests of humanitarianism and economic sense," asked that the bill be liberalized to grant a flat 13-week extension of benefits and to cover workers who exhausted benefits after May 1, 1960.

Church Unit Asks Repeal of 'R-T-W'

Indianapolis—The social justice arm of the Unitarian-Universalist churches in Indiana has called for repeal of the state's so-called "right-to-work" law.

The action was taken at the first legislative conference of the Unitarian-Universalist Indiana Fellowship for Social Justice.

Council Wars on Recession, Plans Bolstering of Unions

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Wipe Out Job Bias, Labor Asks

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council declared here that "certain vital steps are necessary . . . to eliminate discrimination in employment" by unions, employers and the government.

The current recession, the council said in a statement on civil rights, "serves to spotlight" the denial of full civil rights. While Negroes constitute 10 percent of the labor force, the council pointed out, they are 20 percent of the unemployed. **(See text, Page 7).**

The labor movement takes "pride in the great steps forward" but "we cannot be and we are not satisfied. We will not be until there is no instance of discrimination and segregation anywhere, and that especially includes our own ranks," the council declared.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a press conference that all members of the council will receive from Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph a copy of proposals Randolph filed to step up the civil rights fight and said the proposals will be considered at a future meeting. Meany said that Randolph did not request action at the current meeting on his program.

The council called upon the 87th Congress to enact at the "earliest possible time" a federal Fair Employment Practices Act. Even in the absence of such legislation, it said, the federal government as an

(Continued on Page 6)

Insurance Cuts Vetoed In Wyoming

Cheyenne, Wyo.—Gov. Jack R. Gage (D) has vetoed a labor-opposed bill which would have sharply reduced unemployment compensation benefits and would have made it more difficult for workers who lose their jobs to qualify for compensation.

The bill, pushed through the Republican-controlled legislature by employer interests, would have stripped Wyoming's unemployment compensation law of its most progressive feature—a flexible maximum benefit geared to 55 percent of the state's average weekly wage in covered employment.

Wyoming is one of six states which sets maximum benefits at a percentage of wages rather than a flat dollar amount, thus automatically raising the benefit ceiling as wage levels go up.

Under present law, the basic

(Continued on Page 16)

OMAR BRADLEY, who heads the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation, was a visitor to the AFL-CIO Executive Council mid-winter meeting. Bradley is shown here with federation Pres. George Meany and Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther. **(See story, Page 4).**

Senate Due to Act:

Jobless Benefits Bill Approved by House

By Gene Zack

Congressional leaders forecast final passage by Mar. 15 of a program of temporary unemployment compensation benefits following House passage, by an overwhelming margin, of the TUC bill which the Kennedy Administration has called a key measure in its anti-recession program.

The House approved the bill by a 392-30 vote after shouting down a move by Rep. Noah Mason (R-Ill.) to send the bill back to the Ways & Means Committee.

Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D-Va.), chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, indicated hearings on the House-passed measure would be held the week of Mar. 6.

April 1st Target

Democratic leaders in Congress indicated that they expected to have the bill on Pres. Kennedy's desk by Mar. 16 so that the extended benefits could be paid to workers beginning Apr. 1—the target date set by the Administration.

As passed by the House, the bill would extend jobless benefits for a period half again as long as the maximum now permitted under the laws of each state, with a ceiling on combined federal-state aid of 39 weeks of compensation.

Eligible to receive immediate assistance will be some 725,000 workers who have exhausted jobless pay rights since June 30, 1960, without finding work. The Administration has estimated that the temporary measure will also provide benefits to another 2.5 million workers who will use up regular state benefits between now and Apr. 1, 1962.

The measure which reached the House floor from the Ways & Means Committee differed drastically from the Administration proposal in one major respect: the method of financing the extended benefits.

Kennedy had urged that the cost of the TUC plan be met through a permanent increase from $3,000 to $4,800 in the wage base on which employers pay federal unemployment taxes. The increase in the tax base would have become effective Jan. 1, 1962.

The Ways & Means Committee, rejecting this approach, sub-

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Votes Assessment To Back Program

By Saul Miller

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO has coupled its attack on the current recession and serious unemployment with programs for strengthening and expanding the trade union movement.

The federation's Executive Council concluded its mid-winter meeting here with a series of actions designed to bring about "necessary growth" in a period of an increasing labor force and rapid automation.

It backed up a new five-point program on organizing, a continuation of its campaign among farm workers, participation in free world labor programs and its continuing activities in the legislative and political arenas by voting a special assessment to raise an additional $2.2 million for federation activities.

And it sharply re-emphasized its determination to stamp out discrimination and segregation everywhere, "especially" in the field of job discrimination.

Continued Efforts Pledged

The council expressed pride in the progress of the fight against discrimination "especially in the trade union movement" but added, "we cannot be and we are not satisfied. We will not be until there is no instance of discrimination and segregation anywhere and that especially includes our own ranks." The statement also called on employers and the government to accelerate the drive on job discrimination. **(See story, this page).**

The opening sessions of the meeting were dominated by the recession and the unemployment crisis, and the 29-member council laid out a detailed economic program to ease the immediate crisis and provide for long-range growth to insure full production and full employment. The council's program stated clearly that it did not believe that the Kennedy Administration's program goes far enough in certain areas.

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, former special counsel to the AFL-CIO, meeting with the council after its policy declarations on the Kennedy program, told them that the President's program faced a tough fight in Congress and that it had been keyed to a realistic assessment of the congressional situation.

The Administration, he emphasized, is "determined to achieve" its goals and is encouraged by the action now taking place on Capitol Hill. The council tendered Goldberg a dinner, thanked him warmly for his past services and wished him success in his new post. **(See story, Page 3).**

The closing sessions were devoted to a large number of trade union and federation problems as well as to spelling out additional policy positions on Latin America, foreign trade, the balance of payments, housing, education and health care and other areas of concern to organized labor.

These were the major actions on trade union matters:

- Adoption of an organizing program calling for commitment of greater resources and providing for a new approach to technical jurisdictional claims as a preliminary step to settling jurisdictional problems affecting organizing work. **(See story, this page).**
- Approval of a 3-cent per member per month assessment for a total of 18 cents, spread over a 6-month to 9-month period, to raise $2.2 million. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany explained to reporters that the assessment would take care of the federation's financial problems. The AFL-CIO, he said, has been running in the red for the past year.

The question of finances, he added, will come before the federation's convention in December and probably result in a higher per capita payment. The funds raised by the special assessment will

(Continued on Page 3)

Executive Council Approves Plan To Meet Twin Organizing Problems

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has mapped a program to achieve "necessary growth" in the trade union movement to meet the "twin problems of an expanding work force and the rapid shift in the character of the work force."

The council adopted a report of its Subcommittee on Organization calling for a five-point program to devote increasing attention and commit greater resources to the problems of organizing the unorganized.

The three-man subcommittee headed by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther and including Vice Presidents L. M. Raftery and James A. Suffridge, declared that an essential prerequisite to "maximum effectiveness" in organizing is to "work out appropriate internal machinery . . . to resolve jurisdictional disputes which dissipate both resources and good will."

It offered the following recommendations "as a preliminary step until a more comprehensive, cooperative and coordinated organizational program can be developed":

- The establishment of a permanent standing Committee on Organization to develop programs and policies "to assure a more effective and adequate effort in meeting the challenge of organizing the unorganized."
- To convene "working meetings of the General Board periodically or at least once a year" to discuss common problems and to achieve a "broader measure of cooperation."
- To instruct the Dept. of Organization to work with all affiliates to develop joint cooperative and coordinated organizational

(Continued on Page 2)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL hears report from John Livingston, director of Dept. of Organization, on organizing problems faced by unions in period of automation and changing work force.

Executive Council Maps Program To Meet Organizing Problems

(Continued from Page 1)

projects, including working out of specific targets.

Organization Aid Specified

● To provide through the Dept. of Organization organizational assistance to all affiliates. In cases where the department is providing aid "to one or more affiliates engaged in organizational work, it shall be the expressed policy of the federation to continue such organizational assistance and to deny the right of any affiliate to block such organizational assistance by the exercise of a paper claim to jurisdiction or for reasons of a completely negative obstructionist attitude. It being understood, however, that where an affiliate feels it has a proper and legitimate equity which is being ignored by the Dept. of Organization, such affiliate may seek redress by appealing to the director of organization or by requesting the matter be reviewed by the president of the federation for decision."

● The decision with respect to staff of the Dept. of Organization is left to the Executive Council in handling the overall question of finances.

In a press conference, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany noted that the fourth recommendation of the subcommittee is a "definite policy decision of the Executive Council and gives the federation the right to look into technical jurisdiction claims that have at times prevented organizing activities." He said the policy adopted "will enable us to get organizations to agree and join up in organizing efforts."

The subcommittee's report stressed that a smaller percentage of the total work force is organized today than was the case at the time of the merger of the AFL and CIO in December 1955. It pointed out also that the character of the work force has changed dramatically, with white collar workers accounting for 41 percent of the work force in 1959 to the blue collar groups' 37 percent. The report said this change will be accelerated as automation and new technology are applied even more broadly and added:

"The American labor movement can continue to ignore these basic facts only at great peril and loss of influence not only at the bargaining table, but more importantly, in the broad areas in our national life where economic and social problems must be solved and community and national responsibilities must be met."

Meany said, in reply to a query, that to maintain the ratio of trade union members to the growing size of the labor force, an estimated 400,000 new members must be added by unions each year.

Meany told reporters that the council had approved continuing the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee campaign to organize agricultural workers in the Stockton area of California.

"We're going ahead," he said, although, viewed as an organizing campaign, the two-year program has not been very successful. It is not easy to organize itinerant farm families and a temporary work force, Meany added.

In the area of helping the agricultural workers raise wages and improve conditions, he said, the campaign has been "a tremendous success," with over $12 million added to wages for agricultural workers in the Stockton area last year.

Despite the fact that the campaign did not prove to be an organizing success, Meany said, the federation will continue to operate in the farm labor area because there is a "real social problem involved" and the treatment of farm workers is a "disgrace."

The council made an appropriation of $200,000 for the program after its finance committee reported later in the meeting. Up to that time, the federation had appropriated more than $340,000 for its AWOC activities.

During that period about 9,500 farm workers have paid dues to the organization at one time or another.

Discussing the current strike in El Centro, Calif., Meany said the AFL-CIO will defend itself against various legal actions and grower campaigns aimed at organizing efforts. The federation also will try to get action from the government to eliminate the use and abuse of Mexican nationals who are exploited every year by American farmers and growers, he said, and the subject was discussed with Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg during his visit with the council.

R-T-W Called Key Issue in Indiana in '62

Indianapolis — Repeal of Indiana's so-called "right-to-work" law, blocked by the Republican-controlled lower house of the legislature, will be "the foremost issue" in the 1962 state election campaign, State AFL-CIO Pres. Dallas Sells has predicted.

Failure of two attempts to free the Senate-passed repeal bill from an unfriendly House committee apparently doomed hope for "right-to-work" repeal in the present legislature, Sells conceded. He said labor intends to "throw its full influence into next year's election in both political parties" in an effort to elect legislators pledged to repeal.

Although a number of Republicans had earlier expressed a belief that GOP identification with "right-to-work" forces has been a heavy political liability, only a handful of Republican legislators broke with the leadership on the showdown votes.

Four House Republicans joined 32 Democrats on the losing side of a 56-36 vote against substituting a "right-to-work" repealer for a strike ballot bill reported out by the Labor Committee.

Six GOP members voted for a move to take the repeal bill from the Labor Committee and consider it in committee of the whole. The move lost 56-38. The Feb. 25 issue of the AFL-CIO News erroneously reported that the vote was strictly along party lines.

Richard Bagley Dies, Noted as Cameraman

New York—Richard Bagley, 41, freelance motion picture photographer in charge of the camera work for the AFL-CIO's Labor Day film, "Land of Promise," died here recently after a long illness.

AFL-CIO Adopts Policy Statement:

World Trade with Safeguards Backed

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The 1960s call for improved and expanded trade relations with the free world while assuring "practical, up-to-date, flexible safeguards" for certain U.S. workers and industries against injury from import competition, the AFL-CIO declared.

The federation's Executive Council, meeting here, warned also that "the U.S. cannot afford to misconceive its role as that of an isolated, benevolent but fearful Uncle Sam" in dealing with the balance of trade problem and urged a series of measures to prevent an outflow of dollars and goods as well as to encourage the inflow of dollars.

The council supported its statements on trade and the balance of payments with a 150-page documented report prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

The trade statement declared that the "labor movement will continue to follow the trade union tradition of supporting the national interest in international trade policy as it has in other U.S. policies," but it warned that while supporting a liberal trade policy "we insist that gradual reduction of trade barriers must not entail a callous disregard for American workers displaced by imports."

The statement laid out a seven-point policy program calling for:

● Retention of the "peril point" provisions of the Reciprocal Trade Act which prevent reduction of tariffs to a point causing serious injury to domestic industries.

● Keeping the present escape clause provisions but applying them only to a whole industry and on a flexible basis.

● **Strengthening of the machinery established through the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to prevent sudden large-scale influxes of imports from low-wage countries.**

● Adoption of the proposed Trade Adjustment Act to provide help for workers, industries and communities adversely affected by imports.

● Safeguarding absolute historic levels of production in significant domestic industries so as not to depress output and jobs in specific industries below their historic norms.

● **Development of effective techniques to promote international fair labor standards through GATT and the Intl. Labor Organization.**

● Withdrawing special tax devices which encourage U.S. industry to invest in industrialized countries and setting up proper incentives for investment in under-industrialized countries, plus adoption of laws providing for immediate application of full U.S. taxes on profits earned by U.S. firms from the sale of products shipped back to the U.S. from their overseas operations.

The council declared that while trade problems have changed in scope and direction, "the safety measures have not shown enough flexibility and practicality to keep pace with new demands. . . . The results have been a slowdown in trade expansion, no real help for specific industries and workers hurt by imports and mounting threats to reverse the entire U.S. trade policy."

In the balance of payments area, the council reiterated its position that restoration of U.S. economic health is a "basic solution to both the balance of payments and the gold outflow difficulties." It called also for a better balance of dollar inflows and outflows and steps to solve the gold difficulties stemming from "the U.S. role as world banker."

Continued Aid Urged

The outflow of dollars, the council said, should be "more tightly controlled" until the situation improves, without resorting to "self-defeating measures" interfering with trade or cutting off military and economic assistance to friends and allies.

The statement called again for strengthening of domestic short-term interest rates to prevent funds from moving overseas in search of higher rates, and spelled out the technical programs necessary for both the short-term problem and the long-range approach to the payments situation.

Trade Agreement Goal Of Japanese Unionist

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Minoru Takita, a leader of the free trade union movement in Japan and a representative of 340,000 Japanese textile workers, declared here that he hoped to create machinery for "reasonable negotiation" of the "potentially serious problem" of the level of Japanese exports to the U.S. of woolen suits.

If this problem can be solved in a "constructive, objective manner," he said, a precedent will have been established "for the solution of other similar and inevitable trade problems that may develop in the future between our two highly industrialized economies."

Takita said he had talked with Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, Ladies' Garment Workers Pres. David Dubinsky and William Pollock, president of the Textile Workers Union of America, on the problems of Japanese exports.

Takita is a representative of the 1.2 million-member Zenro, a Japanese trade union center. The concept of free trade unionism in all Asia is a "crucial question," he said, and is a basic reason for the closer cooperation between the U.S. and the Japanese trade union movements "especially in the realm of bilateral trade union exchange."

He warned that trade relations should be resolved so that they will not be magnified out of their true proportion "by those who might wish to destroy the cherished institutions of the free world."

Labor Hailed For Key Role In Fund Drives

The "substantial financial contributions" made by trade unionists played a key role in the "record-breaking success" of the 1960 United Fund and Community Chest campaigns, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has been informed.

Oliver G. Willits, chairman of the United Community Campaigns of America, wrote Meany that the fund drives raised nearly $470 million, an increase of $12 million over the previous year's total.

"Without organized labor's active participation and support," Willits wrote, "this achievement would have been impossible."

The chairman of the UCCA, which coordinates the fund-raising drives in major cities, said that "the countless hours of volunteer service" which trade unionists render as members of voluntary health and welfare board members are also "recognized and appreciated."

Willits also congratulated Meany on the "active personal part" he played in the campaign as vice chairman of the 1960 drive.

The AFL-CIO, through its Community Service Activities operation, participates in the operations of the volunteer welfare agencies with 117 full-time labor staff representatives employed by community chests and funds in 85 cities in 31 states.

Council Weighs Union Expansion Plan

Sets Forth Legislative Program, Approves Special Assessment

(Continued from Page 1)

be split half and half for the federation's special purposes fund and its general fund. The special purposes fund covers contributions to the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions' Solidarity Fund, the farm workers campaign and other projects.

Meany told reporters that no particular retrenchment campaign is planned as an economy move in federation headquarters but rather a continuation of the no-replacement policy of the past few years. At the time of merger the federation had 613 employes, he said, compared to 499 now. During this period new departments have been created and others expanded.

Farm Organizing Continued

● Continuation of the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee campaign in the Stockton area of California, with an appropriation of $200,000. Viewed as an organizing campaign, Meany said, the campaign to date has not been very successful, with only 9,500 persons as dues-paying union members at one time or another over a two-year period. But, he stressed, it has been highly successful in terms of helping raise wages and improve conditions for farm workers, with an estimated $12 million added to wages for agricultural workers in the Stockton area last year.

Despite the fact that the AWOC campaign has not proved an organizing success, said Meany, the federation will continue to operate in the area because there is a "real social problem involved" and the treatment of farm workers is a "disgrace." The AFL-CIO, he added, will try to get action from the government to eliminate the use and abuse of Mexican nationals who are exploited every year by farmers and growers. The federation president told reporters that the council had discussed this problem with Goldberg.

● Committed as a pledge, on a tentative basis subject to completion of the reorganization program started last year, $3.25 million to the ICFTU Solidarity Fund over a three-year period and completed contribution of its previously pledged commitment of $220,000.

Aid to African Unions Voted

The council also appropriated $330,000 for special work among the newly emerging trade union movements in the new nations of Africa, including a number of educational projects. The program will be carried on within the general framework of ICFTU policies.

● Refused a separate charter to the Air Line Stewards and Stewardesses Association, presently a division of the Air Line Pilots Association. Meany said the request could not be considered under the federation's constitution and that the council had instructed the executive officers to resolve this internal dispute in the union.

● Laid aside without prejudice until the next council meeting a charter application from the National Association of Post Office and General Service Maintenance Employes, with the understanding that the federation's postal unions would meet with the group to work out some agreement.

● Named a subcomittee of AFL-CIO Vice Presidents George M. Harrison, David J. McDonald and A. J. Hayes to study revision of the Landrum-Griffin and Taft-Hartley Acts and report back to the next council meeting. Harrison will serve as chairman.

● Distributed among all council members an application from a group of federation affiliates to establish a Food and Beverage Dept. of the AFL-CIO, including a proposed constitution and other material. The council, Meany said, will consider the application at the next meeting after council members have had the opportunity to study the material.

● Approved a recommendation of impartial umpire David Cole that the Stove Mounters Union violated the no-raiding provisions of the AFL-CIO Constitution in a dispute involving the Sheet Metal Workers.

Jewelry Drive Supported

● Voted to help the Jewelry Workers in an organizing campaign with an appropriation of $1,000 a month for six months.

● Set the next meeting of the Executive Council starting June 26 at Unity House, the Ladies' Garment Workers vacation resort in the Pocono Mountains of Pennsylvania.

● Set up a subcommittee of Vice Presidents Joseph A. Beirne, James A. Suffridge and L. S. Buckmaster to arrange for a series of regional meetings on unemployment in cooperation with other organizations, to culminate in a national conference. Beirne will serve as chairman of the subcommittee.

In the legislative and foreign affairs area the council:

● Called for "renewed efforts on the part of all branches of the organized labor movement" and of "liberal organizations" to secure passage of health care for the aged under the social security system at this session of Congress. **(See story, Page 16).**

● Urged improved and expanded trade relations with the free world while assuring "practical, up-to-date, flexible safeguards" for certain U. S. workers and industries against injury from import competition. (See story, Page 2).

● Endorsed a program calling for collective bargaining for federal workers and earlier optional retirement as well as an increase in civil service retirement benefits. **(See story, this page).**

● Called for an eight-point housing program to stimulate new housing construction and help reverse the recession and urged the President to take executive action to assure that all housing built with federally-insured funds will be available without discrimination of any kind. **(See story, Page 5).**

● Expressed support for the President's federal aid to education program and welcomed this "assumption of federal responsibility," terming the proposals important first steps in "helping to resolve the basic problems faced by the states and communities in providing adequate education for American children." **See story, Page 5).**

● Assailed Cuba as a Soviet satellite, adding that it is being "openly and boastfully used as a staging area for the internal subversion and ultimate control of all Latin America."

The Council urged also meaningful implementation of the U.S. Latin-American aid program to assure that the funds would be used for social purposes to aid all groups and strengthen the free trade union movement. **(See story, Page 4).**

In other actions the council:

● Declared that community agencies must become more broadly representative of the people they serve and the people who help finance them, especially representatives of the labor movement, and announced that the Murray-Green award will go to Puerto Rican Gov. Luis Munoz Marin in May 1962. **(See story, Page 5).**

● Endorsed the work of the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation and urged affiliates to help raise $1 million for the research and fellowship programs sponsored by the foundation. The council voted to give the group $50,000. **(See story, Page 4).**

● Called on Gov. Terry Sanford of North Carolina to commute to the time already served the sentences of eight members of the Textile Workers Union of America serving long prison sentences in connection with the 27-month-old strike in Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills at Henderson, N. C.

The council said, "It seems to us that the unusual severity of their sentences resulted from their trade union affiliation, the strike activity in which they were engaged and the inflamed emotions engendered by the long strike."

● Extended "the warm greetings" of AFL-CIO affiliates to the Brewery Workers Union, which will celebrate its 75th anniversary this year, and commended the union "for its contributions to the cause of organized labor in America and to the welfare of the nation during its three-quarters of a century of progress."

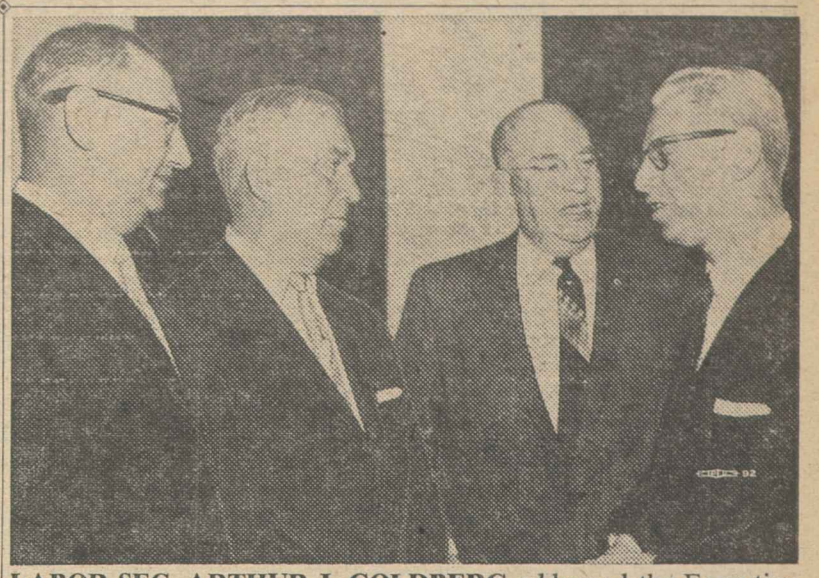
● Endorsed a resolution submitted by the Iron Workers Union that the new bridge to be built between the United States and Canada over the Niagara River between Niagara Falls, N. Y. and Niagara Falls, Ont., be named the John H. Lyons Intl. Bridge, as a tribute to the general president of the Iron Workers Union. Lyons was initiated into the union in 1916 as a member of Local No. 9, the same local that is currently involved in constructing the bridge.

● Urged the Dept. of Agriculture to make surplus foods available to 75 Negro sharecroppers evicted from their Tennessee homes in a dispute allegedly arising from their voting claims last November and directed the federation's Community Service Activities to conduct a "gifts-in-kind" aid campaign. (See story, Page 4).

● Urged greatly increased federal aid to 60,000 Cuban refugees crowded into the Miami area and asked all AFL-CIO affiliates to contribute to voluntary agencies. **(See story, Page 2).**

● Gave general support to a proposed Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial in Washington, D. C. Without entering the current controversy over a proposed design, the council urged affiliates to be ready for a fund-raising drive to complete the memorial in the not-too-distant future.

WILLIAM A. CALVIN
Elected to
AFL-CIO Executive Council



LABOR SEC. ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG addressed the Executive Council and was given a dinner honoring him for his many services as former attorney for unions. Left to right are Pres. Alex Rose of the Hatters; AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan, secretary of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; federation Vice Pres. Richard F. Walsh, president of the Stage Employes; Goldberg.

Goldberg Sees Victory For 'Realistic' Program

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg declared here that the Kennedy program is keyed to "reaching necessary goals on a realistic basis" based on "recommendations of the best-informed members of Congress."

The Administration, he emphasized, is "determined to achieve" its goals, indicating that it is aware of the AFL-CIO viewpoint that in certain areas it does not go far enough.

Goldberg's comments came in a crowded two-day visit here that included two press conferences with reporters covering Executive Council sessions, a meeting with the council and a dinner given by the federation's leaders.

On his arrival he told newsmen that the Administration is in accord with the temporary unemployment compensation bill reported out by the House Ways & Means Committee to extend jobless aid to 3 million workers in the next 12 months who will have exhausted their benefit rights.

He commented that he is "encouraged" by the movement in Congress on the Administration's legislative proposals and reiterated the "very serious" nature of the present unemployment situation.

A few hours later at the council-tendered dinner, to which AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany welcomed him with a tribute of "affection and esteem," Goldberg touched on the problems inherited from the previous Administration and reaffirmed his conviction that because the trade union movement has always served the public interest there can be no conflict of interest in his present job as Labor Secretary because "I am still doing the work I've done for 25 years."

The following morning he addressed the council, and Meany told reporters that the Secretary had indicated there was "going to be a fight to enact the Administration's legislative program" but that Goldberg was confident of enactment.

Goldberg at another press conference gave reporters copies of a letter of greetings to the council from Pres. Kennedy expressing appreciation for the AFL-CIO's support for the Administration's program.

The Secretary said he is working on measures to improve the lot of migrant farm workers and is formulating plans also for establishing an agency within the Dept. of Labor to study problems of automation.

In reply to a query, he indicated agreement with Meany that the public members of the new Labor-Management Advisory Committee should not become referees between opposing viewpoints.

He said he thought that all members of the committee, including labor and management, were representative of the public, stressing also that the committee is not designed to be a "dispute-settling committee, but a policy committee."

He left the council meeting with a resolution from the federation thanking him for his past services as special counsel and expressing "warmest wishes for success and satisfying accomplishment in his present post of service to the President and the American people."

The Secretary then went on to receive the Herbert H. Lehman medal of the Jewish Theological Seminary for his efforts to bring high ethical standards to American life.

Labor Backs Bills to Benefit U. S. Employes

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has voted endorsement of legislation to benefit both active and retired federal employes.

The council pledged labor's support to a four-point program of the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council calling for:

● Union recognition legislation to provide for collective bargaining procedures in the civil service. The statement declared that "consultation with representatives of employe unions, on matters affecting the welfare of their members through the collective bargaining process, would help to solve problems which, by their continued existence, destroy morale."

● Passage of a bill providing financial protection for federal employes involved in accidents while operating government-owned vehicles.

● Optional retirement for federal employes after 30 years of service, regardless of age, without reduction in annuity.

● Increased annuities for retired government employes, with the highest percentage of increase going to those presently receiving the smallest pensions.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL actions were given to reporters covering the mid-winter meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla., at press conferences conducted by Pres. George Meany, shown right at head of table.

Danger to Latin-America:

Cuba Described as Subversion Center

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Cuba has become a Soviet satellite and is being "openly and boastfully used as a staging area for the internal subversion and ultimate control of all Latin America," the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared here.

The present situation in Cuba, the council added, represents the "gravest danger and most serious threat to the unity and stability of the inter-American system and its institutions."

The council outlined its position on Cuba and the general problems of Latin America in a pair of statements analyzing the current political situation, calling for government programs to shore up democracy and to give meaningful implementation to Latin American aid programs.

Commending the policy declarations and actions of the Kennedy Administration in this area and welcoming the return of the "good neighbor policy," the council specifically hailed the U.S. pledge to work with the Organization of American States for the end of tyranny, whether of the left or right, and urged the U.S. to take the lead at the upcoming OAS conference in May at Quito, Ecuador.

Cuba 'Most Serious'

The council backed the measures taken so far by OAS against the "Trujillo tyranny" in the Dominican Republic and repeated its condemnation of the dictatorships in Paraguay and Haiti. But the most serious situation, it said, is in Cuba, where the ideals of social justice, economic progress, civil liberties and human rights "are being betrayed by the Castro clique."

The statement called on the OAS to adopt against the Castro regime the "same punitive measures" voted against Trujillo and recommended the revival of the World War II Committee for the Political Defense of the Hemisphere to work under the supervision of the OAS. The committee was formed to combat Nazi and Fascist agents during the war.

To the workers inside and outside Cuba who are fighting for "national liberation," the council pledged its support of the administrative committee of the Inter-American Organization of Workers (ORIT), which at its recent meeting in Mexico City declared it would not recognize the executive committee of the Cuban Confederation of Workers (CTC) in exile as the representative of Cuban trade unionism. The counsel denounced the Castro dictatorship and pledged its resources to promote unity of Cuban workers struggling against Castro.

Backs Kennedy Request

The Executive Council noted also the failure of the last Congress to grant the U.S. President the power to exclude the Dominican Republic from the re-allocation of the cut from the Cuban sugar quota and commended and supported Pres. Kennedy's request to Congress to cancel the extra U.S. sugar quota now allocated to the Dominican Republic.

In its statement on Latin American aid, the council called on Congress to appropriate the necessary funds for the implementation of the aid program adopted last year and called specifically for the legislation to make clear that the Latin American nations benefiting from social development funds "provide for meaningful participation by the workers' organizations in the programs involved."

The council urged the Inter-American Development Bank to make clear in its regulations that funds for social development will be "used to contribute to the strengthening of free democratic trade unions" and asked that trade union personnel be used on the bank's staff.

The council further called for requirements that assistance provided by the bank or other agencies participating in the program contain pledges that the recipients of the loans "pay at least the wages, hours and conditions of employment that prevail in the countries in which the funds are expended."

Funds which have their origin in the U.S., the council asserted, "should not be used to exploit that segment of the population which the social development program is designed to assist."

U. S. Urged to Take 'More Steps' To Assist Refugees Fleeing Cuba

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Organized labor has called for a major step-up in federal aid to thousands of Cuban families fleeing the pro-Communist government of Dictator Fidel Castro.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, holding its mid-winter meeting here, pointed out that there are already 60,000 Cuban nationals in the Miami area, and added that the U.S. must prepare to care for an influx of "more than twice the number" of refugees involved in the 1956-57 Hugarian refugee relief program.

The council adopted a statement commending the Kennedy Administration for its "immediate action to aid the Cuban refugees," but said that "more steps must be taken" to meet the growing need. It called for:

- Providing out-patient medical care in addition to the in-patient hospital care currently being provided refugee families.
- Formulating a program to provide for the distribution of surplus foods through cooperating voluntary agencies, in view of the fact that there is "no adequate public assistance or welfare assistance machinery" available in the Miami area.
- Developing a program for releasing federal funds to voluntary agencies "to enable them to continue the great work they are doing for the Cuban refugees."

At the same time the council called on all affiliates to contribute money to the voluntary agencies to help meet "a desperate need for additional funds." Contributions should be sent to AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler for distribution to the agencies currently engaged in the refugee operation.

In calling for an intensification of federal efforts, the Executive Council noted that at the present time the Agriculture Dept. has made surplus food available to the refugees, but that no machinery exists for its distribution. Channeling of surplus foods through voluntary agencies could be worked out jointly by the Agriculture Dept. and the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, it said.

U.S. Aid Insufficient

At the present time, the statement said, the federal government provides approximately $85 in cash per month for each refugee family qualifying for assistance. "This amount is absolutely insufficient for the needs of a refugee family," the council declared.

The call for further action to meet what the council said was "clearly a national problem" came after the AFL-CIO leaders received a detailed report on the aid program set up by AFL-CIO Community Service Activities.

Acting under a directive issued by the council in January, CSA opened a field office at the Cuban Refugee Emergency Center in Miami to work with voluntary agencies on matters relating to employment, union membership, community integration and social services.

In charge of the field office is Robert E. Flaherty, a member of the CSA national staff, who ran the CSA operation at Camp Kilmer, N. J., during the Hungarian refugee relief and resettlement program four years ago.

CSA also reported that it had assisted the U.S. Committee for Refugees to allocate $5,000 out of a $10,000 grant voted by the Executive Council in January to provide "some direct help for the unfortunate victims of the present Cuban terror." The allocations included $2,500 to the Catholic Relief Services; $1,500 to the Intl. Rescue Committee; and $500 each to the Church World Service and the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society.

The council was also told that AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, chairman of the Community Services Committee, and CSA Dir. Leo Perlis, had met with HEW Sec. Abraham A. Ribicoff to propose establishment of an advisory committee composed of labor and social agency officials to assist in the refugee operation.

Labor Seeks $1 Million For Cancer Foundation

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO has endorsed the work of the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation and urged its affiliates to help raise $1 million for the research and fellowships programs sponsored by the foundation.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council started the labor support for the drive with a contribution of $50,000. The support for the foundation was announced at a press conference by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Gen. Omar N. Bradley, chairman of the foundation's board of trustees. Bradley expressed his "deepest appreciation" for the "generous support."

Labor's Gift Hailed

He said the labor support will help build new cancer research facilities at hospitals and medical schools and help sponsor fellowships for cancer research and training both here and abroad. He added:

"I know that labor is acting both in support of the fight against cancer and honoring the name which graces this foundation—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. I'm certain that this great lady joins me in this expression of gratitude to the ranks of labor."

Bradley said the foundation has established research centers at the University of Colorado, the University of Utah and at Jefferson Memorial Hospital in Philadelphia and that the organization has a working agreement with the American Cancer Society.

March 27 Set For Start of Safety Class

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Establishment of a National Training Institute to promote safety training among all affiliates of the AFL-CIO has been reported to the federation's Executive Council here.

The institute will open Mar. 27 in the nation's capital, with trainees from national and international unions invited. The course of instruction will be presented in four one-week sessions, with a session scheduled each three months.

Instruction will be provided by teachers employed by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Standards, and certificates of completion will be given by the Labor Dept. and by the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety and Occupational Health.

The Executive Council also heard a report of the standing committee calling for federal matching grants to state labor departments having safety bureaus and safety programs.

Surplus Food Asked For Families in Tent City

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has called on the Dept. of Agriculture to make surplus food available to 75 Negro sharecroppers and their families, evicted from their homes in Fayette and Haywood Counties, Tenn., allegedly for voting in the November election.

The council, acting on recommendations submitted by the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dept. in consultation with AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, also directed the CSA staff to conduct a "gifts-in-kind" campaign to aid the evicted families who have been living for more than two months in a tent city near Somerville, Tenn.

The AFL-CIO leaders approved a current campaign, conducted by CSA, to supply food and children's clothing to the families as an outgrowth of an earlier council directive. Last January the council voted a $2,000 contribution to the Tennessee State AFL-CIO to launch labor's aid program.

CSA Dir. Leo Perlis said the "limited" campaign currently being carried out was launched following a study by representatives of CSA and the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights. Taking part in the investigation were John C. Pierce, CSA field coordinator, and Don Slaiman, assistant director of the Dept. of Civil Rights.

Earlier, Theodore Brown, assistant director of Civil Rights, had made an on-the-spot study of conditions in the tent city as one of the first representatives of a national organization to investigate the problem caused by alleged violations of the Voting Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960.

Participating in the campaign, Perlis said, are the Clothing Workers, Ladies' Garment Workers, Textile Workers Union of America, Pennsylvania State AFL-CIO and the Long Island Federation of Labor.

Coordinating labor's role in meeting the needs for the displaced families is Matthew Lynch, secretary of the Tennessee State AFL-CIO.

In Addition to Fund-Raising:

Union Voice Asked In Social Agencies

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Public and voluntary community agencies in the health and welfare field must become more broadly representative of the people they serve and the people who help to finance them, the AFL-CIO Executive Council has declared.

The council acted in adopting a report of the federation's Community Services Committee which called for the inclusion of trade unionists "in the formulation of agency policies and in the development of agency programs—in addition to fund-raising."

Organized labor generally is credited with raising more than one-third of the funds collected each year to finance voluntary social welfare agencies. In 1960, United Funds and Community Chests across the country—largest group of fund-raising organizations—collected a record $470 million.

The committee's report, presented by CSC Chairman Joseph A. Beirne, an AFL-CIO vice president and Executive Council member, urged all AFL-CIO affiliates, officers and members to learn more about community agencies, to attend board meetings, articulate the needs of the community, develop board membership training classes and to make available the most qualified people to serve on agency boards.

'Debt-Pooling' Rapped

The CSC report also assailed the mushrooming growth of so-called "debt assessment" or "debt-pooling" businesses which purport to help families overburdened with debts. This type of arrangement, the statement said, has often proved to be "an abusive scheme whereby the debtor has been deceived and overcharged and his funds subject to misappropriation."

The debt adjuster "has frequently imposed a heavy economic burden on the already overloaded debtor by charging fees of 25 percent or more," the CSC report said as it characterized the debt-adjustment business as "not economically or socially desirable."

Budget planning, advice and guidance, the CSC report said, is available through the consumer counseling program operated jointly by Community Service Activities and the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., and similar guidance is offered by such agencies as the Family Service Association and the Legal Aid Society.

The committee report, approved by the Executive Council, also:

- Approved the presentation of the next Murray-Green Award to Gov. Luis Munoz Marin of Puerto Rico. The award, created in memory of the late Philip Murray, president of the former CIO, and the late William Green, president of the former AFL, is awarded annually for outstanding service in the social welfare field.

The award to the Puerto Rican governor will be made in May 1962, at the closing dinner of the annual National Community Services Conference, instead of at a special award dinner as in the past.

- Called on all AFL-CIO affiliates to provide full support for the $500,000 campaign now underway to establish a Boys' Club in Kansas City, Kan., in memory of the late Charles J. MacGowan, a vice president and Executive Council member of the AFL-CIO and president of the Boilermakers.

- Approved the appointments of six new members of the National Advisory Council to the Community Services Committee. They include: Miss Martha Allen, executive director of Camp Fire Girls, Inc.; Dean Fred DelliQuadri of the New York School of Social Work at Columbia University; Lyman S. Ford, executive director of United Community Funds and Councils of America, Inc.; Msgr. Raymond Gallagher, associate director of Cleveland Catholic Charities; Dr. Berwyn Mattison, executive director of the American Public Health Association; and Dean Charles I. Schottland of the School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare at Brandeis University.

- Endorsed the Association for Psychiatric Treatment of Offenders and renewed CSA affiliation with the National Social Welfare Assembly and the Council on Social Work Education.

- Pledged continued support of the USO on its 20th anniversary.

In an additional statement, the Executive Council urged general support for the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial to be erected in Washington. The council said it was not taking any position in the controversy over the memorial's design, but urged affiliates to join in the fund-raising drive when it is announced so that construction of the memorial to the New Deal President can be completed in the not too distant future.

SMILES greeted AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in Miami, Fla., when he donned an apron to help the senoritas of Local 415, Ladies' Garment Workers open a union label display. Wearing special garb for the "buy union-made goods" campaign are, left to right, Marta Acosta, Blanca Valdes, Onidia Rodriguez and Margarita Almaguer.

School Bill Is Welcomed as Big First Step

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Pres. John F. Kennedy's $2.3 billion federal aid-to-education proposal has been hailed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council as "an important first step" toward meeting the nation's school crisis.

In a statement adopted at its mid-winter session here the council praised Kennedy for providing the "executive leadership" needed to insure adequate education and pledged that organized labor would "fight hard for legislation to fill (the) education gap."

Optional Use of Funds

The Administration proposals were contained in a bill introduced in the Senate by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) and in the House by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.).

The three-year program would provide up to $15 a year for every public school student, distributed among the states under a complex formula guaranteeing more funds for states with low per capita income. The states would be free to use the money for either school construction, teachers' salaries, or both.

The Executive Council pointed out that labor has "long supported" federal aid to build the 135,000 classrooms needed immediately and said the proposed plan for improveing educators' salaries will "help produce competent teachers to staff the new classrooms which will be built."

The council also hailed Kennedy's proposals for a federal scholarship program to all qualified students, but declared that the plan "would be stronger" if scholarships were given without a "needs" test.

Arco Investigation Stresses Need Of Stricter Atomic Safety Standards

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The recent atomic reactor explosion at Arco, Ida., emphasizes the acute need for re-examination of the safety provisions of the design, construction and location of certain types of reactors, a report to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

Fred MacGowan, a member of the federation's Atomic Energy Committee, assigned by Meany to conduct a special investigation of the explosion on Jan. 3, 1961, which took three lives, said: "It is clear that power reactors, henceforth, should approach population centers only to the extent that absolute containment . . . can be guaranteed in the event of an accident. . . ."

He noted that in the Arco reactor case "distance was substituted for containment" by locating the reactor away from population centers, and that the reactor involved was much smaller than any power reactor.

MacGowan pointed out that because of radiation hazards he and his investigators had not had actual access to the reactor nor the advantage of a complete photographic examination of the equipment.

Design Questioned

He said, however, that on the basis of the facts available there is "room to question the design" of the reactor, especially the movement of a single control rod, the working of which "could conceivably have resulted in a nuclear explosion of this type."

The Arco explosion and its investigation have pointed up the AFL-CIO's concern with the location of atomic reactors and the safety problem, especially those of an experimental nature located near large population centers.

Three AFL-CIO unions have waged a successful fight, to the present, to prevent operation of a power reactor near Monroe, Mich., on the basis of the nature of the reactor and its location. The case is currently pending before the U.S. Supreme Court.

The Atomic Energy Commission has recently issued a set of proposed new regulations intended to deal with questions of reactor safety and distance from population centers. The AFL-CIO had criticized earlier AEC criteria. The federation was scheduled to testify on the commission's new proposals to renew its emphasis that absolute containment and all other proper safeguards for workers and the public are prerequisites for any reactor located near a population center.

Canadian Labor Aids ILO Institute

Geneva—The Canadian Labor Congress has announced a financial contribution of $2,000 to the endowment fund of the Intl. Labor Organization's new Intl. Institute for Labor Studies.

This was the first grant made by a trade union organization, said ILO Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse in welcoming the grant from CLC Pres. Claude Jodoin.

The French goverment also notified the ILO it had decided to make "an important contribution" to the endowment fund, with the specific amount to be announced later.

The largest contribution to date has been a grant of $750,000 from West Germany. Other grants from the governments of Chile, India, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia and from employer groups in Peru and Brazil have boosted the total to $895,000.

Housing Policies Sought To Stimulate Recovery

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has called on Congress "to lose no time in adopting legislation to stimulate new housing construction and help reverse the current serious recession."

The council said that while Pres. Kennedy's action in reducing interest rates on federally-insured mortgages and in speeding up already-authorized housing programs is "all to the good," executive action alone is "obviously not enough."

The council also renewed endorsement of a cabinet-level Dept. of Housing and Urban Affairs already advanced by Kennedy to assure a high priority and effective coordination of government activities in the housing and urban spheres.

The council pointed out that housing starts fell 20 percent last year, depriving families of over 250,000 urgently-needed homes. In turn, building these homes would have provided work for jobless breadwinners in some 500,000 families.

Low Level of Starts

The December 1960 level of housing starts represented an annual rate of less than 1 million and was "undoubtedly a post-war low for the month," the group said, adding that only a minimal rise could be expected this year unless there is prompt and effective action.

The council proposed the following program, while urging executive action to assure a policy of non-discrimination:

- Effective provision of public funds for several hundred thousand homes for low-income families now in substandard dwellings and displaced by urban renewal, highway and other public projects;

- Authorization of $1 billion a year for urban renewal as a first step toward eradicating slum decay and rebuilding cities;

- **Low-interest, long-amortization loans for rental and sale housing as well as for cooperative housing, such loans to be available to families and elderly couples and individuals of limited means;**

- Authorization to continue Federal Housing Administration mortgage insurance for single-family homes and home repairs:

- Expansion and improvement of cooperative housing programs;

- Adequate funds and positive encouragement for metropolitan planning;

- **Funds for housing research and training in housing and planning;**

- Authorization to assure continued funds in adequate amounts on reasonable terms for college housing loans.

Kennedy Hails Foes Of School Closings

Pres. John F. Kennedy has singled out for praise the New Orleans teachers, school board members and both Negro and white children and parents who have been "on the frontlines" of the battle to maintain public schools in the face of segregationist opposition.

In a telegram to the Civil Rights Commission's conference on schools in transition at Williamsburg, Va., Kennedy said the nation is indebted to those who have met "the constitutional requirement of desegregation . . . with quiet intelligence and true courage."

He added: "This is no time for schools to close for any reason, and certainly no time for schools to be closed in the name of racial discrimination."

WORKER EDUCATION specialists from 14 states honored Esther Peterson, former legislative representative of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., at a New York dinner meeting during a two-day American Labor Education Service conference. The picture shows, left to right: Ben Segal, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Jacob Clayman, administrative director, Industrial Union Dept.; Mrs. Peterson, director of the Women's Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Labor; Dir. Lawrence Rogin, AFL-CIO Dept. of Education; and Eleanor G. Coit, ALES director. ALES sponsored the dinner with Teachers' Local 189.

Conference Emphasizes Unions' Community Role

New York—Ways of increasing the direct participation of union members in community life were discussed here by 200 worker education specialists at panel meetings and at a dinner honoring Esther Peterson, new director of the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Dept. of Labor.

The two-day meeting, an annual affair celebrating Washington's Birthday, was conducted by the American Labor Education Service and Local 189 of the Teachers.

Prof. Alice Cook of the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University headed a panel on changes in the American community. Members described the economic and political power structure of community life and changes brought by the inflow of minority groups and the outflow of middle income families in metropolitan areas.

Prof. Kenneth Clark of City College of New York pointed out that changes in status demand more direct action from labor people in meeting contemporary problems. Other speakers called for more balance in civic leadership, and a return to volunteerism—the "bubble-up" theory of community service in place of the "trickle-down" theory.

Administrative Dir. Jacob Clayman of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. presided at the meeting which saluted Mrs. Peterson, former legislative representative of the department.

Other speakers on conference panels included Dir. Eleanor G. Coit of the American Labor Education Service; Harry Pollak, AFL-CIO Dept. of International Affairs; Ben Segal, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Emil Starr, National Institute of Labor Education; and Dr. Saul K. Padover of the New School for Social Research.

ILGWU to Reopen Sportswear Contracts

New York—Contract improvements for some 12,000 sportswear workers in New York, New Jersey and other areas will be sought by the Ladies' Garment Workers in negotiations due to open soon. ILGWU's Local 23, and locals in other areas, will ask employers to schedule contract talks where current agreements are expiring.

Carey Picked For ACTU's 1961 Award

New York—The Association of Catholic Trade Unionists has selected Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers as the recipient of its 14th annual Quadragesimo Anno medal.

Carey, an AFL-CIO vice president and member of the Executive Council and secretary-treasurer of the federation's Industrial Union Dept., will receive the medal at the ACTU's annual communion breakfast at the Hotel New Yorker May 21.

The Catholic laymen's association presents the award annually to a Catholic who has distinguished himself in the application of Catholic social principles. The medal is named after a 1931 encyclical issued by Pope Pius XI on the need for "reconstructing the social order."

Previous recipients have included the late Sen. Robert Wagner, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, U.S. Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, Communications Workers Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, and Msgr. John P. Monaghan, ACTU's national chaplain.

The principal address at the award breakfast will be given by Sen. Eugene McCarthy (D-Minn.).

For Deep Sea Crews:

NMU to Bargain For 30-Hour Week

New York—The 30-hour week for crews of deep sea ships will be the next major contract goal of the Maritime Union in forthcoming negotiations, NMU Pres. Joseph Curran has informed all members.

Asserting that the American merchant marine should provide the kind of standards that will give skilled, responsible seamen a reason to stay in the industry, Curran called for a shorter workweek to provide more jobs for seamen and to give them more time ashore with their families.

NMU bargainers were asked to call on shipowners, in order to implement reduction of the workweek, to grant extra time off, ashore, for work hours over 30 per week and to agree to pay overtime for more than 40 hours in one week.

Curran reminded members that NMU had pioneered the 40-hour week, paid vacations and overtime pay for the crews of salt water vessels.

"But we have got to face the facts of the industry," he said. "The facts indicate that our emphasis should be on creating jobs and improving the life seamen can get out of their jobs.

"Even the highest wages and perfect working conditions won't answer our problems if seamen are going to have to sit on a curbstone without a job."

Other bargaining goals, the NMU president said, should include wage increases to compensate for living cost rises since the last wage negotiations and improvements in pension, welfare, and employment security clauses in union contracts.

Contracts Expire in June

Deep sea agreements of NMU expire June 15. The union is preparing its contract proposals now and will serve them on shipping lines this spring.

"One of the principal issues concerning our members," Curran said, "is the need for additional time off to be with their families. The payment of overtime after 40 hours doesn't solve the problem of the long separations from their families that seamen, more than workers in any industry, have to contend with.

"A seaman's job should give him a chance for more normal relations with his family, and more chance to participate in community activities."

If Curran's plan is written into contracts, ship crews will be allowed to accumulate time worked in excess of 30 hours but less than 40 hours a week. This could be taken at intervals. The plan would spread employment, Curran pointed out, and will provide additional time off to be added to the vacation time of crewmen.

The proposal for a reduction in the workweek is in line with the thinking of labor generally, the NMU head said, as it grapples with the problems brought by automated machinery.

Fewer Ships Needed

Asserting that fewer ships are needed to carry the same cargo because of improvements in ship handling and cargo handling, Curran cited competition from jet planes and fast luxury liners.

"In the tanker and freighter fields, our shipping has been seriously affected by 'runaway flag' vessels—American ships sailing under foreign flags to avoid American wages and conditions," Curran said. This has brought our shipping to the lowest point since 1938, but it does not mean we are going to stop making progress for seamen."

Meany Raps Proposed Dock Control Extension

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has appealed to New York's Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller to help defeat proposed amendments to the Waterfront Commission Act which, he charged, "would seriously jeopardize the legitimate rights of waterfront workers and their unions."

Meanwhile, the Greater New York Maritime Port Council, comprised of waterfront unions, announced its support of other bills which "would provide an appeals procedure for waterfront workers barred from employment by the Bi-State Waterfront Commission, as provided in federal procedures and they would also bring waterfront regulations into conformity with the Landrum-Griffin Act by establishing a five-year statute of limitations on barring waterfront workers from the docks."

Stronger Powers Sought

The New York-New Jersey Waterfront Commission, according to the maritime unions, has been seeking stronger powers from the two state legislatures to close what the commission regards as loopholes in its present authority.

Meany telegraphed Rockefeller from Bal Harbour, Fla., where the AFL-CIO Executive Council was in session.

Meany said the Mitchell-Amann bills pending in the New York legislature "would unduly and unnecessarily extend the authority of the Waterfront Commission and would present the specter of imprisonment each time workers and their union engage in an economic struggle to secure better wages and improved working conditions."

In addition, Meany protested, "they would expand the present prohibition against the collection of union fees by union officers convicted of a felony by extending this prohibition to union employes generally and to employes of a welfare fund administered in whole or in part by a union and by making this prohibition applicable not only to felons but to those convicted of certain misdemeanors or specified offenses enumerated in this act."

Meany told Rockefeller that labor has utilized its own codes of ethical conduct to remove traitors to union morality and that federal anti-corruption laws are broadly enforced throughout the land. On the Mitchell-Amann bills, he urged the governor to "take such steps as may be proper to bring about their defeat."

The Greater New York Maritime Port Council, in backing bills sponsored by Sen. William F. Condon (R) and Assembly Speaker Joseph F. Carlino (R), charged that under present laws the commission is "complainant, prosecutor, judge and jury in any case involving job rights."

Government, Unions, Employers Called on to Wipe Out Job Bias

(Continued from Page 1)

employer "must, itself, scrupulously live up to its professions of nondiscrimination."

Indications that the President's Committee on Government Contracts will be strengthened are a "long overdue action," the council said, and it declared that the President "can and should" strengthen the government contracts' non-discrimination policy by: extending the committee's authority to cover all grants-in-aid programs; require nondiscrimination throughout a government contractor's labor force; grant prior certification on the showing of non-discrimination policies; disqualify violators until cause is removed and cancel existing contracts; and develop training and recruitment programs among minority groups.

NLRB Policy Asked

The statement called also on the National Labor Relations Board to make it an unfair labor practice for employers to engage in race-hate campaigns. The council added:

"At the same time we must continue our campaign to eliminate those segregated local unions that still exist. They exist in violation of the AFL-CIO Constitution and the terms of that Constitution must be met in all particulars."

Cooperation Stressed

Queried about his views on the Negro American Labor Council, the federation president told his press conference: "If they want the cooperation of the trade union movement, they should try to work with us and not accept complaints and announce conclusions without hearing both sides."

He added he had no objection to the organization "provided they keep out of our business and attend to their own. . . . Their business ought to be trying to help their people and bring to our attention in a proper and orderly way the things that we feel we can do to be helpful."

The NALC was formed a year ago and is composed of Negro trade unionists. Randolph is president of the organization.

Meany stressed that cooperation is a necessary ingredient in relations with the NALC rather than what he said appeared to be a policy of "criticism and slander." He pointed to a case involving the NALC and a number of New York City members of the Molders and Foundry Workers Union. This group in New York City, he said, protested the lack of Negro leaders in the local.

Meany said he checked with the international union and found that it has barred racial and religious discrimination since it was established in 1859 and has organized thousands of Negroes. He said in the large Chicago local of the union, where the majority of the membership is Negro, all the paid officers are Negroes, and he added that the international union has 11 paid organizers on its staff of whom eight are white and three Negroes. He said that Negroes constitute 27.8 percent of the entire membership of the international union.

Nation's No. 1 Moral Problem: Denial of Civil Rights

Herewith is the text of the AFL-CIO Executive Council resolution, adopted at its Bal Harbour, Fla., meeting, on the issue of civil rights:

THE OVERWHELMING CONCERN of this Executive Council for the plight of our fellow Americans trapped in this recession must not be construed as evidence that we consider this America's only major problem. In fact, this recession serves to spotlight one of the nation's most grievous problems and certainly its No. 1 moral problem—the denial of full civil rights to all of its people.

Negroes constitute 10 percent of our labor force but they constitute 20 percent of the unemployed.

That stark fact highlights a picture that distresses and alarms all Americans who truly believe in equal rights and especially in equality of opportunity.

Daily, the conscience of America is disturbed by the facts of civil rights violations and by the evidences of continued existence of discrimination and segregation which blot the bright banner of democracy. Despite the Supreme Court decisions, segregated schools still exist. Despite the force of public opinion, Americans are still denied equal service, equal opportunity, equal rights, equal housing, and, in some areas, equal justice —solely because of their color, religion or national origin.

THE AFL-CIO is firmly and irrevocably dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. We shall not rest until that God-given right is established in practice.

While we take pride in the great steps forward that have been made in America, and especially in the trade union movement, we cannot be and we are not satisfied. We will not be until there is no instance of discrimination and segregation anywhere and that especially includes our own ranks.

To achieve that goal, we believe certain vital steps are necessary and, high among these, ranks action to eliminate discrimination in employment.

Start at Hiring Gate

Unions have a vital role to play in the elimination of job discrimination from American industry, but the job is not labor's alone. Unions can, should, and do protect through seniority clauses the layoff and transfer rights of all workers, regardless of race, but they do not control the basic hiring practices of management.

It is the employer who must be persuaded—and, when necessary, required—to drop his discrimination policies. In this, government policy can be most constructive.

The labor movement has urged the enactment of federal fair employment legislation (FEPC). It has given prime support for the enactment of state FEPC laws, and the experience in the states which have such laws justifies the enactment of federal legislation.

The AFL-CIO renews its support for a federal Fair Employment Practices Act and calls upon the 87th Congress to enact it into law at the earliest possible time.

In the absence of federal fair employment legislation, there is still much that the federal government can do. As an employer, it must itself scrupulously live up to its professions of nondiscrimination. It must not stop at merely investigating complaints; it must vigorously pursue a program of recruitment and training of qualified Negro personnel for full utilization in government service. As a purchaser of a substantial volume of goods and services from American industry, the government must insist upon nondiscrimination policy as a condition of all government contracts.

Stronger Contracts Committee Needed

The AFL-CIO welcomes recent statements by the President, the Vice President and the Secretary of Labor that the President's Committee on Government Contracts will be strengthened. This is a long-overdue action.

Eight years ago, Pres. Truman's Committee on Government Contract Compliance made several crucial recommendations before leaving office. These included withholding contracts from firms found to be discriminating, termination of contracts where violations occur, liquidated damages, arbitration and injunctive relief.

Eight years later, Vice Pres. Nixon's Committee on Government Contracts wound up its term of office with a set of recommendations that would increase the scope of its operations and would give special emphasis to the training and education of minority groups. It is regrettable that during these eight years no determined action had been taken to strengthen the committee's authority and program.

THE AFL-CIO BELIEVES that even without statutory authority the President can — and should — strengthen the government contract nondiscrimination policy in the following ways:

1 Extend the committee's authority to cover all grant-in-aid programs, in addition to contracts directly negotiated by federal procurement agencies;

2 Require nondiscrimination throughout the contractor's labor force, not confining it merely to those directly engaged in the production of goods and services under contract;

3 Grant prior certification to prospective contractors on the showing of nondiscrimination policies throughout the contractor's plants and offices;

4 Disqualify violators of the nondiscrimination pledge until cause is removed and cancel existing contracts. This single action, as the AFL-CIO members of the committee have long advocated, would put the burden of compliance on those who refuse compliance, the employers.

5 Develop training and recruitment programs among minority groups.

Undoubtedly, such a strengthened program will meet resistance among some employers, and perhaps even some local unions. Prejudices and century-long practices cannot be wiped out overnight by decree. But the work of extending the frontiers of equality must go on. The AFL-CIO pledges to do whatever it can to cooperate with the newly-created committee in the furtherance of this goal.

In the area of private employment, where government contracts are not involved, there is much that can be done as well. The National Labor Relations Board can, and should, make it an unfair labor practice for employers to engage in race hate campaigns, as they do today, in efforts to defeat unions in representation elections.

At the same time, we must continue our campaign to eliminate those segregated local unions that still exist. They exist in violation of the AFL-CIO constitution and the terms of that constitution must be met in all particulars.

To meet all of the civil rights goals of the AFL-CIO, the Executive Council strongly urges every national and international union of this federation to establish a civil rights committee, adequately staffed, to provide leadership, helpful assistance and cooperation to local unions dealing with this problem.

We call on every unit of the American trade union movement to join in a concerted and determined drive to bring equal rights and equal opportunity within the grasp of every American.

Council Asks Tax Reform, Closing of Loopholes

Herewith is the slightly condensed text of the AFL-CIO Executive Council statement on federal taxation:

AS THE RECESSION DEEPENS, it becomes clear that a major step by the government is necessary to put much-needed purchasing power in the hands of consumers. We have urged a major temporary cut in taxes to achieve this result.

We regret that the President has been reluctant to recommend such action, although he plans to reconsider this question at a later date.

It is surprising to find that one tax measure which the President has already announced he is planning to propose, would provide greater tax allowances for business investment. It is claimed that this proposal is needed to spur new modernization of productive facilities. We most seriously disagree.

It seems clear to us that the economy is in the throes of today's recession not for lack of adequate business investment, but for lack of adequate purchasing power and consumer markets.

We strongly oppose any tinkering with the depreciation rates or other tax incentives to business investment as unsound and as providing special unnecessary benefits for business at the expense of other members of the taxpaying public.

The chief area of tax policy in which the President has not spelled out his intention concerns the necessity for comprehensive tax reform. This task is long overdue. Regardless of what tax action is taken to help stimulate economic recovery, we urge the Administration to take a firm and strong position in favor of major tax reform. An energetic comprehensive program of tax reform would yield greatly increased revenue (up to $18 billion) without any change in basic rates.

Tax Structure Corrupted

Over the past 20 years the trend in tax legislation has been away from reform and toward special privilege. The favoritism that has now been written into the tax laws has corrupted the basically progressive income tax structure. The special treatment for dividends, for interest payments, for those who receive capital gains, have all been taken at the expense of those whose incomes come largely or completely from wages and salaries.

We urge Pres. Kennedy to tackle the following basic elements of a tax reform program:

1 **Dividends:** The special treatment for dividend income granted in 1954 should be repealed. At the present time the first $50 of dividend ($100 for a married couple) income is not subject to any tax, and all dividends above this receive a special 4 percent tax credit. This unique treatment robs the Treasury of close to $400 million a year.

2 **Withholding:** The efficient withholding system makes certain that 97 percent of all wages are duly reported as income to the tax authorities. However, close to 40 percent of all interest payments, and 10 percent of all dividends received are never even included on income tax returns. A system of withholding must be adopted so that the Treasury will collect taxes which are rightfully due from dividends and interest that now escape taxation. (Revenue yield: up to $1 billion.)

3 **Capital Gains:** The cancer of capital gains must be attacked. In effect, the tax preferences given to capital gains provide a dual system of tax rates, giving special advantage to upper-income taxpayers who can jockey their income so that a larger proportion of it appears as capital gains subject to a top tax rate of 25 percent.

The widespread adoption of easy money stock option plans is one product of the special treatment for capital gains. We need to recognize that capital gains income should be subject to the same tax rates as income from wages and salaries, making allowance only where such income has accumulated for more than a one-year period. (Revenue yield: up to $4 billion.)

4 **Income Splitting:** The income splitting provisions adopted in 1958, in effect simply provide a lower rate of taxation for upper-income recipients. These provisions should be repealed. This can most practically be done by requiring all married couples to file joint returns but at the same time providing for them a separate tax table so that the tax on a married couple with a given taxable income is the same as the tax on a single person with that same income. (Revenue yield: $4 billion.)

5 **Expense Accounts:** The expense account farce must come to an end. No one should be permitted to charge the cost of entertainment as a business expense. In addition, a reasonable maximum limit should be placed on all other types of expense account spending. (Revenue yield: $1 billion.)

6 **Depletion:** The excessive depletion allowances for the oil, gas and mineral industries should be repealed. These corporations should be allowed to deduct no more than the depreciation allowance received by other industries on their invested capital. (Revenue yield: $1.4 billion.)

7 **Estate and Gift Taxes:** Little attention has been paid to these taxes which are in drastic need of overhaul. The aim should be to make these taxes a more effective source of revenue by developing a single coordinated system with a single exemption and a single schedule of tax rates. (Revenue yield: up to $1 billion.)

Many other aspects of present tax policies also require revision.

In this process all special interests must be swept aside. Individuals in all income classes are bound to be affected. While workers and other low and middle-income groups are now paying more than their full share of the tax burden, we recognize that some necessary changes may adversely affect their interests as well as the interests of those in the upper-income brackets.

The increased revenue resulting both from these reforms and from the higher levels of income in a growing economy, will enable the federal government to accomplish two objectives:

- It will provide the financial support for any needed expansion in governmental programs in the field of national defense, national resources and welfare needs.
- To achieve a greater measure of equity, it will make possible reductions in tax burdens to those who most urgently are in need of such relief.

The Legacy to Kennedy

THE FLOW of messages from the White House to Capitol Hill on the wide range of problems confronting the nation comprises in effect an inventory of the unfinished business inherited from the Eisenhower Administration—problems that were swept under the rug.

These problems cover the full spectrum of domestic and international affairs from balance of payments to federal aid to education, and perhaps most importantly, the complex approach to providing jobs for an expanding labor force in a period of rapid technological advances.

The simple fact is that the Eisenhower Administration created no machinery of any sort to cope with this major problem of the Sixties; that the new Administration must start from scratch and build up the necessary information and know-how at the very least to make a start on some solutions.

It's not as though the problem was completely unknown. The previous Administration produced figures on a growing and expanding labor force and acknowledged that automation was accelerating rapidly. It produced some of the facts also on the critical needs for more classrooms and teachers but refused to act effectively on its own information.

These and other problems are the inheritance of the Kennedy Administration, an inheritance that is producing previously unanticipated headaches for the new regime.

It is in this context that the first month of the new Administration should be measured, especially its efforts to instill a sense of urgency in a nation that had been told too often that all was well in the best of all possible worlds.

Problem in the Family

DURING THE NEXT 10 years it is estimated that 13.5 million new workers will enter the labor market, a market that is changing in the nature of jobs available.

The labor movement faces the problem of not only maintaining and expanding the percentage of the total work force organized into unions but of achieving this goal in the face of a changing labor force.

The ratio between the organized workers in the blue collar group and the unorganized workers in the white collar group is shifting continuously in favor of the white collars, a group which has shown a resistance to unionization.

As the pace of technological progress accelerates and electronic computers are applied more broadly, the full impact of what has been called the second phase of the industrial revolution will be applied to new fields and in greater depth to basic industries.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has taken a long look at these facts and approved a preliminary organizing program, warning that:

"The American labor movement can continue to ignore these basic facts only at great peril and loss of influence not only at the bargaining table, but more importantly, in the broad areas in our national life where economic and social problems must be solved and community and national responsibilities must be met."

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GEORGE MEANY, *President*
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'It's a Two-Man Job'

Former Company Official Says:

General Electric Price-Fixing Traced to Light Bulb Monopoly

The following is excerpted from an article in the Feb. 27 issue of the New Republic, written by T. K. Quinn, who years ago resigned as a vice president of General Electric Co. because, in his words, "of just such practices as those disclosed in the Philadelphia price collusion case":

GENERAL ELECTRIC executives now languishing in jail for their price collusion crimes in the sale of electrical machinery, owe their education in these illegalities, whether or not they know it, to the company's long continued monopolistic practices in the electric incandescent lamp industry.

From the start, freedom of enterprise in manufacture and sale has been restricted by General Electric. Its position today is formidable, like that of other monster-big enterprises, because of the forcible exclusion of other companies over half a century. Today, it would take many millions of capital, not available to new concerns, to develop new know-how and build and equip factories to move successfully into the tightly-controlled electric lamp business.

Competitive efforts have always been hampered and stifled, competition itself rejected as a constructive force. Any representations to the contrary are simply not true. The effect and purpose have been to keep prices and profits high and investment down. Under these conditions, there have been no major innovations or scientific advances for more than 30 years.

However, the lamp profits to General Electric, hidden in its over-all figures, have been enormous, even when loaded with extraneous overhead. There have been bad times, notably during the Thirties, when the lamp profits carried the whole company, although the lamp sales volume was only about 10 percent of the GE total. In fact, lamp profits not only made up for losses in other departments but actually provided an excess that permitted the company to continue its record of steady dividends throughout the deep depression years.

There is no other household, commercial or industrial necessity that has extorted such excessive profits over so long a period for any private interest.

A federal court decision in 1911 held that General Electric and a group of associated companies had violated the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. After this decision GE's control rested on a patent purchased from two Viennese scientists for $400,000 and upon the Coolidge and Langmuir developments. General Electric thereupon proceeded under cross-licensing agreements to fix prices and divided markets in this country and around the world.

THE ELECTRIC LAMP BULB monopoly continues effectively to this day because of its head start and lengthened period of protection during which competitors were excluded.

Today, General Electric still has about 60 percent of the lamp bulb business of the country, Westinghouse about 20 percent, Hygrade about 12 percent and the remaining 8 percent of the business is done by a few small concerns. Prices remain substantially uniform—regulated reportedly, by methods like those used in the sale of electrical machinery for which seven executives were jailed and fined, 37 were fined, and 29 companies were fined—a grand total of close to $2 million.

WHEN THE TVA authorities protested the high prices on turbines quoted by GE and Westinghouse in 1959, and showed that even if labor costs were excluded entirely, the uniform prices were still higher than for the competing British product, GE lowered its prices but promptly increased the prices of electric lamps. Lamps are bought, for the most part, in small quantities where increases are measured in pennies, and markets are scattered. The increases, however, may amount to exorbitant percentage increases.

At a congressional hearing in 1949, Chairman Celler of the House Anti-trust Committee noted that 16 cases had been instituted against General Electric under the anti-trust laws from 1911 to 1947. In addition, eight proceedings were started against the company by the Federal Trade Commission. A number have been filed since 1947. Mr. Celler wondered why the company could not operate under these laws, if they believed in them.

Beyond the extortion, collusion and crime there is the moral effect on the country. The cream of our youth aspires to executive positions in Big Business, positions which they now know to be occupied by men who must be fined and sent to jail. The hypocrisy of our business community has been shown and the end is not yet. We are left with the transparent mystery of why prices continue so uniform in the electric lamp, steel, drug, cement, roofing material and other industries.

Morgan Says:

Come on Over and Visit Us, We Natives Are Friendly Now

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

I'M NOT QUITE SURE what frontier the Senate of the United States is headed for but it's not only new, it's revolutionary. The Senate shouted approval of a bill to establish an international travel office and encourage people from other countries to visit the United States. Chances of House passage are reportedly excellent.

Morgan

This sudden display of the welcome mat unexpectedly hoists traditional American hospitality to the highest official level with a good, hard dollar-and-cents motive. Americans are spending more than a billion dollars more in travel abroad than citizens from far places spend similarly here. By promoting the familiar motto "See America First" beyond our boundaries it is hoped that the drain on the dollar will be eased, by a reverse flow.

That's all very well but do the legislators fully realize what they are doing? They are encouraging foreigners to our shores, foreigners who wear imported clothes and speak English with a funny accent. They'll be all over the lot, taking pictures of the Statue of Liberty, Marilyn Monroe and other restricted areas.

They'll be complaining that all they can get is ham and eggs for breakfast when what they want is a croissont and a good cup of homemade chicory-flavored coffee. They may make disparaging remarks about the natives of Hollywood or Washington. Plainly, an investigation is in order to turn these well-heeled, low-tipping undesirables back at the gates and the man to do it, of course, is Chairman Walter of the House Un-American Activities Committee.

It is indeed largely due to the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act that we haven't been pestered more by gaping transients from abroad. In a grudging tribute to that forbidding legislation, the principal sponsor of the tourism bill, Sen. Warren Magnuson of Washington state complained that "it's sometimes harder to get into the United States as a tourist than it is to break into jail."

Dramatizing their carelessness, no western European countries require visas of Americans. Foreign tourists, by contrast, must get a U.S. visa and not only state full personal particulars but they may be required to produce detailed financial references and, in the case of ladies, declare whether they intend to enter the United States for immoral purposes. Is it wise to lift these restrictions and leave the morals of Miami Beach and Las Vegas exposed and unprotected?

REALISTICALLY I'm afraid the question is academic because the exuberant tenor of the Senate debate on the tourism bill indicates it will be approved with wild acclaim, like a pass to the World Series. One by one senators from coast to coast rose to support the measure, extolling its potential in promoting human understanding, and each taking care to plug the scenic charms of his home state with a free commercial so his constituents would get their share of the travel boom.

There are, admittedly, problems. As the government goes into the tourist promotion business, what does it promote?

Should the colorful "See the USA" posters to blossom on the Champs Elysees, Rome's Via Veneto and London's Strand depict our snow-capped peaks or the migrant farm workers toiling for bare subsistence pay in the valleys? The majestic smokestacks at River Rouge or lines of the unemployed. The Harvard Yard in Cambridge on a spring day with students of almost every hue and nationality chatting amiably, or apoplectic housewives picketing outside McDonough public school number 19 in New Orleans?

Whether it fits handsomely on travel posters or not, I suggest we must be prepared to give our foreign visitors the full picture. Maybe if we show them the good and the bad, side by side, we will be more disposed to look realistically at ourselves, at this country's dazzling beauty and its hideous scars, at our mighty strength and foolish weaknesses.

We have things to be ashamed of but if we don't try to hide them (we can't anyway) our friends may well conclude that we are human too with quirks and failings like theirs, in contrast to the postures of perfection and superiority that our propaganda and policy pronouncements have sometimes seemed to assume in foreign eyes.

Washington Reports:

Farm Leaders, Freeman Seek Effective Agricultural Program

SUCCESS IN SOLVING the farm problem depends "to a great extent" upon a better public understanding of the situation, Sec. of Agriculture Orville Freeman told a conference of farm leaders at the Dept. of Agriculture.

Five farm leaders were heard in a broadcast of the conference proceedings carried on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational program, now carried on 450 radio stations.

Freeman said that the average American citizen spends only 20 percent of his income for food, compared with 56 percent in Russia, 45 percent in Germany and 42 percent in Japan. "And one hour of work (by American farmers) produces twice as much food as 40 years ago," Freeman said. "The cost of rent, medical care and transportation has increased twice as much as food costs during the past 10 years."

Hershel D. Newsom, master of the National Grange, said that farmers should be organized as industry is "to manage their own production and marketing, and to operate profitably on the basis of costs."

Homer Brinkley, executive vice president of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, thought that farmers should have the right "to grow in cooperative associations and utilize techniques such as mergers, consolidations, joint selling agencies."

MURRAY D. LINCOLN, president of the Cooperative League of the United States, said the surplus food "could be forged into a missile for peace," and farmers should make a "better use of cooperatives . . . from the source of machinery and feed through the delivery of processed food to the consumer."

Charles B. Shuman, president of the American Farm Bureau, declared that "farmers have been hurt more by rising costs than by falling prices."

James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, expressed confidence "in the leadership of Pres. Kennedy and Sec. Freeman," and the hope that all farm leaders would work with "executive and legislative leaders" to develop useful farm programs.

He proposed, among other things, that the Secretary be "authorized to work with advisory committees composed of producers, to develop improved commodity programs for the purpose of insuring incomes to farmers for their labor, management and capital. . . ."

He said the Farmers Union supported a food-use program to meet the needs of the unemployed, aged and handicapped, and an expanded Food for Peace program "including exploration of a multilateral program in cooperation with other free nations."

Economic research under the Dept. of Agriculture and a council of resource and conservation advisers were urged.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE FIRST TEST of power between the Kennedy Administration forces in the House of Representatives and the conservative Republican-Democratic coalition now seems likely to come on the minimum wage bill.

Depending on action by the full House Labor Committee, the wage-hour measure that goes to the floor is certain to reflect compromises in advance by the President. As it was approved by the Roosevelt subcommittee, the bill would extend coverage to about 4 million workers who are not now protected by federal law and would provide gradual application of the terms of the bill to employers. Overtime hours would be reduced in steps; higher statutory minimum wages would be increased in steps to $1.25 an hour.

This is considerably less sweeping than a bill approved last year by a Senate subcommittee headed by then Sen. Kennedy but basically the same as that approved by the full Senate.

Advance compromises have been made on coverage in deference to the political power of restaurant owners; hundreds of thousands of workers are left unprotected in that field.

Still, the compromises are not sufficient to satisfy the GOP-Dixiecrat coalition in the House, which last year gutted a Democratic minimum wage bill with the Kitchin-Ayres substitute.

* * *

REP. WILLIAM H. AYRES (R-O.), one of the captains of the coalition, is working to produce another substitute through which the conservatives can try their power. The coalition wants to keep the general framework of the Kitchin-Ayres measure: a statutory minimum wage no higher than $1.15 an hour and sharp limitations on the added number of workers to be covered, to a maximum of 1.5 million.

The rollcall on the coalition substitute last year was exceedingly close; the conservatives won by only a 211-203 vote. The party breakdown showed that Republicans voted overwhelmingly—121 to 27—for the substitute, a ratio of nearly five to one. The Democrats were able to deliver less than a two-to-one ratio against the substitute.

Now the Republicans have 21 more members in the House. Their leaders are expert technicians in the framing of legislation to attract the maximum number of votes to achieve the general objective they have in view.

The Kennedy Administration therefore faces a series of problems. It can try to block the substitute by refusing it clearance in the newly enlarged Rules Committee—but if so it must also have strength enough to block piecemeal amendment or other parliamentary attacks on the floor.

In a showdown, in short, it must persuade a substantial number of the 90 Democrats who voted for the substitute last year to change sides and support the Administration, or it must attract a substantially larger number of northern Republicans to reject the domination of their party by the conservatives.

In the Congress during the Eisenhower years, there was a series of tests in which Democrats attempted to override presidential vetoes; they were never able to do it on a major bill against which the White House had set itself.

The likelihood is that the struggle between the Kennedy Administration and the House conservative coalition will be equally extended and will involve another series of tests involving, in the end, the prestige the President is able to command for his purposes.

* * *

FROM THE SOUTH, the headlines tell principally of the demonstrators who have blocked effective school integration in New Orleans or politicians who have fomented mobs and invited massive legislative resistance to integration orders.

But Malcolm Bryan, president of the Federal Reserve Board of Atlanta, points out that the South cannot expand and industrialize, giving new opportunity to all its people, without investment of capital from other states and countries.

Potential investors "are not much concerned with our social opinions," he says, "but they are concerned with our ability to govern ourselves and to maintain law and order."

Labor Political Groups Plan Merger in Chicago

Chicago—Provisional merger of the Cook County branch of Labor's League for Political Education and the Cook County Political Action Committee has been achieved here.

The two units tentatively formed a joint Committee on Political Education and formal merger will be completed when the Chicago Federation of Labor and the Cook County Industrial Union Council are united in one central body.

John E. Cullerton, LLPE chairman, was named temporary chairman of the new COPE operation, with Sec.-Treas. Paul Iaccino of PAC as COPE secretary and Earl Quinn, executive secretary-treasurer of LLPE named as COPE executive director.

Cullerton pointed out that joint headquarters of both political units were previously established in each congressional district and that there had been general agreement on policies and methods.

How to Buy:

Many Families Can Cut Taxes By Using 'Long-Form' Return

By Sidney Margolius

THERE'S NO REASON why moderate-income families should not save all they can on taxes. Well-to-do taxpayers have accountants and lawyers to find all possible legal tax-savers. If you don't take time to keep your tax to the legal minimum, you'll simply pay more than your share of the tax load.

Biggest mistake working families are likely to make is to use the easy-to-fill-out Form 1040-A—the punch-card form. This allows you a standard 10 percent allowance for deductions. It does not permit you to itemize deductions, nor to exclude sick pay received while ill or injured.

Before you take this easy way out, try figuring out your tax on either Form 1040W or Form 1040. These forms do allow you to itemize your deductions and also claim a "sick pay" exclusion.

We aren't going to try to cover all possible deductions. They are listed in the instructions with your tax forms, and also in the government's booklet, "Your Federal Income Tax," 40 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 24, D.C., and the more-detailed Lasser's "Your Income Tax" ($1.95 in stores). Instead we want to bring you up to date on tax deductions of special current importance, which you can use if you itemize deductions:

HURRICANE DAMAGE: People who suffered damage to homes, cars, boats, shrubbery or other possessions in last fall's hurricanes, can deduct for such damage on the long forms under "Other Deductions." You can deduct only for that much of the loss not reimbursed by insurance.

You also can deduct for damage to your house, car, other possessions from other sudden natural causes as fire, freezing, landslides and blizzards.

Another type of deductible loss wage-earners often overlook, is non-reimbursed collision damage to your car, even if the accident was your own fault, unless you were "willfully negligent" as in driving while drunk.

WORKING YOUNGSTERS: If your dependent child worked part time during vacation or after school, and taxes were deducted from his pay, make sure he files a return. The refund to which he may be entitled will not arrive automatically. It must be claimed. The child can take himself as an exemption on his own return, and you still can take him as a dependent as long as you provide more than half his support.

DEPENDENT PARENTS: A recent change in the tax laws helps taxpayers who provide the major support of dependent parents or parents-in-law. Now you can deduct the entire medical expense of dependent parents over 65, not just the amount over 3 percent of your income as in your own case.

In figuring out whether you pay more than half the support of a dependent relative, and so can claim him as an exemption, you can include the value of a room or apartment you provide as well as cost of his food, entertainment, transportation, clothes and medical care.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION: An increasingly important deduction for wage-earners, in these days of upgrading skills, is the cost of training or courses needed to keep up your job skills. You can't take a deduction for education you take to get a new or better job. But you can deduct for training to maintain or improve skills required by your job. In that case you can deduct costs of tuition, books and other equipment, and also lodging and transportation if you take this training away from home.

STRIKE BENEFITS: The Internal Revenue Service always has insisted that strike benefits are taxable income. However, the service now agrees with a recent court ruling that at least in the case of benefits regarded as gifts to needy strikers, and not as recompense, the benefits are tax exempt.

SICK PAY: Be sure you subtract from your taxable income any legally tax-free sick pay. You can exclude from taxable income up to $100 a week of sick pay received after the first seven days of an illness. But if you were hospitalized at least a day, or were absent because of injury, you are entitled to a sick-pay exemption for the first week of illness too. You subtract the excludable sick pay from your taxable income on page 1 of the long form.

Workmen's compensation payments are fully tax exempt without the above limitations.

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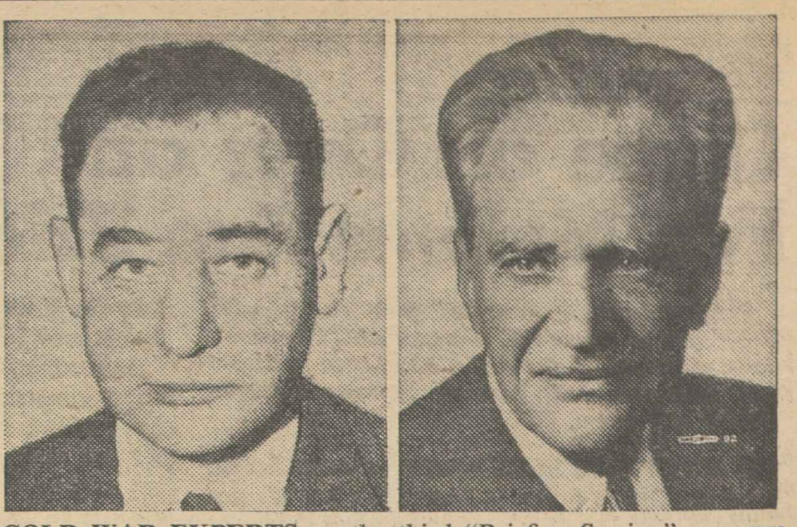


COLD WAR EXPERTS on the third "Briefing Session" program were Theodore Kaghan, left, editorial writer for the New York Post, and Edgar Ansel Mowrer, veteran news analyst, author and broadcaster.

On 'Briefing Session' Program:

Panel Terms Berlin Symbol of Freedom

WHETHER THE UNITED STATES can "negotiate" with the Soviet Union over the status of West Berlin may be debatable, but under no circumstances can we surrender this symbol of freedom.

This was agreed by the panelists on "Briefing Session," the public affairs television series presented jointly by the AFL-CIO and the National Educational Television & Radio Center. The third program in the series is entitled "Berlin—Cold War Thermometer."

Appearing with Edward P. Morgan, the permanent host and moderator, were Edgar Ansel Mowrer, veteran foreign news analyst and author, and Theodore Kaghan, editorial writer for the New York Post.

Disagreement between the two guests centered on what could and should be done in seeking an accommodation with Russia.

Kaghan, while stressing that West Berlin must remain free, denied that "this makes Berlin unnegotiable."

"The solution to Berlin is part of a peace solution," he said, "and that involves all of Germany, and it involves making not only Berlin negotiable, but considering the possibility that NATO is negotiable."

MOWRER, on the other hand, feared any indication that West Berlin would be involved in a compromise would tend to drive all West Germany into neutralism or "swing politics." Any change whatever, he said, must be acceptable to the West Germans, for "geographically at least," Germany is essential to the defense of Europe.

"Any monkeying with the Berlin situation that results in something that the German people as a whole consider a surrender by the United States will bring about a vast strain," Mowrer added.

"Negotiation does not mean surrender," Kaghan retorted. "Some way must be found to get what we want in Europe, which is peace and liberty without military action."

However, both men praised Pres. Kennedy's statement that our policy on the defense of West Berlin was unchanged; and Kaghan expressed the view that because of the change in administrations, "for the first time in quite a while the Russians are much more puzzled about what we might do than we are about what they will do."

The discussion was preceded by a filmed history of the Berlin crisis, with narration by John MacVane.

Air Safety Next Topic

THE MOUNTING problem of air safety will be examined by the fourth program in the "Briefing Session" public affairs television series. Under the title "Aerial Traffic Jam," the panelists will examine the causes and possible cures for the recent series of air disasters.

Clarence Sayen, president of the Airline Pilots Association since 1951 and a former commercial pilot, and Francis McDermott, executive director of the Air Traffic Control Association, will be guest panelists.

Sayen, a native of Michigan, holds both bachelor's and master's degrees in geography and economics. He has been an officer of the pilots' union since he landed his last Braniff plane in 1949, and has served on numerous government bodies concerned with aviation. He is also a board member of the American Arbitration Association.

McDermott was an air traffic controller in Chicago and Cleveland before joining the Civil Aeronautics Authority staff in 1953. Later he was technical adviser to the director of research and development in the Federal Aviation Agency. He has held his present post since January 1960.

"Briefing Session" can now be seen over 30 TV stations at convenient viewing hours. At least 17 more stations will be added to the list in the next two weeks.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Alphabet for Modern Living: . . . From Abnormal to Zippers

By Jane Goodsell

A is for Abnormal which is everybody but you.
B is for Bathroom which everybody pounds on the door of when you are in it.

C is for Charge Account which is a handy way to buy things without money.

D is for Debt which is easier to get into than out of.

E is for Embarrass which is what children do to parents and parents do to children.

F is for Furniture which women enjoy moving from one place to another.

G is for Glands which is what people who are too fat blame it on.

H is for Heredity which means that Junior was born stubborn.

I is for Income Tax which is why Daddy is so crabby in April.

J is for Jelly which children like sandwiches made out of peanut butter and.

K is for Knees which women's dresses show a lot of lately.

L is for Landslide which politicians love to win elections by.

M is for Mess which things are always getting into.

N is for No which it is sometimes hard to know when to say.

O is for Old Fashioned which all children think their parents are very.

P is for Pretty Soon which is when children are going to clean up their rooms.

Q is for Quit which is best to do when you're ahead.

R is for Rake which is a good thing not to leave upturned in a dark driveway.

S is for Sap which people lie awake nights wondering how they could have been such a.

T is for Thin which everybody wants to be more so.

U is for Unreasonable which other people often are.

V is for Vitamins which foods nobody likes are full of.

W is for Wavy which you are lucky if your hair is naturally.

X is for X, the answer you can't figure out in your son's algebra assignment.

Y is for Yehudi Menuhin whom few children who practice the violin turn out to be.

Z is for Zipper which, when it is on the back of your dress, it is handy to have a husband around.

Economy Not Growing, CLC Warns:

12% Unemployment Feared in Canada

Ottawa, Ont.—Unemployment may reach a peak of close to 12 percent of the labor force, or 750,000 workers, before the winter is over, the Canadian Labor Congress predicted in its recent annual report and recommendations to the federal government.

The probable actual peak will be about one worker in every seven, or in the neighborhood of 14 percent, because self-employed and family workers are included in the labor force, the CLC said.

The presentation dealt with a wide variety of matters, with the emphasis on unemployment. It was given by CLC Pres. Claude Jodoin accompanied by other union officials to the Canadian government headed by Premier John G. Diefenbaker.

"The fact is that our economy is just not growing fast enough to provide jobs for all the people who are looking for them," the CLC said.

"To take a very simple illustration, from December 1956 to December 1960, the labor force, seasonally adjusted, rose by 604,000 but the number of jobs, seasonally adjusted, rose by only 295,000. There is a long-run trend of rising unemployment. In each recession, unemployment is worse than in the one before; after each recession, it settles down at a higher level than in the one before."

Slowdown in Growth Cited

The CLC maintained that the main reason for high joblessness is a slowdown in Canada's rate of growth.

"From 1950 to 1956 inclusive," the brief recalled, "our gross national product in real terms—goods and services, not just money—rose 5.6 percent per year. From 1957 to 1960 inclusive it has risen only about 1.4 percent per year. . . .

"We have to get the rate of growth up and keep it up. We see no possibility of doing this except by a massive expansion in the public sector of the economy, without reduction in the private sector. We believe this involves temporary deficit financing. We are convinced that with the present massive underemployment of both plant and manpower, this does not involve any danger of inflation."

The CLC hailed moves the government has already made to meet the jobless crisis but urged it to "go further and faster in the same direction, and not to be frightened off by the direful warnings of people who are fighting the old war against inflation instead of the new war against unemployment."

"We urge you particularly to take prompt action to get people back to work now," the labor body's brief asked, "by cutting taxes on small incomes and raising old age pensions and family allowances."

Asks Full Employment Act

The CLC also called for enactment of a full employment act which would make full employment a matter of national policy and which in addition would establish a council of economic advisors that would make periodic reports on the Canadian economy.

In addition it asked for strengthening of the federal Dept. of Labor, particularly by expanding employment service facilities.

It urged a step-up in the implementation of the comprehensive national health plan; an increase in pension benefits now pegged at $65 a month and their payment to all at age 65; and a plan to make industrial pensions "portable" so workers will not lose them as they move from job to job.

"The unemployment insurance fund, which stood at over $900 million, is now at a low ebb," the CLC declared. "This is partly due to the severe unemployment which has not been effectively dealt with. But it is also due to the fact that payments have been made out of the fund which should have been paid from other sources."

Canada Job Picture Worst Since 1930s

Ottawa, Ont.—Unemployment in Canada rose to 10.8 percent in January, miring the nation in its worst crisis since the Great Depression.

An additional 165,000 Canadians became unemployed between December and January, boosting the total to 693,000 or nearly 11 percent of the workforce. The jobless totals are expected to show seasonal rises in reports for February and March.

The January total was a record high for any month since the 1930s and the over-the-month rise also was a record.

CHILDREN OF New York City union members, who attended camp last summer under the sponsorship of the Central Labor Council's Community Services Committee, are entertained by Clown Joe Madden at jamboree held to launch labor's 10th annual camping program and publicize the summer camping opportunities available at low cost to youngsters from union families.

N.Y. Unions Launch New Camp Season

New York—More than 250 children of this city's trade unionists watched goggle-eyed at a juggling clown and a trained dog act, and sang and danced to the tunes of a western-style band. This was punctuated by all the cake and soft drinks they could do away with as they participated in a jamboree to launch the 10th season of the camping program of the Ceneral Labor Council's Community Services Committee.

The children, some of more than 500 who attended camps in 1960 by referral of the committee, were brought together to initiate the registration for the 1961 season and to publicize the information that camping opportunities are available at low cost to the children of Gotham's union members.

Camping subcommittee chairman Sam Kovenetsky, who heads Local 1-S of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Workers, was master of ceremonies for the proceedings and welcomed the children and their parents. He also introduced Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., president of the Central Labor Council, and Michael Sampson, chairman of the body's Community Services Committee.

First Reunion

"This is the first jamboree, or camping reunion, we've had," Kovenetsky said, "and from the way everyone is enjoying it, the next one will be bigger and better."

Van Arsdale praised the work of the subcommittee and explained that many children would not have the opportunity for camping vacations without the devoted cooperation of the members of the group and of the Community Services Committee.

Many local union officials attended to welcome the members and their offspring.

Participating in the jamboree were Margie Coate, Al Knopf and Katharine Jizi, of AGVA and Musicians' Union Local 802; Sam Heller of Retail Clerks' Local 150, which along with American Bakery and Confectionery Local 405, supplied the cake and soft drinks; Charles Cresanti of Textile Workers Union of America, New York Joint Board, which supplied the hall; and Bunny Connoly, camp program coordinator.

Consumers League Asks Aid to Farm Workers

The National Consumers League, outlining its policy for the coming year in the wake of its annual meeting, pledged full support to the Kennedy Administration's priority anti-recession program and proposed an added point: action to aid farm workers.

Sen. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.), addressing the League's meeting, forecast "a bitter fight" but final passage by Congress this year of the Kennedy program of aid to depressed areas, medical aid for the aged under social security, a housing bill, federal aid to education and an improved federal wage-hour law.

Metcalf scorched the former Eisenhower Administration for leaving the nation in what it called "a rosy situation" when unemployment and jobless pay exhaustions had risen so sharply. Metcalf forecast permanent improvements in the jobless pay system in this session.

The league's directors proposed "the reform of Public Law 78, the enactment of a federal minimum wage for farm workers and the protection of their right to bargain collectively." Under Public Law 78, some 440,000 Mexican nationals (braceros) are imported each year for work on corporate farms.

Mrs. Esther Peterson, assistant to the Secretary of Labor and director of the Women's Bureau, told the delegates that "the New Frontier is a moving frontier which seeks to meet the problems we anticipate as well as those we know that exist."

"Action is necessary," Mrs. Peterson declared, "vigorous action that is aimed at unemployment, ill health, hunger and distress at home.

"Work is needed to provide consumer protection, to deal with the hazards of radiation, to meet the problems of automation."

Mrs. Peterson, a member of the league for many years and a former labor lobbyist and workers' education leader, reviewed the economic situation and the proposed remedial legislation to deal with low-wage groups, depressed areas and the elderly.

The conference also heard a discussion of "citizen action to support New Frontier programs" by three Washington veterans, warning that public support was needed by Kennedy. They were Hyman H. Bookbinder, AFL-CIO legislative representative; Benjamin H. Read, legislative aide to Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) and Joseph L. Rauh, attorney and vice-chairman of Americans for Democratic Action.

In its statement of policy for the coming year, the league's directors called for increased safeguards against the dangers of atomic radiation and for greater consumer protection.

Texas Labor Fights For Migrant Unit

Austin, Tex.—The Texas State AFL-CIO has strongly protested a move in the state legislature to deny operating funds to the Texas Council on Migrant Labor and, in effect, "destroy that agency."

Pres. H. S. (Hank) Brown and Sec.-Treas. Fred H. Schmidt, in protesting to the Senate Finance Subcommittee, expressed "amazement" at the action of the Legislative Budget Board.

Observing that the council operated on an appropriation of only $10,000 this year, Brown and Schmidt said they "could not help but marvel that $50,404 is recommended to establish a quail hatchery while many of our 105,000 Texas migrants live in housing not fit for animal habitation."

Election Set to Fill House Vacancy

Tucson, Ariz.—Democratic and Republican party primaries will be held Mar. 7, with a special election May 2, to fill the 2nd Congressional District seat left vacant when Stewart L. Udall (D) resigned to become Secretary of the Interior. The dates were set by Gov. Paul Fannin (R).

Seven Democrats running for the House seat include Morris K. Udall, a Tucson lawyer and brother of the Cabinet member; William F. Hendrix of Tucson, a vocational agriculture teacher; H. Earl Rogge, Jr., a Tucson lawyer; former Rep. Harold A. Patten; and William Netherton, James Carreon and Jay Bateman.

Mac C. Matheson, whom Udall defeated last November by a vote of 95,000 to 75,000, is expected to be unopposed in the Republican primary.

Employes Left Behind As Firm Shifts Plant

Muncie, Ind.—A long struggle by the Auto Workers to keep open the 43-year-old Acme-Lees plant here has ended in a management decision to move the plant, but not its 135 workers to Cullman, Ala.

When the members of UAW Local 459 asked the right to move with the job, management said only resident help would be hired in the Alabama city. The effect will be to kill the local as well as the members' jobs.

Average age of the Acme-Lees workers is 54. Some employes have never worked in any other plant. One of the veterans is Andy Chandler, tool and die heat-treat man who helped produce parts for the old Star and Durant auto before the union was organized 24 years ago.

Dir. Ray Berndt of UAW Region 3, who will pay the final bills as administrator of Local 459, recalled this bit of recent history:

During 1958 contract negotiations, management said employes would have to take a wage cut and increase production to keep the company in a "competitive position." Workers took cuts of $40 to $60 a week and speeded up production standards as much as 100 percent on some jobs.

Management continued to lose money, and production standards were increased again. The decision to move, the UAW said, resulted from too much high-priced managerial help and outdated production methods.

PUBLIC LIBRARY service to labor groups was discussed in Chicago by a joint committee representing organized labor and the American Library Association. Shown left to right are Dick Kendziorski, Michigan AFL-CIO; Irene Peterson, Chicago Public Library; Dir. Bernard Schwab, Madison, Wis., Library; Dorothy Kuhn Oko, New York Library; Roberta McBride, Detroit Library, committee chairman; Mary A. Backer, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md., secretary; Bernard F. Downey, Rutgers University; Esther L. Hughes, Des Moines Library; Pres. Carl J. Megel of the Teachers; and John Cosgrove, AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

GE's Cordiner Resigns as Head Of Business Advisory Council

Ralph Cordiner, board chairman of General Electric, has resigned as head of the Commerce Dept.'s Business Advisory Council in the face of sharp criticism arising out of his company's admitted criminal anti-trust law violations.

Cordiner said he resigned so that he could devote his full time to the affairs of GE whose president, Robert Paxton, suddenly retired because of ill health.

Meanwhile the problems of GE's top management were compounded on two fronts—threatened damage suits by purchasers of heavy electrical equipment during the period covered by the anti-trust indictments, and union demands—to be aired at a stockholders' meeting—that the company clean house of executives involved in the conspiracy.

Legal officials from 60 large cities, at a meeting in Washington, D. C., set up a committee to explore the possibility of a combined multi-million dollar civil damage suit against the 29 electrical manufacturers involved in the price-fixing and rigged bids conspiracy. Purchasers are entitled to recover triple damages for overpayments resulting from the anti-trust law violations.

Justice Dept. to Aid Cities

Chicago's corporation counsel, John C. Melaniphy, who heads the committee, said Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy has promised to make available documentary evidence uncovered in the government's investigation of the conspiracy.

Melaniphy told newsmen that one of the city officials present at the conference reported that General Electric representatives have applied "pressure" in an effort to forestall an anti-trust suit. He did not identify the city.

Cordiner and others in the GE top echelon face the annual meeting of GE stockholders Apr. 26 at Syracuse, N. Y.

On the agenda are four proposals submitted by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers—which holds GE stock through the union's pension fund—calling for:

- Dismissal of GE officials guilty of violating anti-trust laws.
- A suit by the company to recover damages from officials responsible for illegal acts resulting in fines against the company or damages paid to customers.
- Repayment by guilty officials of bonuses and stock options given them by the company.
- Formation of an impartial committee to determine whether Cordiner or any other director or officer of the company "reasonably" should have been aware of the illegal conspiracy.

While Cordiner disavowed knowledge of the anti-trust violations and said they were against expressed company policy, U.S. Dist. Judge J. Cullen Ganey, who sentenced the 29 companies and 44 individual defendants, said it would be "most naive indeed" to believe that top officials of the companies were unaware of the conspiracy.

In other development, individual stockholders of both GE and Westinghouse have sued the companies, 36 GE directors and officers and 32 Westinghouse officials, demanding that the company executives be held personally responsible for company expenses arising out of the anti-trust violations.

Carey Had Asked Ouster

IUE Pres. James B. Carey, a week before Cordiner's resignation as Business Advisory Council chairman, had called on Commerce Sec. Luther H. Hodges to strip the council of the advisory functions if it failed to oust Cordiner. He also said the council, a continuing blue-ribbon group of the nation's big business executives, should remove from membership representatives of all of the companies involved in the conspiracy.

Hodges had said earlier that it would be up to the advisory council itself whether Cordiner should continue as chairman. In announcing his resignation as chairman, Cordiner said he will continue as a member of the advisory council.

Pulp-Sulphite, IWA Discuss Merger Plan

Portland, Ore.—The current status of merger talks between the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers and the Woodworkers has been discussed at special regional meetings held here and in Vancouver, British Columbia.

Woodworkers' Pres. A. F. Hartung and Pulp-Sulphite Vice Pres. S. A. Stephens, who headed their respective union delegations at the two meetings, said the sessions were designed to explain the progress achieved to date to members in the two areas most vitally concerned with merger.

The meetings, held in the two centers with the largest concentrations of Pulp-Sulphite and IWA members, constituted another step in the implementation of a 10-point working agreement that has been in effect for several years, Hartung and Stephens said in a joint announcement.

IUE Locals Face Charge by NLRB

Six local unions of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers have been charged with unfair labor practices on the basis of complaints by the General Electric Co. against IUE pickets for disorders alleged to have occurred during the GE strike last October.

The National Labor Relations Board set Mar. 20 for a hearing on complaints of picket line disorders filed by GE against two Schenectady locals of IUE, and Mar. 27 for hearing a complaint against IUE Local 320 of Syracuse, N. Y.

A complaint by the latter local that GE had threatened employes with disciplinary measures, suspended union members without cause and offered inducements to employes crossing picket lines was dismissed by the Buffalo regional office of NLRB.

GE complaints against IUE Locals 254 and 255 of Pittsfield, Mass., will be heard Mar. 20, and against Local 201 of Lynn, Mass., on Mar. 23.

By Rejecting Panel Report:

GE Seen Fomenting Atomic Plant Strike

By Eugene A. Kelly

Richland, Wash.—Charging the General Electric Co. with fomenting a strike at the $1 billion Hanford Atomic Products plant here by refusing to accept the recommendations of a presidential panel, 19 unions representing 3,200 production and maintenance workers have asked the White House to persuade GE, the government contractor here, to accept the proposals.

Warning that the Hanford Atomic Metal Trades Council may be forced to strike Mar. 14, Pres. James A. Brownlow of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. asked Pres. John F. Kennedy for "immediate and appropriate action" to have GE comply with the recommendations of an Atomic Energy labor-management relations panel to settle a dispute over contract terms.

Unions have agreed to accept all panel recommendations including those adverse to the unions, but GE has declined to accede to the recommendations, the council charges.

"Our men do not wish to strike at Hanford," Brownlow told the President. "They have indicated a complete willingness to settle this long-standing bargaining dispute wholly on the basis of the panel's settlement recommendations.

"Unless prompt presidential intervention succeeds in bringing General Electric to a willingness to accept this settlement, our members appear to have no alternative but to strike to achieve a satisfactory settlement."

No Strikes Here

The Hanford plant makes plutonium for the AEC, with GE the plant operator. Since the Metal Trades Council won representation rights in 1949, there never has been a strike at Hanford, the council said.

Meanwhile residents of the plant area—Richland, Pasco and Kennewick—signed petitions asking for settlement on the basis of panel recommendations. The petitions, with 4,550 signatures, were sent to Senators Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) and Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) asking the senators to intervene.

Cyrus S. Ching, former head of the federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, is chairman of the Atomic Energy labor-management relations panel. He named four members to review the facts and make recommendations—O. S. Colclough, R. W. Fleming, Charles O. Gregory and Russell A. Smith.

The panel stepped into the dispute last Oct. 25 when GE and the unions were unable to agree on terms of a new contract. It recommended these contract changes:

- A three-year agreement effective Oct. 3, 1960.
- A 3 percent increase, effective Oct. 3, 1960, of the paid salary rate then existing, in line with the company's offer to the unions; in addition, the unions should have the option of a 4 percent increase effective Apr. 2, 1962, or a wage reopener in March 1962.
- An increase in the shift differential to 21 cents as of Oct. 3, 1960, and an additional increase to 22 cents effective Apr. 2, 1962.
- An increase in paid holidays to eight as of Jan. 1, 1961.

The panel urged the council to drop its demand for time and a half pay, plus holiday allowance for holidays worked; improvements in vacation allowances, sick leave, safety committees, and a new article providing a joint committee to study apprentice training programs.

Panel members also suggested that eight other proposed contract changes be withdrawn and later made six supplemental recommendations which the unions accepted.

The Metal Trades Council listed 10 recommendations which the unions accepted though they represented victory for GE's viewpoint; nine recommendations in line with the union viewpoint; no recommendations in line with union proposals accepted by management unconditionally.

The council said in a public statement:

"The fundamental Hanford question is thus posed. Should GE's private policies, conceived by a corporate few in support of wholly private purposes, prevail over public policies established by the President of the United States?

"We are asserting that the public interest demands supremacy. The government simply cannot promote a presidential process for peaceful settlement of atomic energy labor disputes at government plants and, at the same time, financially subsidize a private corporation in its efforts to avoid such a presidential process and render it useless."

WORLD'S 'FIRST LADY,' Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt uses gold needle and gold thimble to sew first Ladies' Garment Workers' label to be used in women's scarf and neckwear industry. Standing behind Mrs. Roosevelt at ceremonies in New York City are (left to right) Samuel L. Kurtz, secretary of National Women's Neckwear and Scarf Association; Howard Remes, owner of Karyl Lee Co., New York; Joseph Tuvin, manager of ILGWU Neckwear Local 142; and Louis Stulberg, ILGWU secretary-treasurer.

Labor Battles for Schools in Louisiana

Wages Historic Fight In New Orleans Case

The following report was written by Ed Lashman, assistant editor of the Union News, publication of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers:

Virtually the only voice of reason in Louisiana today is the voice of the labor movement. The New Orleans school crisis involving the token integration of two elementary schools under order of the federal courts has produced strident opposites of opinion that leave practically no room for a logical approach to other problems.

If the city police work at maintaining law and order while hysterical harridans shriek imprecations at the pitifully few six-year-old girls being escorted into school by U.S. marshals, they are considered all-out integrationists.

If a parent voices the opinion that he would prefer to maintain the pattern of segregation but believes survival of the public schools is more important, he is either a segregationist or an integrationist, depending on the extreme view held by another parent.

City Is Calm

Actually the city is calm except for the pockets of passion in the areas immediately surrounding the two schools affected by a combination of the court order and the Louisiana Pupil Placement Law which resulted in the admission last November of four little girls into the first-grade classes in Frantz and McDonough No. 19 schools.

But the embers are smoldering, ready to be fanned into flame in an instant. On these, well-organized White Citizens Councils constantly blow the breath of hate.

For, make no mistake, there is a substantial force at work to close the public schools of New Orleans, and eventually all of Louisiana, rather than permit one Negro child to go to school with whites.

Tragically, this feeling has found particular focus in the areas of two schools involved—working class neighborhoods where the parents feel they cannot afford the expensive alternative of sending their children to private schools and so must fight to maintain segregated public schools

Inflamed by Legislature

The final aggravation frustrating any effort at moderation has been the fact that the Louisiana legislature has been called into several consecutive inflammatory special sessions by Gov. Jimmie Davis—one-time singer of songs and author of "You Are My Sunshine," and now a latter-day Orval Faubus.

This, then, is the situation in which the Louisiana labor movement found itself when it felt compelled to support labor's historic hundred-year fight for free, public education. It took no stand on the issue of segregation versus integration, and even today takes no such stand.

The issue is simple, leaders of the Louisiana State Labor Council and the New Orleans Central Labor Council say. Free, public education is essential to the welfare of working people and has historically been urged and defended by trade unionists. In this crisis in New Orleans, they are suddenly on the front line of that fight again. And they are sticking to their guns regardless of segregation or integration, refusing to be sidetracked.

Way back on Aug. 18 of last year, the New Orleans Central Labor Council adopted a resolution clearly stating its position, reaffirming its stand for "open public schools, offering equal educational opportunity to all, versus closed public schools with educational opportunity denied to all except those whose financial status permits the expensive luxury of paying the bill for already overburdened private school facilities."

The labor council saw the dangers in the crisis clearly and spelled them out dramatically: delaying of education for all, interruption for some who would never resume it, a rising tide of delinquency, the disadvantages to New Orleans school children unable to compete successfully with youngsters in other sections of the nation, the impossibility of producing Louisiana's share of badly needed technicians and scientists in the cold war, the loss of some $28,000,000 in trade spent by the Orleans Parish (county) school system, the loss of a corps of trained and dedicated teachers, the possible loss of accreditation of state public schools thus denying college opportunity to Louisiana children, the strangling of new industrial expansion.

So the council called on the public, the press, civic and trade groups and members of the legislature to join in urging the Governor to keep public schools open.

The resolution was overwhelmingly adopted, though there have been some strong criticisms and letters of protest. Council Pres. Pat Stoddard (member of the Typographical Union) shrugs philosophically because this is to be expected. He sticks doggedly to his guns: The labor movement is for public education and that's the ground on which he'll fight. Forever, if need be.

On Nov. 16, after literal rioting in the streets, the New Orleans Central Labor Council issued a public statement appealing to members and their families and the public to maintain peace and calm in the school crisis. Stoddard's statement commended the police and offered the hope that union members would not subject police officers to abuse for doing their duty to maintain order.

The council also supported a statement calling for orderly behavior issued by some 100 community organizations and then adopted other resolutions commending the mayor and the police and calling on the legislature to consider the harm caused by not paying school board employes their salaries.

Perhaps the most serious crisis for the labor movement came when Gov. Davis initiated action for a 1-cent sales tax increase and tied it to a need for new money to finance grants-in-aid to parents who wanted to send their children to private, segregated schools.

PAT STODDARD, New Orleans Central Labor Council president, who has led fight to save public school system.

Here was the most serious test for the Louisiana State Labor Council. Again, labor found it had a traditional position to support—basic opposition to any form of regressive taxation. Yet here, again, they found themselves assailed by the opponents of integration.

In fact, State Labor Council Pres. Victor Bussie (member of the Fire Fighters) pointed out, the council lost two affiliates during the fight. One local union disaffiliated because it felt the council was supporting integration, and one local union disaffiliated because it felt the council's stand was segregationist.

Bussie can chuckle about this and say it shows how straight down the middle the council's position is, but it is a clear indication of the pressures of the situation. Bussie tells of legislators showing telegrams and letters from union members urging votes for the sales tax increase.

Time after time as Bussie testified on behalf of the Louisiana State Labor Council in opposition to the sales tax increase, legislators tried to discredit him and force him to state his personal views on the issue of segregation versus integration.

But Bussie maintained successfully that his personal views were not at issue. "I am testifying as president of the Louisiana State Labor Council and all I will discuss is the official position of the council," he insisted to one committee member.

The council has consistently taken the position that it is for free public education. It has opposed legislative action to remove from office Orleans Parish school board members and employes. It has supported the continuance of the free text book and free lunch programs.

And its greatest triumph was the defeat of the sales tax increase in the state Senate after it had been adopted in the House of Representatives.

Despite the fact that the Louisiana constitution requires a two-thirds vote on tax measures, this was no mean achievement considering the passions of the school crisis, a deeply ingrained corruption in Louisiana politics, and substantial blandishments available to the governor helping him to influence legislators to vote for the tax.

Actually the State Labor Council was the only organization out front fighting the sales tax increase. "We didn't have the votes ourselves," Bussie said, "but we were able to give leadership and we helped focus opposition to it from many groups and individuals."

LOUISIANA STATE LABOR COUNCIL helped fight off higher state sales tax proposal linked to segregated schools battle. Left to right, seated: Sec.-Treas. E. J. Bourg, Pres. Victor Bussie and K. G. Flory, Dept. of Legislative and Political Activities. Standing: Jack McCarthy, public relations director, Vice Presidents Leroy Landry and Louis Sahuque; C. M. Shaw, former vice president.

One other problem faced by Louisiana labor in the sales tax fight was the threat of an effort to reinstate the Louisiana "right-to-work" law which labor successfully fought to have repealed several years ago.

Not only did this not deter the State Labor Council in its fight, but Bussie reports that many legislators who were for the open shop law in the past, also worked with labor against the sales tax and vowed they would never support R-T-W as a punitive measure.

A further gain has been the promise of future opposition to R-T-W by many business leaders who came to have new respect and understanding of Louisiana labor in the sales tax fight.

What effect the defeat of the sales tax increase will have on the fight to continue segregation remains to be seen. Many people who opposed it are clearly for segregated schools. There was also much question about the financial condition of Gov. Davis's administration and much suspicion that the tax was needed to bail him out even more than it was to finance private, segregated education.

Two things, however, are certain. Loss of the sales tax revenue does help in the fight to keep public schools open. And Louisiana labor can take quiet pride in the fact that it would not be deterred from fighting for the best interests of its membership and the public generally despite the emotional pressures generated by the New Orleans crisis.

That it won the first battles in that continuing war is a tribute to the skills of its leaders and to the substantial broad-based community support it has developed by patient, reasoned advocacy of its positions.

Management Urged to Back Extended Benefits

St. Louis—The Kennedy Administration's bill to extend jobless benefits would help bolster the economy until an expected spring upturn and management would be making a mistake to oppose the legislation, Assistant Sec. of Labor James J. Reynolds declared here.

Reynolds, a former corporation vice president, was the featured speaker at a banquet climaxing a labor-management conference sponsored jointly by AFL-CIO Region XV, the Industrial Relations Club of Greater St. Louis and Washington University.

Reynolds told some 300 delegates that the Kennedy Administration recognizes the national economy is in "serious difficulty" and has framed immediate and long-run programs.

Unemployment compensation over the years "has served management very well" by boosting purchasing power and in turn increasing production, he said. The extension of jobless pay would pump nearly $1 billion into the economy, Reynolds emphasized, and would help "get us over the hump by spring."

Delmond Garst, AFL-CIO regional director, cautioned at an earlier session that "the problem of the unemployed will not end" with the end of the current recession.

Fewer Workers Needed

"The history of each recession in the machine age," Garst said, "is that when it ended, new techniques of production were introduced which required less manpower."

The present recession, he warned, will have a "much more severe impact on the workers" than in past periods because of the rapidity with which industry is converting to automated production here and abroad, the application of automation to white-collar fields and the rapidly-growing work force.

Garst pointed out that 65 percent more cars can be produced today with no more workers than were employed in 1947. In the chemical industry, he added, production rose 27 percent from 1956 to 1960 and the work force shrank by 14,000.

"Industry and the workers are, in a sense, riding in the same boat," Garst commented in urging a joint approach to ease the impact of the new technology. He warned the next 10 or 20 years could mean "vast social and economic disruption" or greatness.

Federal Aid Urged

James W. Click, director of District 8 of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, told a panel session that the federal government should aid labor and management in retraining and relocating workers displaced by automation and help create jobs in hard-hit areas.

John Crane, Rexall Drug Co. labor relations director and president of the sponsoring employer group, pointed out that the St. Louis area has been at a standstill of about 800,000 jobs—the same total it had in 1949.

THREE FACT-FINDERS, named by Pres. John F. Kennedy to review the facts and make a recommendation in a dispute between major airlines and the Flight Engineers, met in Washington to start their 90-day inquiry. Pictured here, left to right, are Prof. J. Keith Mann of Stanford University; Prof. Richard Lester, Princeton University; and Prof. Nathan Feinsinger, University of Wisconsin, commission chairman.

'Right-to-Work' Bill Rejected in New Mexico

Sante Fe, N. Mex.—The New Mexico House, by voice vote, shouted down a so-called "right-to-work" amendment to the state constitution and then went on to pass labor-backed minimum wage and mine safety bills.

The House killed the "work" proposal, which would have put the amendment on a referendum ballot at the next general election, by adopting an adverse report of the Labor Committee.

Although New Mexico voters, in a 1948 referendum, rejected a constitutional ban on the union shop, each session of the legislature has seen renewed efforts by business groups to push through a "work" law.

The House gave 49-to-11 approval to a Senate passed minimum wage bill which will raise the general wage floor from the present 75 cents an hour to $1. Workers who receive part of their income through tips remain at a 65-cent floor, but other service workers will have their minimum raised from 65 cents to 80 cents over a nine-month period. Their minimum goes up by 5-cent steps every three months. The Senate is expected to concur in minor amendments made by the House.

Supporters of the bill defeated, by a 38-22 vote, a labor-opposed amendment which would have stretched out the raise in the service-workers minimum by requiring a six-month wait before each 5-cent step-up.

The mine safety bill, establishing a five-member state mining board to enforce safety measures, passed the House by a 38-26 vote after having apparently been killed earlier that same day on a 30-30 tie vote.

One of the representatives who had voted against the bill in the morning session switched and moved for reconsideration. The House agreed, on a 36-27 vote to take up again the operator-opposed safety measure. The Senate has not yet acted on the proposal.

Housing Discrimination Barred in Pennsylvania

Harrisburg, Pa.—The Pennsylvania legislature has passed, and Gov. David L. Lawrence (D) has signed, a labor-backed bill barring discrimination in the sale, rental or financing of housing because of race, color, religion or national origin.

The bill converts the Pennsylvania Fair Employment Practices Commission, which is headed by State AFL-CIO Co-Pres. Harry Boyer, into a Human Relations Commission responsible for ensuring compliance with all of the state's anti-discrimination laws.

In addition to enforcement of housing and employment equal rights laws, the Human Relations Commission will also take over the administration of the state's Public Accommodations Act. Previously no state agency had responsibility for enforcing this law, which requires that all public accommodations be offered without discrimination.

House Republicans were rebuffed in attempts to add eight amendments to the bill weakening its impact and extending exemptions. As passed, by a vote of 121 to 76, the only exceptions are for owner-occupied single houses and duplexes in which the apartment is used by the owner as a residence. The law has a strict enforcement provision and permits the Human Relations Commission to initiate investigations without waiting for a complaint to be filed.

Boyer, who was recently reappointed to another five-year term on the Pennsylvania FEPC, which he has headed since its creation in 1956, described the new measure as "an extremely good bill."

The campaign for the anti-discrimination measure was spearheaded by the Pennsylvania Equal Rights Council, made up of labor, religious and community groups. Roland Sawyer, housing consultant for the Steelworkers served as campaign director, assisted by Steelworkers' Civil Rights Dir. Frank Shane and legislative representatives of other AFL-CIO unions.

In signing the bill, Lawrence predicted it will have "an enduring effect in helping to eliminate widespread deterioration of available housing for those who are discriminated against."

He said dropping of racial barriers which have bred overcrowded slums will alleviate the state's economic and social problems. The new law is effective Sept. 1, 1961.

Engineers Back on All But Western

Striking members of the Flight Enginers have returned to work at five airlines but continued their walkout against a sixth as a three-man commission named by Pres. John F. Kennedy prepared to hold hearings and issue recommendations.

The engineers called off their strike against the five airlines when management agreed to recall them and resume flying service during a 90-day period which the President gave the commission to assemble the facts. The three fact-finders are Prof. Nathan Feinsinger, chairman; Prof. Richard Lester and Prof. J. Keith Mann.

Western A Holdout

The strike started Feb. 18 against Pan American World Airways and spread to other lines—American, Eastern, National, Trans World and Western. Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg got all parties except Western to agree to a 90-day truce. Western said it had fired all Flight Engineers and would resume flying after training pilots to qualify as engineers.

Goldberg said the strike was caused by the fear of FEIA members that a National Mediation Board decision on United Air Lines would jeopardize their seniority status and their union's bargaining rights.

Meanwhile Kennedy named a separate three-member emergency board to investigate a strike involving 260 Machinists who work as flight engineers on Northwest Airlines. These board members have 30 days to make a recommendation: Prof. Paul Guthrie of the University of North Carolina, chairman; Benjamin Aaron, University of California at Los Angeles; Paul D. Hanlon, Portland, Ore., attorney.

The IAM withdrew its picket lines when the presidential order was issued but said management has recalled few of the 260 strikers or 2,500 locked-out mechanics and ground service workers.

In a telegram, IAM Pres. Al J. Hayes told the emergency board it cannot hold hearings until all parties to the dispute are in compliance with the Railway Labor Act and the presidential order establishing the board. Northwest is not in compliance, Hayes said, because it has failed to return all IAM members to their former status.

The Railway Labor Act and the executive order require that the status quo be maintained during a 30-day period while the board is holding hearings, and for 30 days afterward.

Despite Medical Price Rise:

Living Costs Show First Dip in Year

By Robert B. Cooney

The Nation's cost of living declined slightly in January, marking the first decrease in retail prices since January 1960, the government has reported.

The Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported the Consumer Price Index dipped by 0.1 percent between December and Jnuary to 127.4. This means the market basket which cost $10 in the 1947-49 base period now costs $12.74.

An accompanying report showed that factory workers' spendable earnings—that is, take-home pay—remained unchanged between December and January. But, the report disclosed, since January a year ago spendable earnings fell about 2.5 percent due to reduced hours of work and worker purchasing power was sliced about 4 percent due to the higher cost of living.

"Every major group, except medical care, either declined or was unchanged over the period," the monthly report noted.

The decline in the overall index was caused primarily by sharp price cuts in women's and girls' coats and women's suits—reflecting end-of-season sales; by a more than seasonal decline in used car prices; and by lower prices for eggs, fresh tomatoes, fresh fruits and fresh milk.

Hospital Costs Up

"The medical care index rose by 0.3 percent, primarily as a result of higher rates for hospitalization and surgical insurance and hospital rooms. Small scattered increases were also noted for professional services," the report said.

Robrt J. Myers, deputy commissioner of labor statistics, cautioned reporters that the medical care index is not weighted heavily enough to have much of an impact on the overall price level.

The medical care index has outrun every other sub-group in the over-the-year increases.

The January CPI, at 127.4, is 1.6 percent higher than January a year ago.

The medical care index is 3.3 percent higher now than a year ago. In breaking down this category, Myers reported these over-the-year rises: hospitalization insurance, up 8.8 percent; surgical insurance, up 3.2 percent; hospital room rates, up 5.9 percent; professional services, up 2.6 percent and prescriptions and drugs, up 1.3 percent. The last-named item has decreased for the past five months.

Myers said of the span of recent months that "in retrospect this will look like a fairly stable period."

Few Wage Adjustments

On cost-of-living adjustments, the wages of 1 million workers in the auto and related products industires and in some farm equipment firms will remain unchanged since the quarterly rise compares January's 127.4 to October's 127.3.

However, some 61,000 workers will receive increases. A different formula will bring a quarterly hike of 1 cent an hour to most of them. Several thousand truckers in Virginia and the Carolinas will get two-cent increases on a semi-annual adjustment.

Some 12,000 employes of the Chicago Transit Authority will have their wages reduced by one-half cent an hour because of a drop in that city's CPI.

The accompanying report showed that factory workers' spendable earnings "were steady and buying power was virtually unchanged" between December and January.

Spendable earnings—which means take-home pay after deduction of social security and federal income taxes—were $79.97 for a factory worker with three dependents and $72.44 for a worker without dependents, the same as in December.

The report said earnings normally drop back in January from "overtime-heightened" levels of December. But this time, the report explained, December earnings were down due to severe snowstorms cutting hours of work.

For 1960 as a whole, the report continued, spendable earnings averaged $81.05 for a worker with three dependents and $73.49 for a worker without dependents, nearly one percent higher than in 1959.

But "real" spendable earnings —after take-home pay is deflated by increases in the cost of living —reduced worker purchasing power by about one-half percent below 1959, the report said.

"Real" spendable earnings in 1960 averaged $64.07 for a worker with three dependents or 124 percent of the 1947-49 average which is used as the base period.

Jobless Benefit Rolls Highest in History

The number of workers drawing unemployment compensation soared to a record high of 3.4 million in early February, the Labor Dept. has reported.

Twenty-nine states showed increases, with Wisconsin, Virginia, Maryland, New York, Missouri and Pennsylvania experiencing the sharpest rises.

The new record of 3.4 million was for the week ending Feb. 11, a boost of 32,200 over the previous record the week before. The 8.4 percent rate equaled the previous record rate of April 1958 and compared to 5.6 percent of those eligible or 2.3 million drawing benefits a year ago.

Shoe Union Wins Raise for 10,000

Haverhill, Mass.—Locals of the United Shoe Workers in northeast Massachusetts recently voted to ratify a uniform area-wide contract benefiting 10,000 workers in 45 factories making women's novelty footwear.

Agreement on the two-year contract was reached with employer representatives just before a deadline that threatened to produce the first area-wide strike since 1943. A short walkout in a dozen factories preceded a settlement by all the employers in less than a day, USWA Sec.-Treas. Angelo Georgian said.

Forty-four shops in seven communities agreed to a wage increase of 5 cents an hour effective Jan. 1, 1961; another 3 cents to be paid into a pension fund next Jan. 1; two consecutive weeks of vacation every July; liberalized insurance, vacation and holiday benefits, and a minimum wage of $1.26 an hour for learners.

USWA Pres. George Fecteau headed the union negotiators.

In 4 L-G Rulings:

Labor Board Bars Picketing by Unions

The National Labor Relations Board, applying the Landrum-Griffin Act's restrictions on picketing to four precedent-setting cases, has ruled against the unions in all instances.

The board handed down interpretations in various circumstances of the 1959 labor law amendments imposing restrictions on recognition or organizational picketing unless the union petitions for a board election within 30 days.

So-called "informational" picketing is permitted, but the meaning of the permission remains unclear.

These were the cases:

● Hod Carriers Local 840 and Blinne Construction Co., Kansas City, Kan. Union picketing here protested alleged unfair labor practices by the company.

● Hotel and Restaurant Workers Local 681 and Crown Cafeteria and Peter W. Irwin, Long Beach, Calif. The union's picketing appealed to customers not to patronize the non-union cafeteria.

● Hotel and Restaurant Workers Locals 89 and 1 and the Stork Club Restaurant in New York City. The board said this involved publicity picketing and stoppage of deliveries.

● Teamsters Local 705 and Cartage and Terminal Management Corp., Chicago. This involved the issue of whether a union had a right to picket to require an employer to hire his predecessor's employes.

In the Blinne case, the Hod Carriers sought recognition from a subcontractor on the basis of union designation cards from all the employer's three laborers. Blinne rejected the demand, the board said, and transferred one worker. The union filed unfair labor practice charges and picketed with "unfair" signs for over 30 days without filing for an election.

The NLRB, by a 4-to-1 decision, ruled that the new law permits only a "currently certified" union to engage in recognition picketing. The union contended that picketing by a majority union, though uncertified, was not unlawful.

The majority of Chairman Boyd Leedom and Members Philip Ray Rodgers, Joseph Alton Jenkins and Arthur A. Kimball rejected the union's argument that Blinne's alleged unfair labor practice excused the picketing.

Fanning Dissents

Member John H. Fanning sharply dissented, saying that Blinne's transferral of the worker "for the avowed purpose of destroying" the union majority prevented a test of the union's right to recognition and lawful picketing. He said the board should have taken up instead the employer conduct, arguing Congress could not have intended "so incongruous and meaningless" a restriction as the majority decided.

In the Crown Cafeteria case, the board said the Hotel and Restaurant Workers lacked a majority of the employes, but picketed when the cafeteria opened in May 1959, and later picketed during dining hours with signs describing the place as "non-union" and unfair.

The majority of Leedom, Rodgers and Kimball overturned the trial examiner's finding that the picketing was protected since it did not stop deliveries.

The majority held that the picketing involved recognition or organizational purposes and that the ban on such picketing is "particularly applicable" where a union does not represent a majority.

Jenkins and Fanning, dissenting, argued that the "informational" proviso was intended to apply to recognition or organizational picketing.

In the Stork Club case, the Hotel and Restaurant Workers began organizing late in 1956. In January 1957, Stork fired several workers. Two union locals demanded reinstatement and a contract, claiming the allegiance of 80 of the 100 employes. Stork refused and there began three years of interrupted picketing, with the case in and out of state and federal courts.

An NLRB four-member majority ruled the union's picketing from Nov. 13, 1959, to Jan. 15, 1960, involved a recognition purpose and violated the law. The Landrum-Griffin restrictions went into effect Nov. 13. Even without a recognition demand, the picketing after Jan. 15 "seriously interfered" with deliveries, the board said, adding that the Stork Club manager was uncontradicted in testimony that "we had to buy two trucks and hire truckdrivers and pick things up all over town."

In the Cartage and Terminal Management case, the employer began handling local Chicago pick-up and delivery for Riss, an interstate motor freight carrier, using the Riss terminal as headquarters.

Riss had a contract with the Teamsters; Cartage and Terminal discussed with the union a pact covering the new operation; the union insisted on a wage guarantee from Riss. Cartage and Terminal then hired its own workers instead of the former Riss employes and the union picketed with "strike" signs.

The four-member NLRB majority rejected the union argument that the dispute was over job terms and conditions merely because recognition had once been offered.

Member Kimball, in dissent, argued that the wrong provision of the law was being applied, that the picketing as an alleged violation of the law fell under another provision of Taft-Hartley.

Wage, Fringe Gains Won by IAM at United

Bomb insurance of $100,000 for each of the 9,000 Machinists at United Air Lines installations is included in a new contract on which IAM members are balloting at 30 air terminals.

In 10 months of negotiations, union and management representatives agreed on these major features of an 18-month agreement:

● Raises ranging from 11 to 15 cents an hour, retroactive to Dec. 1, for hourly rated members, who now get from $1.65 to $3.20 an hour; increases of $19.25 to $24.25 a month, effective Apr. 1, for guards now getting $346.50 to $386.50 a month.

● Paid vacations ranging up to 3 weeks after 10 years, 4 weeks after 20 years on the job, in place of the present limit, 3 weeks after 12 years.

● Payment by the company of half of the cost of sickness and accident insurance, instead of the present one-quarter of the cost.

The contract also gives employes the right to refuse to work in a bomb scare area, and increases shift premiums by 2 and 3 cents an hour, according to J. L. Reeves of Burlingame, Calif., general chairman of IAM Dist. 141.

ARGENTINE union leaders visited AFL-CIO headquarters on a recent trip to the United States. They were welcomed by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, seated right, and Serafino Romualdi, AFL-CIO inter-American representative, left. Standing are Henry Rutz, AFL-CIO international representative; Hector Nobile, Commercial Employes; Oscar Rubilar, Transport Workers; Carlos Conde de Cons, Oil Workers; Fernando Daimasso, Public Service Union; Hugo Mancinelli, Railway Workers.

NLRB Reopens Case Involving Jurisdiction

The National Labor Relations Board has set aside a five-month-old decision and reopened a case in line with a recent Supreme Court ruling which ordered the board to decide which union gets the work in a jurisdictional dispute.

The board acted on the first motion filed since the high court's decision of Jan. 9. The case involves Safeway Stores, Inc., trucking operations at Wilmington, Del., and Locals 107, 639 and 660 of the Teamsters.

The board said that Local 107 struck and picketed after Safeway rearranged its operations to have drivers of Locals 639 at Landover, Md., and 660 at Kearney, N. J., transport meat products from Wilmington for sale in the Washington and New York areas.

The NLRB remanded the case to its Philadelphia regional office for hearings to gather more evidence on which group is entitled to the work "consistent with the principles" of the high court's decision.

In its Jan. 9 decision, the Supreme Court unanimously decided that the NLRB must rule which union is entitled to the work when it considers an unfair labor practice charge growing out of an inter-union jurisdictional dispute.

Involved TV Dispute

That case involved a 1957 dispute in which the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Theatrical Stage Employes both claimed jurisdiction to do the lighting for a show planned by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The NLRB ruled that IBEW could not require CBS to give the lighting contract to IBEW members rather than to CBS stagehands who belonged to IATSE.

The board added, however, that its ruling was not to be interpreted as assigning the work to IATSE. The Supreme Court said the board must make an affirmative decision on precisely that point.

The court said the Taft-Hartley Act requires the NLRB to decide such a dispute affirmatively on its merits unless there is a voluntary means to adjust the issue and the employer and labor groups agree to be bound by it.

The National Joint Board for Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes in the Construction Industry —made up of contractor groups and AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. unions under an elected chairman—was cited as an example of a voluntary approach on which the board might rely.

The board said that, prior to the Supreme Court's January decision, it held generally that an employer was free to make work assignments without strike pressure by a union, with two main exceptions. One exception would be if an employer was evading his board-certified union in assigning work; the other would be where an employer was bound by agreement to assign disputed work to the claiming union.

ICFTU Gives Full Support to UN in Congo

The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has pledged to United Nations' Sec.-Gen. Dag Hammarskjold the "full and unreserved support of many millions of workers in the free world" in the current Congo crisis.

"Firmly hope you will continue action to save Congo from anarchy and misery," ICFTU Gen. Sec. Omer Becu said in a telegram to the UN executive.

The declaration of ICFTU support came as the Soviet Union was rebuffed in its effort to force the secretary-general's resignation and have UN forces withdrawn from the Congo.

The Canadian Labor Congress also wired its support of Hammarskjold and the UN to Howard Green, Canada's secretary of state for external affairs.

Earlier, the AFL-CIO Executive Council had urged a UN inquiry into "the brutal murder of Patrice Lumumba," former Congolese premier, and declared its full support of Hammarskjold.

The ICFTU also appealed to the UN to create an international commission to inquire into the death of Lumumba.

Workers' Support Asked

ICFTU Pres. Arne Geijer and Becu cabled Congolese Pres. Joseph Kasavubu and the ICFTU-affiliated General Federation of Congolese Workers (FGTK), urging support of the UN and "joint workers' action to avoid bloodshed and promote unity and stability."

The ICFTU message to FGTK Federal Sec. Cyrille Adoula drew this prompt response:

"Labor movement Congo, conscious of gravity of situation, will do everything possible to avoid civil war."

Court Approves Special Teamsters' Convention

The three-year-old monitorship of the Teamsters came to a virtual end when U.S. District Judge F. Dickinson Letts in Washington, D. C., authorized the union to call a special convention for the purpose of electing officers.

James R. Hoffa, who has served in effect as provisional president under the recently dormant Board of Monitors, is expected to seek re-election along with other officers named originally at a 1957 convention, the legality of which was attacked in court by a group of dissident members.

The convention is planned for mid-May.

The monitorship was created in January 1958 by Judge Letts as a compromise ending of the court assault on the legality of the 1957 convention.

Major challenges to Hoffa's administration of the union marked many activities of the monitors, and at one time a hearing was asked before Letts on charges that Hoffa had misused union funds.

A series of decisions by the U.S. Court of Appeals disrupted this program and the chairman of the monitors' board, Martin F. O'Donoghue, resigned. The appellate court declined to uphold other proposals of the monitors backed by Judge Letts.

A federal indictment charging Hoffa with fraud involving Teamsters funds in a Sun Valley, Fla., real estate promotion is pending. Hoffa's counsel has asked dismissal of the indictment.

Woolworth Rehires Five With Back Pay

Newark, N. J.—Clerks' Local 21 here has announced that under a settlement agreement with the F. W. Woolworth Co., five employes who were fired for joining the union have been reinstated and will get $3,646 in back pay. The Menlo Park store also agreed to post a notice saying all employes are free to join, or refrain from joining, a union.

J. V. Kearney Boiler Makers' Officer, Dies

Jersey City—Funeral services have been held here for John V. Kearney, vice president of the Boiler Makers who died of a heart attack on board a train as he returned to his Philadelphia office.

Last rites were held at St. John's Catholic Church here. Union Pres. William A. Calvin has announced that the union has set up a memorial fund in tribute to Kearney and that contributions may be sent to union Sec.-Treas. H. E. Patton at headquarters in Kansas City, Kan., in lieu of flowers or other expressions of sympathy.

Kearney joined the Boiler Makers in 1928 while working at his trade in the construction field. He was elected business manager of the union's Dist. 3 in 1933 and served in that post until his election as an international vice president in 1945. Survivors include his wife, a son and two daughters.

Tells Senate Committee:

Labor Renews Plea On Wage-Hour Law

Modernization of the Fair Labor Standards Act raising the minimum wage immediately to $1.25 and extending coverage to 5.9 million more workers would stimulate the national economy and help eliminate the depressed class of the "working poor" in America, the AFL-CIO has declared.

Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, told a Senate Labor subcommittee that establishment of the FLSA in the depression year of 1938 and its improvement in recession-ridden 1949 and in 1955 "helped touch off an improvement in employment."

Administration's Bill Inadequate

Biemiller told the subcommittee headed by Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) that the Administration bill —calling for achieving the $1.25 wage floor in three annual steps and extending coverage to only 4.3 million new workers—"falls short of the clear and present need."

Earlier, Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, testifying on behalf of the Administration proposals, said that raising the minimum to $1.15 immediately, $1.20 at the end of the first year and $1.25 after two years represented a "moderate, step-by-step approach" that would not "unduly hamper business and will not have adverse employment effects."

A House Labor subcommittee headed by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) reported out the Administration's wage-hour bill with two changes: a minimum of $1.25 in the second year, instead of the third, and the shaving of some 300,000 workers from the total of those newly covered. The bill was scheduled for immediate action in an executive session of the full House Labor Committee.

Signifying a hot floor fight on minimum wage legislation, House Republicans were drafting a substitute measure raising the wage to only $1.15 and covering only 1.5 million more workers. The GOP plan, similar to one which the Republican-southern Democratic coalition substituted for a broader committee bill in the 86th Congress, is being drafted by Rep. William Ayres (R-O.).

Area Bill Advances

The minimum wage action came amid these other developments:

- A Senate Banking subcommittee neared completion of hearings on a $389 million area redevelopment bill with testimony from Goldberg, Commerce Sec. Luther H. Hodges and Agriculture Sec. Orville Freeman.
- Pres. Kennedy told his Mar. 1 press conference that he would issue an executive order "in the next few days" to toughen enforcement of anti-discrimination policies in hiring by the government or its contractors. The President said the order would "strengthen the employment opportunities, both in and out of the government, for all Americans."
- A House Agriculture subcommittee approved two emergency farm bills, bolstering prices on corn and feed grain, and Chairman W. R. Poage (D-Tex.) forecast floor action on the Administration proposals the week of Mar. 6.

In his testimony on minimum wage legislation, Biemiller expressed labor's disappointment that the Administration proposal placed no ceiling on hours for newly covered workers for the first year. Kennedy had urged the waiver on hours the first year to help business adjust to the new law.

The AFL-CIO spokesman said the theory "has no basis in fact," and declared that "the concept of an hours ceiling is not to build up overtime pay, but to discourage overtime work." He added that a limitation on hours would encourage employers to cut their workweek from as much as 54 hours and hire more workers "to fill in the gaps."

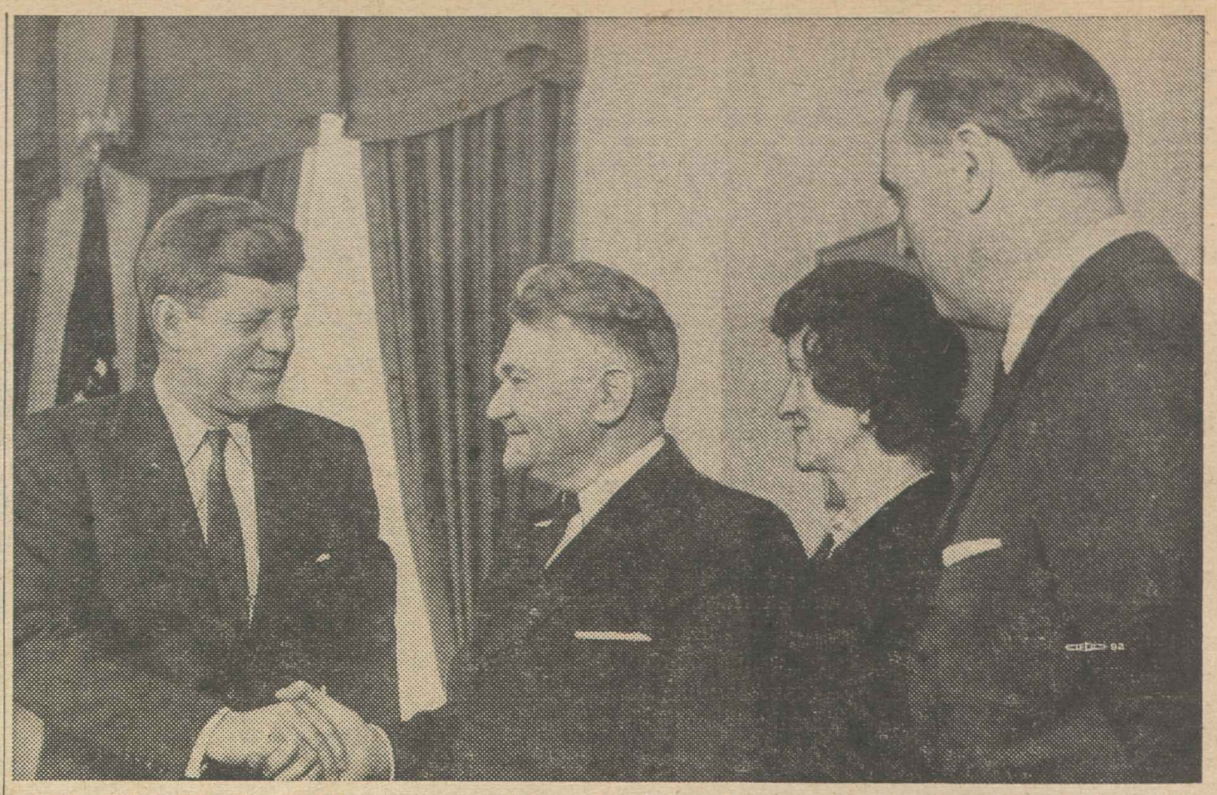
He disagreed sharply with spokesmen for the business community who contended that a higher minimum is "inflationary," and said the record of employment improvement in the past when the law was improved proves that these are "baseless fears."

Joblessness Persists

Goldberg, testifying on the depressed areas bill, warned the Banking subcommittee headed by Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D-Va.) that an end to the current recession would still leave deep pockets of misery in the 76 major and 152 smaller areas of chronic unemployment.

Hodges spelled out the need for action on the bill providing for loans to hard-hit communities to build facilities that will attract new industry and urged that Congress adopt the Administration plan of putting responsibility for the program under the Commerce Dept.

The AFL-CIO earlier urged creation of a special agency to handle area redevelopment, as contained in a depressed areas bill introduced by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.).



15TH MILLION PERSON to receive old-age benefits under social security system, Anthony A. Oeding, a member of the Machinists from Florissant, Mo., receives congratulations at White House from Pres. John F. Kennedy. Accompanying him are Mrs. Oeding and Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Abraham A. Ribicoff.

Machinist Is 15th Million Beneficiary

A retired member of the Machinists—whose career in the aircraft industry spanned the era from the days of "baling wire and hope" to the space age—has become the 15 millionth recipient of benefits under the social security system.

Anthony A. Oeding, who retired as a model builder for the McDonnell Aircraft Corp. in St. Louis, Mo., after 34 years in the aircraft industry, was honored by Pres. John F. Kennedy and Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Abraham A. Ribicoff at special White House ceremonies.

Oeding joined the IAM in 1933. Six years earlier—in May 1927, the same month that Charles A. Lindbergh made his historic trans-Atlantic solo flight —Oeding started work for the Curtiss-Wright Co., manufacturers of Lindbergh's "Spirit of St. Louis."

He was foreman of the Curtiss-Wright model shop during World War II and when the St. Louis plant closed in 1945 he went to work for McDonnell, the firm which is building capsules for the exploration of space.

Oeding, who makes his home with his wife in suburban Florissant, Mo., will receive a union-won pension of $70 a month in addition to his social security benefit check of $120. Mrs. Oeding will become entitled to a wife's benefits when she reaches the age of 62.

'Business Week' Still Favors Health Plan

"Business Week" magazine has once again thrown its weight behind the financing of health care for the aged through the social security system.

An editorial in the Feb. 18 issue of the magazine said there was "no better alternative to social security" for accomplishing the "essential" job of "spreading the burdens of old age over the years when people are younger, are working, and have more adequate incomes."

"Business Week" first endorsed the principle of social security financing of health care for the aged during 1960's debate on the Forand bill.

Labor Urges Fresh Push To Enact Health Care

Bal Harbour, Fla.—"Renewed efforts" by all affiliates of the trade union movement and "liberal organizations throughout the country" are needed to assure congressional passage this year of legislation providing health care for the aged under social security financing, the AFL-CIO Executive Council has declared.

The council said that the Anderson-King bill, backed by the Kennedy Administration, "provides the framework for a sound, constructive program" that would aid 14.2 million senior citizens now receiving retirement benefits through the social security and railroad retirement systems.

Removal of Fees Urged

The federation's top governing body, however, recommended changes in the Administration plan to eliminate the deductible charges under which beneficiaries would be required to pay the first $10 of hospital costs a day during the first nine days in the hospital, and which would force the elderly to pay the first $20 of outpatient clinic diagnostic services.

"The aged citizens of the nation should not have to make such heavy initial payments themselves," the council said. "The additional cost can be met either through a later step-up of contributions or a long overdue increase in the wage-base ceiling."

The bill introduced by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N. M.) and Rep. Cecil R. King (D-Calif.) would provide up to 90 days of hospital care, 180 days of nursing home service plus community visiting nurse service. The AFL-CIO hailed the bill's intention to "encourage the use of alternative forms of care."

The council charged that despite the fact that Kennedy put forward only a "modest proposal," the American Medical Association "and its satellites have once again raised the false flag of 'socialized medicine,' " and declared that "the politically minded members of the medical hierarchy are fighting human progress."

Javits Effort Deplored

The AFL-CIO leaders expressed regrets that the commercial insurance industry had joined the AMA leaders in opposition to an adequate health bill, and said they "deplored the continued efforts by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) and others of his party in support of essentially the same unworkable federal-state approach which Congress so decisively defeated last year."

The Javits proposal, the council said, "depends on appropriations from general revenues, bases benefits on an income test, and diverts federal funds to the profits of commercial insurance companies."

The statement declared that there is a "ground swell" of public opinion in support of using the social security system for financing health benefits for the aged. The most recent demonstration of this demand, the council said, was the "overwhelming support" given this approach by the recent White House Conference on the Aging.

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Jobless Benefits Slash Vetoed in Wyoming

(Continued from Page 1)

maximum is $47 but beneficiaries may receive up to $6 additional in dependent benefits for a total of $53.

The Republican-supported bill would have repealed the percentage formula, reduced the present maximum including dependents' allowances to $47, reduced benefits to workers leaving the state to search for employment by 25 percent, doubled the disqualification penalty to six weeks and cancelled six weeks from the duration of benefits for unemployed persons who were not actually laid off from their last jobs.

'Impossible'

The governor, in vetoing the bill, commented on the profusion of amendments made by the legislature which he said would make the program "impossible to administer." The legislature, he added, "seemed confused" and he suggested that it might want to study the issue in greater depth at a future session. The 1961 legislature adjourned shortly after passing the bill.

At the same time, Gage vetoed another union-opposed bill which would have removed the state labor commissioner from the Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Paul Shafto described the legislative session as "greatly disappointing" to labor. He was sharply critical of the refusal of the GOP leaders to permit minimum wage legislation to reach the floor of the House or the Senate.

House Votes Extension of Jobless Pay

(Continued from Page 1)

stituted a two-year hike in the payroll tax from 3.1 to 3.5 percent, with all of the added revenue scheduled to be channeled to the federal government. This will raise the federal share of payroll taxes from four-tenths to eight-tenths of 1 percent.

Despite the committee's refusal to go along with the permanent increase in the tax base, the House-passed measure adheres to the Administration's basic principle that the cost of the TUC program should be borne by all employers. Normal benefits are financed out of the taxes paid to each state by the employers in that state.

In calling for an across-the-board system of financing TUC, Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg told the Ways & Means Committee that "since no state is a self-contained economic unit, we should not expect a state to carry alone the crushing burden of long-duration unemployment."

IUD Asks Crusade for Legislative Goals

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Anti-Slump Bills Urged By Reuther

By Gene Zack

Public support must be rallied behind the AFL-CIO legislative program in order to insure congressional action to halt the recession and meet a wide range of unsolved problems, 1,000 delegates to the 1961 legislative conference of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. have been told.

The primary task for unions affiliated with the department, IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther declared in his keynote address to the two-day conference, is to "implement the federation's legislative program."

"We must mobilize the American people in a crusade to get Congress to act," Reuther declared. "Let's roll up our sleeves and go to work—to get America back to work."

Delegates were urged to utilize labor publications, leaflets and educational programs to stimulate a barrage of letters to members of the House and Senate in support of labor's legislative goals and thus help offset letters from business groups opposing anti-recession measures.

In meetings before and after a day on Capitol Hill urging congressmen and senators from their home states to give speedy approval to both short-range and long-range measures backed by the united labor movement, delegates heard:

- Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg declare that the Kennedy Administration welcomes honest differences of opinion with the labor movement and does not expect labor to "rubber stamp" all of its programs.
- Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), Senate majority whip, warn that the nation "must not underestimate the depth or the seriousness" of the recession and declare that the government "cannot be content with anything short of putting idled people back to work."
- Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) praise industrial unions for their "broad view of civic responsibilities" and declare that labor has done more "than any other force in the country" in providing "political and economic opportunities for Negroes."
- Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.), chairman of the House Education & Labor Committee, caution the Kennedy Administration that "compromise solutions are not the way to attack the problems which confront us." This was an apparent reference to earlier criticism by Powell that White

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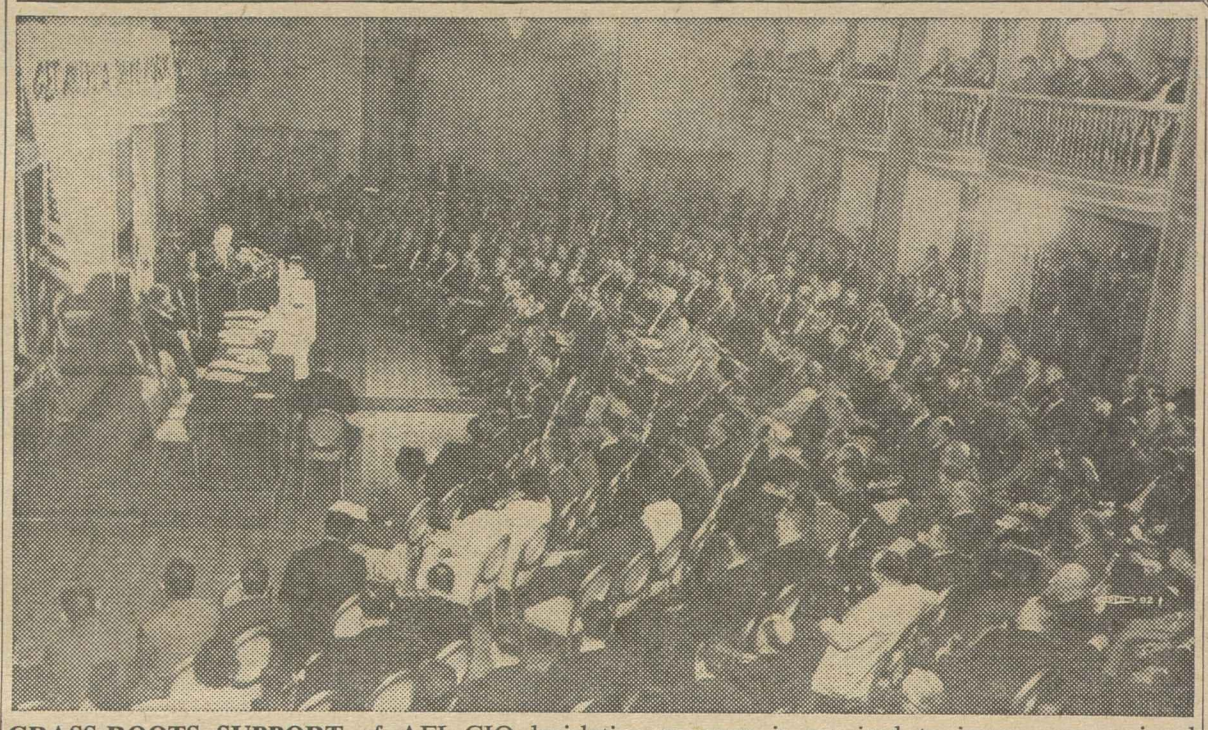
Joblessness at 5.7 Million Is Highest Since Mid-1941



GRASS-ROOTS SUPPORT of AFL-CIO legislative program is required to insure congressional passage, Walter P. Reuther, president of AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., told 1,000 delegates to two-day legislative conference at Washington's Mayflower Hotel. Delegates also spent time on Capitol Hill urging action on labor's program.

Rate Inches Up to 6.8% In February

By Robert B. Cooney

Unemployment hit 5.7 million in mid-February, the government has reported, calling it "the highest level since the summer of 1941."

A greater-than-expected rise of 320,000 jobless since mid-January, while employment rose slightly, nudged the key seasonally-adjusted rate of unemployment to 6.8 percent of the civilian work force.

The 6.8 percent rate, up from January's 6.6 percent, was a record high for postwar Februaries.

The long-term unemployed—those out of work 15 weeks or longer—jumped upward by 285,000 to a postwar February record of 1.6 million.

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg told a press conference the latest jobless figures "underscore again the pressing need for the President's program to relieve the immediate hardships of our record unemployment, additional unemployment benefits for those without work and aid to depressed areas" as well as long-term programs.

Goldberg issued summary figures on the job situation in line with an announced policy of making data public as soon as available. The summary is based on data gathered in Census Bureau household surveys; a more detailed report based on payroll data is set for Mar. 14.

Goldberg also estimated that by Apr. 1, a total of 720,000 men and women will have ex-

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In Major NLRB Vote:

New York Telephone Workers Pick CWA

By David L. Perlman

New York—Eighteen thousand New York Telephone Co. plant workers have ousted an unaffiliated union and picked the Communications Workers to bargain for them in one of the biggest National Labor Relations Board elections in recent years.

The mail ballot—a runoff—gave the CWA 8,156 votes to 7,700 for the unaffiliated United Telephone Organizations, which had held bargaining rights for the past 24 years.

CWA won its biggest organizing victory on the union's second try. Only 15 months ago, when the AFL-CIO union made its first bid to represent the downstate telephone repairmen, installers and other plant workers, the unaffiliated union won with 62 percent of the vote.

That first election campaign, however, produced a hard-core nucleus of more than 500 active supporters who set up a continuing in-plant organizing committee.

They attended CWA schools and organizing workshops, and donated thousands of hours to personal contacts among their fellow-employes. During the weeks preceding the runoff election, they took part in "Operation Telephone," a program of personal calls to each of the 18,000 workers scattered throughout New York City, Long Island and other downstate suburban areas.

The representation battle moved to the runoff stage after an initial three-way contest which included the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. On the first vote, the unaffiliated UTO led the balloting but the combined vote for CWA and IBEW was greater.

With only one affiliated union in

(Continued on Page 3)

Meany Flays Pension Deal With Cross

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has denounced as "legalistic highway robbery" a proposed agreement under which James G. Cross would resign as president of the expelled Bakery & Confectionery Workers and receive a quarter-million-dollar cash settlement in exchange for the dropping of a U.S. District Court suit charging him with misappropriation of union funds.

The agreement—reached between the B&C executive board and the so-called Local Union Reunification Committee, which brought the legal charges against Cross, B&C Sec.-Treas. Peter H. Olson and the B&C board—also would indemnify Cross for any damages and the costs of legal actions which might arise out of his presidency of the union. The $250,000 was described as a settlement of pension claims.

The court set Mar. 23 as the deadline for filing of formal objections to the proposed settlement and scheduled further hearings for Mar. 29.

Meany declared he was "aghast" at the proposed deal, terming it an "unconscionable proposal (which) violates every single shred of common decency."

The AFL-CIO president noted that the union was expelled by the federation's 1957 convention "for failure to remove Cross from the presidency because of a long list

(Continued on Page 3)

Kennedy Orders New Steps to End Job Bias

Pres. John F. Kennedy, in a far-reaching move aimed at stamping out discrimination in hiring by the government and its contractors, has created a new President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity and armed it with broad enforcement powers.

In a statement accompanying his first executive order in the civil rights field, Kennedy said he was establishing "vastly strengthened machinery . . . to insure that Americans of all colors and beliefs will have equal access to employment within the government and with those who do business with the government."

The President said his executive order spelled out "sanctions sweeping enough to insure compliance." They authorize the committee to:

- Publish the names of contractors or unions found violating its directives.
- Recommend suits by the Justice Dept. to enforce the non-discrimination clauses in contracts.
- Terminate any contract because of job discrimination.
- Forbid contracting agencies of the government to give new business to companies that discriminate unless and until the companies demonstrate they have changed their policies.

At the same time Kennedy said he had ordered a "complete

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Labor Backs Kennedy's School Plan

Conditions in America's schools constitute a "national disgrace," the AFL-CIO has declared in calling for congressional approval of Pres. John F. Kennedy's $2.3 billion federal aid-to-education bill as a "moderate and balanced first step" toward meeting the school crisis.

The Administration's three-year program of federal grants—which states could use, at their own discretion, for public school construction, teachers' salaries, or both—has the "sincere support" of organized labor, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Peter T. Schoemann, chairman of the federation's Committee on Education, told a Senate Education subcommittee.

For more than 130 years, the

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TWO DANCERS from the Broadway musical comedy, "Tenderloin," take time out to help the Ladies' Garment Workers promote the union label. The middleman between Gail Johnston, left, and Claire Richards, both Actors' Equity members, is Max Goldenberg, manager of ILGWU Corset & Brassiere Workers' Local 32. The display of foundation garments, 1898 and 1961 styles, helped publicize the ILGWU's free consumer booklets giving advice on fashions for all occasions. The booklets are available from the ILGWU Union Label Dept., 1710 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

At Glass Bottle Blowers Convention:

Minton Calls for Unity to Spur Legislative, Bargaining Gains

Los Angeles—A new call for the merger of unions in the glass industry has been isued here by Lee W. Minton, president of the Glass Bottle Blowers Association.

Minton told nearly 700 delegates to the 62nd convention of the 119-year-old union that informal discussions for a merger have been making "some progress," and that a successful merger would result in a union of more than 130,000 workers.

He noted that a new committee has been "tentatively formed" among glass and related unions and said that if this committee is activated, "it will aid us immeasurably in such areas as tariffs, legislation, contract comparison and research development."

Minton declared that organized labor must be more politically active than ever, saying that "we are still faced today, as we have been in the past, with a coalition of reactionaries from both major parties."

Labor, he said, can "throw off the shackles of anti-labor legislation" only by not "blindly endorsing a political party as a whole." He called for a vigorous effort to repeal Section 14-B of the Taft-Hartley Act which permits state laws prohibiting union shop contracts.

National Bargaining Urged

Minton also said the GBBA must press for national bargaining agreements, noting that in 1960 for the first time area bargaining was achieved on the West Coast where a contract was negotiated for all but one of the companies in the industry.

Delegates cheered a proposal that plants should be shut down on holidays and that vacations be made compulsory. Minton said too many of the union's 54,500 members are working for the triple-time on holidays and accepting cash in lieu of vacations, resulting in fewer jobs.

A major goal of the AFL-CIO, Minton said, is medical care for the aged through the social security system, a plan which "has become a number one issue in the nation."

Calling the AFL-CIO position "a sound one," the GBBA president warned, however, that "we dare not depend on politicians alone to provide this needed care." He said the GBBA is now in the process of seeking a joint union-management fund for the purpose of providing medical care for the aged.

Minton spelled out the AFL-CIO legislative program in detail, and said it is up to all union members to contact their representatives in Congress as "other interests contrary to ours do every day. As long as we are not heard from, representatives and senators have a right to assume we are not interested in passage of such legislation."

Minton also called for a change in the name of the GBBA to the Intl. Union of Glass Workers.

Delegates were asked to approve a constitutional change which would increase dues by 25 cents a month for the payment of convention costs, eliminating the present method of requiring the payment of two months' dues every two years to finance convention costs. Conventions of the union are held every four years.

California's Democratic Gov. Edmund G. Brown told the convention he will continue to press for an expansion of liberal state social legislation.

Declaring that more progressive legislation has been adopted since Democrats won control of the state legislature in 1958 than in the previous 50 years, Brown said these gains were made possible only with the support of organized labor.

Labor, Brown said, "acts as the lobbyist not only for itself but for all the citizens of our state."

He noted that a so-called "right-to-work" law was defeated in California in 1958 by the combined efforts of labor and Democratic Party leaders, and pledged that if the "right-to-wreck proposal or a comparable issue comes up again, I will again join you to defeat it in the interest of all citizens."

Thomas L. Pitts, president of the California AFL-CIO, said that while this state has many problems, "we are tackling these problems jointly with the Governor and I believe that we can succeed."

Union Wins $100,000 Jobless Benefits Claim

Elkhart, Ind.—More than 500 Continental Can Co. employes here stand to collect an estimated $100,000 because their union refused to take no for an answer when members were denied unemployment compensation benefits during a seven-week lockout in 1958.

A unanimous decision by the Indiana Appellate Court upheld the claim by Papermakers & Paperworkers Local 1049 that the 1958 plant shutdown resulted from the action of the employer in locking out his workers after a brief, unauthorized work stoppage participated in by about 85 workers in protest against the firing of one employe.

The men were directed back to work by their union the next day but found the plant gates barred to them. It was nearly two months before the plant was reopened.

The court decision, which is subject to appeal to the Indiana Supreme Court, reversed the action of the state employment security division and its review board in denying the unemployment compensation claims on the grounds that state law prohibits payment of benefits to workers idled as the result of a labor dispute.

Declaring that "it would be difficult for reasonable minds to reach the conclusion that the work stoppage (after the brief wildcat episode) was caused by the union or the employes of this company," the court said:

"When the employer uses the lockout as the cause of unemployment, he cannot, by such action, deprive the employe of his benefits under the Employment Security Act."

Local 1049 Pres. Clement A. Nikta hailed the court decision as a major "breakthrough" in interpretation of the state's harshly restrictive unemployment compensation law.

New York AFT Seeks One Bargaining Unit

New York—A five-member advisory commission appointed by the Board of Education is hearing arguments to determine the date and terms of an election among the public school system's 40,000 teachers here.

At the first hearing Mar. 3, representatives of the United Federation of Teachers, New York local of the American Federation of Teachers, urged the commission to let all the system's teachers decide whether they want one union to represent them, instead of permitting separate units of elementary and secondary school teachers.

No 'Balkanization'

"There is no basis in law, in tradition or in current practice for separating teachers into differing bargaining units," said David E. Feller and Henry Mayer, attorneys for the UFT. "There is one school system, administered on a unified basis, and collective bargaining should not create a Balkanization of the system."

Commission members who will decide how and when the election is to be conducted are Prof. George W. Taylor of the University of Pennsylvania, chairman; David L. Cole and Walter Gellhorn, arbitrators; John A. Krout and Clara Tead, educators. Taylor was chairman of the President's Board of Inquiry in the 116-day steel strike of 1959.

The UFT staged a walkout last Nov. 7 in protest against what the union said were unsettled grievances, including the date of a bargaining election. The strikers returned Nov. 9 when assured that their grievances would be discussed and no reprisals would follow.

The New York AFL-CIO moved to restore peace to the classrooms by naming a special committee to state the case for the Teachers—Pres. Jacob Potofsky, Clothing Workers; Pres. David Dubinsky, Ladies' Garment Workers, and Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the city central body. As a result of their mediation with the mayor and Board of Education, the board decided to let an advisory commission review the facts.

Screen Actors Vote For Dues Increase

Hollywood, Calif.—Members of the Screen Actors Guild have approved an increase in dues by a 3-1 majority, SAG Pres. George Chandler has announced.

Out of 6,049 ballots cast in a nationwide mail referendum, 4,459 favored the dues revision and 1,590 were opposed.

The dues increase, which amounts to between 50 and 75 cents per member per month, marks only the second revision of dues in SAG's 24-year history, Chandler said.

Kohler Takes Appeal To Supreme Court

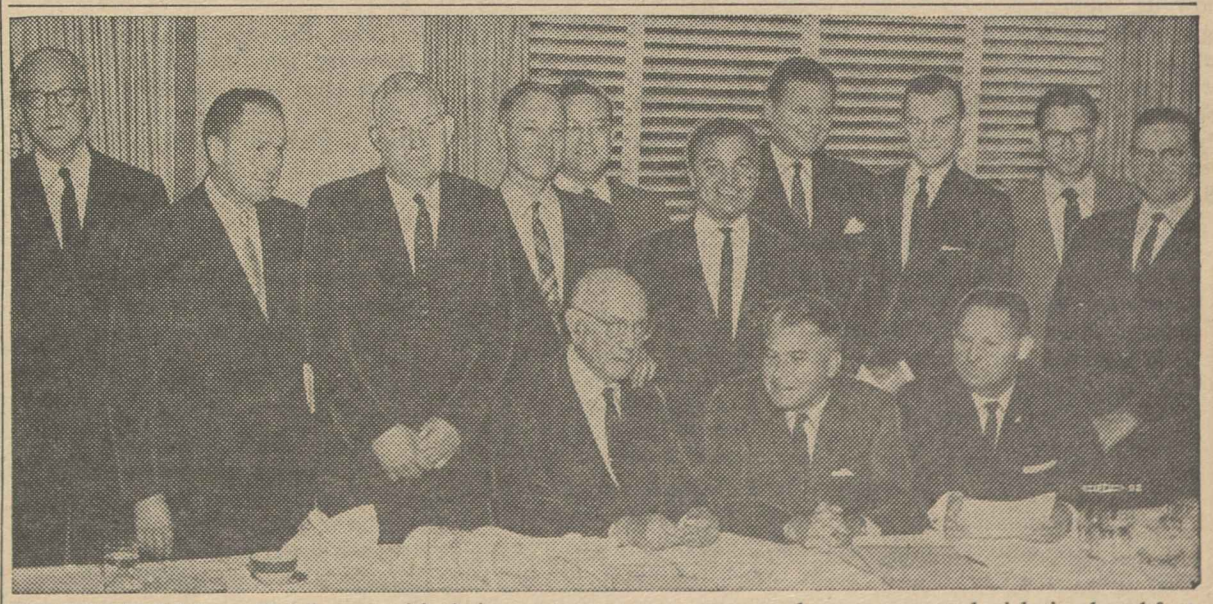
The Kohler Co. of Kohler, Wis., locked in a seven-year strike struggle with the Auto Workers, has appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court to order that the court phase of the battle take place in Chicago rather than the District of Columbia.

Last August the National Labor Relations Board found Kohler guilty of a series of unfair labor practices in the strike which began in April 1954, and ordered the rehiring of the great majority of some 2,000 strikers.

Kohler appealed the NLRB decision to the 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago. UAW Local 833 appealed that part of the NLRB ruling which upheld the firing of a group of 77 strikers, and the NLRB itself filed a petition for an enforcement order, both acting in the District's Court of Appeals.

Last November the District Court denied a Kohler motion to transfer the entire case to Chicago, and the Chicago Court agreed the case should be heard in Washington.

Kohler has now asked the Supreme Court to reverse the lower courts. The high court is expected to decide in a matter of weeks.



KENTUCKY labor officials met with their senators, congressmen and governor at a legislative breakfast in the nation's capital. Left to right are: standing, Sen. John Sherman Cooper, Representatives John C. Watts, Carl D. Perkins, Eugene Siler and Frank W. Burke; Exec. Sec.-Treas. Sam Ezelle, Kentucky AFL-CIO; Sen. Thruston B. Morton; Rep. Frank A. Stubblefield; Pres. Charles Foster, Henderson, Ky., AFL-CIO; and Leonard F. Smith, Frankfort, Ky., Distillery Workers; seated, Rep. Brent Spence, Gov. Bert T. Combs, and Vice Pres. Earl Ballou, state AFL-CIO.

Board Overrules IAM:

Northwest Walkout Hearing Under Way

St. Paul—The Machinists have challenged the right of Northwest Airlines to take part in a presidential emergency board hearing until it has resumed normal operations, but the three board members overruled the IAM request for a postponement and started the hearing with testimony by company witnesses.

Some 29 flight engineers represented by IAM went on strike Oct. 11 when the company ordered them to take pilot training and they refused on the ground it would place them in the jurisdiction of another union, the Air Line Pilots, and jeopardize their seniority and job status.

Walkout Expanded

Another 231 IAM members joined the walkout Jan. 9 when the company began using supervisors and pilots as flight engineers. The management halted all but two daily flights and laid off 2,500 ground personnel also represented by IAM.

The union withdrew its picket lines Feb. 24 when Pres. John F. Kennedy set up a board to hear the facts and make recommendations. Management has refused to call back most of the strikers and ground personnel and IAM Pres. Al J. Hayes charged that the company had forfeited its right under the Railway Labor Act to present its case to the inquiry board. The union contends both parties were required to restore operations as they existed before the strike.

A union request for postponement of the hearing here was denied by the three board members, Prof. Paul Guthrie of the University of North Carolina, the chairman; Benjamin Aaron, University of California at Los Angeles; and Paul D. Hanlon, Portland, Ore., attorney. After Northwest management completes its testimony, IAM Airlines Coordinator Frank Heisler will ask, he said, for a recess of at least two weeks to prepare rebuttal testimony.

Meanwhile these other developments occurred:

● U.S. District Judge Burnita S. Matthews first issued, then withdrew an order directing Northwest Airlines to end the lockout, resume full flight operations and recall to work all flight engineers and ground personnel.

The order was issued when IAM lawyers told the court that Northwest violated the Railway Labor Act by refusing to resume full flight operations and failing to restore all affected personnel to work. The company challenged the charge, and the court said IAM was free to file a formal petition for a restraining order.

● The union filed a $1.5 million damage suit against Northwest on behalf of members who were kept out of work after the engineers' strike ended.

Another emergency board has been named by Kennedy to hear the facts in a dispute involving the Flight Engineers and six airlines. FEIA members struck Feb. 17 against Pan American World Airways in a dispute over contract terms. Engineers on five other lines also left work in what the union said was an unauthorized walkout, but all FEIA members returned to work except at Western Airlines, where the strike continued, when the presidential emergency board was set up.

Behind the walkout, said FEIA, was the engineers' fear that they would lose seniority and job status because of a National Mediation Board ruling that one union should represent pilots and flight engineers.

OPERATION TELEPHONE was credited with a major assist in the Communications Workers victory in a representation election among 18,000 New York Telephone Co. workers. CWA supporters are shown making phone calls to their fellow employes during the campaign.

Ohio Labor Rally Hits GOP Jobless Proposal

Columbus, O.—A statewide Ohio AFL-CIO rally on unemployment here has sharply denounced a Republican-sponsored unemployment extension bill which would make it more difficult for workers to qualify for full jobless benefits.

Three thousand delegates, half of them unemployed, unanimously adopted a resolution calling on Gov. Michael V. DiSalle (D) to veto the bill if it clears the legislature. Both branches of the Republican-dominated legislature have passed the measure and it was assigned to a conference committee to reconcile differences in language.

As passed by both houses, the 13-week extension of benefits—from 26 to 39 weeks—would not take effect until "triggered" by a statewide unemployment rate exceeding 6 percent for three successive months.

This, labor charged, would ignore the plight of hard-hit cities and regions within the state.

The GOP bill would also have the effect of reducing benefits to lowest-paid workers, eliminating benefits during periods of enforced "vacation" as a result of plant shutdowns, deducting severance pay from jobless benefits and increasing the penalty for workers who are unemployed after quitting their jobs.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Phil Hannah told the rally that the Republican approach in the legislature "was to give with one hand while trying to take away with the other."

State AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Elmer F. Cope said if the GOP had really favored extension of benefits "they would have supported extension without crippling amendments."

Jacob Clayman, administrative director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., called for support of a national legislative program geared at getting America back to work. "If you let your congressman know you want to get back to work," he said, "America will be put back to work."

CWA Wins Vote in Unit Of 18,000

(Continued from Page 1)

the runoff race, the AFL-CIO threw major support to the CWA campaign.

United Labor

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a letter to CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, had expressed the hope that the phone workers "will mark their ballots for the Communications Workers of America, AFL-CIO."

The city's central labor body also called for support of the CWA in the runoff.

Beirne said the support voiced by Meany and the work of AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Michael Mann and Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City Central Labor Council helped put the AFL-CIO union ahead in the final runoff.

At the same time that the downstate workers were discarding an unaffiliated union, a unit of some 6,200 upstate plant employes eliminated still another long-established unaffiliated group, the Empire State's Telephone Workers Organization. A three-way NLRB election resulted in a runoff between CWA and IBEW, with the unaffiliated union out of the picture. Mail balloting is under way with the votes to be counted on Mar. 21.

Sears Complies with Arbiter's Award But Boycott by Consumers Continues

San Francisco—Two Retail Clerks unions here have advised the San Francisco Labor Council that Sears Roebuck & Co. was in full compliance with the Jan. 1 arbitration award handed down by Arbiter Arthur C. Miller.

More than $125,000 was being paid to union members who had been "replaced" nearly nine months ago after they refused to cross the picket lines of Production Machinists, Lodge 1327.

RCIA Pres. James A. Suffridge said in Washington that while Sears has agreed to abide by the arbitrator's decision in the San Francisco case, the "consumer boycott must continue in full effect."

Suffridge said that "Sears must show its willingness to reverse its rigid open-shop policy." He pointed out that in San Francisco and Seattle as well as many other areas, "Sears has unilaterally and arbitrarily set aside union-shop agreements which have been in effect for 20 years or more."

The union will continue to seek, he declared, "an end to Sears' harassment and discrimination against union members and an end to anti-union 'brainwashing' sessions carried on in Sears stores."

There are many issues still unsettled in San Francisco, Suffridge added, "including back pay for union members who participated in boycott activities." The arbitration award is but one battle in a long war, he commented, and the struggle will continue.

The arbitration settlement represented wages lost by employes as a result of their replacement last May plus earnings lost when employes were put back to work in lower-paid departments or reduced by the

Many short-hour employes who were only recently called back to work or who were put back to work on fewer hours than prior to the Machinists' strike were also compensated for lost earnings.

In addition, employes were paid for back vacations and for medical claims while they were off the job; profit-sharing benefits accruing to them during the period were also restored. Seniority adjustments, imposed on the discharged employes by the company for the period they were off, have all been corrected. And all payments carried interest at 7 percent from Jan. 1.

While 144 members of the two unions had been listed in the court and arbitration proceedings, the final settlement was estimated to apply to about 175 employes in all.

The negotiations that wound up the prolonged dispute followed legal action by the Clerks' unions to force Sears to comply with Miller's Jan. 1 arbitration award. As a result of the settlement the unions' court actions were withdrawn.

Department Store Employes Union, Local 1100, and Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen's Union, Local 410, described the conclusion of the dispute as a "tremendous victory for trade union principles."

The contest broke in May 1960 when more than 400 Sears employes respected the picket lines of the Machinists' local. Returning to work during a temporary interruption in the Machinists' strike, the employes were abruptly told they had been "replaced" for an indefinite period.

The company action was promptly labeled a violation of contracts and, when the company failed to alter its position, the Labor Council called for a consumer boycott which was endorsed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council and the National Chain Store Committee of the Retail Clerks Intl. Association.

NLRB Backs Right To Wear Union Pin

The National Labor Relations Board has upheld a trial examiner's finding that the Floridan Hotel at Tampa, Fla., was guilty of unfair labor practices in forbidding its employes from wearing union buttons and threatening members of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes with discharge if they defied the order.

The hotel had claimed that some of its customers might be offended by the sight of a union emblem.

Meany Flays 'Deal' On Cross Retirement

(Continued from Page 1)

of documented and proven instances of improper activities repugnant to trade union morality."

He added that the case now before the court involves "sworn complaints that this man 'misappropriated and misused the funds and property of the union to his own private and personal profit.'"

The pending suit alleges that over $100,000 in B&C funds had been used to pay legal costs in defending Cross against charges of raiding the union treasury; that union funds were used to buy and maintain Cross' Palm Beach, Fla., home; and that various personal expenses for Cross and his wife—including food, automobiles and entertainment—came out of the B&C treasury.

"I just can't understand," Meany said, "how so-called labor leaders and so-called labor lawyers could instigate such a case and then agree to a settlement which rewards the defendant for the very acts complained of.

"If the funds of the union members have been misused and misappropriated, then these workers should not be further penalized by having to pay a quarter of a million dollars to this defendant.

"If the so-called Local Unions Reunification Committee had sound grounds for its charges that this man flouted the fiduciary responsibilities of his office, then it is a rank violation of common decency for this group to propose that the union guarantee to defend him and to pay any judgments that might be returned against him out of the funds of the workers he has misrepresented.

"This proposed settlement is a clear case of legalistic highway robbery. No right-thinking person can approve or condone it."

At the time the agreement was announced, Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg ordered an investigation of the deal by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor-Management Reports "to determine if the Landrum-Griffin Act or any other law administered by the Labor Dept. is being violated." The investigation is still under way.

IUD Asks Crusade for Legislative Goals

Pay Hike Won By ILGWU For 90,000

New York—A new three-year agreement providing 5.5 percent wage boosts for 90,000 dress workers in nine states has been approved by the Ladies' Garment Workers and five employer associations representing 2,300 jobbers and contractors.

Agreement on the new pact was reached three days in advance of a strike deadline set by the ILGWU for affected members in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and part of Delaware.

$3 Minimum Increase

Union negotiators headed by Charles S. Zimmerman, general manager of the ILGWU Dress Joint Council, were congratulated by Pres. David Dubinsky of the union in a message from the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting in Miami Beach for obtaining "modest and essential improvements" without a general strike in the industry.

Under the agreement, dressmakers will get a 5.5 percent wage increase effective Apr. 1, higher minimums, a uniform piece-rate schedule for operators and finishers, 6.5 guaranteed holidays and other improvements, including a guarantee that all workers shall get increases of at least $3 a week.

Increases in minimums, Zimmerman said, are $7 for cutters, $5 for samplemakers and drapers, $4 for examiners, $3 for cleaners. For pieceworkers, increases in minimums are $5 for operators and pressers, $5.20 for finishers.

Morgan Announcer Heads AFTRA Unit

Frank Harden, who has been the announcer on the Edward P. Morgan and the News program since its beginning and who was previously on the John W. Vandercook program for the AFL-CIO, has been elected president of the Washington-Baltimore local of the Television and Radio Artists.

TWO TONS of food and clothing, contributed by members of Office Employes Local 2 in Washington, D. C., along with $450 in cash donations, were sent to nearby Hagerstown, Md., a hard-hit distressed area where thousands of families have been jobless for many months. OEIU's donation was distributed to needy families through the Salvation Army. OEIU officers and committeemen are shown with the Hagerstown trucklift.

House Group Launches Investigation of NLRB

A House investigation will open Mar. 13 to determine whether the National Labor Relations Board had "perverted" federal labor laws through administrative decisions, Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.), chairman of the House Labor Committee, has announced.

Powell told the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. legislative conference that a special subcommittee headed by Rep. John H. Dent (D-Pa.) has been granted "full investigatory and subpoena powers," to probe the labor board and its general counsel, Stuart Rothman.

The New York Democrat declared that if the Dent subcommittee finds that the NLRB and its general counsel "have perverted the intentions of Congress," he will "recommend effective measures to right this wrong."

Noting that some of the members who served on the board during the Eisenhower Administration either had already left office or would be departing shortly, Powell said they will be "called back."

William Pollock, president of the Textile Workers Union of America which has actively sought an investigation of the NLRB, welcomed Powell's announcement and urged that a Senate committee undertake a similar investigation.

Pollock, in an address to the IUD conference, emphasized that the new Kennedy Administration "is not anti-labor," and that under the new President's leadership "the complexion of the NLRB is likely to change." He contended, however, that Eisenhower appointees in the past had "usurped powers which the Congress never intended them to have" and that a "thorough congressional investigation is vital" in order that changes be made to prevent abuses in the future.

Conference Urged to Spur Congress to Act

(Continued from Page 1)

House proposals on minimum wage did not go far enough.

● Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N. J.), chairman of a House Labor subcommittee, forecast congressional passage this year of a housing bill, depressed areas legislation school aid and medical care for the aged under social security despite "sharp battles" and exceedingly close votes.

Reuther declared that he had "unlimited faith" that Kennedy would "provide the leadership that America needs," but cautioned that "without our help he will not get action out of Congress to meet the problems of the present emergency and to meet the long-range needs of America."

The IUD president said he supported the Administration's 12-point program for economic recovery, but reiterated criticism expressed earlier before the Joint Economic Committee that it would be "unwise" to wait until April, as Kennedy had indicated he would do, before making a decision on tax cuts to reverse the downtrend.

Job Situation Worsening

"The situation is going to get worse," Reuther said as he again urged Kennedy to give stand-by authority to institute a $10-a-week cut in withholding taxes for a 10-week period when joblessness hits 7 percent. "If we wait until April," he continued, "it will take time while the economic snowball of recession picks up momentum. The longer we wait to take affirmative action, the harder the job will be."

Reuther expressed the hope that the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy, slated for its first meeting at the White House Mar. 21, would come up with ideas to "harness the abundance of automation and use it to meet the unfilled needs of the people."

In the last 10 years, he said, the work force grew at the rate of 850,000 a year while in the '60s the growth of the work force will be at the rate of 1.35 million per year. This will call for creation of 26,000 new jobs each week to take care of the new workers, he said.

Automation Impact Felt

In addition, Reuther declared, automation and technology will displace 28 million workers in the next decade, requiring the creation of 54,000 new jobs each week to meet this need.

The total of 80,000 new jobs each week, Reuther said, means that to take up the slack, the American free enterprise system would have to create every five weeks an enterprise similar to General Motors, which employs 400,000 workers; a business like U.S. Steel, with its 200,000 employes, every 2.5 weeks; or an operation like duPont, with 80,000 workers.

Powell told delegates that Congress "must constantly be reminded of what the Democratic Party proclaimed it stood for during the course of the campaign, because there are strong and influential forces at work which are trying to keep our national efforts oriented toward the same direction that we found it in—on the wrong side of dead center."

Decrying the "lengthening lines of jobless breadwinners before the surplus food disposal centers," the New York Democrat pledged an early study of the causes and effects of unemployment and the human impact of expanding automation "so that progress in production will not be measured against mileposts of human misery."

Civil Rights Action Urged

Powell also called for action in the field of civil rights, vocational training, Taft-Hartley revision and aid to education and said that if Kennedy achieves his goal of making education available "to all who are willing and able to pursue it . . . there will be no need for me or anyone else to implement it through legislation." This was an apparent reference to so-called Powell amendments which blocked aid-to-education bills in the past. On one occasion the civil rights rider was offered by GOP forces who wrote it into the bill, thus ensuring heavy southern Democratic defections, and then voted themselves to kill the bill.

Try Living on $40, Reuther Asks Foes

Congressmen who oppose raising the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour should be required to live on the present minimum of $40 a week "until they change their minds," Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. told delegates to the IUD legislative conference.

"It's easy for a congressman to oppose minimum wage when he has his $25,000-a-year salary, socialized medicine at Walter Reed, and even subsidized haircuts," Reuther said.

But if the $40-a-week wage were imposed on opponents of the wage bill, he declared, "we'd get action in a hurry."

NLRB Bars Struck-Work Clause As 'Hot-Cargo' Pact 'Subterfuge'

The National Labor Relations Board has ruled that clauses covering refusal to handle struck work, contained in contracts of the unaffiliated Lithographers, are illegal and were designed as a "subterfuge" to circumvent the Landrum-Griffin Act's prohibition against "hot cargo" agreements.

The board, in its first findings of violation of the "hot cargo" ban contained in the 1959 labor legislation, ruled against Lithographers Local 17 in San Francisco and Local 78 in Miami, Fla.

The clauses in question gave the union the right to terminate the contract if management requested employes to handle work not produced under union conditions or work produced in a shop involved in a strike or lockout. Another challenged clause barred disciplinary action against any employe refusing to handle non-union or struck work.

The NLRB ruled in the two cases that the effect of the new clauses was "precisely the same as if the employer had agreed in so many words that he would not handle non-union products" since an employer would not "realistically" handle such work if to do so "would confront him with the possibility that his entire contract would be reopened for renegotiation."

"Congress was intent upon outlawing 'hot cargo' clauses no matter how disguised," the NLRB said. It added that L-G's prohibition against either "express or implied" agreements of this nature meant that the law was aimed at "every possible subterfuge" designed to achieve the effect of a "hot cargo" clause.

In a parallel action, NLRB General Counsel Stuart Rothman announced he had authorized "hot cargo" complaint proceedings against new "protection of rights" clauses in contracts of the unaffiliated Teamsters. The contracts involve the Southern Conference of Teamsters and IBT Local 728, Atlanta, Ga.

The charges, filed by Brown Transport Corp. of Atlanta, Ga., attack IBT clauses which declare that it will "not be a violation of this agreement" for an employe to refuse, as an individual, to cross a picket line or to handle struck goods even though the contract specifies that employers still are free to do business with struck firms.

The Teamster agreements contain a "hazardous work" section under which it is agreed that if either a court or the labor board subsequently finds that IBT members must cross picket lines, management will reimburse them with triple pay; provide them with triple life, hospital and medical benefits; and furnish "adequate protection against possible injury" to either the employe or his family.

Bakeries Indicted In Anti-Trust Case

Jacksonville, Fla. — A federal grand jury here has indicted five baking companies on charges of having rigged bids on sales to Navy installations in northern Florida and southeastern Georgia. In a separate anti-trust indictment, six bakeries were charged with illegally fixing wholesale prices on bakery goods sold to supermarkets and other retailers in the area.

The three biggest firms—Ward Baking Co., American Bakeries Co., and Southern Bakeries Co.—were named in both indictments.

Rep. Thompson Has Answer for Doctors

Members of the medical profession who oppose health care for the aged through social security on the ground that it is "unconstitutional" are getting a stock answer from Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N. J.).

Thompson told delegates to the legislative conference of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. that he has been sending the following answer to these critics:

"If you know as little about medicine as you do about constitutional law, your patients are in a hell of a shape."

Unemployment Up In New York State

Albany, N. Y.—Unemployment in New York State in mid-January hit the highest level since the 1949 recession—557,231 or 7.3 percent of the state's labor force.

Labor Commissioner Martin P. Catherwood, in announcing the figures, forecast that a continued trend would put into effect between April and July the state administration's "trigger point" program of extending jobless pay for 13 weeks.

Catherwood said the January report was based on a new formula through which the federal government is seeking to achieve a uniformity in state jobless reporting systems. The old formula would have put New York's jobless at 660,000, since it counted the partially employed and those waiting to start collecting jobless pay.

In AFL-CIO Testimony:

Bracero Program Hit as 'Colonialism'

The AFL-CIO has assailed the 10-year-old Mexican Contract Labor Program as a form of "imported colonialism," and has called for a complete overhaul of the program coupled with plans for its "final termination."

Testifying before a House Agriculture subcommittee, Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said that "even the temporary extension" of Public Law 78 would be "unconscionable" without adoption of measures to protect American workers from adverse effects and to safeguard Mexican field hands (braceros) from exploitation.

Biemiller noted that although the law was enacted 10 years ago as a "temporary" measure to meet an agricultural emergency, the law remains on the statute books and proposals currently before Congress would continue it for at least four more years.

The AFL-CIO spokesman said reforms of the law should include guarantees to American workers of comparable wages, transportation and workmen's compensation; prohibitions against using Mexican nationals in any activity other than temporary and unskilled field work; a ban against employment of braceros by any enterprise where American citizens do not make up at least half of the work force; and a bar against using Mexican nationals as strikebreakers.

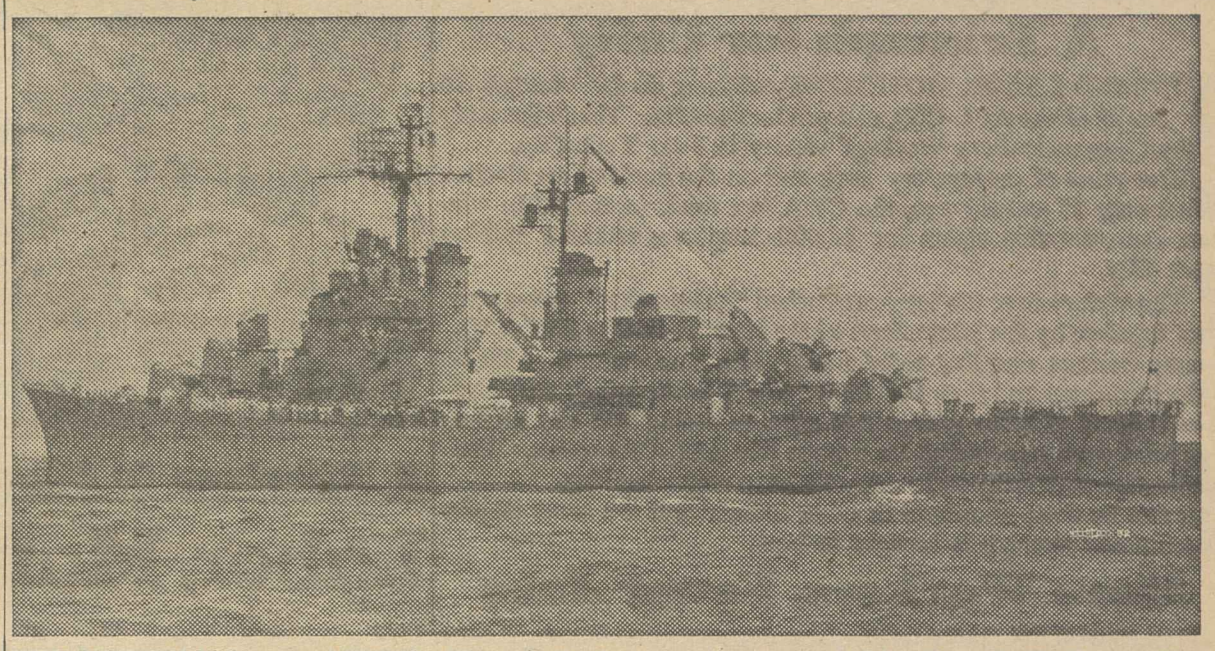
Without these safeguards, Biemiller declared, the use of foreign labor would continue to depress the wages, work standards and job opportunities of American agricultural wage earners.

The Meat Cutters filed a statement with the subcommittee strongly opposing any extension of Public Law 78 "which does not provide the necessary reform of the program." The union said that failure to modernize the law would contribute to continuation of "the greatest social injustice in our nation—the scandalous poverty and underprivilege of 2 million American farm workers."

Testifying for the National Consumers League, Daniel H. Pollitt, associate professor of law at the University of North Carolina, also called for reform of the program to guarantee that "it will no longer be used to depress American farm labor wages and working conditions."

Representatives of three agricultural organizations—the American Farm Bureau Federation, the American Association of Nurserymen, and the National Cotton Council—urged continuation of the program which brings in some 500,000 Mexican nationals annually. In separate testimony the agricultural groups contended that American workers refuse to do the type of "rough field work" performed by the braceros.

AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL members, who interrupted mid-winter session in Bal Harbour, Fla., for an orientation cruise of the missile destroyer Norfolk, get a first-hand briefing from Vice Adm. E. B. Taylor, who commands anti-submarine defenses of the Atlantic Fleet.



THE NORFOLK fires an ASROC. The missile destroyer is commanded by Capt. R. R. Pratt. Picture was taken from the submarine Quillback during the orientation cruise.

Double Standard Scored In Price-Rigging Cases

Haverford, Pa.—Machinists' Pres. Al J. Hayes has scored the "double standard" applied to unions, contrasting the general reaction to the jailing of electrical corporation executives for price-fixing with the passage of the Landrum-Griffin Act which was aimed at "much less corruption" in a few unions.

The answer seems to be, Hayes said in an address at Haverford College, "that business, government and the press have not accepted unions as a necessary part of a just society."

Because of this lack of acceptance, Hayes added, "a constant attack is maintained against the organizations of workers—no matter how great their contributions nor how small their transgressions."

Hayes said he thought it was "now time for business spokesmen to re-examine this traditional attitude" toward unions.

The union leader, an AFL-CIO vice-president and chairman of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee, had this to say about the recent price-fixing case:

"In the first place, you will note that the individuals involved—even those who have gone to jail—have not been removed from their jobs.

"They have not been disowned even though management claims they were acting without approval from the top. Many will return to jobs paying $100,000 a year and more.

"I have seen no indication that the National Association of Manufacturers or the U.S. Chamber of Commerce is planning to expel or discipline these corrupt companies in any way. By contrast, when corruption was shown to exist in the labor movement, the AFL-CIO moved swiftly to expel, suspend and discipline the affected unions.

"I have seen no signs of outrage on the part of the senators and congressmen who claimed that corruption in a few unions was sufficient reason to impose harsh restrictions on all unions.

"None has suggested that the Landrum-Griffin Act should be extended to give government the right to police the internal affairs of all corporations. None has suggested that the individuals convicted be barred from holding further corporate offices. None has suggested enactment of a so-called 'bill of rights' for consumers or small stockholders.

"When one of these corporate officials stated recently that price-fixing and contract-rigging are the normal way to do business in a free enterprise system, I saw no evidence of editorial outrage in the nation's press."

It appears there is a double standard by which labor and other groups are judged, Hayes declared.

The reason for the double standard is lack of acceptance of unions in a time and in an industrialized society where the "impersonalization" of work makes the need for unions greater than ever, Hayes said. Unions deserve a fuller understanding of their role in preserving individual dignity, he added.

11,300 Listeners Ask Morgan Transcript

In less than four weeks, 11,300 listeners have sent written requests for a transcript of Edward P. Morgan's commentary on business morality, based on the conspiracy in the electrical industry. Morgan's broadcast received so much favorable notice that the text was printed by the AFL-CIO and offered to the radio audience.

Eric Peterson, Retired IAM Officer, Dies

Bradenton, Fla.—Eric Peterson, a member of the Machinists since 1913 and secretary-treasurer from 1945 to 1959, died following a heart attack suffered in Tampa and was buried here. He was 66.

Peterson started work as a railroad call boy in Rawlins, Wyo., and became an apprentice machinist. He joined the IAM in 1913 while the local lodge was on strike, and remained active in the union until his retirement 18 months ago. In January 1961, he was a delegate to the White House Conference on Problems of the Aging.

Peterson was appointed to the IAM field staff in 1929 after holding elective offices in locals at Rawlins and Deer Lodge, Mont., where he worked for the Milwaukee Road.

He was elected a general IAM vice president in 1940, and general secretary-treasurer in 1945. He mechanized procedures so that on his retirement the records of nearly 1 million members were completely up to date. He trained and supervised the IAM's staff of 24 traveling auditors who make periodic inspections of union financial accounts.

In 1957 Peterson was a member of a special AFL-CIO committee that drafted a code for union accounting and financial controls which later was approved as a supplement to the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Code on Financial Practices.

IAM Pres. Al J. Hayes and Sec.-Treas. Elmer E. Walker flew to Florida for the burial services. The survivors include Peterson's wife Theresa; a son, a daughter, seven grandchildren and two brothers.

WITHIN THE SUBMARINE Quillback, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. George M. Harrison, left, and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler are shown with Lieut. Commander R. E. Munly.

Idaho House Balks at 'Agricultural R-T-W'

Boise, Ida.—A so-called "agricultural right-to-work" bill, which labor charged would have banned union shop agreements in many of this state's principal industries, has died with the adjournment of the Idaho legislature.

The Senate-passed bill was sidetracked in the House shortly before adjournment by a 29-to-25 vote to "postpone indefinitely." Five Republicans crossed party lines to vote with 24 Democrats against action and three Democrats joined 22 Republicans in opposing postponement. An earlier motion to table the "right-to-work" bill had failed on a 28-to-28 tie vote.

While supporters of the "work" bill described it as necessary protection for farmers with perishable crops, opponents pointed out that the sweeping language of the bill could apply to potato and sugar-beet processing plants and the entire transportation industry in the state.

The definition of "agricultural labor" in the bill covered persons working in food processing, packaging, freezing or the transport of "any agricultural or horticultural commodity."

Several legislators opposing the bill pointed out that Idaho voters had rejected a "right-to-work" proposal in a 1958 referendum.

A Major Anti-Bias Step

PRES. KENNEDY'S first executive order in the civil rights field is a major step in the campaign to eliminate discrimination in employment.

The strengthening and expansion of the anti-discrimination machinery through the creation of a new President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity holds out real promise that "Americans of all colors and beliefs will have equal access to employment within the government and with those who do business with the government."

The President's action came a few days after the AFL-CIO Executive Council adopted a resolution at its mid-winter meeting welcoming indications that proposals to strengthen the committee were under consideration. The council declared that "even without statutory authority the President can—and should—strengthen the government contract non-discrimination policy."

The AFL-CIO hopes that the new committee will look into the federation's proposals that its authority be extended to cover all grant-in-aid programs, that it require non-discrimination throughout a contractor's labor force and that it will in fact disqualify violators of the non-discrimination pledge until cause is removed and cancel existing contracts.

As the Executive Council declared: "Prejudices and century-long practices cannot be wiped out overnight by decree. But the work of extending the frontiers of equality must go on. The AFL-CIO pledges to do whatever it can to cooperate with the newly created committee in the furtherance of this goal."

A Triumph for Unity

A UNITED LABOR MOVEMENT, utilizing its full strength on behalf of the AFL-CIO, can produce results. That's the story of the Communications Workers' victory in New York City.

After years of preparatory work and on the heels of an election defeat only 15 months ago, the CWA last week succeeded in winning representation rights for 18,000 telephone workers in New York City.

The victory over the long-entrenched "independent" union was put together by the joint efforts of the New York City AFL-CIO, many workers who first voted for the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and then backed the CWA in the runoff test, and the support of other groups interested in seeing that city phone workers were represented by a bona fide AFL-CIO union. The federation nationally and regionally gave major backing.

It can be done elsewhere in other industries if the same display of unity and strength is brought to bear.

More Workers, Fewer Jobs

THE SEEMING PARADOX of employment reaching an all-time high in February 1961 while unemployment hit the highest level in 20 years is one of the major headaches afflicting the economy.

Employment reached a record high because of the nation's population growth and the continuing expansion of the labor force. Unemployment reached a 20-year high for the month because the labor force is increasing sharply while automation and technological change, plus the slump in production and sales, are taking their toll in jobs.

An economic pickup will cut some of the joblessness but it will take an economy operating at full capacity to begin to absorb the unemployed caught up in the dilemma of more workers looking for a decreasing number of jobs.

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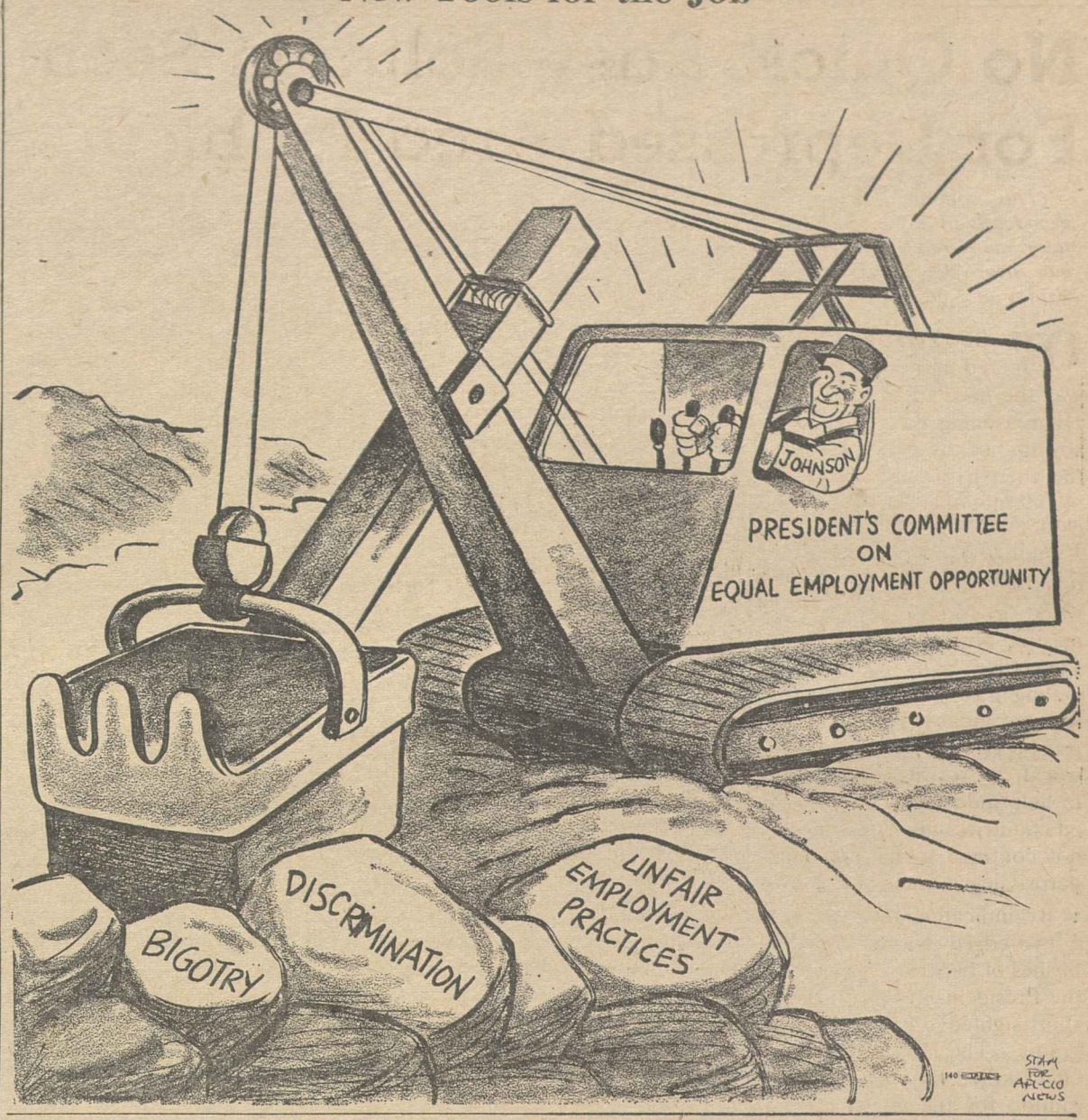
New Tools for the Job



A Milestone in Education:

Labor, Management 'Negotiate' Textbook for Detroit Schools

By Hal DeLong

LABOR AND MANAGEMENT, in response to a call from the Detroit public schools, have blazed a new trail. What is perhaps the first "negotiated" textbook in history has just come off the presses—Labor Management Dynamics—published by the Detroit Public Schools to teach teachers how to present the labor-management story in the classroom.

It is devoid of dictum in its presentation of historically controversial subject areas, including the pros and cons of the "right to work" issue, the Taft-Hartley Act, the closed shop, the union shop and protective tariffs. Its mission is to provoke analytical inquiry, record the facts (agreed upon by both factions after long periods of discourse which generated more light that heat although the latter was in abundance) and to challenge teachers to employ intellectual awareness of all shades of gray that lie between the black and white of opposite points of view.

Labor Management Dynamics was intended as an answer to a long-standing need. Both groups have periodically charged that the schools were not treating the story objectively; both have cited cases in point in unequal time and space in instruction and in textbook. The pulse of the public at the time of textbook writing has often dictated the treatment both labor and management received in the published text.

Detroit teachers said, "Give us direction in this field of labor-management. We are told that this is a delicate area of teaching and that we must be careful. We need more facts. As teachers we want and need to see the totality of this vitally important relationship in order to stimulate critical and objective thinking on the part of our students."

WITH THE BLESSINGS of Dr. Samuel M. Brownell, Detroit superintendent of schools and former U.S. Commissioner of Education, a group of educators under the leadership of Miss Elsie Beck, director of social studies for the Detroit schools, received a vigorous nod from both labor and management when invited to participate in this writing project.

Both sides assigned well-informed and articulate consultants to shepherd their causes. Management was represented by Robert C. Waldron, director of industrial relations for American Motors Corp., and a veteran management negotiator. Robert Storer, vice-president of Manufacturers National Bank, Detroit, represented another specialized area. Labor's experts included Al Barbour, president of the Wayne County AFL-CIO, and Brendan Sexton, co-ordinator of organization, Automobile Workers. Twenty-five others, including many dedicated and capable school people, worked on the two-year project.

When the Citizens Advisory Committee on Detroit School Needs pronounced its recommendations for school improvement two years ago, it clearly outlined a "plan for a sequential program of economic understanding throughout the school system which would orient students to the economy of this nation." This was endorsed by both labor and management of Detroit, as well as public school educators.

Brownell, in a foreword to the book, says: "It is essential to the well-being of the nation that these young people understand the role of both labor and management: how each is dependent upon the other, contributes to the well-being of the other, and works with the other."

ALTHOUGH WRITTEN specifically for Detroit teachers and upper senior high school students, it has application for schools and interested citizens throughout the entire country. The multiple roles of the individual and the growth of American business are traced and they lead into the history of the labor movement both here and abroad, and of collective bargaining and some of the economic problems involved.

Three chapters on federal and state action on labor-management are included, and government laws and acts since the early 1800s are condensed and chronically listed. Labor-management terms are defined and examples cited. International labor-management relations and the implications for local communities climax the book of nearly 300 pages.

"Leaders in both fields," states the book, "think of their own group both as consumers and as producers. Each must mentally manage these role-interplays in terms of a long-range view of the total economy. Indeed, as social leaders, their vision ought to go beyond economic considerations and take into acccount sociological, political, and just plain human welfare concerns."

Morgan Says:

No Quick, Easy Solution Seen For Depressed Area Problem

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

ONE OF THE POINTS Mr. Kennedy hammered hardest in last fall's election campaign was the need to "get the country moving again." His reasoning was—and is—that unless we are a strong, healthy nation internally we can't summon the energy or command the respect that our role of international leadership calls for.

Morgan

One of the difficulties is that we are obliged to work on foreign and domestic problems at the same time. On the compelling theory that raising living standards raises the prospects for a stabler world, we must continue to help industrially retarded countries. But we cannot continue to neglect underdeveloped and underprivileged areas of our own.

By indicating that the Peace Corps should be a two-edged sword, aimed at cutting down the bushes of backwardness both at home and abroad, the President may be able to counter some of the short-sighted opposition in Congress to his programs. The House Appropriations Committee in effect killed an Administration request for $150 million for the Development Loan Fund, a key instrument of the foreign aid program. At the same time the preliminary Senate handling of legislation to aid domestic depressed areas seemed to reflect a lack of awareness of the huge scope of the problem and the need for flexibility in handling it.

This subject was a major topic which Kentucky's Gov. Bert Combs, a Democrat, and the state's senior senator, John Sherman Cooper, a Republican, are scheduled to discuss with the President at the White House.

There are some subtle political complications involved here. Cooper and the Chief Executive are old colleagues and good friends. But the senator, winning re-election by a large margin, carried Kentucky into the GOP column for Vice Pres. Nixon in November. And prominent in Cooper's platform was a pledge to try to secure a TVA steam power plant for eastern Kentucky which would burn from 4 million to 8 million tons of coal a year, giving that much of a shot in the arm to the languishing coal industry.

Both parties in Kentucky are naturally for the project. But each, just as naturally, would like to claim the credit if the state wins it and blame the opposition if it doesn't.

At last reports Tennessee seemed more likely than Kentucky to land the site, not merely because she has two Democratic senators versus two Republicans for the Bluegrass state but because eastern Kentucky presents a more serious problem of water supply for the plant.

THIS EXAMPLE SHOWS, perhaps, how both political and economic considerations inevitably influence the shape of a program for readjustment of a chronically depressed area. It does not clearly show, however, the enormous difficulties involved in getting any rehabilitation program effectively operating in a stricken region. It isn't just a question, for instance, of recruiting and retraining a labor supply.

In picking a location for a new factory, most companies want to know how good the sewer system is, what the housing prospects are, how ample and modern the school facilities and what can be offered in the way of recreation—such as golf clubs and the like—for the management personnel and their families who would be accompanying the new plant to town. It would be more natural for them in most instances to select a thriving community than a ghost town.

In eastern Kentucky last week, I saw a U.S. Post Office hardly bigger than a privy. I saw privies which were the most predominant features in the yards of one-room schools, in counties which could afford no better. And one reason they couldn't was the fact that in such areas the average per capita income is often less than a thousand dollars a year.

However precise and pretty the plans to develop these quite literally underdeveloped areas of our own country may look on paper, their application is going to take far closer coordination of business, labor, civic and governmental agencies and interests than now seems to be contemplated. Some may complain this gets us closer yet to a planned welfare state. One obvious answer is that the lack of planning and the callous disregard for human welfare have made the blight and suffering more acute than they otherwise might have been.

Washington Reports:

Minimum Wage Hike Seen Helping Business, Communities

THE PROPOSED INCREASE and extension of the minimum wage would aid, rather than hurt, business, according to Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), chairman of the special subcommittee on labor of the House Labor and Education Committee, and Rep. Thor C. Tollefson (R-Wash.).

The congressmen were heard in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational program, carried by 450 radio stations.

"The impact on prices (as a result of each increase of the minimum wage in the past) has been less than one-half of 1 per cent," Roosevelt asserted. "It cannot be said, on the record, that the increase in the minimum wage has ever been inflationary."

Tollefson said he didn't take much stock in the inflation charge. "I am more interested in what the bill seeks to do and the benefits that will come from it," he said. "One of the first benefits that comes to mind is that the bill will raise the income of people in the very lowest brackets who have a hard time making both ends meet."

Roosevelt said that the House bill would raise the minimum first to $1.15 and in the second year to $1.25. He defended this provision as a compromise between the Administration request that the increase be made to $1.25 in three years and the AFL-CIO contention that $1.25 should be achieved in one year, as a means of adding needed immediate purchasing power to the economy.

He said that he would like to have more than 4.35 million additional wage earners covered by the new legislation, also as asked by the AFL-CIO, but felt that the more modest goal was wiser politically. Most of those that would get coverage are in the retail and service fields.

TOLLEFSON REPORTED that replies to a 65,000-person questionnaire he had sent out showed "an overwhelming number for approval of the Fair Labor Standards Act improvements."

On the charge that workers will lose their jobs if the wage is increased and extended, Roosevelt said "The record shows there will be a few adjustments, but those displaced quickly get new jobs because of the increased purchasing power created."

Also, he asserted, anyone trying to live on $1.25 an hour is making "about half what the Labor Dept. says should be the normal income of the head of a family. And many of those who do not earn enough are on relief, a cost to the taxpayer."

Tollefson noted that provisions have been made in the bill to take care of exceptional industries, such as the fish processors. Setting the cutoff for application of the law to $1-million-a-year businesses, he said, also exempts all small business. He noted that an increase in the wage to $1.25 would help protect some of the industries in his and other states from raids by low-wage states.

House action on the bill is expected promptly, Roosevelt said.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE PILOT FOOD-STAMP plan announced by Pres. Kennedy almost immediately after his inauguration is getting under way slowly, and Dept. of Agriculture spokesmen have warned that the original costs may be comparatively substantial.

What must not be forgotten is that a wartime food-stamp plan, under which supplemental foods went to low-income families, worked with a good deal of effectiveness. There is no observable reason that a comparable plan cannot be made effective.

What should also be remembered is that authority for the federal government to establish a $1 billion annual stamp plan has existed since September 1959, and the Eisenhower Administration chose not to implement it.

When the proposal was introduced in the House, indeed, it provided for a mandatory food-stamp plan, and the former Administration sent word that if such a program were included the bill would be vetoed. Its sponsors therefore did what they could—changed the bill to a permissive rather than mandatory measure—and then they had to hold this on a rollcall vote. It was approved with House Democrats voting heavily for it, 210 to 28, but with Republicans voting against it 99 to 22.

It was well understood in advance that the Administration would refuse to put the program into effect, but there was a value in getting the machinery authorized in case the situation changed.

The reason the program requires several months to implement now is that nothing was done before to prepare for its implementation. No test plan was set up, no machinery was placed on a stand-by basis. It was necessary for the new executives of the Dept. of Agriculture to start from scratch.

Sec. Orville Freeman has now announced that six areas have been selected for the pilot-plan project, that he hopes it will go into effect by June 1 but that the start may be delayed until June 15. The program may not be a total success, some amendments to the law may be found desirable, some modifications may seem required before the plan is expanded to different areas. But at least we will have an up-to-date test.

* * *

ANOTHER CHANGE has come from a Kennedy department—Sec. of the Interior Stewart Udall is showing signs of an evident intent to return to the principle of seeking suitable unified development of major river basins.

This approach disappeared early in the Eisenhower Administration when the former President's first Secretary of the Interior, the late Douglas McKay, held a heavily attended news conference to announce that he was dropping the department's long-held support of the proposed Hells Canyon high level federal dam.

It has always been difficult to understand the thought processes that allowed people to recognize the merits of the Tennessee Valley Authority, to acknowledge its success as a federal multipurpose project that has been invaluable in war and peace—but then to say that the government must never, never try to repeat the success in another river valley. Mr. Eisenhower himself was more understandable when he revealed frank hostility and labeled any expansion of TVA as his prime example of "creeping socalism."

* * *

CONTROL of the major executive departments of the government is gained quickly by a new Administration, since it appoints its own men to what are clearly policy-making posts. Control of the independent and quasi-judicial agencies, that have regulatory powers, is a longer-term process.

Frank W. McCulloch is the first Kennedy appointee to the National Labor Relation Board, has been designated as chairman, and the President will be able to fill another vacancy soon. But three Eisenhower appointees remain. In some of the agencies, it will be a matter of several years before they can be invigorated by the appointment of new majorities.

INCREASE AND EXTENSION OF THE MINIMUM WAGE is needed to help some of the most miserably-paid workers now unable to support their families, Rep. Thor C. Tollefson (R-Wash.), left, and Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), chairman of a House special labor subcommittee, asserted on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational radio program.

How to Buy:

Rising Consumer Bankruptcies Cause for Concern to States

By Sidney Margolius

THE NUMBER of bankruptcy cases, especially those involving wage-earners, has risen to a new all-time high, reports Commerce Clearing House, national business-law authority. So sharp is the increase that the American Bar Association has set up a committee to find out the reasons. The committee reports that bankruptcies have increased 400 percent since 1950, and are expected to show an increase of 35 percent more in the first half of this year compared to 1960.

Linn K. Twinem, head of the committee, reports that the bar association, legal aid societies, labor unions and federal bankruptcy referees all are cooperating in this investigation of the reasons for increasing bankruptcies, and ways to solve the problem. Representing labor is Robert C. Mayer of the AFL-CIO general counsel's office.

What's particularly alarming is the extra-large increase in personal or "consumer" bankruptcies. Twinem reports that 75 percent of the bankruptcies in 1940 involved wage-earners, and 25 percent businesses. But in 1960, 90 percent of the larger total number of bankruptcies involved wage-earners, and only 10 percent businessmen.

Not only is the number of actual bankruptcies rising, but so is the number of cases involving debt-extension plans for wage-earners, says Commerce Clearing House. These cases are filed under special provisions of the Bankruptcy Act which permit wage-earners to postpone payments of their debts under court supervision.

THE REASONS BEHIND the growing number of bankruptcies are something you and your organization ought to know about, so you can know how to cope with such problems.

The most immediate reason is the recession and unemployment. Many working people have reached the point where they simply have no assets left. Twinem points out that it is noticeable that few of the recent bankrupts had any remaining assets left to pay creditors.

In California, for example, the plight of wage-earners has reached the point where Gov. Pat Brown has asked banks, utilities and landlords to use "restraint" in collecting bills. Business papers pointed out that this is the first time a California governor has found it necessary to make such an appeal since the big depression of the 1930's. Brown said "a great many people are being dispossessed" or are having electricity, gas and water cut off.

California, of course, is not the only state where working families are having this problem. Illinois and Oregon also are experiencing a particular problem with bankruptcies.

It's significant that these three states are so far out of line, with more bankruptcies even than heavily industrial states like Michigan, Pennsylvania and New York, Twinem says.

He believes that the large number of bankruptcies in some states occurs because the laws in those states permit harsh collection methods, such as severe garnishee procedures, and the requirement to pay a deficiency judgment even after the installment purchase has been repossessed.

"Wage-earners subject to being fired by their employers for garnishees tend to take the extreme action of going into bankruptcy," Twinem told this reporter. In New York State, he points out, a creditor can take only 10 percent of a man's wage, and no matter how many creditors there are, only 10 percent is paid out at a time. But in Illinois, creditors can tie up a large part of a man's wage, leaving him without sufficient income to support his family. In such states, even if a worker isn't in danger of being fired, he may be pressured into bankruptcy to protect his family.

YOU CAN'T CONTROL emergencies like unemployment. But heavy installment debts, which the experts say is a reason for the bankruptcy increase, are more controllable. The way to control debts is by working out a budget and saving ahead for the things you want, or at least for a substantial down payment so the remaining balance is not too large to handle.

Both the AFL-CIO and Credit Union National Association have started programs to counsel working families on money management and installment practices. Employers too are concerned. A survey in one Chicago factory showed that workers whose pay was garnisheed or attached caused 50 percent more accidents.

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$200 CHECK, representing contributions from Teachers Local 189, New York City, is presented to Solidarity Fund of Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Left to right are Hoagland Young, Local 189 treasurer; Lee B. Stanley, secretary of the local's Washington, D. C., chapter; Bill Kemsley of the ICFTU's New York office; and Ralph Reuther, secretary of the Teacher's local.

Orville Freeman Writes:

Farmers, Workers Have Common Goals

The following is excerpted from an article prepared for Press Associates Inc. by Sec. of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman on the relationship between farmers and workers.

THOSE IN LABOR who blame agriculture for the "high cost of food," or who say "farmers get rich at taxpayers' expense," or "farmers are subsidized to make up for their inefficiency," suffer from an understanding gap.

Similarly, those in the farm group who believe that "most labor leaders are dishonest," "most labor unions featherbed," "organized labor is responsible for the high cost of living," have an understanding gap of their own.

Why should this be? Historically, farmers and workers have had much in common. They are economic brothers in toil. They depend upon each other. They need each other. The farmer raises the beef which the worker processes into food. The worker helps make the equipment which the farmer uses to grow the food that keeps us all alive. Most of our clothing comes from cotton or wool or livestock produced on U.S. farms. Our homes are built out of lumber which grew not only in the nation's forests but on farm woodlots.

Surely, it should be easy for farmers and workers to understand their mutual interdependence. Surely, it is plain that the biggest factor in the prosperity of the farmer has always been plenty of food money in the purses of U.S. workers and their families. And surely, it is evident that agriculture as a $40 billion customer for the products and services of the U.S. economy, pays the salaries of millions of industrial workers.

WHY, THEN, do labor and agriculture stand apart? One reason is that labor and agriculture have neglected far too long to keep up their mutual lines of communication.

That is why such misunderstandings about the cost of food exist.

How much, do you think, the cost of your market basket of food increased between 1952 and 1960?

The answer will probably surprise you—less than 2 per cent. During this period other cost-of-living items rose about 15 percent. In fact, the marketing charges associated with this food basket rose 17 per cent.

What accounted for the difference? A decline of 15 per cent in the prices farmers received for the food products they produced. In a sense, therefore, it is the farmers who have been subsidizing the rest of the economy.

Another way to look at it is to see how much of the average dollar spent for food is returned to farmers. In 1946 the farmer received 52 cents out of the average food dollar, and in 1952, 47 cents. But in 1960 he got only 39 cents.

IN THIS COUNTRY agricultural production per man-hour of work has tripled since 1940, and almost doubled since 1950. Compared with 20 years ago, one-third fewer farmers are producing food and fiber for one-third more people and providing them with better diets.

Now I don't mean to say that all of this increased efficiency is attributable to what farmers have done by and for themselves. Machinery, fertilizers, chemicals, new plant varieties have all played major roles in this outstanding success story. Without these products and the improvements in these products made by industry, today's farm productivity would be impossible.

Moreover, the lower relative cost of food is due also to the increasing productivity of the U.S. laborer and the vigorous role his unions have played in winning better wages and working conditions. This is something more farm people need to understand. And this illustrates what I mean when I say farmers and laborers depend on one another—need one another.

Farmers and laborers have a common objective—a steadily rising standard of living for themselves and for all our people. Let them seek it together in mutual understanding, realizing that prosperity is like a boy and strawberry jam—he can't spread it without getting some on himself.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Leftover Prescriptions Make A Delightfully Neurotic Hobby

By Jane Goodsell

SOME PEOPLE sigh nostalgically over old wedding veils and faded love letters. I prefer to browse through my medicine cabinet and reminisce over the ailments of yesteryear.

Let others wax sentimental over antique milk glass and century-old rosewood. Give me, instead, a tube of dried-up sulfa ointment or a bottle of dehydrated cough syrup. My hobby is collecting leftover prescriptions.

What a thrill it is to open the door of my medicine cabinet and view my collection! I am justly proud of it because it is one of the largest collections in existence today. Prescription collecting is a popular hobby, but I believe there are few exhibits to compare with mine.

What a satisfaction it is to gaze upon all the little bottles, jars and boxes, piled six deep on top of one another. They bring it all back to me—memories of past cases of indigestion, insomnia and diaper rash.

Every time a bottle tumbles out of the medicine cabinet, I blink back a sentimental tear. Who knows? Perhaps this is the prescription that cured that stubborn case of pinkeye a couple of years ago. Or it could be those miraculous vitamin capsules for expectant mothers. Who knows?

THE PRINT on the prescription containers provides interesting clues to the nature of the remedy. But, like antique markings, they are merely clues and not pat answers. They never spoil the game by stating directly that the prescription is to be used for poison oak or night wakefulness.

Instead, they merely give the name of the doctor who prescribed them, the date and directions like: "Apply locally"; "One every four hours"; "Use as directed."

I have been asked whether I make any practical use of my collection. This seems to me a ridiculous question. People don't collect stamps in order to have a ready supply of postage, do they?

The person who keeps asking me this question is my husband, who has a very intolerant attitude toward my collection. He refers to it as "that claptrap in the medicine cabinet."

What's more, he has delivered an ultimatum that, if it isn't all cleared out by midnight tonight, he will personally serve my entire collection to me in a casserole dish, combined with cheese sauce and topped with buttered crumbs.

By 'Briefing Session' Panel:

Poor Planning Seen In Air 'Traffic Jam'

Too little imaginative planning and too much stress on scientific rather than human factors are the chief underlying causes of commercial air disasters, according to two experts on air safety.

Clarence Sayen, president of the Air Line Pilots Association, and Francis McDermott, executive director of the Air Traffic Control Association, were sharply critical of existing facilities in discussing "Aerial Traffic Jam," the fourth topic in the "Briefing Session" public affairs television series presented jointly by the AFL-CIO and the National Education Television & Radio Center.

As explained by John MacVane, permanent news analyst on "Briefing Session," air traffic control is based on wrapping each plane in a package of air, or "flight box," and keeping these boxes from overlapping.

With modern radar controls, these "boxes" are cylinders, three miles in radius and 1,000 feet deep. And they move at rates ranging from the DC-3's 180 miles an hour to a jet's 600.

"All the parts of the system can be measured, and we can anticipate their forward motion; therefore, it is the kind of a problem that the trained scientific mind can analyze, reduce to a computer and solve," McDermott said. "Every team that has been formed during the last 15 years to attack this problem has been dominated by engineers. The voice of the practical air traffic controller simply has not been heard."

One result has been a death toll of 364 in 1960, as against 226 in 1959 and 129 in 1958, MacVane's analysis noted earlier.

Sayen emphasized that adequate airports were also essential to safety.

Airport Bottlenecks Hit

"There's no use in building an efficient airway between two areas and leaving a bottleneck at both ends," he said.

Both men agreed that the establishment of the Federal Aviation Agency as an independent arm of government in 1958 was an important step forward, but both charged that the FAA had not exploited its potential for leadership.

The first requisite is a long-range, overall plan, Sayen asserted.

"The air traffic control is a patchwork," he said. "We have put one patch on top of another patch on top of another patch, without knowing exactly where we were going." This, he argued, accounted for the resistance in Congress and elsewhere to large appropriations for air facilities.

An important immediate defect, the experts pointed out, is that many aircraft—notably military—maintain clearance by visual means, and are not incorporated into the control system.

As the discussion neared its end, Edward P. Morgan, regular host of the program, showed signs of apprehension.

"I am getting a bit of gooseflesh here," he said, "and I perhaps need a little psychological helping hand. All of us are going out of the studio later and probably taking airplanes. Should we be scared to death?"

"Not at all," McDermott reassured him.

Health Care Next Topic for TV Panelists

Perhaps the most controversial item in the Kennedy Administration's legislative program—medical care for the aged—will be discussed on the fifth showing of "Briefing Session," the public affairs television series.

Dr. George A. Silver, chief of the division of social medicine, Montefiore Hospital, New York, and a proponent of the social security approach, will lock horns with Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R-Mo.), a vigorous spokesman for the opposition.

Curtis, now in his sixth term, is ranking minority member of the Joint Congressional Economic Committee, a member of the Ways and Means Committee and senior Republican on the social security subcommittee. He is a tax expert and a leading spokesman for the conservative wing of Congress on economic affairs.

Dr. Silver's major interest for many years has been the problem of making medical care available to those who need it. He is director of the Montefiore group in the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York, a pioneer prepaid group practice organization. His articles have appeared in many magazines, and he is the author of a forthcoming book, "The Family Health Team."

Nixon 'Joblessness' Laid to Ike's Policies

Prof. Paul A. Samuelson, head of Pres. Kennedy's pre-inauguration economic task force, thinks Republicans are missing the point when they minimize the recession.

"If Mr. Eisenhower—and I speak of his advisers generally—had been on the ball in this matter, I think the whole country would be grateful to him," Samuelson said on a "Briefing Session" program.

"I think one man who is out of a job might have been grateful to him too, and that is Mr. Nixon."

Union Membership Rises in California

San Francisco—California union membership passed the 1.75 million mark for the first time in 1960 despite declines in two areas—Los Angeles-Long Beach and San Francisco—the state Dept. of Industrial Relations has reported.

Based on questionnaires returned by nearly 3,400 local unions, unions had an estimated 1,756,000 members in this state last July, about 15,000 more than in the preceding July. Los Angeles area membership was an estimated 760,400, about 3,100 under the July 1957 peak. A drop of 5,300 members was reported in the six-county San Francisco area. The July 1960 total was 463,400, compared with a peak of 479,500 in July 1957.

Labor Asks Rights for Non-Profit Employes

Albany, N. Y.—An "Operation First Class Citizen" legislative conference here has called on the New York State Legislature to require non-profit organizations to bargain collectively and to make unemployment insurance benefits available to employes of voluntary hospitals and other non-profit groups.

Participating in the conference were delegations from local unions of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union; the State, County & Municipal Employes; Building Service Employes; Transport Workers.

MORE COLLABORATORS than contestants were Francis McDermott, left, executive director of the Air Traffic Control Association, and Clarence Sayen, president of the Air Line Pilots Association, in their discussion of "Aerial Traffic Jam" on the fourth "Briefing Session" television program.

16 More TV Stations Show 'Briefing' Series

Sixteen additional TV stations will begin showing the AFL-CIO-sponsored "Briefing Session" series the week of March 19, bringing to 53 the total of stations that will currrently be carrying the program. The complete list of commercial and educational outlets is shown below, with additions in bold type:

CITY	STATION		TIME
Albuquerque, N. M.	**KNME**	**(5)**	**Monday, 12:30 p.m.; Friday, 6 p.m.**
Andalusia, Ala.	WAIQ	(2)	Monday, 6 p.m.
Athens, Ga.	**WGTV**	**(9)**	**Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.**
Atlanta, Ga.	**WETV**	**(30)**	**Wednesday, 8 p.m.**
Birmingham, Ala.	WBIQ	(10)	Monday, 6 p.m.
Boston, Mass.	WGBH	(2)	Monday, 7 p.m.; Sunday, 2:30 p.m.
Buffalo, N. Y.	**WNED**	**(17)**	**Monday, 9 p.m.**
Chapel Hill, N. C.	**WUNC**	**(4)**	**Wednesday, 8:30 p.m.**
Chattanooga, Tenn.	WTVC	(9)	Sunday, 2 p.m.
Chicago, Ill.	WTTW	(11)	Monday, 8:30 p.m.
Cincinnati, O.	**WCET**	**(48)**	**Tuesday, 9:30 p.m.**
Columbus, O.	WOSU	(34)	Monday, 9 p.m.
Corvallis, Ore.	**KOAC**	**(7)**	**Monday, 8 p.m.**
Dallas, Tex.	KERA	(13)	Monday, 9 p.m.
Denver, Colo.	KRMA	(6)	Monday, 8 p.m.
Des Moines. Ia.	**KDPS**	**(11)**	**Tuesday, 9:30 p.m.**
Detroit, Mich.	WTVS	(56)	Wednesday, 9 p.m.
	WWJ	(4)	Sunday, 11 a.m.
Duluth, Minn.	WDSM	(6)	Beginning early April
East Lansing, Mich.	WMSB	(10)	Thursday, 7 p.m.; Sunday, 4 p.m.
Ft. Wayne, Ind.	WKJG	(33)	Sunday, 2 p.m.
Gainesville, Fla.	WUFT	(5)	Wednesday, 8:30 p.m.; Friday, 9:30 p.m.
Greenville, S. C.	WFBC	(4)	Sunday, 2 p.m.
Houston, Tex.	KUHT	(8)	Tuesday, 8 p.m.
Jacksonville, Fla.	WJCT	(7)	Wednesday, 9:30 p.m.
Lincoln, Neb.	KUON	(12)	Monday, 9 p.m.
Louisville, Ky.	**WFPK**	**(15)**	**Monday, 3 p.m.**
Madison, Wis.	**WHA**	**(21)**	**Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.**
Memphis, Tenn.	**WKNO**	**(10)**	**Monday, 9 p.m.; Thursday, 4:30 p.m.**
Miami, Fla.	WTHS	(2)	Monday, 8:30 p.m.
Milwaukee, Wis.	WMVS	(10)	Wednesday, 5 p.m.; Friday, 6 p.m.
Munford, Ala.	WCIQ	(7)	Monday, 6 p.m.
New Orleans, La.	WYES	(8)	Wednesday, 8 p.m.
Norman, Okla.	**KETA**	**(13)**	**Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.**
Oxford, O.	**WMUB**	**(14)**	**Tuesday, 7 p.m.**
Philadelphia, Pa.	WHYY	(35)	Friday, 1:40 p.m.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	WQED	(13)	Tuesday, 9:30 p.m.
Portland, Ore.	**KOAP**	**(10)**	**Friday, 8:30 p.m.**
Sacramento, Calif.	KVIE	(6)	Monday, 9 p.m.
Salt Lake City, Utah	KUED	(7)	Thursday, 8 p.m.
San Francisco, Calif	KQED	(9)	Wednesday, 9 p.m.
San Jose, Calif.	KNTV	(11)	Sunday, 3 p.m.
Seattle, Wash.	KCTS	(9)	Friday, 7:30 p.m.
St. Louis, Mo.	KETC	(9)	Thursday, 9 p.m.
St. Paul, Minn.	KTCA	(2)	Friday, 10 p.m.
Tacoma, Wash.	KPEC	(56)	Thursday, 8 p.m.
Tallahassee, Fla.	WFSU	(11)	Monday, 9 p.m.; Friday, 7:30 p.m.
Tampa, Fla.	WEDU	(3)	Wednesday, 9 p.m.; Friday, 4:30 p.m.
Toledo, O.	WGTE	(30)	Tuesday, 2:30 p.m.
Tucson, Ariz.	**KUAT**	**(6)**	**Monday, 9 p.m.**
Tulsa, Okla.	**KOED**	**(11)**	**Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.**
Wheeling, W. Va.	WTRF	(7)	Sunday, 11:30 a.m.
Urbana, Ill.	WILL	(12)	Wednesday, 9 p.m.

Strikebreaker Bill Approved In Washington

Olympia, Wash.—Washington became the fourth state to restrict the importation of professional strikebreakers as a labor-backed anti-strikebreaking bill moved quickly through both houses of the legislature. Gov. Albert D. Rosellini (D) has indicated he will sign the bill when it reaches his desk.

The measure would make it unlawful for anyone not directly involved in a labor-management dispute to recruit workers from outside the state for employment in struck industries.

Sen. Bob Baily (D), a member of the Typographical Union and one of the sponsors of the measure, told the Senate that the proposed law would prevent situations from developing in the state similar to the Portland newspaper dispute when the publishers of two newspapers brought in professional strikebreakers, including men with criminal records.

The Senate gave 44-to-2 approval to the bill and the House acted soon thereafter. Minor differences in language were quickly reconciled and the bill moved through final passage.

A similar bill passed the West Virginia House by a 95-to-1 vote. It faces a "rocky road" in the Senate, however, the State AFL-CIO reported. Because of a "double reference," it must be cleared by the Judiciary Committee in addition to the Senate Labor Committee.

Both bills are modeled after a Pennsylvania law. New Jersey earlier this year enacted a considerably stronger measure and Massachusetts has a registration and disclosure bill aimed at discouraging, although not flatly preventing, the use of strikebreakers.

71 Texans Seek Johnson Senate Seat

Austin, Tex.—Seventy-one candidates—70 Democrats and a lone Republican—will be pitted against each other in a special election Apr. 4 to fill the Senate seat vacated by Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson.

Leading the field of 70 Democrats are former State Rep. Maury Maverick, Jr., who has endorsement of the Texas State Committee on Political Education; State Sen. Henry B. Gonzalez; and Sen. William A. Blakely (D-Tex.), now holding an interim appointment to Johnson's seat.

The lone Republican is John G. Tower, who polled an unusually heavy vote against Johnson last November.

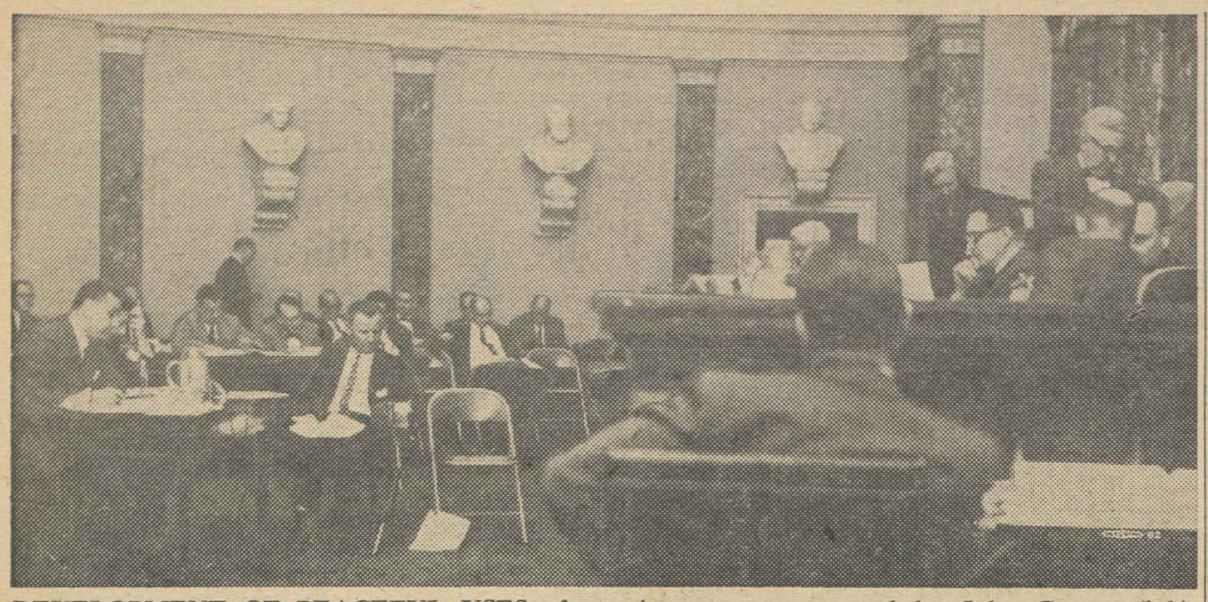
If no candidate wins a majority in the Apr. 4 election, Gov. Price Daniel (D) will be required to set a date for a runoff between the two leading candidates. The runoff will take place within 40 days of the Apr. 4 balloting.

M. K. Udall Wins Arizona Primary

Tucson, Ariz.—Morris K. Udall, 38-year-old lawyer and brother of Interior Sec. Stewart L. Udall, has scored an overwhelming victory in a six-man Democratic primary for the House seat left vacant when the elder Udall brother joined Pres. Kennedy's Cabinet.

In winning the primary, Udall piled up a margin of better than 6-1 over his nearest opponent, former Rep. Harold Patten.

Udall will face Republican Mac C. Matheson in a general election May 2. Matheson, unopposed in the GOP primary, was defeated by Stewart Udall last November by a vote of 95,512 to 75,811.



DEVELOPMENT OF PEACEFUL USES of atomic energy was urged by John Curran (left), AFL-CIO legislative representative who subbed for Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller in testimony before Joint Committee on Atomic Energy headed by Rep. Chet Holifield (D-Calif.). Accompanying Curran was George Taylor, economist in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

AFL-CIO Urges U.S. Leadership In Peaceful Atomic Development

Creation of a "vigorous, progressive" national policy for peaceful development of nuclear energy, coupled with a sound program of safety standards to protect workers in this industry, has been called for by the AFL-CIO.

In testimony before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller was sharply critical of the policies of the Atomic Energy Commission under the Eisenhower Administration, declaring that the failure of private industry to move ahead in this field in the past six years "lays bare the bankruptcy" of the Eisenhower theory of government-industry "partnership."

Biemiller's testimony was presented to the committee by John Curran, AFL-CIO legislative representative. He was accompanied by George Taylor, an economist in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

The AFL-CIO testimony urged action at this session of Congress on a "pioneering" program of atomic energy development that would include:

● A full-scale nuclear power demonstration program designed to bring costs into competition with coal, oil and natural gas in high-cost fuel areas by 1970, and into competition in all other areas of the country by 1975.

● Appropriations for construction of an atomic power installation at the Hanford, Wash., reactor, with the power to be marketed through the Bonneville Power Administration.

"Three times since 1952," the AFL-CIO pointed out, "there have been power brownouts in the region" because of low water on the Columbia River, chief power source in the region. "This has resulted in large-scale shutdowns of aluminum plants with attendant loss of wages and production."

● Supplemental appropriations to accelerate work on a pilot project for developing low-cost power through fusion of the heavy hydrogen atom.

● Amendment of the Atomic Energy Act to permit all federal resource agencies to participate in atomic power development as a "logical extension of the yardstick policy of public competition" to stimulate reduction in costs of commercially produced nuclear power.

In the area of safety, Biemiller's testimony again registered labor's "strong opposition" to a 1959 law which ceded much of the responsibility for developing adequate safety programs to the states and urged either repeal of the law or "drastic amendment" to put the federal government in a position of central responsibility for radiation safety standards.

At the same time labor urged enactment of federal workmen's compensation legislation that would provide adequate care "for workers who may be injured, become ill or die from radiation exposure in spite of the best conceived standards and the most effective regulations."

In a supplementary statement filed with the joint committee the Fire Fighters asked that their union be represented on the Federal Radiation Council and urged that more stringent regulations be enacted regulating transportation of radioactive material.

To Meet April Deadline:

Labor Asks Senate To Speed TUC Bill

The AFL-CIO, warning that every day 7,000 workers exhaust state jobless pay without finding work, has urged the Senate to give swift approval to the House-passed Temporary Unemployment Compensation bill so that added benefits can begin Apr. 1.

In testimony prepared for delivery before the Senate Finance Committee, Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security said the $1 billion measure was "deficient" in two respects but declared that efforts to improve the bill would mean "undue delay" in providing aid to the jobless.

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg also urged the committee, headed by Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D-Va.), to approve the measure promptly in order to meet the April deadline which Pres. John F. Kennedy set in sending the anti-recession measure to Capitol Hill.

Current figures showing 5.7 million unemployed, Goldberg said, fail to convey the "graphic story of human distress and suffering." There are presently 1.6 million persons who have been unemployed for more than three month, he said, and of this number over 50 percent have been jobless for more than half a year.

Bill 'Deficient'

Cruikshank said the TUC bill, passed by an overwhelming 392-30 vote in the House, was "deficient" both in its method of financing and in its failure to provide uniform temporary assistance to the long-term jobless. But to take time for correcting this situation, he said, would be to "delay help to the 720,000 who are now waiting" for aid.

The House measure would extend jobless benefits for a period half again as long as that currently provided by state programs, with a ceiling of 39 weeks of combined federal and state aid. It would be financed by raising the tax rate from 3.1 to 3.5 percent, instead of a permanent hike in the taxable wage base from $3,000 to $4,800, as originally urged both by Kennedy and the AFL-CIO.

While the Senate committee considered the TUC bill the House, by voice vote, passed a companion bill providing $24 million in extended jobless pay benefits for 60,000 unemployed railroad workers. The program would be financed by a one-fourth of 1 percent increase in the tax on carriers for a two-year period beginning Jan. 1, 1962.

In his testimony before the Byrd committee, Cruikshank repeated the AFL-CIO plea that action on the TUC measure be followed by permanent improvement in the program which would include federal standards, below which the states could not fall, governing the amount and duration of benefits.

He noted that the AFL-CIO Executive Council said earlier this month that if Congress had enacted such standards in 1958, as labor urged, when the first TUC bill was passed, "much of the sting would have been taken out of the present emergency" and that the downturn in the economy "would have been substantially slowed down."

AFGE Suit Hits Denial Of Right to Petition

The Government Employes have filed suit seeking reinstatement with back pay for a worker who was fired from his civil service job for petitioning Congress.

AFGE Pres. James A. Campbell said the union's court action is being financed by the AFGE Legal Rights Fund, which is used to bring test cases involving basic rights of government workers.

He charged that the dismissal of Richard J. Steck, a civilian employe at the Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, Calif., violated both the constitutional right of petition and a 1948 law specifically protecting the right of federal employes to furnish information to Congress.

Steck's alleged offense was that in August 1958 he petitioned his congressman, Rep. Harry R. Sheppard (D), for an "unbiased inquiry" into management's personnel practices at the base.

He said in his petition, which was addressed to the congressman's field secretary, that employes who had signed previous complaints had been "confronted by a grilling from higher authority . . . to recant" their statements.

Fired For Petition

Some two weeks later, after a hearing before a Marine Corps lieutenant colonel, Steck was fired on the grounds that he violated regulations by circulating a petition during working hours and that he violated a 1913 Anti-Lobbying Act by improperly trying to influence Congress.

His union appealed the dismissal to the Secretary of the Navy and won a reversal on the grounds that the dismissal procedure followed was improper.

The Navy restored Steck to duty but in the spring of 1959 filed amended charges against him, including the assertion that his actions had created "a morale problem" and "interfered with efficiency."

The dismissal this time was upheld by the Navy Dept. and the Civil Service Commission, although the commission ruled that there was no evidence that Steck's actions "adversely affected morale."

Suppression Charged

AFGE Attorney Edward L. Merrigan, in a suit for reinstatement filed in U.S. District Court and in a petition for back pay filed with the U.S. Court of Claims, charged that the dismissal was motivated by the desire of officials of the installation to suppress "lawful criticism . . . and any investigations" of their actions.

He charged that a Navy regulation requiring approval of the commanding officer before any petition can be circulated at Navy installations violates the First Amendment to the Constitution by denying the right "to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

Furthermore, the AFGE brief asserted, the dismissal action violates a 1948 law which declares: "The right of persons employed in the civil service of the United States, either individually or collectively to petition Congress, or any member thereof, or to furnish information . . . shall not be denied or interfered with."

Labor in Cleveland Studies Health Plan

Cleveland — A committee has been named by the Cleveland AFL-CIO to recommend a program for reducing the cost of health care for union members. Under study are two possibilities—a chain of cooperative drug stores and a diagnostic health center in cooperation with the Ladies' Garment Workers or the Clothing Workers.

The action was prompted by the success of the union eye-care center launched here in 1959. Committee members are Cecil B. Dunlap, Retail Store Employes; Ed Moss, Machinists; Max Amdur, Clothing Workers; and Joseph Murphy, Building Service Employes.

Inadequate Training Tied to Atomic Blast

The recent explosion of an atomic reactor at Arco, Ida., which claimed three lives, "might have been avoided" if proper training and safety programs had been in effect, Pres. Gordon M. Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has declared.

Freeman, in a letter to Rep. Chet Holifield (D-Calif.), chairman of the Joint Atomic Energy Commission of Congress, warned that "short cuts" must be avoided in the nuclear energy field since human lives are at stake.

Safety Rules Questioned

The IBEW president said the fatal blast on Jan. 3 might not have taken place "had the reactor been properly manned; had the three men been working under qualified supervision and with proper technical assistance; and if rules, regulations and carefully planned procedures had been in effect and strictly followed."

Freeman also expressed the union's dissatisfaction with the manner in which the emergency was handled following the explosion, declaring that "we cannot condone and shall not permit our members to be unnecessarily exposed to unmeasurable radiation . . . in 'emergencies' . . . (and) we are concerned lest the (Arco) accident indicates a trend toward these practices."

The IBEW, he said, concurs in the recent report made to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany by Fred MacGowan, a member of the federation's Atomic Energy Committee, which emphasized the acute need for re-examination of the safety provisions of the design, construction and location of certain types of reactors.

MacGowan's report on the Arco explosion, Meany declared, made it clear that in the future power reactors should be permitted close to centers of population only if there can be assurances of "absolute containment" of radioactive material in the case of an accident.

Freeman stated his belief that the nuclear industry can be operated "for the distinct benefit of all mankind" and pledged the IBEW's readiness "to help bring about advancement of the technological and industrial phases of the science." He added:

"However, we will oppose the introduction into reactor operations of . . . short cuts, abbreviated crews, short-time training programs, lack of supervision, lack of adequate technical assistance, and the philosophy that one man can accomplish two or more jobs at the same time."

He pointed out that the IBEW apprenticeship program requires four or five years of training before a member becomes a qualified journeyman. Referring to the training given the two soldiers and a sailor who were killed while manning the Arco reactor, Freeman said:

"We cannot conceive how a four-month training period in each of the reactor phases—namely nuclear and reactor theory, operation and maintenance—can produce an operator who is qualified to work on any reactor system or component."

'Long Overdue':

Schnitzler Urges Area Bill Passage

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler has called on Congress to improve and then pass Pres. Kennedy's area redevelopment legislation "to stop the spreading cancer of area blight."

Testifying before a House Banking & Currency subcommittee, Schnitzler said enactment of aid to chronically depressed areas is "already long overdue." Since 1956, he said, AFL-CIO spokesmen have testified seven times in favor of such legislation, and two area redevelopment bills passed by Congress were vetoed by former Pres. Eisenhower.

In calling for action on a "comprehensive approach" to the problem of stricken communities, the AFL-CIO official urged Congress to amend White House proposals to:

- Place administration of the program in the hands of an independent agency, as a "reasonable" compromise between the Administration's view that the program should be administered by the Commerce Dept., and labor's belief that it should be in the hands of the Labor Dept.
- Broaden criteria under which communities qualify for assistance to provide prompt aid for areas "suddenly and catastrophically" hit by the permanent shutdown of a plant on which most of the community depends for a living, and to permit "preventive" aid for communities "pressing close to the eligibility criteria."

The House hearings came as the Senate Banking Committee, by an 8-7 vote, reported out a $394 million area aid bill for early floor action. The Senate bill gave technical control of the program to the Commerce Dept., as Kennedy had requested, but established the post of an administrator appointed directly by the President. Policy decisions would be placed in the hands of a Cabinet committee headed by the Commerce Secretary.

Goldberg Emphasizes Need

Appearing before the House subcommittee, Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg said the need of area redevelopment legislation is underscored by the fact that there now are 76 major labor market areas and 152 smaller ones with an unemployment rate above 6 percent.

Goldberg warned that development of automation could create new distressed areas "if nothing is done to anticipate the dislocation which may occur." Automation, he said, "need not be an evil," but its short-term effects "can be near catastrophic when entire communities are affected." The Administration's area bill would provide money to retrain workers for new and different jobs.

In opposing Commerce Dept. supervision of the area aid program, Schnitzler noted that the department is "highly influenced by its Business Advisory Council, a group dominated by spokesmen for the Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, and other big business representatives who have been consistently unsympathetic towards a meaningful federal effort to aid the chronically depressed areas."

C of C Opposed

Testifying for the C of C, Robert P. Lee, assistant to the vice president of Connecticut Light and Power Co., opposed area aid legislation on the ground that the federal government would be using tax money to "help some communities attract industries and jobs at the expense of others."

The chamber spokesman said the bill would "pirate" jobs from some communities, adding: "You cannot effectively create jobs in this program, you can only move them from one area to another and even that device will not work in the areas of most serious long-term distress."

METHODIST YOUTH SEMINAR brought some 60 young men and women from all parts of the nation to AFL-CIO headquarters for briefing by Rev. Charles Webber, AFL-CIO Representative for Religious Relations. The group was winding up a weeklong study on problems of "Peace and World Order," including meetings with United Nations staff members in New York and with religious and political leaders.

Schoemann Gives Labor Support To Kennedy's School-Grant Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

AFL-CIO vice president declared, the American trade union movement has actively supported public education and its backing of the Kennedy proposal is a continuation of that principle. The school bill, he said, would insure that the federal government plays "its fair part in support of education" while containing "proper safeguards against any possible attempt at federal control of education."

Under the Administration proposal, introduced by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), chairman of the subcommittee, each state would receive a federal grant of no less than $15 for every public school student each year during the three-year period. Distribution would be made under an "equalization formula" guaranteeing more funds for states with low per capita income.

The bill calls for federal outlays of $666 million in the first year of operation, $766 million the second, and $866 million the third, with 10 per cent of the funds allocated to each state annually to be earmarked for such special areas of educational need as depressed communities and slum neighborhoods.

Leadoff witness before the Morse subcommittee was Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Abraham A. Ribicoff, who dismissed as "unfounded" the contention by critics of the bill that federal control of education would result from the use of federal funds.

Noting that the federal government has provided aid to schools, in varying forms, for more than 175 years, Ribicoff said that in his six years as governor of Connecticut "not once has the federal government exercised control, directly or indirectly, over education."

Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and former president of the University of Arkansas, said the status of public school teachers "is one of the most disgraceful aspects of our society."

Teachers, he said, "have the responsibility for shaping the minds and hearts of our children and yet they are regarded by many as little more than full-time baby sitters. They are woefully underpaid and overworked."

Church School Issue

As the hearings opened controversy swirled on Capitol Hill over Kennedy's express exemption of parochial schools from the bill's provisions for federal grants. The President said Supreme Court decisions had made it clear that such aid would be unconstitutional, and that there was "no room for debate" on the issue.

Rep. John W. McCormack (D-Mass.), House majority leader, said he would move to have low-cost loans to private schools included in the bill. At his Mar. 8 press conference, the President said he was "extremely sympathetic" to families paying taxes for public education and simultaneously financing non-public schools, but urged that the question of loans to private schools be weighed "as a separate matter."

In presenting the AFL-CIO position to the Senate subcommittee, Schoemann declared that the latest U.S. Office of Education figures show that as of last September 76,000 classrooms across the nation were unsatisfactory and an additional 66,100 classrooms were needed to house students now forced to attend school on a half-day basis.

Because of the low salaries being paid teachers, he said, there is a shortage of at least 250,000 public school teachers while another 91,500 teachers have "substandard" educational qualifications but are being used on an "emergency" basis because of the acute shortage.

The basic fault, he said, is that teachers "do not earn a full living wage." Schoemann pointed to the Labor Dept.'s City Workers' Family Budget which showed that a married worker with two children requires at least $6,130 per year for a "modest but adequate" standard of living. The teacher's annual salary of $4,730, he said, "leaves him with only a subsistence wage level."

Hails Labor Provision

The AFL-CIO official, president of the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters, hailed the bill's inclusion of the labor standards safeguards of the Davis-Bacon Act and overtime provisions. He urged that language be dropped which provides an exemption from these standards where a public school facility is constructed with volunteer labor.

He said labor also opposed Administration plans for cutting grants to so-called "federally impacted" areas as a step toward ending this program. These grants currently are paid in areas where a facility of the federal government imposes a heavy burden on local public schools. Kennedy had declared that the new grants under the school aid bill would help ease the situation, but Schoemann said they would not be sufficient to offset the strain on local schools.

Schoemann also declared that passage of the bill, in addition to strengthening the school system, would also "do much to overcome the recession which grips the nation," since it would provide hundreds of thousands of jobs both for jobless workers in the building trades and for factory workers producing building materials.

President Gives New Contracts Unit Broad Powers to Wipe Out Job Bias

(Continued from Page 1)

study of current government employment practices—an examination of the status of members of minority groups in every department, agency and office" of the federal government. He called the survey "the most thorough ever undertaken," and said that it would give the Administration "an accurate assessment of our present position and a yardstick by which to measure future progress."

The President named Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson to head the new committee and designated Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg as vice chairman, charged with "the execution and implementation of the policies and purposes" of the executive order.

Vigorous Enforcement Pledged

"I have dedicated my Administration to the cause of equal opportunity in employment by the government or its contractors," Kennedy declared. "The Vice President, the Secretary of Labor and the other members of this committee share my dedication. I have no doubt that the vigorous enforcement of this order will mean the end of such discrimination."

The new committee combines the functions formerly assigned to the President's Committee on Government Contracts, headed during the Eisenhower Administration by former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon, and those handled by the President's Committee on Government Employment. In tone and scope, Kennedy's directive went beyond the approach of the Eisenhower Administration.

Walter P. Reuther, president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., hailed the President's executive order and declared it "highlights the priority" the Administration has given to civil rights action.

Lacked 'Moral Courage'

Reuther, who served on the President's Committee on Government Contracts during the Eisenhower Administration, told delegates to the IUD's legislative conference that it "never did the job . . . because it never summoned the moral courage to cancel contracts."

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.), chairman of the House Labor Committee and long active in the anti-discrimination fight, told the IUD conference: "I applaud the issuance of Pres. Kennedy's executive order designed to wipe out discrimination."

In addition to listing specific sanctions which can be invoked for noncompliance, Kennedy's executive order toughened up requirements in agreements between the government and private contractors.

Companies will be required to file compliance reports that will include information on the membership policies of unions, and when bidding on a government job contractors will have to submit a statement by the officers of all unions involved that they do not discriminate on account of race.

'Affirmative Action' Required

In the future, contracts will not only contain the promise that the contractor will not discriminate, but will require the contractor to "take affirmative action to ensure that applicants are employed, and that employes are treated during employment, without discrimination."

The contractor must also promise to state in "all solicitations or advertisements for employes" that qualified applicants will be considered without regard to race.

Finally the contract will include a declaration that, in the event of noncompliance either with the contract clauses or with orders of the Johnson committee, the agreement may be cancelled and the contractor "declared ineligible for further government contracts."

Rep. Hansen Named To House Unit

Rep. Julia Butler Hansen (D-Wash.) has been elected to the House Education and Labor Committee to fill the last remaining vacancy in the Democratic majority.

The AFL-CIO News of Feb. 18, 1961 incorrectly listed Rep. Fernand J. St. Germain (D-R. I.) as a member of the committee.

House Unit Clears Minimum Wage Bill

4.3 Million Additional Workers Protected

The House Labor Committee, by a 19-12 vote, has approved a wage-hour bill extending coverage to 4.3 million additional workers and raising the minimum, in two steps for those already covered, to $1.25 an hour.

The coverage was virtually the same as that recommended by Pres. John F. Kennedy. The committee headed by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.) earlier had given tentative approval to inclusion of 300,000 hotel, motel and restaurant workers but dropped this provision before final action.

The committee had first sought to speed up the White House timetable which called for $1.15 an hour four months after signing of the bill, $1.20 a year later, and $1.25 after an added 12 months. In the end, however, it acceded to an Administration request for a slowdown and approved a formula calling for the $1.15 floor remaining in effect for two years and then jumping to $1.25.

As the committee completed action on the minimum wage bill, a key measure in the President's legislative program, Kennedy sent additional messages to Capitol Hill in which he called for:

- An all-out fight against slums and substandard homes, urging Congress to redeem the pledge of the 1949 Housing Act to provide "a decent home and suitable living environment for every American family."
- "Timely completion" of the federal highway program by continuing the 4-cent-a-gallon federal gasoline tax, scheduled to be cut back to 3 cents on July 1, coupled with an increase in taxes on trucks and diesel fuel to retain the "pay-as-you-go" principle.

Broad Housing Action

In his housing message, the President asked for $2.5 billion in grants over four years for slum clearance and rebuilding; $50 million for additional public facilities loans; authority for Public Housing Administration grants to construct 100,000 low-rent housing units; low-interest loans for construction of rental and cooperative housing; $50 million for direct loans to construct housing for the elderly; and experimental use of no-down-payment, 40-year FHA-insured mortgages on homes under $13,500.

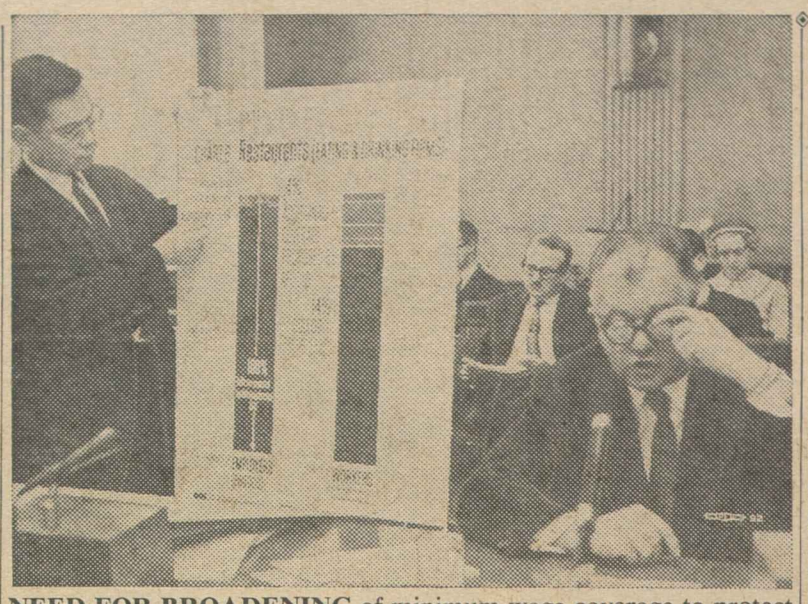
The House Labor Committee approved the minimum wage bill after beating down efforts by Republicans, led by Rep. William H. Ayres (R-O.) to greatly liberalize the bill in a maneuver that would make it easier to win House support later for a more modest substitute similar to one which Ayres and Rep. A. Paul Kitchen (D-N.C.) pushed through the House in the 87th Congress.

As approved by the committee, the bill would extend coverage to 2.8 million workers in large retail trade enterprises, 800,000 in contract construction, and some 700,000 in laundries, seafood processing plants, transit systems, small telephone exchanges, gasoline service stations and shipping.

A provision extending coverage to workers in retail chains having gross annual sales of over $1 million was amended so that in chains with 15 outlets or less, those outlets which gross under $250,000 annually would be exempted from the wage-hour law.

For newly covered workers, the minimum wage would be set at $1 on the effective date of the law. This would rise to $1.05 the second year, $1.15 the third year, and $1.25 the fourth.

No ceiling would be placed during the first year on hours for those newly covered. In the second year, overtime pay would be required after 44 hours, with the ceiling dropping to 42 hours the third year and to 40 hours at the start of the fourth year.



NEED FOR BROADENING of minimum wage coverage to protect at least some workers in restaurant field is emphasized by Andrew J. Biemiller (right), director of AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, in testimony before Senate Labor subcommittee. Emphasizing points on chart is Seymour Brandwein of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

Slump Hits Workers as Profits Rise—McDonald

Charging that the burden of depression in the steel industry is being borne by the workers in the mills while profits rise and salaried jobs increase, Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers has called for a bold and imaginative approach, by private industry and the government, to the "twin problems of unemployment and automation."

In testimony before a House Labor subcommittee headed by Rep. Elmer J. Holland (D-Pa.), McDonald cited figures showing that, from 1937 through 1960, the steel industry produced 111 percent more steel with 51,000 fewer production and maintenance workers.

During the same period, he testified, the industry added 65,600 salaried jobs to its payrolls and had proved itself able to make a profit —fourth best in its history in 1960 —while operating at less than 50 percent of capacity.

"We cannot continue to muddle through," the union leader said, "lest we saddle ourselves with a permanent unemployment problem as critical as that of the 1930s."

A further reduction in the workweek represents the major surgery needed today, McDonald told the subcommittee.

The USWA president offered this program for halting the trend toward unemployment in the steel industry and the economy as a whole:

- A shorter workweek without a reduction in pay to bolster purchasing power and provide additional jobs.
- Establishment of a permanent national "Commission on Continuing Prosperity" to plan and recommend policies needed to insure a prosperous America.
- Immediate adoption by the Congress of an "Invest in America" program, long urged by the union head to meet needs for more adequate housing; more schools and more, better-paid and better-trained teachers; better hospital and vacation facilities; improved highways and airports; aid for depressed areas; more adequate unemployment insurance and social security programs.

McDonald emphasized the point that the job of recovery is not that of government alone.

"We also urge," he said, "that private industry get behind these governmental programs and that it develop private programs which will spur the expansion of jobs in private industry.

"Since most jobs in the United States are non-governmental, it is imperative that there be growth in jobs in the private sector of the economy."

Pres. John F. Kennedy and his Administration have, McDonald said, already moved to achieve some of the McDonald objectives.

Automation Action Asked

Warning that automation can become a "hideous Frankenstein" monster unless its human victims are provided for, he pointed out that the nation has emerged from each recent recession with a higher plateau of unemployment.

Citing American Iron & Steel Institute figures, McDonald said only 377,500 production workers were employed in basic steel last December, compared with an average of 532,000 in the first quarter of the year. That was a layoff rate of 29 percent as compared with a national rate, seasonally adjusted, of less than 7 percent, he said.

Joblessness Rises 320,000 To 5.7 Million

(Continued from Page 1)

hausted their jobless pay benefits and will be eligible for help if Congress approves a temporary extension of jobless pay. The House has passed such a program; the Senate has begun committee hearings.

The Labor Dept. report showed a rise of 203,000 in employment to a total of 64.7 million, narrowly topping February a year ago as an all-time high for the month.

Some on Short-Time

"Among the employed," the report observed, "there were 1.75 million non-farm workers on short-time in February because of business conditions."

The 5.7 million jobless in February compare to 3.9 million a year ago. The previous February high since before World War II was 5.2 million in 1958; the February postwar low was 2 million in 1953.

The 6.8 percent seasonally-adjusted rate of unemployment compares to 4.8 percent a year ago. It tops the previous February recession highs of 6.4 percent both in 1958 and 1950. The February postwar low was 2.6 percent in 1953.

The 1.6 million long-term unemployed in February exceeded the year-earlier total by 660,000 and topped by 160,000 the previous postwar record high for the month in 1958. The February postwar low was 246,000 long-term jobless in 1953.

The report noted some 40 percent of the 1.6 million long-term jobless have been without work "for more than half a year." This figure was 674,000, up from January's 643,000.

Kennedy's Economic Aide Warns of 'Chronic Slack' in Jobs, Production

Dr. Walter W. Heller, chairman of Pres. Kennedy's Council of Economic Advisers, has told Congress an economic upturn "may come in the next few months."

"But I want to emphasize," Heller told the Joint Economic Committee, "that if it develops it will be just the beginning of the end of the recession."

Heller viewed the current recession as a symptom of basic trouble. More serious in the long run, he told the committee, is the "chronic slack" in jobs, production and the potential rate of growth—"the growing gap between what we can produce and what we do produce."

"Whenever it occurs," Heller said, "the reversal of the recession is only the beginning, not the end, of the task of restoring momentum to the American economy."

Heller, a former University of Minnesota economics professor, said that even if the gross national product in the last quarter of 1961 hit an all-time record of 3.5 percent above 1960's fourth quarter—an $18 billion gain—"the unemployment problem would still be of roughly the same magnitude as today."

If the ratio of unemployment to the labor force rose to 7 percent by the year's end, he added, government fiscal policies would have to be viewed "with great concern." The Labor Dept. subsequently announced the jobless rate had risen to 6.8 percent as of mid-February.

If unemployment worsens seriously, Heller continued, it would be in order to consider a speed-up in government construction, expanded federal housing and tax reductions.

"Temporary income-tax reduction offers one of the most important methods for further economic stimulus," he noted.

Heller cautioned that "the road to full recovery is a long one" and described full recovery as the nation's potential "to produce the goods and create the jobs the country needs."

Until recovery is achieved, Heller contended, "the success of fiscal and budget policies cannot be measured by whether the budget is in the black or in the red."

Discounts Risks

Heller argued that the government and Congress "should not shrink" from launching projects because of "misplaced fears of bad timing." This was a reference to the fear that anti-recession actions might have a delayed effect and aggravate an inflationary boom.

Such a risk is smaller in 1961 than in prior recessions, Heller went on, because of the Administration's higher goals. The need for higher goals is implicit in the current gap of $50 billion between what the economy is actually producing and what it can produce. He put the gap at about $30 to $35 billion for 1960 or 6 to 7 percent of the national output.

Heller was flanked by council members Kermit Gordon and James Tobin as he discussed his 56-page prepared statement.

January Stoppages Set Monthly Low

Work stoppages in January set a new low mark for any January since the end of World War II, according to a preliminary estimate by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The bureau said 170 strikes or stoppages began in January and idled about 80,000 workers. An additional 20,000 workers were involved in 130 stoppages continuing from December. Total strike idleness in January was 700,000 man-days, substantially less than in January 1960 and 1959.

4 Freedoms Hotel Opened in Florida

Miami Beach—Opening of the first resort hotel for retired union members—the President Madison, a 205-room hotel on Collins Avenue here—has been announced by Four Freedoms Hotels, Inc., headed by Pres. William R. Steinberg of the Radio Association as president of the board of directors and Pres. Joseph Curran of the Maritime Union as chairman.

Steinberg said the nine unions which formed Four Freedoms Hotels have been joined by two more, the Ladies' Garment Workers and the Office Employes. The ILGWU executive board, he said, has invested $200,000 to reserve 50 double rooms for members.

The nine sponsoring unions purchased the hotel for close to $1 million, and Steinberg said they plan to acquire four more resort hotels in New York, Chicago, Atlantic City and Los Angeles or San Francisco. Hotel facilities will be reserved for union members or retirees at $125 a month per person by arrangement with unions which have invested in the hotel program, he said.

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Senate Approves Area Aid, Opens Jobless Pay Debate

Meany Calls Lag in Jobs No. 1 Issue

By Willard Shelton

Philadelphia — "The Number One problem" of the country "is our economic health as a nation —the question of jobs," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the Hotel & Restaurant Workers' convention here.

"How long can we afford 5 million people unemployed?" Meany asked, pointing to a government report that joblessness in mid-February had reached its highest point since the summer of 1941.

"Let some politicians or economic jitterbugs find a sign of an upturn" in the steel industry's operation at 50 percent of capacity for 10 months, he said, or in the Wall Street Journal report that 125,000 laid-off automobile workers "will never be called back to jobs" after the recession.

"Some of the people in the new Administration are talking as if they were part and parcel of the Eisenhower Administration," the federation president said. In a press conference later he said that he was "thinking particularly" of Commerce Sec. Luther H. Hodges, who recently said he "felt" that the bottom of the recession was near.

The new 87th congress is "moving along" about as expected in view of the normal pace of Congress, Meany commented, but he would "like to see it deal with the basic problem." The bills Congress is presently considering—temporary unemployment compensation and depressed areas legislation—"deal with effects," he said.

Shorter Hours Urged

"I have about come to the conclusion that the real solution—the real way to make automation a blessing instead of a curse—is national legislation to shorten still further the workweek," he declared.

Citing the increased population and workforce in prospect for the decade ahead, Meany said:

"Our economy needs to move forward at a rate to find jobs for 1.35 million new workers every year." In the last decade, he observed, we needed 800,000 new jobs a year "and we failed to supply them. Our economy failed to move ahead fast enough."

The Hotel Workers brought together 800 delegates representing 440,000 workers in 569 locals in their convention—the 35th meeting in the union's 70-year history.

Economy at 'Point of Change'

Pres. Ed S. Miller set the keynote as the officers' report observed to the convention that the service trades represented by the union had arrived "at a profoundly meaningful point of change," the moment when relatively low-paid employes

(Continued on Page 6)

Churches Back Aged Health Care

Syracuse, N. Y.—The National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., the nation's largest church federation, has endorsed the principle of providing health care for the aged through the social security system.

The council's 250-member governing board, representing 34 Protestant orthodox denominations with 38 million adherents, gave unanimous approval to the social security approach at its recent meeting here.

The resolution, recommended by the group's Division of Christian Life and Work, "authorizes representatives of the national council to testify at public hearings" in support of the position taken by the organization. The general board refrained from singling out specific legislation for endorsement.

In other action, the church federation's general board:

- Called for "positive leadership and definite action by the federal government" to meet the problem of large-scale or long-continued unemployment.
- Urged member churches "to support persons in their efforts to register and vote in communities where the opportunities are denied because of race or color" and endorsed "additional federal and state legislation necessary to guarantee the franchise to all citizens."

Legislation Supported

The medical care resolution pointed out that most persons over 65 cannot afford the high cost of adequate private health insurance.

While it "is to be preferred" that health needs be met "without resort to governmental action," the general board declared, "where needs of people can be met only by united, socially planned action, the Christian will choose such action rather than the neglect of basic human need. . . . Therefore

(Continued on Page 8)

LABOR SEC. Arthur J. Goldberg, touring recession-ridden areas for first-hand view of problems of the unemployed, interrupts meeting with jobless iron ore miners in Duluth, Minn., to confer via telephone with Pres. John F. Kennedy on impact of economic decline.

On Second Goldberg Tour:

'We Want Work,' Jobless Declare

"We want work!"

This was the message presented time after time by jobless workers to Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg as the Cabinet officer made a two-day tour of recession-ridden areas of Wisconsin and Minnesota.

In his whirlwind tour—second by the Secretary since the Kennedy Administration took office—Goldberg talked to hundreds of jobless workers lined up at unemployment offices, and to state and city officials and labor leaders.

Here are the reports of correspondents for the AFL-CIO News on the scene:

Wisconsin

The deepening recession has meant more than a staggering loss of jobs in industrial plants in Wisconsin, Goldberg was told on his visit to Milwaukee.

Four painters, members of Local 781, told the Secretary of long-term layoffs—the first since the big depression of the '30s. "Times are tougher than we can remember," said a spokesman for the group of Alvin Huep, John Wheatley, John Flesch and George Fritschler, all veterans at their craft.

Phyllys Frazier, member of Pulp Workers Local 200, told of futile efforts to find substitute work while she was laid off her regular job.

'Substantial' Unemployment

Steel, automotive and other industrial operations are hard hit here, and Milwaukee has just moved into the category of an area of "substantial" labor surplus, meaning more than 6 percent joblessness and meaning also that local firms have a priority in bidding on government contracts.

In the meantime, layoffs among Steelworkers have hit 18 percent for the year, according to District Dir. Walter Burker. John Turner, a press operator at the big A. O. Smith pipe plant, and Herman Comfort, formerly working at the Harnischfeger plant, were among these telling Goldberg of

(Continued on Page 8)

Battle Set On TUC Financing

By Gene Zack

The Senate has approved Pres. John F. Kennedy's $394 million depressed areas bill, first Administration priority measure to clear the Senate, and plunged at once into heated debate on temporary extension of unemployment compensation benefits.

Passage of the area redevelopment measure came after the Senate, by a 49-45 vote, staved off conservative efforts to gut the four-year assistance program by subjecting its loans and grants to annual congressional review.

The TUC measure, passage of which Kennedy has called "essential" to his anti-recesion program, faced an early test of strength over the method of financing added jobless benefits for those who have used up regular state aid without finding work. The vote—on whether all employers, or merely those in the hardest-hit states, would ultimately bear the brunt of the extended benefits—was expected to be exceedingly close.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in telegrams to the 100 senators, urged defeat of the financing proposals contained in the Senate Finance Committee version of TUC. Meany said the committee's approach was "far inferior" to the across-the-board financing called for in the measure passed by the House by a vote of 392-30.

Meany said the Senate committee plan would "aggravate the already unevenly distributed burden of unemployment" and would delay aid to the jobless since it would require enabling action by many states before extended benefits could be paid.

Meanwhile there were these other developments on Capitol Hill:

- The House was expected to open floor debate the week of Mar. 20 on the Administration's mini-

(Continued on Page 8)

Survey Reveals Gain in Retail Jobs After States Hiked Minimum Wage

The AFL-CIO, assailing business lobby claims that large-scale layoffs would accompany a minimum wage in retail trade, has made public a survey showing that an increase in employment usually has resulted from passage of state legislation, setting a $1-an-hour minimum for retail stores.

The survey, made by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research on the basis of data from the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics, was prepared for a Senate Labor subcommittee headed by Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.).

The analysis covers employment in retail trade in 13 of the 15 states requiring a $1 minimum. No employment data was available on either Alaska, with a $1.50 minimum, or Hawaii, with a $1 minimum.

In a covering letter to McNamara, Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said the study backed up labor's contention during testimony before the subcommittee that "retail employment had not suffered, and indeed often had increased, as a result of minimum wage requirements."

The 30-page document, prepared by Economist Seymour Brandwein of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, said that the BLS figures showed "categorically that the retail industry has adjusted to statutory minimum wage requirements without unfavorable employment effects and indeed usually with an increase in employment."

Although available data vary and the date the $1 minimum was adopted differs from state to state, the AFL-CIO said, the overall picture showed that:

- The minimum wage for retail

(Continued on Page 5)

NLRB Region Head Appointed to Board

Pres. John F. Kennedy has named Gerald A. Brown, a veteran career employe of the National Labor Relations Board, to fill the unexpired term of NLRB Member Joseph A. Jenkins.

Brown, who joined the labor board staff as a field examiner in 1942, has been NLRB regional director in San Francisco since 1947.

Kennedy picked Brown to fill the post which Jenkins will vacate Mar. 28 to become NLRB regional director in Albuquerque, N. M. The term runs until Aug. 27.

STANDING OVATION was given former Pres. Harry S. Truman by the 1,000 delegates to the second annual legislative conference of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. at Washington's Mayflower Hotel. With the former Democratic President are IUD Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey (left) and Steelworkers' Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel (right).

A $1 Million Victory:

Tax Refunds Won By 2,000 at Kohler

Sheboygan, Wis.—Two thousand workers who walked the picket line at the Kohler Co. here and received strike benefits from the Auto Workers will share more than $1 million in federal income tax refunds.

The Internal Revenue Service's district office in Milwaukee said the decision to refund taxes paid on strike assistance given by the union was based on a test case the UAW won in the Supreme Court last year.

Refunds Up to $2,000

The refund checks, ranging as high as $2,000 in some cases, will be mailed to claimants within the next two months, the IRS said. With the help of their union, the Kohler strikers had submitted refund claims which were held in abeyance while the test case was moving through the courts.

Last month, in another ruling based on the Supreme Court decision in the Kohler case, the government said it would not contest a test suit brought by the Communications Workers which is expected to pave the way for refunds to nearly 1,500 CWA members who received strike benefits during 1956.

In both the UAW and the CWA cases, benefits were paid to strikers on the basis of individual need—one of the criteria used by the Internal Revenue Service in deciding whether benefits are essentially a "gift" and not taxable or whether payments are to be considered taxable income.

Earlier this year, the IRS announced a modification of its policy on taxation of strike benefits, declaring it would exempt assistance given to strikers in cases presenting facts "substantially like" those in the Kohler test case.

6-3 Decision

The Supreme Court, in a 6-3 decision last June, ruled that benefits paid to Allen Kaiser, a non-union member who joined the strike called by the UAW in 1954, could be considered as "generosity" related to need and "not as a recompense for striking."

The case reached the Supreme Court after a trial court judge had overruled a federal jury which had agreed with the UAW's claim that the benefits paid to Kaiser were not taxable. An appellate court also reversed the judge and upheld the jury's verdict.

IRS, in adopting the broad criteria of the court decision, also stated that tax exemption could still be granted if benefits were restricted to union members. It said each case would have to be considered separately in relation to the form and amount of benefits, other income of the individual, conditions of payment and availability of public assistance.

An attorney for UAW Local 833 at Kohler, Max Raskin, said the union hoped that Congress will specifically exempt all strike benefits from taxation so that other workers would not have to fight in the courts to get their refund claims upheld.

Anti-Recession Steps Inadequate, Keyserling Tells Glass Union

Los Angeles—Leon Keyserling, chairman of former Pres. Truman's Council of Economic Advisors, told the 62nd convention of the Glass Bottle Blowers here that Pres. Kennedy is not doing enough to end the curent recession.

Keyserling told some 700 delegates than Kennedy is doing more than former Pres. Eisenhower with programs that "should be strengthened by public support since they are good as far as they go."

Since the end of the Korean War, he said, the nation's economy has been a series of booms, stagnations and recession. "We are now in the third recession since 1953," he said.

Predicting a slight economic upturn about the middle of the year, Keyserling said that the Administration programs now befor Congress are not enough to close the "massive gap between what we can produce and what we are consuming."

He called for less taxes on low income groups, greater urban redevelopment, and more extensive abandonment of tight-money policies warning that if "we continue our ups and down, the true level of unemployment (including parttime work) will reach 11 million by 1965."

Nelson Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, said medical aid to the aged through social security is one of the top priority issues for the labor movement.

Cruikshank read the delegates a message from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany who called medical aid to the aged "a pivotal issue" which "sums up the differences between two broad, conflicting views of our society and government's role in it."

One group, Meany said, would "prefer to see the problem continue rather than to involve the federal government in a solution. On the other hand there are those, including the labor movement, who believe it is a responsibility of government to promote the people's welfare, even if that entails an extension of the government's functions."

Reiser Sees Need for Unity

Ralph Reiser, president of the Glass and Ceramic Workers, said if there are mergers of unions in the glass field, one most important merger would be between GBBA and his own union.

GBBA Pres. Lee Minton earlier had called for a merger of all unions representing glass workers, and Reiser said there is great need for unity.

Richard W. Reuter, executive director of CARE, noted the role organized labor played in the founding of that organization and declared that there can never be true peace as long as "poverty, illiteracy, ill-health and oppression stalk the world."

Food is the most effective weapon in the fight for peace, he said.

Minton, who has been president of GBBA since 1946, was reelected for another four-year term. He defeated two other candidates, polling 554 votes to 66 for George White and 59 for Harold Glenn.

Unopposed for re-election were Vice Pres. Raymond Dalton, Sec. Newton Black and Treas. Dale Clutter.

Minton rejected a proposal to raise his $30,000 annual salary by $2,500, but said the hike was appropriate for the other officers. Dalton and Black had been receiving $17,500 each, while Clutter formerly got $10,000.

Delegates voted to increase dues by 25 cents a month, rejecting a resolution which would have upped dues by 50 cents. At the same time, they voted to discontinue the previous method of financing conventions by an assessment of two-months' extra dues between conventions.

A proposal to elect international representatives and representatives to wage policy committees was rejected, along with a resolution which would have required approval by 75 per cent of the members before a strike could be called.

GI Education Plan Backed By AFL-CIO

Support for a bill to extend the benefits of GI education programs to post-Korean War veterans has been urged on Congress by the AFL-CIO.

In testimony before a Senate subcommittee on veterans' affairs, Legislative Rep. George Riley urged that federal funds be used to provide the same kind of educational and trade training for "peacetime" soldiers as was legislated for World War II and Korean War veterans.

The AFL-CIO spokesman told the subcommittee that since "recent threats to the peace of the free world" require this nation to maintain a military force prepared to resist aggression, Congress should pass the bill introduced by Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.) to provide readjustment assistance to "peacetime" veterans.

Riley urged that legislation in this field provide training for those who want to become craftsmen, in addition to prospective teachers, scientists and doctors. It should not be limited, he said, to veterans who rank in the upper half of their class, and it should not be given in the form of a loan but as a grant.

Reports Due From 75,000 Welfare Plans

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg has reminded administrators of welfare and pension plans that annual financial reports are required by law to be filed with the Dept. of Labor no later than Apr. 30.

About 75,000 plans, more than half the total on file, have fiscal years ending Dec. 31. Annual reports of their financial operations are required under the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act to be filed within 120 days of the end of their fiscal year, or by Apr. 1. The act contains no provision for granting extensions of time for filing or for excusing late filing.

Financial reporting forms (D-2) for these plans were sent to administrators last November. Requests for additional forms, or for information on the Act, should be addressed to: Division of Welfare and Pension Reports, Bureau of Labor Standards, U. S. Dept. of Labor, 916 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

CWA's National Bargaining Parley Asks Wage Hike, Job Upgradings

New York—Despite the recession plaguing the American economy, telephone workers see good prospects of winning an "equitable wage increase" in coming negotiations.

The mandate for pay boosts was given to leaders of the Communications Workers at a three-day collective bargaining policy committee here. Some 70 local leaders of the union from every part of the nation attended.

In addition to seeking pay boosts, the conference called for changes in job classifications and differentials to correspond with "demonstrated changes" in work assignments resulting from automation.

The union conference heard a report on the nation's economic difficulties from Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, and AFL-CIO Research Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg.

Beirne said the union could expect "serious problems in bargaining" if an upturn does not occur in the spring. CWA starts its 1961 negotiations with units of the Bell Telephone System during the next two months.

On the other hand, he pointed out, profits of the companies in the communications industry have been high. American Telephone & Telegraph plans to raise its dividend rate in July, and both the Bell independent phone companies have announced big programs of capital investment, he said.

Beirne told the CWA delegates that negotiations resulted in wage boosts in the Bell System during 1960 amounting to about $130 million. Of 13 first-time contracts negotiated, the CWA president reported, ten contained some form of union security.

Goldberg addressed the bargaining group behind closed doors. He told a press conference, however, that the recession is a "fact of life" about which the Kennedy Administration intends to act. For that reason, he said, it is urgently necessary that the Congress quickly adopt the economic legislative program advanced by the President.

Goldberg told reporters it is "not appropriate" for him to discuss the CWA's collective bargaining plans, but he added the U.S. policy of free and responsible collective bargaining has the full support of Pres. Kennedy.

Noting changes in the work force caused by automation, the Secretary added:

"In a real sense, this industry and this union can provide a pilot study of the benefits and problems of automation in a modern society."

Ruttenberg suggested that the Administration's recovery programs, good so far as they go, are apt to leave the country with a 7 percent unemployment rate at the end of the year even if there is a sizable business turnup.

America must find 80,000 new jobs a week, the AFL-CIO economist told the CWA delegates. Some 26,000 jobs must be created for new workers joining the labor force for the first time. The rest represent workers displaced by automation and other causes.

Even as the CWA mapped plans for its 1961 bargaining, its officials were preparing to wrap up 1960 negotiations in talks with the New York Telephone Co. CWA defeated an unaffiliated union and won representation rights earlier this month for some 18,000 plant employes of the Bell subsidiary working in the New York City and suburban area.

Bonus for Brass, Zero for Workers:

UAW Raps Ford's 'Double Standard'

Detroit—Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther has denounced as "sheer hypocrisy" the action of Ford Motor Co. directors in voting a $33.6 million bonus for company executives out of profits while company Pres. Henry Ford II was exhorting Ford workers to "hold the line" on wages.

The eall on workers to "hold the line" was issued, Reuther said, "at the very time when the nation is deep in recession" with 5.7 million workers unemployed, and when additional thousands of Ford workers are being laid off while others work short weeks.

At a time when the nation needs expanded purchasing power, he said, Ford is following the practice of "giving more to its few executives who already have more than they need" while denying equity to Ford workers and consumers who have too little.

Assailing management's "typical double economic and moral standard," the UAW head said the squeeze on workers was made even more flagrant by the action of Ford directors in giving seven officers and 147 other executives the right to purchase Ford stock at cut-rate prices almost certain to guarantee them an additional bonus of $5 million.

'Hold the Line'

Ford's 1960 report to stockholders included a statement that "management believes it is essential to hold the line on all costs, avoiding particularly any labor cost increases that could force us to raise prices."

The report listed payment of $33.6 million in bonuses to 4,373 management people out of 1960 earnings of $428.8 million.

The bonuses, Reuther pointed out, are the equivalent of almost 13 cents an hour for the company's hourly rated workers. He put the figure in buyer's cost at $17.78 on every passenger car Ford made last year plus taxes and dealer markup, or a total of about $25.

"Once again," said Reuther, "Ford is trying to blame his company's workers for the excessive rigged prices charged consumers for Ford products.

On Par with Electrical Firms

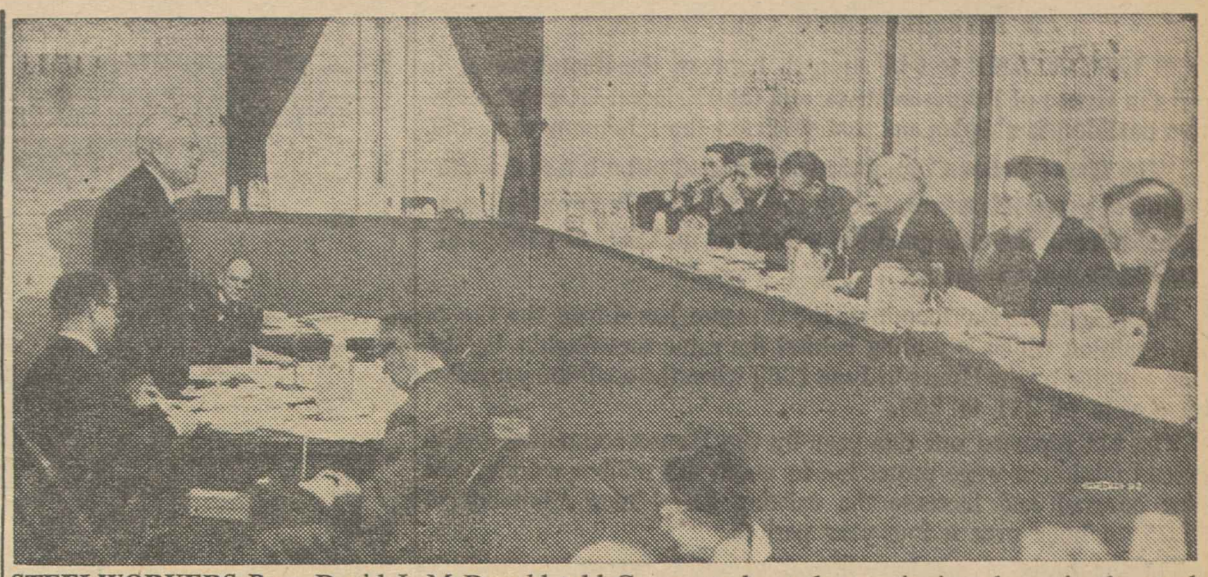
"This is on a par with the actions of electrical manufacturing companies, which carried out a similar campaign to blame their workers for high prices, at the very time their top executives were earning jail sentences by conspiring to rig the prices charged" for heavy equipment.

Using company figures, Reuther charged that:

- Bonuses paid to company executives were $2 million larger than the $31 million which Ford said it added to income of 120,000 hourly workers in the United States in 1960.
- Last year's stated increase in hourly wage rates and fringe benefits for workers was 4.4 percent but dividends per share increased from $2.80 to $3, or 7 percent.
- The 20-cent increase in dividends meant a gain of over $172,000 for Henry Ford II alone and more than $600,000 for all company directors.

"In these circumstances," Reuther said, "it is sheer hypocrisy for Ford to issue calls to hold the wage line—especially when he follows it with an exhortation to 'more carefully discipline ourselves in all cost areas.' In view of his own large share of the bonus, I should like to suggest that Ford should begin with self-discipline."

The UAW expects to start negotiations in July on contracts to replace those expiring Aug. 31. It has asked all locals to send delegates to a special collective bargaining convention in Detroit Apr. 27 through 29.



STEELWORKERS Pres. David J. McDonald told Congress about the continuing slump in the steel industry. Testifying before a House Labor subcommittee on unemployment and automation, McDonald called for a shorter workweek without a reduction in pay, and increased expenditures for housing, schools, highways, and other features of his proposed "Invest in America" program.

Ford Urged to Relieve Plant Closing Hardships

The Auto Workers have urged Henry Ford II, president of the Ford Motor Co., to help relieve hardships caused by the closing of the company's Chester, Pa., assembly plant.

Ken Bannon, director of the UAW's national Ford department, said the plant closed Mar. 10 despite pleas for reconsideration by members of UAW Local 918, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, and Gov. David L. Lawrence (D) of Pennsylvania.

"Public statements indicate," Bannon wrote Ford, "that you made the final decision" to close the Chester plant and also "expressed your great concern" for the welfare of the 1,500 laid-off Chester workers.

"In view of your expressed concern," Bannon wrote, "I am requesting that you review the proposals we have advanced."

Asserting that meetings with Ford representatives have produced no more than an offer of work at other company locations, Bannon asked Ford to act on these union suggestions:

- An "adequate moving allowance" for employes who transfer to another location.
- Special early retirement at 55 and upward for Chester employes who cannot accept a transfer.
- Changes in the vacation pay arrangements to assist workers who do not transfer to another Ford plant.

A reply from Vice Pres. Malcolm N. Denise said company policy has been to give workers "every reasonable consideration." Denise said the company is prepared to discuss with UAW the proposal for giving vacation pay to those who would have been eligible for it next June 1. He denied the firm has shown a "marked lack of concern" to the problems of laid-off workers, as Bannon had charged.

Rifkind to Chair Rail Study Group

Simon Rifkind, a prominent liberal lawyer and a former federal judge, has been appointed by Pres. Kennedy to chair the presidential study commission on labor-management problems in the railroad industry.

Rifkind succeeds former Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell as chairman of the tripartite commission, made up equally of public, labor and management members. Mitchell resigned after steering the commission through its first month of activities, to run for the Republican nomination for governor of New Jersey.

Rifkind, an early law partner of the late Sen. Robert F. Wagner (D-N. Y.), has served as a counsel to the Ladies' Garment Workers, and has been a law associate of Adlai Stevenson.

Metal Unions Defer Strike At Hanford

Richland, Wash.—A strike deadline set by unions representing 3,200 workers at the Hanford Atomic Products plant here after General Electric Co. rejected a federal panel's contract recommendations has been extended to Mar. 31 at the request of Pres. John F. Kennedy.

The unions and GE, manager of the big Hanford plutonium plant, agreed to resume negotiations with the assistance of federal mediators. The walkout originally had been scheduled for Mar. 13.

Kennedy told Pres. James A. Brownlow of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. that he had asked Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg to help bring about an early settlement and declared that the "public interest requires a speedy end" to the dispute.

Brownlow told the President that the Hanford Atomic Metal Trades Council and the international unions involved would continue negotiations and said that, if an agreement is to be reached before the new deadline, "every effort of government, labor and management must be exercised."

The dispute came to the President's notice early this month when the Metal Trades Council asked the White House to persuade GE to accept a presidential panel's recommendation for a new contract covering production and maintenance workers.

The four-man panel, named last fall by Chairman Cyrus S. Ching of the Atomic Energy labor-management disputes board, recommended a settlement that would include a 3 percent wage increase effective Oct. 3, 1960; a wage reopener or a 4 percent increase in 1962; an increase in shift differentials; and one more paid holiday.

The unions agreed to accept all of the panel's recommendations, including those adverse to union members, but GE refused to go along with the proposed settlement, Brownlow said.

NMU Asks Labor Aid In Tracking Struck Ship

AFL-CIO central bodies in all sea and river ports have been asked by the Maritime Union to join the fight to get a contract for the fired crew of the "runaway scab ship" Martha Mac.

Central bodies in New Orleans, Tampa and Mobile have voted support of the fight for the discharged crew of the modern self-loading ship, which hauls coal, sulphur and phosphates between Tampa and New Orleans.

NMU organized the Martha Mac after a tough organization battle against a company union. The crew chose NMU as its bargaining representative by a 2-1 margin in a National Labor Relations Board election.

Then followed several months of trying to negotiate a contract, and finally a strike, in May 1960.

"This was the start," NMU reported in a letter to AFL-CIO central bodies from Pres. Joseph Curran, "of open warfare in which the company has had help from local, state and some federal agencies. Crewmen were fired and a scab crew was rounded up. Our pickets have ducked pistol shots."

The Maritime Union said company lawyers have stymied action in court with red tape and endless delays, but the union will continue to fight against a substandard contract.

Lookouts Asked

The problem is, said Curran, that the ship loads and unloads in midstream or at inaccessible piers behind miles of winding rivers and barbed wire fences. That's where central bodies can help, by warning union members to be on the lookout for the elusive freighter.

Curran said the ship's operator is the Gulf Coast Transit Co. of Tampa, headed by Noble Gordon. Owners, he said, are the Tampa Electric Co., Carolina Chemical Co., and Peabody Co. —heavy industries that are "big, profitable and powerful."

A "union busting" operation of this nature threatens the gains of organized labor everywhere and, said Curran, "for this reason we ask all unions and union men to stand with us in this fight. We will be coming with more details to unions which can give us direct support."

The Martha Mac is one of the first ships in what the union calls a promising new type of American flag operation. One other such ship is under NMU contract, and several more are being readied.

7 Graphic Art Unions Draft Plan for Unity

An inter-union committee began drafting a plan for labor unity in the printing, paper and related industries at its first meeting and has scheduled another two-day session, Apr. 11-12, also in Washington.

The 14-man group representing seven unions chose Ellis T. Baker, director of research and information for the Newspaper Guild, as chairman.

The committee is an arm of the Presidents' Committee of the Allied Printing & Related Trades, formed a year ago by leaders of international unions in the graphic arts industry to coordinate their activities and to explore plans for eventual unity. The presidents also have a legislative subcommittee which is campaigning in the states and Canadian provinces for laws to ban the recruiting and employment of professional strikebreakers.

Baker said the working committee named to prepare a specific blueprint for unity will submit its report directly to the Presidents' Committee and will issue no interim statements.

J. William Blatz, ANG director of organization, was chosen as secretary of the working committee. Others representing their unions at the meeting were:

John Connolly, vice president, and Wesley A. Taylor, secretary-treasurer, Bookbinders; Leon M. Wickersham, assistant to the president of the unaffiliated Lithographers, and Edward V. Donahue, president of the union's Twin Cities, Minn., local; Walter F. Risdon, fifth vice president, and Edward A. Nyegaard, international representative, Photo Engravers; Walter J. Turner and Alexander J. Rohan, vice presidents, Printing Pressmen; James H. Sampson, president, and John McDermott, third vice president, Stereotypers, and Francis E. McGlothlin, assistant to the president, and John J. Landey, director of the bureau of statistics, Typographical Union.

Unions Urged to Join In Armed Forces Day

Maintenance of a "strong, vigorous" military establishment is "essential in this time of continuing world crisis," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has declared in urging federation affiliates to participate in local Armed Forces Day observances during the week of May 13-21.

In a letter addressed to the officers of national and international unions, state and local central bodies and directly affiliated local unions, Meany called for trade union cooperation in "open house" programs at military installations as part of the program of promoting public interest in and understanding of the nation's defense effort.

"We, as civilians, can do much to maintain and enhance the morale of the armed forces," the AFL-CIO president said, "by participating in these local observances to the fullest possible extent."

A Handful of Votes

AN IMPORTANT test of strength between the liberal forces in the House of Representatives and the Dixiecrat-GOP conservative coalition is shaping up next week on the minimum wage bill.

The House Labor Committee has reported out a bill that while short of proposals advocated by the AFL-CIO is nevertheless a good bill and the only good bill which has a chance of passage at this session of Congress.

But despite its shortcomings, the measure has drawn the fire of the coalition which is uniting behind the same meaningless legislation adopted by the House in June 1960 when the coalition prevailed by a vote of 211 to 203.

The bill reported out this year by the House committee would extend minimum wage protection to about 4.3 million workers not now covered and increase the existing $1-an-hour minimum to $1.25 an hour over a four-year period.

On the basis of previous liberal versus conservative coalition tests in the 87th Congress—the Rules Committee battle and feed grains bill—the balloting on minimum wage will be close, with a handful of votes affecting the outcome.

A letter, a telegram, a phone call to individual congressmen asking them to vote for the minimum wage bill as reported by the House committee, without amendment, may make the difference.

The House is sharply and closely divided on this issue. That letter, wire or call may determine the outcome. Do it now!

New Dimension

THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER creating a Peace Corps on a temporary pilot basis and his request for legislation to place the corps on a permanent footing holds out the promise of adding a new dimension in the struggle to expand the horizons of democracy and freedom.

The objective of a peace corps was perhaps best stated by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) in a bill he introduced last year to create a corps that would "enable the government of the United States to develop a genuine people-to-people program in which talented and dedicated young Americans will teach basic skills to the peoples of the underdeveloped areas with a view to assisting them in their struggle against poverty, disease, illiteracy and hunger, and with a view to promoting understanding of the United States."

Much of the discussion of the President's proposal has centered on the mechanics of setting up and operating the Peace Corps. But apart from the actual mechanism, it is vital that such a corps recruit carefully selected, skilled American youth, without discrimination because of formal academic background, sex or race, and provide them with rigorous training in the languages, culture and problems of the area to which they will be assigned.

To achieve success, the corps should work on projects and programs that do not duplicate existing U.S. efforts and be part of an expanded program to assist the underdeveloped countries.

Young American men and women from the factories, the farms, the offices and the colleges can make an important contribution through a properly directed and utilized Peace Corps program to help other nations wipe out the ancient scourges and aid them in creating modern societies based on freedom and democracy.

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'Try This One'

A New Look:

Union-Won Gains Bring About Change in Status of Members

(The following is excerpted from an article in the February issue of The AFL-CIO American Federationist entitled "A New Look at the Status of Today's Union Member.")

By Peter Henle

THE CHANGES that unions have helped to bring about in American life in recent years have inevitably produced major changes in the status of the union member and his family.

There has been widespread discussion about some of these changes—the rising standard of living, the change from blue-collar to white-collar jobs and the trend to suburbia; now there is some evidence to indicate the impact of these changes on union members and their families.

The Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan, which conducts an annual survey of American families, in 1960 included a question concerning union membership for the first time. The answers to this question, when combined with replies to the survey's regular data on incomes and characteristics of American families, provide basic data on union families.

The survey shows that the lot of the union member and his family has changed: incomes have been rising; families have acquired some savings and at the same time some debt; home ownership is rising, many union families have moved to the suburbs. Many union families have moved out of the ranks of the "lower-income" groups into what could broadly be called "moderate" or "middle income." The figures show that the average union family is generally in a better financial position than its non-union counterpart.

THE COMPOSITE PICTURE of the average union family that emerges from the data turns out to be very close to the general image of the typical American family; the breadwinner is between 35 and 44 years of age, has been married more than 10 years, and has completed at least two or three years of high school.

In another respect the union families conform to the image of a "typical" household; a majority of these families have become homeowners and have joined the trend to the suburbs.

Almost three-quarters of the union families reside in cities or their adjacent suburbs, a substantially higher proportion than non-union families; nearly as many now live in the suburban areas as in the central cities.

To check the level of income, information was obtained on three measures of income: wage and salary paid to the head of the family, total wages and salaries paid to all members of the family, including payments earned by the wife and children, and total family income, including, in addition to wages and salaries, rental income, dividends, interest payments and the like.

No matter which measure is used, union families generally show a higher level of income than non-union families. This holds true even though there are relatively more non-union families in the highest income group.

Almost one-half of union families have incomes over $6,000 per year, making them part of America's "middle-income" families. At the upper end of the income scale, about 7 percent of both union and non-union families have incomes above $10,000; above $15,000 there are relatively more non-union families.

Another way to look at the financial status of union families is to examine their total financial resources rather than their current income. On this point the survey collected information on the families' bank accounts, both checking and savings, their holdings of savings bonds, life insurance, stocks and real estate.

Over three-quarters of union families have some type of liquid assets, with the average holding between $500 and $1,000. The most popular form is a savings account which makes up about half the total liquid assets of union families.

Nearly 90 percent reported that they hold life insurance policies, but the proportion of union families reporting that they own stock in publicly held corporations was only 8 percent compared to 13 percent for non-union families and 24 percent for the third group that includes professional persons, retired couples and college-trained executives.

THE SURVEY RESULTS point up the cumulative effect of the changes in American life over the past 25 years. The status of the average union member and his family has improved to the point where they stand generally above their non-union counterpart. More and more union families are part of America's "middle-income" group.

The figures are a useful reminder that with changes in union membership, union policies must be constantly re-examined to keep pace with these developments.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

A SURVEY by the American Heritage Foundation reveals that only 64.3 percent of Americans of voting age participated last November in the close election involving Pres. Kennedy and then Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon. But this picture is a national one; the average is sharply reduced by the non-voting tradition of the South.

North Carolina was the southern state with the highest proportion of participation—54.3 percent. That was lower than proportionate participation in every other state of the union outside of the South. Mississippi had the worst record—only 298,000 voted out of 1.16 million persons of voting age, for a 25.6 percentage.

In the state of Idaho, with the highest percentage, more citizens actually voted than in Mississippi, although the southern state has four times as many people of voting age.

In many southern rural areas, literacy and other eligibility tests are applied so that the practical effect is to disfranchise a heavy proportion of voting-age citizens, the Negro citizens. In a few states, a poll-tax requirement has the practical effect of discouraging participation by low-income white citizens.

* * *

THE FIRST Senate rollcall test on a Kennedy Administration measure came when the Republican-conservative Democratic coalition attempted to amend the depressed areas bill to require annual appropriations to finance the program. The Kennedy forces won by a razor-thin margin of four votes, 49 to 45.

Congress many times authorizes continuing programs through Treasury borrowing, and for long-term operations such as urban redevelopment and sewage-disposal systems a requirement for annual formal appropriations would cripple the programs. This is precisely what the coalition sought to do to the depressed areas program.

On the rollcall, only two Republicans broke with their party to support the Administration—Senators Jacob K. Javits (N. Y.) and John Sherman Cooper (Ky.). Sixteen Democrats, including 13 from southern states, voted with 29 Republicans in favor of the amendment.

The Administration obtained its margin of victory by winning support from the Tennessee and Texas liberals—Senators Estes Kefauver, Albert Gore and Ralph Yarborough—and from five other southern Democrats. These were Senators Lister Hill and John Sparkman (Ala.), J. William Fulbright (Ark.), Russell Long (La.) and Olin Johnston (S. C.).

* * *

THIRTY-TWO STATE LEGISLATURES, as of this writing, had approved a proposed constitutional amendment to allow residents of the District of Columbia to cast ballots in national elections by choosing three members of the electoral college. Only seven more state ratifications were needed for the 38 required to end the long disfranchisement of District citizens, who are taxed as others but have no voice in Congress or in the choice of President.

Curious patterns of opposition have arisen since the proposed amendment went through Congress with bipartisan support. Despite Republican national policy in favor of the amendment, Republicans in state legislatures in midwestern and Rocky Mountain areas have begun to turn against it. Their reason: they think Negro residents of the District, who make up slightly more than half the population, would tend to support Democratic presidential candidates.

On the other hand, not a single Democratic-controlled deep South state has ratified, and only Tennessee among the states that made up the confederacy 100 years ago. In Arkansas the amendment was turned down. The reason: it is apparently considered politically dangerous for a southern official to vote to enfranchise Negroes as well as other District of Columbia residents.

LABOR SUPPORT for drive to raise $142 million for development of Lincoln Center, New York, to encourage advancement of arts and culture, was urged by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at luncheon for 60 labor leaders sponsored by New York City Central Labor Council. With Meany, left to right, are Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., president of the central labor body; John D. Rockefeller, III, chairman of the development drive; and Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Clothing Workers.

At Governing Body Meeting:

ILO Worker Delegates Block Soviet Bid For High Staff Job

Geneva, Switzerland—Worker delegates have helped to block the appointment of a Soviet representative to a high level staff job in the Intl. Labor Organization.

The majority of governments on the ILO's Governing Body, meeting here, were prepared to bow to the appointment on political grounds, but a solid workers' vote swung the battle.

The tally at the session of the 40-member ILO executive board was 21 to 16, with three abstentions.

Only the government delegate of Nationalist China joined the 10 worker and 10 employer representatives in refusing to create another post of ILO assistant director general designated for a Russian.

U.S. Abstains

The U.S., Japanese and West German governments abstained to cut the government majority in favor of the move to sixteen.

David A. Morse, the 97-nation ILO's American director general, admitted that he had been under Soviet pressure since 1956 to make room for a Russian on his top staff.

He had always refused because he had seen no need for a Russian assistant, he told the Governing Body's budget committee. But he added that he thought the time had come to enlist the help of someone "from that part of the world."

Morse defended his proposal to include the additional job in the 1962 budget on the ground that all the other United Nations specialized agencies had Russians in top staff assignments.

Leading the fight within the workers' group against creation of the political post was Rudy Faupl, U.S. worker delegate, joined by Kalman Kaplansky of the Canadian Labor Congress; Willie Richter, president of the West German trade union federation; Sanchez Madariaga of Mexico, and G. Ambekar of India.

The ILO includes the representatives of workers and employers as well as of governments and does not have to follow the example of other international organizations linking governments only, they pointed out.

They also helped to line up a solid labor vote against the proposal by emphasizing that the $15,000 a year that would go with the job could be better spent on operational activities in the field.

"There is too much talk of saving money by cutting down on really useful technical meetings to accept the claim that another assistant director general is really needed," Faupl commented after the vote.

The 1962 budget of $11,003,419 approved by the Governing Body represents an increase of $1,146,039 over the figure for the current year.

The increasing attention being given Africa was shown by the inclusion in the budget of a provision for a second ILO Regional Office on that continent.

A highlight of the four-day session was a debate on the action to be taken by the ILO to assure that its convention for abolishing all forms of discrimination in employment is given effect in member states.

"My government is moving ahead vigorously and, I think, effectively in this area," George L-P Weaver, special assistant to U.S. Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg, said.

The progress achieved in the U.S. and Canada under fair employment practice principles is an example of what can be done by legal means to "strengthen the whole concept of democracy," Weaver assured the group.

While discrimination is "one of the gravest problems that is crying out for a solution today," it must be kept out of the "political currents that have too often seized it," he said.

New proposals on ILO machinery to deal with discrimination are to be put before the Governing Body in November.

The executive unit also slated for November a discussion on the ILO's hotly criticized survey of the so-called trade unions in the Soviet Union. Many delegates felt that the ILO mission that went to Russia did a whitewash job under the pretext of "impartiality."

The plan is to take up the Russian survey at the same time as surveys by an ILO committee in the U.S. and other countries.

Survey Reveals Gain in Retail Jobs After State Minimum Wage Hikes

(Continued from Page 1)

trade was accompanied by employment that was often better than in other industries in the same period.

● Employment in retailing has generally risen "quite sharply" after an increase in the minimum, except during the 1958 recession, "and even then the recession-caused declines in retailing were less than in other industry."

● Employment data for the month following application of new retail minimums "nowhere indicates any precipitous decline," as retail spokesmen have indicated would result from including employes under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Here is the AFL-CIO's state-by-state analysis of the BLS employment figures:

CALIFORNIA—The $1 minimum was made effective in November 1957, as the 1957-58 recession was under way. The previous retail minimum had been 75 cents. Although total non-agricultural employment in the state declined 7.5 percent as a result of the recession during 1958, retail employment fell less than 1 percent.

CONNECTICUT—The minimum was raised from 75 cents to $1 in July 1957. Employment data showed that the number of jobs in retailing rose 1.5 percent in the following year, although non-farm employment dropped by 4.3 percent.

MAINE—A $1 minimum was made effective Sept. 12, 1959. There was no previous minimum wage in effect. Employment data for retail trade alone was not available, figures being compiled on the basis of total trade, of which retailing accounts for 70 to 80 percent. Total trade employment in 1960 rose .9 percent, while non-farm employment rose by 1.4 percent. In the first month trade employment declined only 1.6 percent as compared with the seasonal drop of 2.8 percent in 1958 and 2.2 percent in 1960.

MASSACHUSETTS—The minimum was raised from 90 cents to $1 in December 1959. Figures for total trade showed that in the following year employment rose 2.1 percent, a larger increase than the overall 1.3 percent rise in employment.

NEVADA—The $1 minimum was established in July 1957, to replace the former 87.5-cent level. Employment in the following year remained level while nonagricultural employment dipped seven-tenths of 1 percent. Immediately after the increase, employment rose 7.5 percent.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—The minimum went up from 85 cents to $1 in November 1959. For total trade, employment the following year rose 4.9 percent, a larger increase than the 2.3 percent rise in non-farm jobs. The immediate impact found a 3 percent rise—greater than 1958's 2.8 percent and 1960's 2.3 percent.

NEW JERSEY—A $1 minimum went into effect in October 1956. Previously the minimum, varying by zones, ranged from 55 to 60 cents. In the first year, employment increased 3.4 percent while over-all employment was advancing only 1.5 percent. For the first month, retail employment advanced 8 percent, as against 2.3 percent in 1955 and 1.5 percent in 1957.

NEW YORK—A $1 minimum went into effect in February 1957 in all cities over 10,000 population, with a 90-cent minimum in cities of less than 10,000; previously the minimums had been 70 and 65 cents, respectively.

Annual employment in retail trade the following year advanced 2.1 percent while non-farm employment was declining 1.7 percent.

PENNSYLVANIA—A $1 minimum went into effect in January 1959 for cities over 500,000 (Philadelphia and Pittsburgh), while an 85-cent floor was set in cities over 10,000 and 75 cents in cities under 10,000. For the state as a whole, the following year saw retail employment increase eight-tenths of 1 percent as compared to an advance of six-tenths of 1 percent for all employment. In Philadelphia employment rose 2.2 percent as compared with 1.5 percent in all industries; in Pittsburgh it edged down nine-tenths of 1 percent, compared with a decline of 2.4 percent in total employment.

RHODE ISLAND—The minimum went up from 90 cents to $1 in October 1957. For total trade, employment dropped the following year by 2.8 percent while plunging 4.2 percent in all industry. In the first month retail jobs advanced 1.3 percent, compared with 1.8 percent in 1956 and 2.9 percent in 1958.

UTAH—Minimums ranging from 85 cents to $1, varying by zones, went into effect Sept. 1, 1960. The former range was 75 to 90 cents. No annual comparisons are yet available, but in the first month employment was 4.1 percent higher than for the same period the preceding year.

VERMONT—The minimum went up from 75 cents to $1 in October 1959. In the following year retail jobs increased 4.2 percent while total employment in the state dropped by 3.7 percent.

WASHINGTON—The $1 minimum, replacing the previous 65-cent floor, went into effect in June 1959. In the first year of operation retail employment went up 7.6 percent while all industries showed a 4.3 percent rise.

CITATION HONORING AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany for labor's "effective and vigorous support" of good housing in U.S. was presented at 30th annual meeting of National Housing Conference in Washington, D. C. C. J. (Neil) Haggerty (left), president of AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., receives citation in Meany's behalf from NHC Pres. Nathaniel S. Keith (right) while Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N. J.), looks on.

Conference Hails Labor's Support:

Change in Administration Seen As Spur to Housing Legislation

The change of Administrations in Washington may make it possible for Congress to enact a "truly comprehensive, long-range housing program, adequately financed" in 1960, C. J. (Neil) Haggerty, president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., told the 30th annual meeting of the National Housing Conference.

Haggerty told the NHC's closing dinner session that "it is safe to say that this year only a majority in Congress will be enough, rather than two-thirds," referring to the fact that in the Eisenhower Administration a two-thirds vote was needed to override the GOP President's vetoes of liberal legislation.

Highlighting the dinner meeting at Washington's Statler-Hilton Hotel, the NHC presented a citation to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, saluting organized labor's "effective and vigorous support" of the cause of good housing for all of the people of the U. S.

The citation, which Haggerty accepted in Meany's behalf, saluted the AFL-CIO president "for his own untiring efforts and the pioneering contribution of the trade union movement he leads to make America a better place to live for all its citizens."

The NHC said Meany "has demonstrated by his dynamic leadership and humanitarian concern his personal dedication to the goal of a nation in which the blight of slums has been removed from the face of the land and every family and individual has the opportunity for a decent home."

Honor for Labor Movement

In accepting the award, Haggerty said Meany looked upon the award "not as a personal honor, but as one bestowed upon the labor movement as a whole."

Urging the conference to look forward to new challenges rather than looking back at past accomplishments, the BCTD president declared that supporters of decent housing must tackle the problems of "the slums that have not been cleared, the urban centers that have not been restored, the middle-income housing that has not been built."

The achievement of the goal of decent homes, Haggerty said, "demands the full and unimpeded efforts of government and private enterprise alike. These are not rival forces, but complementary ones. Only if both are doing a job can the whole job be done."

Delegates to the two-day conference received a message from Pres. John F. Kennedy saluting the NHC's 30 years of service and praising its "constructive leadership." The President declared:

"Together we share the desire for vigorous action in meeting the housing and urban renewal needs of our country."

The conference adopted a resolution commending the President for his "frank appraisal" of the nation's "present difficulties and failures" in the housing field and declared that the "vigorous measures" Kennedy called for in his housing message to Congress indicate that "once again we can count on the White House for courageous and intelligent leadership in the battle for a better America."

U. S. Asks $12 Million In Anti-Trust Damages

Philadelphia—The federal government has filed its first civil damage suit here against electrical equipment manufacturers involved in the criminal conspiracy to rig bids and fix prices.

In a joint action, the Justice Dept. and the Tennessee Valley Authority claimed $12 million in damages from five manufacturers of circuit breakers—General Electric Co., Westinghouse Electric Corp., Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., I-T-E Circuit Breaker Co., and Federal Pacific Electric Co.

The government claimed it was overcharged more than $4.7 million on purchases of circuit breakers totaling $25 million between 1951 and 1960.

While anti-trust laws limit the federal government to single damages, treble damages totaling $7.48 million are being sought by TVA on the grounds that it is a separate corporation. The Justice Dept. is asking double damages for direct government agencies, which is the penalty provided under a different law for false claims presented to the government.

Other civil suits by the government and by other large purchasers of electrical equipment are expected to follow. The circuit breaker conspiracy was one of 20 criminal charges to which 29 manufacturers pleaded either guilty or no contest.

Attorney Gen. Robert F. Kennedy said the government based its claims for overcharges on the difference in price during a three and one-half month period in 1958 when the price conspiracy temporarily broke down.

Conspiracy Charged

In its complaint, filed in U.S. District Court, the government contended that all of the companies except I-T-E had conspired since 1951 "for the purpose of allocating sales in response to invitations to submit sealed bids to the TVA and the federal agencies."

After I-T-E joined the conspiracy in 1958, a meeting held in November of that year at Atlantic City, N. J., resulted in an agreement that General Electric would get 40.3 percent of the business, Westinghouse, 31.3 percent; Federal Pacific, 15.6; Allis-Chalmers, 8.8, and I-T-E, 4 percent, it was alleged.

The Justice Dept. declared: "The usual practice was for the designated manufacturer to bid the 'list' or 'book' price for the circuit breaker unit involved while the others submitted higher bids. On relatively small cost sales, however, the firms agreed to submit identical bids. . . . Representatives of the firms, to avoid detection, used code numbers in telephone calls and correspondence."

Earlier this year, the five companies were fined a total of $115,000 on the circuit breaker indictment—part of nearly $2 million in fines levied on the 29 companies on the 20 separate charges.

ICFTU Reorganization Gets Board Approval

Brussels—The Executive Board of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has voted at a special session to reorganize the ICFTU structure to permit affiliates to "carry out in their own name and with their own resources" aid and training programs in areas outside their own countries so long as there is consultation with ICFTU.

The decision is expected to resolve the discussions about "independent activities" by ICFTU member organizations in Africa.

ICFTU Pres. Arne Geijer told the board that the plan to raise $10 million over the next three years for the Intl. Solidarity Fund to support trade union organizations in underdeveloped countries has brought $7.5 million in pledges to date.

The British Trades Union Congress informed the Executive Board that it would not contribute to the Solidarity Fund but preferred increasing ICFTU income through raising affiliation fees of member organizations. Such a per capita increase can only be established by the ICFTU World Congress which will meet next in Berlin in July 1962.

The ICFTU is undertaking also a recruiting campaign for qualified trade unionists in nations newly liberated from colonialism. Gen. Sec. Omer Becu said leading member organizations would be asked to name ranking labor officials to an ICFTU service roster from which specialists—economists, organizers, teachers and other technicians—would be drawn for service overseas.

To find qualified men and women ready and available for ICFTU assignments, said Becu, is even more difficult than collecting money.

Two new assistant general secretaries were approved by the Executive Board on Becu's recommendation. They are Herbert Tulatz of the German Federation of Labor, who will be in charge of educational activities, and Stefan Nedzynski to direct ICFTU organizational activities.

The post of director of organization will be allowed to lapse.

Tulatz was formerly head of the DGB training school in Obersurseland and most recently was assigned to aid the TUC of Nigeria with a trade union training program.

Nedzynski was most recently assistant general secretary of the Postal Telegraph and Telephone Intl. Secretariat.

The AFL-CIO was represented at the board meeting by federation Vice Pres. James B. Carey, and Irving Brown, AFL-CIO international representative.

Labor Support Urged For Health Careers

Greater efforts must be undertaken by the trade union movement to encourage young men and women to undertake careers in the field of health, Howard Coughlin, president of the Office Employes and a member of the board of the Commission on Health Careers, has declared.

Unless greater recruitment efforts are made, Coughlin warned, the nation will face "ever-increasing shortages" in the fields of medicine, dentistry and public health.

Lag in Jobs Nation's No. 1 Problem, Meany Tells Hotel Union Delegates

(Continued from Page 1)

in the services outnumbered production workers.

"This shift in the labor force is cause for serious alarm," Miller's report said. "What it means is that the number of those earning more than $2 an hour is steadily declining and those earning less is steadily rising."

The pending minimum wage bill in Congress was a major issue in the convention. The hotel workers are fighting to obtain coverage. A tentatively-adopted section protecting "untipped workers was stricken before the House Labor Committee prepared the bill for the House fioor.

Ahead of the delegates, in later sessions, were major proposals to grapple with political and legislative problems by providing for annual legislative conferences in Washington with delegates representing the rank and file.

Also scheduled was election of officers. Miller, Sec.-Treas. Jack Weinberger and other officers were unopposed. The convention approved technical changes to conform to the Landrum-Griffin Act.

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, in his first speech as a Kennedy Cabinet member before an international union convention, told the delegates that the service trades they represented "have to be upgraded."

"They have to be upgraded in their labor standards and in their labor conditions. The industry is no longer a second-class industry. The people are entitled to be considered as first-class citizens in a first-class society," Goldberg declared.

The Kennedy Administration bill to expand minimum wage coverage, Goldberg acknowledged does not include hotel and restaurant workers.

"There are many millions . . . legitimately entitled to the protection, but it is the obligation of an Administration to deal realistically with a legislative situation" and "command a consensus of support" in Congress, the Secretary said.

Meany in his speech pointed out that the AFL-CIO asked the two major political parties last year at their conventions for "thousands" of new schools, for housing, hospital and highways and urban redevelopment.

"We may be the richest country in the world, but we haven't abolished poverty," he said.

The country's economy should have provided 5.4 million new jobs in the Eisenhower years, he said, to care for the expanded work force. It provided only 3.4 million, adding that "many of these jobs were not full-time."

The 2.5 per cent growth rate of the economy during the Eisenhower years represented an actual 2.5 per cent "falling back," he declared, because "we need a 5 per cent rate" to employ our people.

Failure or refusal of industry to meet automation problems at the bargaining table, Meany said, would increase the pressure for a shorter workweek through national legislation.

In his press conference, the federation president said he wished Congress "would move a little faster to get into the long-range economic problems of the country."

$29 Million Paid Chrysler Retirees

Detroit—The UAW-Chrysler pension trust fund has paid out more than $29 million in benefits to retired workers since 1950 and still has more than $140 million in assets, Vice Pres. Norman Matthews of the Auto Workers has reported.

Reviewing the history of the fund since Chrysler Corp. workers staged a long strike in 1950 to get pensions, Matthews said that 10,041 of the 12,618 Chrysler workers who have retired since 1950 are living and receiving pension payments. Last year almost $5.8 million was paid to retirees, and 1,093 workers were added to the pension rolls.

In AFL-CIO Testimony:

Scholarship Program Hailed As 'Historic' Step Forward

The AFL-CIO has hailed as "well-conceived, imaginative and far-reaching" Pres. John F. Kennedy's program to provide 50,000 college scholarships annually and to provide $300 million a year in loans for the construction of college facilities.

Testifying before a House Education subcommittee, Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller hailed the program for higher education as a "historic step." He added:

"This bill would assert, as a matter of national policy, that there should be no ceiling on the educational opportunities of Americans except their individual abilities; and it would provide the means to bring that policy closer to reality."

The Kennedy proposals call for:

- A five-year program of federally financed, state-administered college scholarships, with a first-year authorization of $26.25 million, to "supplement but not supplant" existing programs of financial aid to students.
- A long-term, low-interest program for college classrooms, laboratories, libraries and related structures, that would cost $1.5 billion over a five-year period.

Biemiller said the scholarship program would be a broadening of federal activity in underwriting college education, which began in the New Deal days with parttime, on-campus employment of students through the National Youth Administration, and which included the GI-bill education of some 3 million World War II and Korean veterans.

The AFL-CIO spokesman said labor was "delighted" that the bill offers scholarships up to $1,000 on a general basis to qualified students, without restrictions on the branch of education being pursued, as opposed to legislation enacted during the Eisenhower Administration limiting student aid to science and medical students.

Needs All Talents

"In our view," Biemiller said, "this country needs to develop its best talents in music as well as medicine, in sociology as well as science, in literature as well as logistics."

Biemiller said labor had "misgivings" about whether the goal of scholarships for 50,000 students a year was adequate, and whether the Administration plan of awarding scholarships on the basis of need, as opposed to giving them as a matter of right, was "appropriate."

Endorsing the federal loans for college buildings, the federation spokesman said that "scholarship aid is of no meaning if classroom space is not available," and said the construction program was a "vital corollary of the scholarship program."

He also hailed the extension of Davis-Bacon Act standards and overtime requirements to projects financed by the bill.

4 Union Aides Named To Administration Posts

Pres. John F. Kennedy has announced the selection of Jack T. Conway, for the past 15 years administrative assistant to Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, for the post of deputy administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Conway was one of four trade union staff members appointed recently to sub-Cabinet posts in the Kennedy Administration. The others include:

- Hyman H. Bookbinder, for the past five years a member of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, who was named a special assistant to Commerce Sec. Luther H. Hodges.
- Charles F. MacGowan, an international representative of the Boiler Makers, who was selected to head the Office of Saline Water in the Interior Department.
- Mrs. Dollie Lowther Robinson, a staff member of the State, County & Municipal Employes' New York City District Council 37, who was named to the post of special assistant to the director of the Labor Dept.'s Women's Bureau.

Director of Housing Conference

Conway, a member of the UAW since 1942, has served as Reuther's assistant since May 1946 and in recent years has been one of the Auto Workers' top authorities on automation and technological change. He is director of the National Housing Conference and has been active in the Citizens' Redevelopment Corp. in Detroit, a privately financed group which works with the city government to promote urban renewal.

Bookbinder, who served as chief of congressional research for the former CIO prior to the AFL-CIO merger, will take over his Commerce Dept. assignment Apr. 1. In announcing the appointment Hodges said Bookbinder would work on implementation of Administration anti-bias programs, and would be active in area redevelopment and the labor-management field. During the Korean War, Bookbinder served in the Commerce Dept. as deputy assistant administrator of the National Production Authority.

MacGowan, chairman of the AFL-CIO Committee on Radiation and an atomic energy expert in the Boiler Makers, has also served as labor representative on the nuclear standards board of the American Standards Association. In his new post he will direct the government's efforts to develop practical and economical ways for converting sea water for use in irrigation.

Mrs. Robinson, who directed the organizing of workers in New York municipal hospitals for the AFSCME, is a former national representative of the Clothing Workers and was one-time secretary of the New York State Dept. of Labor. She holds a law degree from New York Law School and has been the recipient of labor scholarships to the Wellesley Institute for Social Progress and the Hudson Shore Labor School.

B. W. Ohler Dies, On USWA Staff

Cleveland—B. W. (Bert) Ohler, member of the Washington staff of the Steelworkers and former district director here, died after a short illness and was buried in Waynesfield, O., his birthplace.

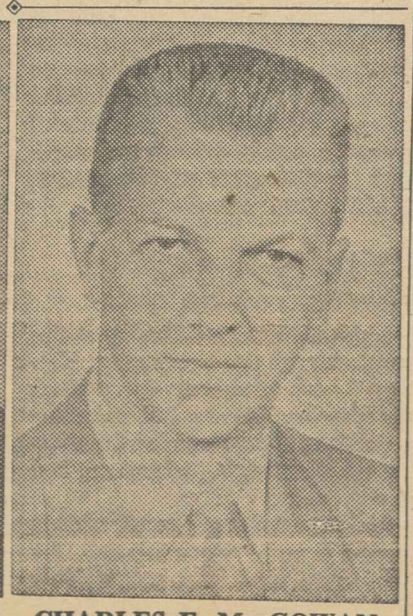
Ohler came to Cleveland in 1922 to take a job in the old Otis mills. In 1936 he helped organize the mills for the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee and was elected a local union officer. Later he was named to the District 28 staff by Dir. William F. Donovan, and succeeded Donovan at the latter's death in 1955. He served until 1957, when Paul A. Schremp was elected director.

Ohler played an active role in a long fight to break the hold of left wing and Communist leadership on the Cleveland Industrial Union Council. He served as vice president and political education director for the district, which covers Lorain, Akron, Canton, Youngstown and other steel centers.

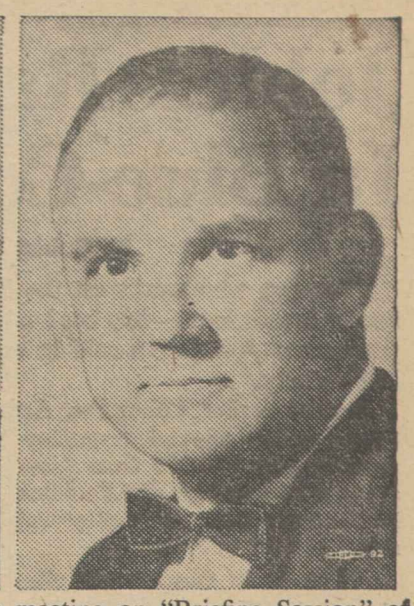
Ohler is survived by three sisters and a brother.

JACK T. CONWAY
Picked for Nation's No. 2 Housing Post

HYMAN H. BOOKBINDER
Named as Special Assistant to Commerce Secretary



CHARLES F. MacGOWAN
Picked to Head Office of Saline Water



SHARP DEBATE featured the meeting on "Briefing Session" of Dr. George A. Silver, left, chief of the division of social medicine, Montefiore Hospital, New York, and Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R-Mo.). The issue was medical care for the aged.

Briefing Session Panel Splits on Health Care

A preview of the coming congressional debate on old-age medical care is offered in the latest edition of "Briefing Session," the televised public affairs program produced jointly by the AFL-CIO and the National Educational Television & Radio Center.

Dr. George A. Silver vigorously urged the establishment of a federal plan through the social security system, as proposed by the Kennedy Administration. Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R., Mo.) just as vigorously denounced the idea. They agreed only on the proposition that society should do more for the aged.

"Voluntary insurance cannot possibly meet the need," Dr. Silver argued. "Not only that, but our Blue Cross system, the only really community insurance scheme providing for payment of the costs of hospital care, is staggering under the load of both inflation and demand—and the greatest part of the demand comes from the needs of the older people."

Curtis said the Administration plan would be "a step backward" because it offers benefits instead of money.

'Give Them Cash'

"If they (older people) need cash—and maybe they do—let us give them the cash," he said. He also suggested raising the $1,200 a year limit on earnings by social security pensioners.

However, the Missouri legislator made it clear he was not really advocating an expansion of the social security system.

"I think that social security is advantageous, and a better system than old-age assistance for those who want it," he said. "I want it on an optional basis . . . that those who want it can have it, but those that do not, do not have to."

Dr. Silver suggested that among workers covered by social security, "the fact that it is compulsory does not bother them as much as it bothers you."

'Not the Same'

"Why should it concern any of us, then, that their medical costs should be met through the same scheme?" he asked.

Moreover, he added, "giving them money and giving them a benefit is not quite the same thing. That is why Blue Cross is a more successful method of meeting hospital costs than indemnity insurance."

Curtis, taking issue with data presented at the start of the program by "Briefing Session" news analyst John MacVane, claimed 60 percent of the aged have health insurance, 70 percent own their own homes (with an average equity of $8,500) and their costs are generally lower because they've paid for their possessions.

Dr. Silver denied the claims and said that in any case, home ownership didn't pay hospital bills.

Education Aid Topic of Next TV Program

The hottest political issue of the moment, federal aid to education, will be the subject of the sixth program in the "Briefing Session" television series.

Rep. John Brademas (D-Ind.), will back the plan, and John R. Miles, education director of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, will oppose it.

Brademas, 34-year-old Harvard graduate and Rhodes scholar, is in his second term in Congress. Previously he served as legislative assistant to Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) and in 1955-56 as executive assistant to Adlai E. Stevenson.

Miles, a former mathematics and science teacher, holds a Ph. D. from Ohio State University. During World War II he worked on the development of aviation radar for the Navy and taught its use to flyers, attaining the rank of lieutenant commander. In 1945 he was assigned by the American Council on Education to study teaching methods in the armed forces. He assumed the chamber post the next year.

Edward P. Morgan is host and moderator of "Briefing Session," and John MacVane is briefing officer.

New Jersey IUC Plans Job Referral Centers

Newark—Unions affiliated with the New Jersey Industrial Union Council will set up referral centers for all unemployed union members in nine centrally located cities as a result of a program recommended here by 350 shop stewards.

Stewards from IUC locals advised council officers to establish centers through which all information on possible jobs should be channeled. They recommended also that the state legislature be urged to pass enabling legislation to help the unemployed.

The Guy on the Line:

Jobless Rate Highest In Blue-Collar Field

By Robert B. Cooney

"The guy who works on the line"—the blue-collar, high-wage, family breadwinner—has been taking the brunt of the recession, a government spokesman said in reporting a worsened job situation in February.

A week earlier, Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg released summary figures which showed unemployment rose by 320,000 from January to a 20-year high of 5.7 million in February even as employment rested at 64.7 million.

"The basic employment situation worsened in February," especially when one considers the key wage and salaried workers, said Labor Dept. manpower expert Seymour Wolfbein in releasing a detailed report.

The report showed a continuing job decline in the manufacturing sector, though there were other signs of a "leveling out" in the general job picture.

A total of 1.1 million factory production jobs has been wiped out since February a year ago, cutting this basic workforce to 11.4 million, the report showed.

"There is where we have been socked in terms of the downturn," Wolfbein declared. "The guy who works on the line—he is the one who took the 1 million cut."

The report stated flatly that "one of every 10 factory workers was unemployed in February."

Wolfbein said the jobless rate was 10 percent for skilled workers; 13 percent for semi-skilled and "out of this world"—19 percent—for unskilled workers.

Auto, Steel Hard-Hit

The hardest-hit sectors are auto, steel and machinery. Wolfbein said one of every four auto workers is now jobless; one of every six steel workers and one of every 12 machinery workers.

"Altogether, the unemployment rate in the volatile durable goods manufacturing sector was 12 percent (in February) as compared with 5 percent a year ago," the report noted.

In construction, the report went on, the jobless rate was "especially high in February"—24 percent—partly because this is a seasonal low-point but also because of the year-long decline in building. The rate a year ago was 18 percent.

Wolfbein observed there are 1 million more married men jobless than there were a year ago—a 60 per cent rise. Breadwinners, he added, account for 40 per cent of the unemployed—2.4 million of the 5.7 million total.

The report indicated women were trying to fill the gap in family income. A much greater than usual rise of 500,000 in the workforce over the month was made up almost entirely of women, the report said, attributing this possibly in part to the unemployment or partial employment of the family breadwinner.

Decline Continues

While the non-production or white-collar group in manufacturing has remained fairly level over the year, the declines continued among the blue-collar group. Between January and February, steel was down 4,100; fabricated metal by 20,000; auto was down 72,000, and machinery tapered off by 3,600.

This key metal-working area of the economy showed these declines in the year since February 1960: steel, down by 217,000 to a total of 835,000; fabricated metal, down 113,000 to a total of 751,000; machinery, down 120,000 to a total of 1.1 million and auto, down 236,000 to a total of 1 million.

Wolfbein was asked whether the Labor Dept. had any idea of the extent to which factors in addition to the recession—such as greater mechanization—displaced these workers and perhaps would leave them permanently displaced.

"I don't think there is any question that it is a combination of the two"—technology and the recession, he replied.

While stressing it was "unequivocally clear" that "the employment situation did not improve in February," Wolfbein said there were signs "we may be leveling out."

The factory workweek, the most important of these indicators, remained unchanged at 38.8 hours between January and February, Wolfbein noted.

"COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH" to the problems of chronically depressed areas through passage of area redevelopment legislation was urged by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler in testimony before House Banking & Currency subcommittee. Schnitzler, left, and AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller are shown discussing testimony with Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.), subcommittee chairman.

Unemployed Tell Goldberg Of Job Needs

(Continued from Page 1)

futile efforts to find temporary jobs.

Goldberg in conferences with Gov. Gaylord Nelson (D), Milwaukee Mayor Henry W. Maier and industry and labor groups warned bluntly that in manufacturing many jobs have "simply vanished" and workers laid off may never be recalled.

Minnesota

A sharp political clash marked Goldberg's visits to Duluth and the Iron Range as the Secretary publicly rejected charges by Minnesota's Republican Gov. Elmer Andersen that his trips to areas of joblessness were an effort to capitalize on misfortune.

The Kennedy program on unemployment compensation and social security improvements, he said in Andersen's presence at Hibbing, are fiscally sound because they are fully self-financed.

The signs carried by jobless workers who met the Goldberg-Andersen tour, he pointed out, bore the words, "We want work" and "We want jobs."

The Secretary heard reports that Minnesota's unemployment had passed the 10 percent figure, that in Duluth it is now 12.3 percent and that in the Iron Range it is 35 percent.

From workers and union officials, Goldberg heard protests of duty-free foreign ore, of automation and proposed railroad mergers that leave workers stranded. He heard pleas for greater diversification of industry in the area and exploitation of the state's timber resources.

Said Roy Peterson, a chemist at a shut-down pig iron plant as he displayed his last unemployment compensation check, "What have I got to look forward to?" Said Steelworker Francis Nash, father of 11, laid off from his Hibbing, Minn., job last Jan. 14, "I haven't been able to find any substitute work."

The temporary extension of jobless benefits Kennedy is now seeking will be followed by a program to improve the unemployment compensation system permanently, Goldberg told Minnesota AFL-CIO Executive Vice Pres. Robert Hess of St. Paul.

Senate Battle Looms On Jobless Pay Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

mum wage bill which would raise the pay floor, in steps, to $1.25 and broaden coverage to include 4.3 million additional workers, most of them in retail trade.

A sharp floor fight is in prospect, with the Republican-conservative Democratic coalition rallying behind a substitute cosponsored by Representatives William H. Ayres (R-O.) and A. Paul Kitchin (D-N. C.). Similar to the bill which the House substituted for more liberal legislation in 1960, it would raise the minimum to $1.15 and cover only 1.5 million more workers.

● A Senate Labor subcommittee voted quick approval to Kennedy's minimum wage measure, but Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.) and Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) threatened a major battle in the full committee as soon as the House acts on the bill.

● The House Ways & Means Committee opened hearings on Kennedy's proposals to keep the $40 billion federal highway program on a "pay-as-you-go" basis by retaining the four-cent-a-gallon gasoline tax, scheduled to be cut back to three cents July 1. The AFL-CIO, in a letter to Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), pledged labor's "complete support" of the highway plan, which also calls for raising taxes on diesel fuel, tires and inner tubes, and hiking heavy truck license fees.

● Controversy still swirled around the Administration's $2.3 billion aid-to-education bill, as Catholic church officials urged inclusion of low-cost loans for private schools and the President called for passage of his plan for federal grants to public schools and separate consideration of the controversial private school question.

Senate passage of the area redevelopment bill, to help regions of chronic unemployment build plants and public facilities to attract new industry, came by a vote of 63 to 27 after two days of debate. Although liberals had urged creation of a separate agency to handle administration, the measure, as passed, gives responsibility for the program to the Commerce Dept.

The bill provides $200 million in long-term, low-interest-bearing loans to industrial communities qualifying under a formula based on unemployment averages; $100 million to rural depressed areas; and $94 million for retraining of workers in new skills.

House Unit Approval

A House Banking subcommittee has approved an area bill, providing the same funds as contained in the Senate bill and Commerce Dept. administration. The bill, expected to be cleared by the full committee the week of Mar. 20, calls, however, for channeling funds through congressional appropriations committees instead of through direct Treasury financing, as provided by the Senate.

The Senate debate on TUC centered on the measure reported out by the Finance Committee, headed by Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D-Va.), which would require each state to repay, starting in 1964, all federal benefits received in excess of the funds that state paid through a temporary four-tenths of 1 percent increase in payroll taxes. The effect of this move would be to transform TUC into a deferred-loan operation similar to that contained in the measure adopted during the Eisenhower Administration.

Efforts were expected to be made by Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) to substitute the approach contained in the House-passed measure which calls for all employers across the country, rather than those in states hardest hit by unemployment, paying for the cost of benefits.

This would retain the Administration principle of equalizing the cost on the basis that the recession is national, rather than local, in origin. The Administration, however, had urged paying for the program through a permanent increase, from $3,000 to $4,800, in the base wages on which payroll taxes are levied instead of raising the tax rate temporarily.

Church Council Backs Health Care for Aged

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the National Council of Churches supports in principle legislation which will extend the benefits of Old Age, Survivors' and Disability Insurance to include health care for retired aged persons."

Rejecting the "means tests" qualifications for health benefits under a government program, the general board declared:

"In planning and developing any government insurance program to help older people meet the cost of their medical care, there is a Christian obligation to include provisions for its administration that will adequately safeguard freedom, dignity and self-respect."

The general board also urged the nation's doctors to support such a program, declaring:

"The values to be realized from an improved level of health for America's older citizens are so great that we are confident that cooperation will be forthcoming from all who in our day are custodians of the almost miraculous capacity to maintain the health and cure the diseases of their fellow human beings."

The resolution on aid to depressed areas called for federal leadership "with state and local government and private business and labor participation . . . in a broad, coordinated program for improving the economic base of these areas, and raising the living standards of these disadvantaged Americans."

The "right-to-vote" resolution called on church groups "to discover the facts about registration and voting in their communities" and "to develop programs to encourage all citizens to register and vote."

Discriminatory denial of voting rights, the council statement declared, should be countered by moral suasion and education, by supporting enforcement of existing laws and by supporting additional legislation needed.

Rev. Charles Webber, AFL-CIO representative for religious relations and a representative of the Division of Christian Life and Work on the general board, was among the participants.

Retarded Youngsters Given Free Haircuts

Yakima, Wash.—Monday is the usual day off for members of Barbers Local 619, but every sixth Monday you'll find all 81 members at the School for Retarded Children in nearby Selah, trimming 200 young heads.

Union member Everett Schell started it all by reporting that, for two cents, he'd start cutting hair at the school on his day off. Someone gave him the two cents, and after that, everyone went to Selah.

Safety Award Goes To Rail Fireman

Richmond, Va.—Kenneth G. Stewart, 53, a fireman for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, has been named winner of the February safety award of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen for preventing the wreck of the C & O passenger train "The George Washington."

The union chose Stewart for a $250 cash award and a plaque for his "alertness and quick action in time of danger." When his 200-car freight train was derailed last October near Williamsburg, Va., Stewart ran to flag the passenger train, which stopped short of a derailed freight car blocking the track.

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Building Trades Push Drive For Broad Legislative Goals

Temporary Jobless Aid Is Passed

The 87th Congress gave final approval to a temporary unemployment compensation measure, keystone of Pres. John F. Kennedy's anti-recession program, and the House turned at once to a crucial fight over minimum wage improvements.

The TUC program, first major piece of legislation to clear Congress this session, was sped to the White House after final passage by a voice vote in the Senate and a 361-31 rollcall in the House. Kennedy was expected to sign it quickly to make the program operative by Apr. 1.

Benefits Extended

The measure extends jobless pay for a period half again as long as present state maximums, with a ceiling of 39 weeks of combined federal-state aid. It will be financed by a temporary four-tenths of 1 percent increase in employer payroll taxes.

The House battle over minimum wage legislation provided an imposing test of strength for the new President. Kennedy's forces narrowly topped House conservatives in previous trials but the Republican-southern Democratic coalition mounted its hardest attack on the wage bill.

At stake is the Administration-backed bill to raise the minimum wage, in steps, to $1.25 an hour, and to bring 4.3 million additional workers—most of them in retail trade—under the protection of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Conservatives are seeking to substitute a weak measure that would boost the minimum to only $1.15 and would cover only an additional 1.5 million workers. If they fail, efforts are expected to pare down

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TOP LABOR, MANAGEMENT and government officials and public representatives are shown meeting with Pres. John F. Kennedy at White House for opening session of President's Labor-Management Advisory Committee. Kennedy created the tripartite committee by executive order to explore the area of free and responsible collective bargaining to insure industrial peace.

Kennedy Tells Advisers:

'Recovery' May See 7% Jobless Rate

Pres. John F. Kennedy has expressed the belief that the nation could go through a form of "recovery" this summer "and still have 6 or 7 percent of our people unemployed in the fall."

The President voiced his warning at the first meeting of his Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy as the tripartite group of labor, management and public representatives met with Administration leaders at the White House.

Kennedy told the group gathered in the Cabinet Room for more than six hours that the problems of long-range unemployment is "a matter of utmost concern."

Kennedy said the purpose of the advisory committee was to give "direction to the general movement of wages and prices so that the general welfare of this country can be served."

In the past, he said, other Presidents have attempted to "intervene in the wage-price matter with general exhortations," but that such pleas "have not had a very great effect." Kennedy said one of the purposes of having the advisory committee was to consider the wage-price situation "before there is a crisis" so that the White House will not "have to come in at the last minute."

The President appointed the 21-member advisory group in February to explore the broad area of

(Continued on Page 12)

'GE Pattern' Broken by Atomic Labor

Richland, Wash.—The Hanford Atomic Metal Trades Council has broken the national "General Electric pattern" with a wage agreement increased by management in the wake of a telegram from Pres. John F. Kennedy requesting postponement of a scheduled strike and continued contract bargaining.

Kennedy's request was received a few minutes before a midnight strike deadline, set by 19 unions representing 3,200 workers at the $1 billion Hanford Atomic Products plant here, operated by GE for the Atomic Energy Commission.

Aim for April Okay

Five days later, the President announced an agreement had been reached. The negotiators have 45 days to work out exact language of the new three-year pact, but council officers expect to be ready for union ratification meetings about Apr. 17.

Union spokesmen said they were gratified by a wage agreement better than the 3 percent "pattern" forced by GE in other contract settlements, but were concerned about GE's refusal to accept a package recommended by an Atomic Energy Commission panel.

Major features of the agreement are these:

- Complete retroactivity of contract terms to Oct. 3, 1960.
- Wage increases of 3 percent on that date and again on Apr. 2, 1962, plus 1.5 cents an hour across the board on the latter date.
- A boost in shift differentials to 22 cents from 20 cents as of

(Continued on Page 2)

Race Bias Fight Urged By Meany

By Gene Zack

The need for both emergency federal action to lift the economy out of the recession and long-range measures to insure adequate growth and full employment was spotlighted at the seventh national legislative conference of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

The 3,200 delegates met against a background of joblessness in their industry which BCTD Pres. C. J. Haggerty called "far more extensive" than the seasonal average. In February, he said, unemployment in construction stood at 23.9 percent—up sharply from 17.9 percent in February 1960.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany warned that "vigorous action" would be necessary to secure enactment of labor's legislative program. He cautioned that while temporary measures are "necessary" to halt the economic decline, their enactment "should not blind us to the overall problem of keeping America working and economically healthy."

In fighting for passage of needed legislation, Meany bluntly told the conference at Washington's Sheraton-Park Hotel, building tradesmen will be faced with the charge that some of their unions are guilty of "discrimination" in their ranks.

"Keep in mind," he said, "that we need friends . . . and the position of some of our locals and national unions is not helpful. Even if we didn't need friends, we should be against discrimination because it is morally wrong. Anyway, it is a straight fact that it is not good business for trade unions to discriminate against anyone."

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg

(*Continued on Page* 4)

Unions Warn of Jobless Crisis As Growth Trails Productivity

Automation, in an economy which has not expanded to provide jobs for its growing work force, has created problems which can be met only by government action, spokesmen for four unions have told a House Labor subcommittee.

Testifying on the link between automation and joblessness were Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes, Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, and Solomon Barkin, research director of the Textile Workers Union of America. The House subcommittee is headed by Rep. Elmer J. Holland (D-Pa.).

In a graphic illustration of the impact of automation, Beirne told the subcommittee that since 1955 the use of telephone service has increased 29.6 percent and the number of telephones in use has gone up 31.4 percent, but that during the same period, employment has decreased 6.2 percent.

Sullivan cautioned the subcommittee that the so-called "service industries" can't be counted on to absorb workers displaced in other industries because service workers have a serious displacement problem of their own.

This problem, he added, is compounded by the fact that the average age of workers in the services fields is higher than in other industries and the service worker left jobless over the age of 50 has a special problem in terms of finding substitute employment or retraining.

In the basic textile industry, Barkin declared, productivity has risen

(Continued on Page 2)

ILGWU Signs Pace-Setting National Pact

Cleveland—The Ladies' Garment Workers has broken new grounds in its collective bargaining pattern by working out a national contract with a major clothing producer. The pact is with Bobbie Brooks, Inc., largest ladies' apparel manufacturer in the nation, with 4,000 workers and 37 plants in 12 states.

ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky said ILGWU has had contracts with Bobbie Brooks for years, but all were separate agreements covering each new shop as it was

(Continued on Page 3)

MISS PAGE ONE for the annual Front Page Ball of the Newspaper Guild of New York is Gloria Kazlauskas, a secretary at the World-Telegram & Sun. Miss Kazlauskas is being crowned by Tony Marvin, TV entertainer, while New York Guild Pres. Wilfred Alexander looks on.

Jobless Rate Unaffected:

Industrial Production Drop Halted After 6-Month Plunge

A six-month decline in industrial production came to a halt in February well below the level from which it started to plummet in July 1960 but with no noticeable impact on the 20-year high of 5.7 million unemployed in the month.

The Federal Reserve Board reported that industrial output for the month was 102 percent of the 1957 average, the same as in January. In July 1960, when the index began to tumble, the figure was 110.

The production report came as other indicators showed a slight rise in retail sales and an upturn in new housing starts. In contrast, the rate of personal income has been off for four months.

The FRB reported that the February halt in the decline of industrial production resulted partly from greater output by utilities and an assortment of manufacturing industries. These gains offset new declines in production of auto, furniture and some building materials.

The board's index of auto production dropped to 73 percent of the 1957 average in February, down from 78 percent in January and the lowest since November 1959.

The indications that general business activity would show some improvement in the spring were being cautiously accepted by most economists who pointed to the continuing crisis in unemployment.

The February job figures showed an increase of 320,000 over January and an increase in the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment from 6.6 percent of the labor force to 6.8 percent.

Labor Dept. figures reveal also that one out of every 10 factory workers was unemployed in February, with the jobless rate estimated at 10 percent for skilled workers, 13 percent for semi-skilled and 19 percent for unskilled.

The figures showed that one out of every four auto workers was jobless during the month, one out of every six steel workers and one of every 12 machinery workers.

Leading economists, taking due note of the jobless picture, are more concerned with the long-range rate of growth of the economy than with signs of a short-term pickup. The rate of unemployment is the key to the recession's end, they maintain.

ICFTU Approves Aid Projects by Affiliates

Brussels, Belgium—A decade of debate in the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions on the question of "independent" or "unilateral" activities by affiliated national centers has been resolved by the ICFTU executive board.

In a report presented by ICFTU General Sec. Omer Becu and adopted without dissent at the board's special meeting here, it was decided:

- ICFTU affiliates cannot embark on programs of aid, training, exchange of visits, organization and other activities outside their own countries without regard to existing ICFTU programs. This is intended to avoid duplication of effort.
- However, "there is no automatic and rigid rule on certain activities which affiliated organizations carry out in their own name and with their own resources." Individual organizations wishing to undertake special or additional activities should inform and consult with the ICFTU secretariat or the executive board.

"The ICFTU is the sum of all its parts," said the ICFTU document. "In certain specific instances, in certain areas, in certain types of activities, the free labor movement of the world, that is to say, the ICFTU 'whole,' may best express itself through the special and particularly suitable nature of one or more of its 'parts.'

"The fact that in such cases the operating element would be an affiliate of the ICFTU should not be hidden. On the contrary, it should be made known that the activities are carried out in full agreement and cooperation with the ICFTU.

"The ICFTU will be strengthened by this kind of approach. Its capacity for service will be increased. Its appeal to potential members will be greater. A diversified, yet fully coordinated approach is perhaps the best way to realize the ideals of the free trade union movement."

ICFTU Raps Portugal on Forced Labor

Brussels—A large-scale system of forced labor exists in Angola and Mozambique, Portuguese colonies in Africa, it has been charged by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Assailing the Portuguese government for imposing totalitarian rule at home and its colonies, the ICFTU executive board said that the fascist Salazar dictatorship "unfortunately continues to be supported by a number of democratic governments in the free world."

"We deplore the fact," the board said, "that Portugal has been allowed to join NATO as well as intergovernmental organizations which have been established in free Europe. We appeal to all these organizations to make it clear to the Portuguese government that continued membership requires the granting of genuine democratic rights to the people."

A special ICFTU study on conditions in Portuguese colonies disclosed that natives can be forced to work in order to pay off debts. The common practice is for an employer who wants additional workers to apply to the local district officer who in turn supplies "tax defaulters" or else submits to a local native chief a quota to be filled. The most recent estimates, according to the ICFTU, are that there are 379,000 "contradados" or forced laborers.

The ICFTU reported that there is a resistance movement in the two Portuguese colonies which has led to bloody clashes between police and Africans. In February 1961, said the ICFTU, at least 31 Africans were killed during demonstrations near Luanda, Angola.

2 GE Officials Quit as Result Of Jail Terms

Two high-ranking General Electric Co. officials have resigned from jobs paying them more than $100,000 a year after serving jail sentences for their roles in fixing prices and rigging bids on sales of heavy electrical equipment.

William S. Ginn, GE vice president and general manager of the company's turbine division, and George E. Burens, a former GE vice president who had been demoted a step, said the publicity resulting from the anti-trust law violations had limited their effectiveness with the company. Each had served 25 days of a 30-day jail sentence.

Earlier GE's president, Robert Paxton, had announced his retirement because of ill health and Board Chairman Ralph J. Cordiner resigned as head of the Commerce Dept.'s Business Advisory Council.

Neither had been indicted in the anti-trust cases, but both had been under heavy fire because of the company's deep involvement in the conspiracy.

Hanford Atomic Pact Shatters 'GE Pattern'

(Continued from Page 1)

last Oct. 3 and to 24 cents from 22 cents Apr. 2, 1962.

- An eighth paid holiday, plus another half-holiday on the last shift worked before Christmas in each year.
- Four weeks' vacation after 25 years of service, three weeks after 13 years for those who accept a company plan for "saving" days.

Wage Breakthrough

The breakthrough came in the company's offer on wages and other economic benefits. The unions said that, all together, they came close to equaling the 4 percent increase recommended for 1962 by the AEC labor-management relations panel.

General Electric Co. operates the plutonium plant for AEC. Its bargaining policies, as developed by former Vice Pres. Lemuel Boulware, have been strongly objected to by unions as "Boulwareism."

Union objections were summed up in a charge that the company refused to bargain in good faith last fall with the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. The National Labor Relations Board issued a complaint against the company and a trial examiner has begun hearings.

Reviewing the GE bargaining method, IUE Pres. James B. Carey said that GE bragged, in advance of negotiations, that its technique was to formulate a "single, fixed package proposal which it would force the union to accept."

The IUE president charged that management refused to make a single significant change when a strike threatened.

Rubber Workers Adopt Bargaining Program

Akron, O.—Goals of the Rubber Workers in 1961 contract negotiations will include a general wage increase and a program aimed at combating loss of jobs due to automation, the 160-member URW Intl. Policy Committee has decided.

Meeting shortly before the opening of negotiations with three major companies employing 41,000 workers, the committee set these guideposts for 450 local union negotiating committees:

- A wage increase based on "near-record" company earnings.
- Correction of wage inequities through negotiations on a company basis.
- Improvements in the supplemental unemployment benefits program.
- A jointly-administered automation fund to protect workers laid off because of technological changes.
- Protection of skilled workers against the contracting-out of work normally performed by them.

Contract talks have begun with the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. for 20,000 workers, and with the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. for 17,500 employes. The two "master agreements" on working conditions and SUB expire Apr. 15. Negotiations on wages will take place later in the year, URW Pres. George Burdon said.

The union and the General Tire Co. will meet Apr. 5 to discuss a new contract for 3,500 workers. Mar. 29 has been set for contract talks with the Seiberling Rubber Co. to replace an agreement expiring May 1.

The URW Policy Committee recommended 11 steps to provide "economic security in an age of automation." They include cooperating with government and industry to achieve a full employment economy; a shorter workweek with no loss in weekly pay, improved early retirement benefits, vested pension rights, and first hiring rights for laid-off workers at any new plant of a company.

Output Up, Jobs Down, Unions Ask U. S. Action

(Continued from Page 1)

by 70 percent from 1947 to 1960 while employment has dropped 40 percent.

The industry, he declared, has concentrated its energies on more productivity and fewer workers instead of seeking to devise "new products which would create new markets and broaden the demand sufficiently to offset the rising productivity."

Carey said the solution to the unemployment problem must come about through the efforts of "the federal government and the American labor movement." Big business and industry, he charged, "have fought tooth-and-nail against measures designed to put the country back to work and to end vast human suffering."

Measures urged by the four union spokesmen to meet the long-range unemployment problem included legislation to stimulate the economy and increase purchasing power, continuing study of the impact of automation by the federal government, joint labor-management action to plan and prepare for technological changes, a shorter workweek and federal aid and leadership in retraining programs.

AFSCME Gets 5% Raise for 70,000

Harrisburg, Pa.—The State, County & Municipal Employes have announced acceptance of a 5 percent across-the-board increase for 70,000 state employes, the result of union negotiations with Gov. David L. Lawrence (D) and his aides.

Pres. Reuben H. Miller of the Pennsylvania State Employes Council said discussions are continuing with state officials on details of the increase and on the union's proposal for improved fringe benefits.

Braniff Attendants Pick ALPA Unit

Chicago—Flight attendants on Braniff Airways voted 214 to 8 in a National Mediation Board election to be represented by the Stewards and Stewardess Division of the Air Line Pilots Association.

The 8 votes were cast for a former ALPA affiliate, the Air Line Stewards and Stewardesses Association, which was replaced by the new ALPA division.

The officers of ALSSA, who opposed the division set up in the ALPA, last month requested a charter from the AFL-CIO Executive Council as a separate federation affiliate. The council rejected the application on the grounds that it could not be considered under the federation's constitution.

ALSSA officers announced shortly afterwards that they had been granted a charter by the Transport Workers Union.

Press Release Does It:

Darlington Mill Case Reopened by NLRB

A management press release may pave the way for long-overdue compensation for 540 textile workers who were thrown out of their jobs more than four years ago when the Darlington Mfg. Co. of Darlington, S. C., closed its doors rather than bargain with a union.

The Textile Workers Union of America, which has refused to give up in its battle to win back pay and jobs for Darlington workers, has won a rehearing before a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner on the basis of a press release issued by Deering, Milliken & Co., the far-flung textile empire headed by Roger Milliken.

It was Milliken, in his "other hat" role as president of the Darlington Mfg. Co., who closed the 80-year-old mill after his workers had voted for union representation.

The NLRB long ago found the Darlington mill guilty of unfair labor practices—a hollow verdict since the company had gone out of business. The big battle, which has filled hundreds of pages of testimony, has been over the union's contention that Deering, Milliken & Co., was the parent corporation and should be made to provide jobs for Darlington workers at other mills it controlled and to compensate them for loss of wages.

An NLRB trial examiner on Dec. 31, 1959, rejected the union's contention and held that Deering, Milliken & Co. did not directly control the operations or labor relations of the Darlington mill. The company's claim that it merely provided certain financial and marketing services for its affiliated mills was in effect upheld.

While the union's "exceptions" to this finding were awaiting review by the NLRB, an apparently routine story in several textile industry trade publications caught the eye of TWUA officials.

Deering, Milliken & Co. announced the appointment of three manufacturing division presidents. Furthermore, each division president would have under him a group of mills.

This, the TWUA told the labor board in asking that the case be remanded to the trial examiner on the basis of new evidence, "proves that Deering, Milliken exercises real and substantial control over the operation of all Deering, Milliken mills . . . and that Darlington could not have been liquidated without Deering, Milliken's instigation and approval."

The union's attorneys added that the establishment of the three manufacturing divisions "is clear proof that Deering, Milliken treats its 'independent' mills like yo-yos, and shifts their ownership and status whenever it suits its convenience."

The NLRB general counsel joined the union in the successful plea to the board to send the case back for further consideration.

Factory Layoffs Outpace Hirings

Recalls in a number of hard-hit industries caused the rate of factory hirings to rise more than seasonally in January, but total separations continued "appreciably" to outpace hirings, the Labor Dept. has reported.

Separations exceeded hirings by 11 per 1,000 workers, less than in the two previous months but more than in nearly all other months in 1960, the report said.

The separation rate for all manufacturing—quits plus layoffs—remained unchanged in January at 41 per 1,000 workers. The hiring rate—recalls plus new hires—rose from 19 per 1,000 workers in December to 30 per 1,000 workers.

The report said the better-than-seasonal advance in hirings came in some durable goods industries which had experienced unusually high layoff and low hiring rates in previous months.

WINNERS OF APPRENTICE contest sponsored by Michigan State Conference of Bricklayers receive congratulations, $100 checks and chances to compete in national contest to be held Apr. 7-12 during Union-Industries Show in Detroit. Left to right are Fergus Johnson, president of the state conference; Philip L. Parisian, winner in the one-year apprentice class; Charles Stark, second-year apprentice winner; Bricklayers Vice Pres. John Lodge; and Donald Bidwell, president of the Mason Contractors Association.

First National Contract Negotiated by ILGWU

(Continued from Page 1)

opened. The union's other contracts still are limited to regions or metropolitan areas or to individual plants.

The new two-year national pact has a retroactive date of Jan. 1, 1961, for wages and working conditions. Wage increases range from 7 to 14 percent.

Under the agreement, Bobbie Brooks agrees to produce all its varied products in ILGWU shops. The firm makes dresses, blouses, separates, sportswear coordinates and knitwear in 12 company-owned plants and 25 plants operated under contract by others.

The contract also provides for a 35-hour week, use of the ILGWU union label, and the registration and designation of contractors. Management also has agreed, Dubinsky said, to make contributions into health, welfare, supplemental unemployment, severance and retirement funds to cover all workers in company-owned or contractor-owned shops.

Dubinsky said he believes the new pact will contribute to the "stability and constructiveness of this growing firm." The company does $43 million in business annually, and plans further expansion.

Said company Pres. Maurice Saltzman:

"It was not easy to achieve the innovations embodied in this contract. There is no precedent for them in the women's garment industry."

Saltzman said, however, that it "seemed only common sense" to eliminate the duplicate and triplicate efforts required by an "outmoded procedure." He said he joins Dubinsky in giving credit to employes for contributing much to the growth of the company.

Runaway Employer Told To Bargain on Layoffs

The owners of a Philadelphia blouse factory were guilty of unfair labor practices in concealing from the union their plans to close the plant and move to South Carolina, a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner has ruled.

Trial Examiner Ramey Donovan ordered Sidele Fashions, Inc., now doing business as Personality Sportswear, Inc., of Ware Shoals, S. C., to bargain upon request with the Ladies' Garment Workers on possible layoff pay and rehiring rights for 215 former Philadelphia employes.

The examiner held that owners Mac J. Cahn and Sidney L. Schiro moved their operations for economic reasons—an allegedly unsatisfactory profit picture—and dismissed other unfair labor practice charges.

The employer and union had lived "peaceably" for 20 years, and in 1952, after a plant closing of a few weeks on grounds of financial hardship, the union agreed to a 10 percent cut in wages, the NLRB report said.

In mid-1959, however, the employer secretly arranged for the construction of a plant in South Carolina in a "distress area" where 600 workers had been laid off earlier.

$30 Million In SUB Paid Auto Workers

Detroit—More than $30 million in supplemental unemployment benefits was paid to laid-off members of the Auto Workers in 1960 as a result of union-negotiated SUB agreements, the union's Social Security Dept. has reported.

UAW members in the plants of the industry's "Big Three" collected more than $19.5 million in supplemental benefits—$8.8 million from General Motors, $5.5 million from Ford, $5.2 million from Chrysler.

The Studebaker SUB fund paid out $1.7 million and the American Motors fund $168,000 to workers hit by plant layoffs.

In the farm equipment and road-building equipment industries, employes of the five largest firms divided $6.7 million in SUB benefits because of the union-won program.

UAW union members in supplier plants of auto, farm equipment and road-building machinery producers received an estimated $5 million in payments to cushion the shock of unemployment.

For the "Big Three" alone, the UAW-GM fund issued 531,668 checks in 1960; the UAW-Ford fund distributed 284,377 checks, and the UAW-Chrysler fund 287,700.

The workers have been hit by heavy production cuts resulting in the layoff of thousands. The union has called a special convention in Detroit Apr. 27-29 at which delegates from 1,275 local unions will draft contract proposals to meet current industry problems.

Maryland Legislature Passes 'Anti-Scab' Bill

Annapolis, Md.—A labor-backed bill barring the employment of professional strikebreakers during labor disputes has been passed by the Maryland legislature and is awaiting the signature of Gov. J. Millard Tawes (D).

The bill, one of the shortest and strongest measures enacted in the current drive to restrict the use of strikebreakers, makes it unlawful "for any person who customarily and repeatedly offers himself for employment in place of employes involved in a strike" to take the place of a striking worker or to offer himself for employment in a struck establishment.

Fines, Jail Provided

Penalties of up to a $1,000 fine and three years in prison are provided both for the professional strikebreaker and for any third party who furnishes strikebreakers.

Despite employer opposition, the bill won overwhelming approval in the Maryland lower house and was quickly passed by the Senate.

Newspaper and printing trades unions, which have led the fight for anti-strikebreaking bills with active assists from state labor federations, said the legislative outlook is bright in several other states, including Rhode Island, Delaware and Alaska. Hearings have been held or scheduled in a half dozen other states.

In Washington state, Gov. Albert D. Rosellini (D) has signed an "anti-scab" bill passed by the legislature. A New Jersey bill also became law this year. Massachusetts and Pennsylvania already have laws on the books regulating the importation of strikebreakers.

A strikebreaker bill, which passed the Delaware House 21 to 6, was awaiting action by the Senate as the AFL-CIO News went to press. In Alaska, the Senate Labor Committee has reported favorably a similar bill. The Rhode Island legislature, which twice passed anti-strikebreaking bills at its last session only to have them vetoed by a Republican governor, is expected to act on new legislation this year. The present governor, John A. Notte, Jr., is a Democrat.

Killed in 2 States

Adjournment of the West Virginia and New Mexico legislatures killed anti-strikebreaker legislation which had passed one house in each state.

An early vote was expected in the Michigan Senate and committee hearings have been held in California, Connecticut, Colorado, Illinois, Kansas and Minnesota.

Sayen Again Named Head of Pilots' Unit

Mexico City—Pres. C. N. Sayen of the Air Line Pilots has been elected president of the Intl. Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations for the ninth consecutive time.

Representatives of 44 pilot organizations from many parts of the world attended the 16th annual conference here and also elected these other officers:

Capt. Eric Jackson of Ireland, deputy president; Capt. A. J. Spooner of Great Britain, secretary; Capt. N. P. Barron of the Netherlands, treasurer.

Three other pilots from the United States were named to regional vice presidencies—Capt. W. A. Masland, North Atlantic region; Capt. F. T. Sterling, Jr., Caribbean; and Capt. D. L. Leonard, Pacific.

Sayen said the delegates, representing "virtually all the professional air line pilots in the world," reviewed 218 papers covering technical aviation problems as well as sociological and industrial relations problems.

Ontario Labor Asks Strikebreaker Ban

Toronto, Ont. — Canadian labor doesn't intend to be left out when it comes to legislation to curb the use of strikebreakers in labor disputes.

The 120,000-member Toronto & District Labor Council has called on the Ontario government to enact a citizens' job protection bill based on the model legislation which has been introduced in 26 state legislatures in the United States.

The council acted on a resolution submitted by Typographical Local 91.

Building Trades Push Legislative Aims

MEASURES TO HALT the recession and long-range actions to meet unfilled social needs topped agenda for 3,200 delegates to seventh national legislative conference of AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. Delegates, shown here at opening session at Washington's Sheraton-Park Hotel, spent two days on Capitol Hill urging senators and representatives to support labor's legislative goals. Particular stress was laid on "situs-picketing" measure.

Kennedy Pledges Action To Improve Economy

Pres. John F. Kennedy, contrasting the nation's record-breaking 64.7 million employed men and women with the 5.7 million unemployed, has declared that he will "never be satisfied to have the highest employment in the history of our country, when we also have a 20-year high in unemployment."

In a letter to C. J. Haggerty, president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. on the occasion of the department's seventh national legislative conference, the President pointed out that in addition to the 5.7 million unemployed hundreds of thousands more are working short hours with reduced incomes.

"I will never be satisfied to have most of our people prosperous while millions of our citizens are in want," Kennedy declared in the letter read to the conference's 3,200 delegates by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg.

The President declared that his Administration "fully intends to meet its obligations . . . for contributing to a healthier economic life, with broader job opportunity, for more Americans" in order to prove that the American people "are masters of our own economic destiny."

Kennedy said a major part of his program to move the economy forward calls for "needed stimulation" of the construction industry. He listed such short-range programs as reduction of FHA mortgage rates and acceleration of urban renewal and such long-term goals as the federal highway program and housing as key components of this program.

"As a nation," the President wrote the BCTD delegates, "we are just beginning to build toward greater strength and capability. The goals before us are clear. In devising the means to achieve them, our wisdom, energy and conviction are tested.

"We look to you in the construction trades for efficiency, quality of performance and dependability. I am confident that you will discharge that responsibility well."

CofC Anti-Union Phony Snaps Back

At the initiative of the National Labor Relations Board the U.S. Chamber of Commerce withdrew and corrected a press release aimed at AFL-CIO building trades unions.

The chamber's original release, timed to coincide with the Building & Construction Trades Dept. legislative conference in Washington, said "the government" had filed secondary boycott charges against the unions "an average of once a day" in 1960.

In fact, "the government" did no such thing. The chamber's corrected release acknowledged that boycott charges were filed by "employers and employes." The chamber said nothing about how many of the charges were withdrawn or settled.

Senate Whips Seek Better Davis-Bacon

The Senate's majority and minority whips—Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) and Thomas H. Kuchel (R.-Calif.)—have joined forces in sponsoring a proposed amendment to the Davis-Bacon Act.

The bipartisan bill would require the Secretary of Labor to consider fringe benefits, as well as hourly rates of pay, in determining the prevailing wage to be paid on federal construction work.

When the original law was passed in 1935, Humphrey said on the Senate floor, fringe benefits were largely unheard of. Today, he added, building craftsmen negotiate agreements covering health, welfare and pension funds, supplementary unemployment benefits and contributions to apprentice training programs.

These payments, he said, "now are a very large part of the hourly wage costs in the construction industry," but are not taken into account in making prevailing wage determinations for government construction purposes.

Labor Day Film In Award Contest

The AFL-CIO's 1960 Labor Day film, "Land of Promise," has been selected by the pre-screening committee of the Education Film Library Association as a contestant for one of the blue ribbon awards in its annual American Film Festival.

Meany Cites Need of Fight For Key Bills

(Continued from Page 1)

called on building tradesmen to use their influence to halt racial discrimination in the construction field, declaring such policies are "wrong and harmful, whether practiced by a union or by an employer."

"The Administration," Goldberg declared, "is determined that discrimination will not continue either in the government itself, or within those companies doing business with the government. I call upon you to join wholeheartedly with us in stamping out discriminatory practices on the job, in hiring and in training."

In a speech prepared for delivery at the conference, Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.), chairman of the House Labor Committee, registered "vigorous protest" against what he termed the "denial of free access to the Negro to engage in crafts and trades."

Likened To Trade Restraint

The New York Democrat said such discrimination "represents a combination in restraint of employment" which he called "no different, no less ominous than a combination in restraint of trade."

Referring to the BCTD's fight for passage of "situs picketing" legislation to permit picketing of multi-employer job sites, Powell declared:

"Let every man have not only the right to picket on the site but to work on the site.

"It is labor's position that the right to picket on the site is basic and fundamental to its existence—there are many who agree. The Negro claims that the right to work on the site is basic to his existence—there are more to agree."

Meany said the "situs picketing" amendments sought by the BCTD were designed to give building tradesmen the "same equity" enjoyed by other trade unionists, and declared that the campaign to amend Taft-Hartley "has the complete support and cooperation of the AFL-CIO."

Goldberg read the conference a letter from Pres. John F. Kennedy pledging that the Administration would "make every effort" to amend the law and correct "the inequity stemming from the Denver Building Trades Rule" of the National Labor Relations Board. That decision held that picketing of multi-employer building sites constituted a secondary boycott.

Kennedy, recalling his fight last year to change the law, declared: "It is still my opinion that secondary boycott provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act regarding picketing activity at sites where several employers pursue a mutual enterprise has unrealistically curtailed the right to strike."

Goldberg told delegates he was "in perfect accord with Pres. Kennedy when I say that this is certainly an abridgement of your right to strike."

In addition to the situs-picketing bill, the conference was called to rally support for modernization of the Davis-Bacon Act; broadening of the Fair Labor Standards Act to cover 4.3 million more workers and raising the minimum wage to $1.25; passage of legislation providing medical care for the aged under social security; enactment of the Administration's program of federal grants for both school construction and teachers' salaries; and passage of Kennedy's depressed areas legislation.

Haggerty said the legislative program "is not one designed with only the building tradesmen in mind, but rather one designed to benefit every segment of our society." He added: "We are determined to press for consideration and enactment of our program."

He reminded delegates that they represented 3.5 million workers in 18 unions with more than 8,000 locals in 600 cities across the nation, and that they are employed in "the largest single industry in our country." In addition to the workers in the building industry, he said, another 9.5 million workers are employed in related industries.

The BCTD president described the industry as the "balance wheel of our entire economy," which has felt "the effects of eight years of . . . inaction." As a result, he said, unemployment is at a record high in the face of a backlog of unmet construction needs.

Jobs Called No. 1 Problem

Meany said the entire legislative program advocated by labor "is directed to America's No. 1 domestic problem—unemployment," and warned that this nation can exercise leadership in the world struggle against Communist tyranny "only if we have a healthy economy."

America, he said, cannot meet the problems arising from a constantly increasing labor force "at our present rate of economic growth." To bring about full use of the nation's potential, he said, "there must be greater stimulation of the economy by the federal government and greater consideration of the problem of unemployment from management and finance."

The AFL-CIO president reminded delegates—who spent two days on Capitol Hill talking over labor's legislative program with senators and representatives from their home states—that "every piece of progressive social legislation in the past 25 years has had the union label on it."

In pushing for its program this year, Meany said, labor must face the fact that despite the election of a liberal President, the Congress has "less of a liberal look than it did two years ago."

The close votes in the House on modernizing the Rules Committee and on passage of Pres. Kennedy's feed grain bill, and the narrow Senate victories on key amendments to depressed areas and temporary unemployment compensation bills, he said, point up the "very close division between conservatives and liberals."

Other speakers at the conference included Senators Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.), Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) and Joseph Clark (D-Pa.); Representatives John E. Fogarty (D-R. I.), Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.) and Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N. J.); and AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller.

Goldberg Passes On Some Good Advice

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg came up with a slogan for the seventh national legislative conference of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

The Cabinet officer said the idea was contained in a post card he had received at the Labor Dept. just before leaving to address the BCTD delegates. The card contained this terse message:

"Do something!"

Kennedy Names Holleman To Push Equal Employment Opportunities

Assistant Sec. of Labor Jerry R. Holleman has been appointed by Pres. Kennedy as executive vice chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. His job will be to carry out policies aimed at eliminating discriminatory practices in federal employment and on work performed by private contractors for the government.

The White House statement announcing Holleman's appointment said he was recommended for the post by both Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, chairman of the committee and Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg who, as vice chairman, has been assigned responsibility for directing the program.

Two Groups Combined

Holleman is former president of the Texas State AFL-CIO and earlier had served as business manager of a Lubbock, Tex., local of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and president of the Lubbock Building & Construction Trades Council.

The equal opportunity committee was set up by Kennedy earlier this month as a strengthened combination of the former President's Committee on Government Contracts and a separate Committee on Government Employment.

In establishing the committee, Kennedy said the anti-discrimination directives will be vigorously enforced.

The White House announcement declared:

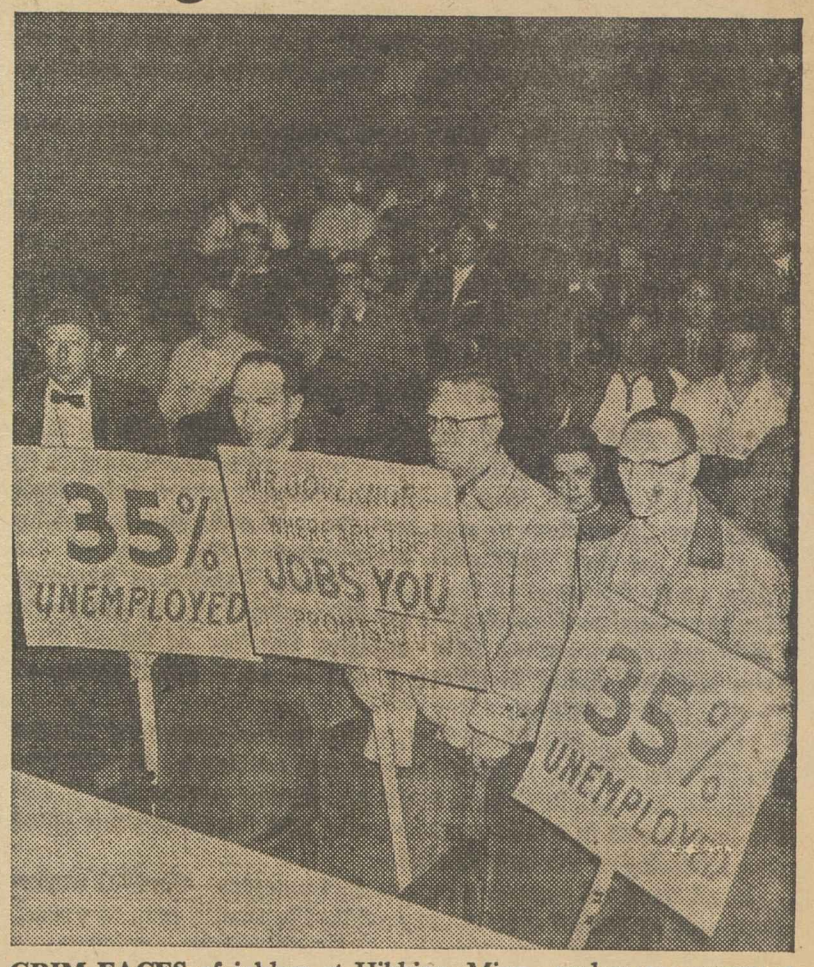
"Holleman will perform his new duties in addition to his present assignment as Assistant Sec. of Labor . . . Holleman's appointment gives the Secretary the assistance of a ranking official of the Labor Dept. in carrying out these duties."

NUMBER OF MONTHS they have been jobless are indicated by fingers held up by members of Auto Workers Local 75, Milwaukee. Laid-off assemblers at American Motors Corp. plant are (left to right) Ernest Sandrone, Jr., Richard Schwoegler, Archie I. Miller and Leo Rouse.

UNEMPLOYED PRESS OPERATOR at A. O. Smith Corp., John Turner, a member of Federal Labor Union Local 19806, tells his plight to Alderman Vel Phillips (left) of Milwaukee during public hearings held by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg on jobless crisis.

'Give Us Work,' Nation's Jobless Ask

TRAGEDY OF UNEMPLOYMENT shows in the tense faces of Mr. and Mrs. James LaFreniere, Hibbing, Minn., as they talk to Rep. John Blatnik (D-Minn.), Goldberg and Minnesota Gov. Elmer Andersen (R). LaFreniere, father of six children, hasn't worked since October, is ineligible for jobless aid.



GRIM FACES of jobless at Hibbing, Minn., underscore messages on signs which 1,700 unemployed Iron Range workers and their families brought to meeting with Labor Secretary at Hibbing High School Auditorium.

PLEA for federal aid to diversify Minnesota's Iron Range to prevent jobless impact resulting from one-industry economy is voiced by John Bradovich, young president of Steelworkers local at public meeting with Goldberg.

SOME OF CROWD which filled Duluth, Minn., Labor Temple is shown here. Scenes like this were common on Goldberg's second tour of hard-hit states since Kennedy Administration took office. Purpose of trip was to give Goldberg first-hand picture of problems which nation's 5.7 million unemployed are facing to help Administration devise necessary aid.

The Omen Mongers

THE CALENDAR ARRIVAL of spring has touched off an eager search for economic omens to shore up the proposition that the current recession is the shortest-lived of the postwar slumps and recovery is as far away as the nearest robin.

Given the various indicators available and the political outlook of the indicator readers, it is possible to come up with almost any sort of forecast. But there is one hard, stubborn fact that cannot be avoided.

In February there were 5,700,000 persons looking for jobs they couldn't find. The seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment was at a near-crisis stage of 6.8 percent.

There will be fluctuations in the actual number of unemployed in the coming months and perhaps a slight decline in the rate of unemployment.

But unless a wide-ranging anti-recession program is put into effect by the White House and Congress, the strong probability exists that the rate of unemployment at the end of 1961 will be at the same critical level as at the beginning of the year.

The acute problem facing the nation is not short-term improvements in the economy, welcome as they are, but long-term growth.

A few trendlines on a chart have about the same relationship to a fully productive economy as the first few blades of crabgrass have to a green lawn come next winter.

12-Year-Old Pledge

TWELVE YEARS AGO Congress adopted housing legislation including a pledge of a "decent home and suitable living environment for every American family." This pledge is a long way from redemption judging from the latest Census Bureau figures on housing.

The inventory of the nation's housing conducted last year reveals that one out of every six housing units is dilapidated or lacks some or all plumbing facilities.

The Census reports lends a new urgency to the need for congressional action on Pres. Kennedy's housing program designed to eradicate slums and substandard housing as well as to provide loans for low-rent housing units, cooperative housing and units designed especially for elderly.

540 Victims

MORE THAN FOUR YEARS AGO a textile mill in South Carolina provided the classic example of union-busting in the South when it closed down rather than bargain with a union freely chosen by its workers to represent them in collective bargaining.

Since the day Darlington Manufacturing Co. slammed the door on its workers and the Textile Workers Union of America, its operators have exercised every known legal device and tactic to avoid compensating 540 employes for loss of wages after the National Labor Relations Board found the mill guilty of unfair labor practices.

Now Deering, Millikin & Co., which in fact controlled Darlington Manufacturing Co. but claimed it had nothing to do with labor relations, has admitted in a trade publication release that it does too have a role in textile manufacturing and the NLRB has agreed to a rehearing of the union's claim.

In all the legal maneuvering one fact emerges—the 540 workers have still to collect their money while the textile empire goes its union-busting way.

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In Statement to Senate Committee:

Murrow Sees USIA Reflecting Policy and Ideals of the People

The following is the text of Edward R. Murrow's opening statement to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee regarding his nomination as director of the U.S. Information Agency. The committee and the Senate have approved his nomination.

MY NAME IS Edward R. Murrow. I was christened Egbert but abandoned that name at the age of 16 while working in logging camps in western Washington.

Most of my adult life has been spent in the periphery of the academic world and in the field of radio and television. These activities have involved considerable travel, at home and abroad, and some acquaintance with statesmen, educators and newsmen in many countries.

As a foreign correspondent, I am more familiar with the work of the U.S. Information Agency abroad than here in Washington.

At the conclusion of a trip around the world several months ago, I gave it as my opinion that the work of USIA abroad had improved very considerably under the direction of Ambassador George Allen and am pleased to have the opportunity to repeat that opinion here.

If I am confirmed in the office to which the President has nominated me, I shall attempt to discharge the duties and responsibilities of that office to the best of my ability.

The agency will attempt to make United States policy, as designed by the President, everywhere intelligible and wherever possible, palatable. We shall endeavor to reflect with fidelity to our allies, to the uncommitted nations, and to those who are hostile to us, not only our policy but our ideals.

We shall operate on the basis of truth. Being convinced that we are engaged in hot and implacable competition with Communist forces around the world, we will not be content to counter their lies and distortions. We shall constantly reiterate our faith in freedom.

To the emerging nations we shall say, "We share your dreams." There is a dynamism in freedom which permits and encourages progress without binding the individual to the wheel of the state. We shall try to make it clear that we as a nation are not allergic to change and have no desire to sanctify the status quo. This nation not only has a birth certificate, it holds the patent rights on change and revolution by consent.

THE AGENCY WILL TRY to speak on behalf of all the American people with restraint and reason. All of us in the agency recognize that in spite of electronic developments, the best form of communications is still face-to-face. To that end, any men and women we recruit and train must be able and eager to serve the cause of freedom which we regard as being indivisible.

The voice of this country should at all times be steady—firm but not bellicose—carrying the conviction that we will not flinch or falter in the face of threats or provocations.

In the end of the day it may well be that the example of this nation will be more important than its dollars or its words. If we, in this generous and capacious land, can demonstrate increasing equality of opportunity, social justice, a reasoned concern for the education, health and the equality under law of all our citizens, we will powerfully affect, and probably determine, the destiny of the free world and that freedom may be contagious, may incite those who have lost that most precious of all possessions to strive to do likewise.

No man can set either a time or dollar limit upon this contest between the forces of freedom and those who would demean and brutalize mankind. The contest will be prolonged and it will cost much treasure. There is no guarantee that we will win it. If we should lose, it will be by default, and history will take its revenge. We cannot imitate the tactics or the techniques of the dictatorships that now ride the backs of most of this planet's people. We cannot threaten, we must persuade. Freedom cannot be imposed, it must be sought for, and frequently fought for.

We live in a world we didn't make. We are honored by an awesome responsibility of leadership we did not seek. We must defend and expand that leadership in company with our allies and other like-minded peoples because that is what our history and our heritage demand of us. We are the pivot upon which the history of our time will turn. Our task is formidable and difficult but difficulty is one excuse history has never accepted.

We must, I think, approach the task with patience and fortitude and with an abiding belief that not only our own ancestors who bought our freedom for us but all those who have suffered and struggled and died in the pursuit of freedom throughout all time are watching to see whether we be worthy of our heritage.

If I am confirmed in the office to which the President has appointed me, I will, together with my colleagues in the agency, attempt to be worthy of the trust.

Morgan Says:

For Kennedy, After 2 Months The Honeymoon Isn't Over Yet

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

AS SPRING ARRIVED with a warm sunny smile in Washington, the Kennedy Administration began its third month in office, its hopes bursting like the magnolia buds but its roots not down very far and its accomplishments still pretty much unleafed on the naked branch.

Morgan

To change to a more sporting simile making the rounds, credited to a veteran of several previous Democratic frontiers, the regime resembles the Harlem Globetrotters warming up before a game — plenty of fancy footwork and flashy passing but nobody has scored a basket.

Solid accomplishment or not, there has been a sharp change of atmosphere in the nation's capital and it is more than can be credited to the spring equinox. To that British master of journalistic prose, the Manchester Guardian's James Morris, "today's Washington is like a woman who has switched from horn-rims to contact lenses: there is a new gleam in her eye, but whether it is gaiety or glass, only the optician can say."

The cause of all this stems directly from one quite remarkable young man, the President of the United States. If it is still too early, as many contend it is, to choose a proper permanent memorial to Franklin D. Roosevelt, it would be the brash height of prematurity to even guess at the size or success of John F. Kennedy's rendezvous with history. But it would be only a slight exaggeration to report that he has set this town and a number of other capitals on their collective ear. According to the Gallup Poll, the President is more popular with the American people than Gen. Eisenhower was after a similar interval in office. The press he is getting abroad is probably more favorable than that tendered any chief executive since FDR. And even the hostile chorus of the Communists is not screaming at him too stridently.

Why? The Communists obviously are biding their time. They don't know their man and they are still taking soundings. The rest of the world, at home and abroad, doesn't really know him either but his almost physical infusion of energy into the mental processes of government seems to have infected almost everybody. By comparison the gently somnolent Eisenhower Administration appears to have had all the vigor of rigor mortis. "Young Mr. Kennedy," observed a cautious conservative older citizen in Milwaukee the other day, "has got us all hopping."

THE INFERENCE is that expectations are up. It is the rising enthusiasm of a public sensing the emergence of a new star player and wanting to identify with him. Even Republicans are getting into the act. One of the most progressive of them, Sen. Javits of New York, reminded the White House that it would need the support of GOP liberals to pass such items as a higher minimum wage, medical aid for the aged, school and housing legislation. This is true but it also was another way of saying that the current Republican leadership in Congress had nothing to offer its liberal wing.

What the President has brought to Washington besides a lot of purposeful energy and a number of people with ideas is style. The White House echoes not only to the patter of little feet but to lively talk over zestful dinners under candlelight. Presidential boxes at the symphony and the theater, we are told, may be more often filled than not. Culture is no longer just an idiot's delight. There is hardly a reporter in town the President doesn't know personally and as for the exceptions he probably knows their publishers. At the annual round of journalistic banquets, from the Gridiron dinner to the Radio-TV correspondents spread, he has beguiled the whole boodle of newsmen and their bosses, with wit, humor and timely serious remarks. If he has alienated anybody at these not unimportant affairs it must have been the comedians whose jokes he topped.

But energy and style must produce substance or they don't count. The Administration has been able to patch together uneasy combinations to win narrow victories in the House and Senate on the feed-grain bill, enlargement of the Rules Committee and unemployment compensation but not without vigorous White House intervention, and the big tests are still to come.

The President cannot possibly tend to all these matters himself though his range of knowledge on them is slightly staggering. And it seems he may have complicated his political life by promising more jobs to supporters than there are vacancies. Some participants feel there is less trim organization and clear liaison within the White House staff yet than may be necessary to bring the Administration's full and most effective weight to bear on foreign policy problems. Difficulties undoubtedly lie ahead. But in these first two months, Pres. Kennedy has developed a rooting section far greater than the one which nudged him to victory in November.

Washington Reports:

Training in New Skills Urged To Help Victims of Automation

TRAINING IN NEW SKILLS and education for engineering, the sciences and the professions is an essential means of helping reduce unemployment, according to Sen. Clifford Case (R-N. J.), a member of the Senate Labor Committee, and Sen. Eugene McCarthy (D-Minn.), chairman of the Special Senate Committee on Unemployment of the 86th Congress.

Interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public services educational program heard on 460 radio stations, Case said that community junior colleges could help retrain workers whose jobs were "done away with by automation or migration of industry."

"Again and again," he said, "testimony [in subcommittee hearings] shows the importance of being able to get retraining for people who have a long working life left, but whose jobs—the ones for which they were originally trained—just aren't there any more."

McCarthy said on the same program that those who lost their jobs were previously able to get others, "perhaps farther down the ladder, but a job anyway."

"The difficulty today," he added, "is that automation is taking away the jobs at the bottom of the ladder, and if a man is to be re-employed, he has to be retrained. He has to develop a greater skill in the hope that he can take over a higher technical job."

McCARTHY SAID THAT until this adjustment is made, "sound, national standards for unemployment compensation are necessary to relieve the suffering of individuals who are displaced and their families and also restore lost purchasing power."

Both McCarthy and Case spoke of the necessity also of stimulating the economy through increasing and extending the minimum wage. McCarthy added the need of housing, depressed areas aid, school building and other projects.

He said the education bill can also help in meeting "the need at the top," a need that is growing just as "it is decreasing at the bottom." Federal aid to education, he asserted, can "give opportunities to highly intelligent young people whose parents cannot send them to college, or who themselves cannot finance it. They need loans or grants" to become engineers, doctors, and men of letters who are needed.

Educational aid on the secondary level as well as the college is needed, McCarthy declared.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

ON THE EVE OF the House showdown votes on the minimum wage bill, Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N. J.) made the cogent observation that "our southern friends must sometimes be amazed" at the support they get from northern Republican conservatives.

In his weekly news letter to constituents, Thompson pointed out that the southern states are seeking to industrialize themselves partly by luring "runaway" plants from northern areas. They do it "with all sorts of tax breaks" and "no organized labor" and with "low wage rates."

"We can't blame other areas for seeking our industry but we can look with wonder upon our own representatives who do everything but provide the moving vans to help the migration," he noted.

In Thompson's viewpoint, Republicans who work against minimum wage improvements "are being hoodwinked by conservative business interests." He charges that in the famed coalition of conservative northern Republicans and conservative southern Democrats, the "hoodwinked" members include both northern GOP members "who oppose minimum wage legislation and increase the temptation to industry to move away from their districts" and southerners who "fancy they are somehow casting a vote against civil rights" bills.

The civil rights bills tend to go through the House, and the Senate is the battleground where passage or defeat is finally determined.

* * *

CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN was 70 years old on Mar. 19 and for more than seven years he has presided over the Supreme Court with dignity, distinction and demonstrated devotion to the freedoms of speech and belief that are guaranteed to us all under the Constitution.

When former Pres. Eisenhower's then Attorney General, Herbert Brownell, made a dramatic overnight trip to California in September 1953 to proffer the Chief Justiceship to Gov. Warren, a notably liberal Republican, it may be that the Administration did not realize what it was getting. Three of Mr. Eisenhower's four other appointees to the Supreme Court fell in a very different mold.

The then-expressed hope that Warren would "unify" the court because of his political experience was somewhat naive and it has not come to pass. On such civil liberties issues as pre-censorship of movies and the power of congressional committees to interrogate witnesses on beliefs and associations, the court is divided five to four, and Warren is in the minority.

On one major issue, however, the Chief Justice spoke twice for a unanimous court—the decisions ruling that segregated public schools could no longer be justified under the "separate but equal" doctrine, and laying down the rules under which federal district judges would determine the good faith shown by local officials in moving into conformity.

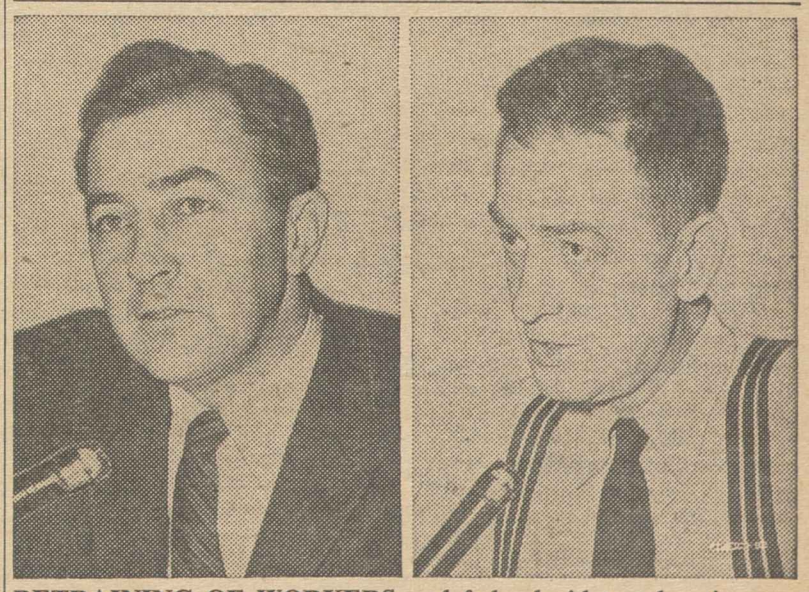
* * *

IN A SENATE TEST of the relative strength of the Administration and the coalition conservatives, Chairman Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.) of the powerful Finance Committee lost by a two-vote margin on a rollcall despite the fact that in the committee, which is usually highly influential, the vote on Byrd's side was an overwhelming 9 to 2.

Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.) briefly observed: "There is no greater force than reason, logic and truth, backed up by the President of the United States."

The Virginia senator, who is not accustomed to losing battles, promptly canceled scheduled Finance Committee hearings on some Kennedy nominations to policy-making posts in the Treasury and Health, Education & Welfare Depts.

When the canceled hearings were put on the schedule again, Byrd and fellow conservatives on the committee began a hard cross-examination of Sidney S. Surrey, chosen by the President to be assistant secretary of the Treasury for tax policy. One reason, of course, is that Surrey's published ideas on tax policy are poles apart from those of Byrd and the conservatives with which the committee has been carefully loaded across the years.



RETRAINING OF WORKERS and federal aid to education are major means for reducing unemployment, Sen. Eugene McCarthy (D-Minn.), left, asserted on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program. Sen. Clifford Case (R-N. J.) said community junior colleges can help retrain workers displaced by automation and factory migration.

How to Buy:

Manufacturers, Dealers Shade Prices on 1 Million New Cars

By Sidney Margolius

THE SEVERE WINTER discouraged car buying. Result: 1 million 1961 models are looking for buyers. That's the present inventory. In general, prices have been shaded as the result of manufacturer cuts and slightly larger dealer discounts. The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Labor Dept. says 1961 new car prices are running about 3 percent below last year's. Most notably, list prices of several compact models were reduced.

This is not a bad year to buy a car. The compacts introduced last year proved popular and some of the early bugs have been eliminated.

Their popularity has cut into the used-car market. Prices of used cars are about 13 percent below a year ago, even though they edged up a little recently.

Actually, the auto factories could charge much less for new cars. Experts say that the factories price cars so that they will make a profit even if they operate at just a little over half capacity. Then if they do sell a larger volume, their profits spiral at an accelerated rate.

This formula results in high prices, and ultimately is self-defeating and damaging to the national economy. If the manufacturers set their prices lower on a higher-capacity formula, they would get their higher volume, more people could go back to work and some of the risky old cars would be scrapped.

Certainly there is a big market for cars if prices were lower. Last year's scrappage rate was the lowest in seven years. Average car on the road now is seven years old. Runzheimer & Co., automotive accountants, suggests that heavily-used cars might well be traded in after three years. At that point, Runzheimer estimates, the cost of repairs begins to catch up with the depreciation (annual loss in market value).

Of course, a thrifty family that takes care of its car can get much more than three years out of it; in fact, generally has to. But there's no doubt a lot of cars on the road today would be junked if their drivers could afford newer ones.

THE PUBLIC DEMAND for economy has caused a notable shift in cars, especially a return to six cylinder engines. For the first time in years, fewer than half the new cars sold recently have been eight-cylinder models. In comparison, in 1957 four out of five cars were bought with eight-cylinder engines. Similarly, compact-car buyers are sticking to standard instead of automatic transmissions.

The compacts also have cut into sales of small foreign cars. These now are more subject to price-cutting, and also are not bringing as much in the resale market as formerly. In connection with foreign cars, an increasing number of complaints is being made about parts and service. The Federal Trade Commission has just issued an order prohibiting one distributor from claiming that parts and services are immediately available in any area when they are not so available. FTC alleged that sometimes parts could not be obtained "for substantial periods of time."

In shopping for a new car, you have to be careful about the prices quoted you. Some dealers may offer a low price or a high trade-in allowance, but charge an exaggerated amount for finance fees or insurance. In California, as in other states, an Assembly investigating committee found excessive insurance charges one of the major abuses in car selling. Others included signing blank contracts, failure to deliver a copy of the contract at time of sale, and balloon payments (a final payment so large the buyer sometimes can't meet it).

Only way to combat finance and insurance overcharges is to get an itemized written list of these charges as well as of the car itself, and compare these charges with those of other dealers and independent insurance companies. There is no legal requirement that you buy your insurance through the car dealer.

Dealers nowadays universally give discounts off these list prices. In shopping, note that wholesale prices of compacts are generally about 18-21 percent below list, while for the standard-size cars they are 24-26 percent.

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LABOR LEADERS in Kenya are visited by G. Mennen Williams, assistant secretary of state for Africa, during tour of emerging nations. Left to right are Peter F. Kibisu, vice president of Kenya Federation of Labor (KFL); Joseph Odero-Jowi, vice principal, Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions African Labor College at Kampala, Uganda; Williams; Clement Lubembe, KFL deputy general secretary, and Tom Mboya, KFL general secretary.

From Soup to Nonsense:

A Guide for Parents Who Fear Their Children May Be Normal

By Jane Goodsell

PARENTS OF A NEW BABY almost always buttonhole the doctor to ask the same anxious question: "Does it have all its fingers and toes?"

As the child grows older, its parents are assailed by new worries. One of these is the growing conviction that the child is hard of hearing. This alarm is brought on by incidents such as this:

Mother (speaking in a normal, conversational tone and standing about two feet away) tells the child to get washed for dinner. When the child appears at the table, obviously unwashed, mother asks why he didn't do as he was told. Child, with genuine sincerity, replies that he didn't hear her.

Therefore the child must be hard of hearing, isn't he? The answer is no.

To save parents the expense of consulting an ear specialist, a simple experiment may be conducted in one's own home:

Parents, sitting side by side on the davenport and speaking in sneaky whispers, discuss the possibility of taking the children to a ball game that evening.

Normal children, whether they are in the next room having a fight or three houses down the street, will appear promptly to announce that they're all ready to go and it's going to be a double-header.

This same ball game may be utilized to calm parents' fears that their child is the victim of a dread disease because he refuses to eat.

Let us assume that the child has been presented by his mother with three wholesome, attractive meals a day; and that he has pushed all of them aside with the plaintive announcement that he isn't hungry. Is the child sick?

The answer is yes if he can sit through the first inning without demanding at least one each of the following: Ice cream stick, peanuts, candy bars, popcorn and hot dogs with lots of mustard.

The average child is also apt to provide his parents with plenty of cause for worry about his vision. For instance, the child is sent upstairs to pick up the clothes lying on the floor of his room.

When his mother goes to check on his accomplishments, she finds a sock, two handkerchiefs, a pajama top and a banana peel still on the floor.

The child, presented with the evidence, replies that he didn't see it. Is the child's vision faulty?

THE FOLLOWING TEST may prove helpful in determining the answer: A child of two should spot a half-eaten candy bar lying in the gutter at 20 paces. A child of six should not pass within 20 blocks of a merry-go-round without seeing it.

No child of any age should be expected to see the dirt under his fingernails.

50th Anniversary Noted:

Safety Laws Legacy Of Triangle Co. Fire

The following article on the 50th anniversary of the Triangle fire was written for Press Associates Inc. by Esther Peterson, assistant to Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg and director of the department's Women's Bureau.

By Esther Peterson

ON MAR. 25 WE OBSERVE the 50th anniversary of an event still remembered by survivors with horror and dread—the Triangle Shirtwaist Co. fire in New York's garment center which caused the deaths of 146 young women, boys and men.

It was Mar. 25, 1911, a Saturday afternoon, when fire erupted on the eighth floor of the Asch building at Washington Place and Greene Street in New York City.

The shops on the seven other floors were all unionized and had closed at noon that Saturday, but Triangle was non-union and had previously had considerable labor trouble as its owners fought to prevent unionization.

There were 1,000 workers on the eighth, ninth and 10th floors of the building—all occupied by Triangle. The fire began under the cutting tables among the hundreds of pounds of sheer cotton fabric used in manufacturing the waists.

As men ran for water pails, the fire quickly outstripped them, running the length of the undertables, looping over the tables, jumping the aisles. Pieces of burning fabric floated about the room igniting everything they touched.

In the quickly spreading hysteria on the three floors, masses of humanity struggled out blocked and narrow openings, down insufficient fire wells and into the overcrowded elevators.

THE FIRE ESCAPE soon collapsed and the elevators shortly stopped running because of burning cables and jammed bodies of fear-crazed employes that had hurtled down the shaft.

The Greene Street exit was soon cut off by the flames. The company had locked the other exit on the Washington Place side and screaming girls clawed and hammered on the door but it remained locked.

Many of the girls chose to leap from the top floors of the burning building rather than be roasted alive. Horrified spectators below watched as dozens of bodies came hurtling from above, many of them aflame.

Firemen attempted to catch some in their safety nets but the great height of the fall caused the bodies to tear right through the nets. The dead and dying lay strewn all about.

The fire equipment could only reach the seventh floor. The ladders were at least two stories short.

It was one of the worst disasters in the history of New York, claiming the lives of 146 who perished either by being roasted alive or by dashing themselves to death on the pavement below.

Yet out of this terrible tragedy of half a century ago have come safety regulations and benefits now enjoyed by workers all over America. Within three months after the Triangle fire the New York Factory Investigating Commission was established and the beginnings of our modern safety regulations were put into force.

The commission later broadened its scope and began investigating all phases of labor in New York State, resulting in tremendous improvements in all manner of working conditions.

So on Mar. 25 we commemorate not only a terrible tragedy, but also the beginning of social and safety legislation which eventually found its way into every state in the union.

This is the heritage we have received from the martyrdom of the 146 persons who lost their lives in the Triangle fire of 1911.

IUD Study Shows:

Europe Leads U.S. In Area Aid Plans

Comprehensive assaults on depressed areas have been carried out by both liberal and conservative governments of seven highly industrialized European nations, the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has reported.

The IUD study was based on programs—some of which date back to the '30s—currently in effect in the United Kingdom, Sweden, Italy, Belgium, France, The Netherlands and Denmark.

"Programs have been adopted as readily by governments of the right as of the left," the report declared.

"Countries dedicated to planning, such as Sweden, could be expected to adopt such programs and many have. Americans are less likely to know that the United Kingdom has had official programs since 1934, and their scope has been extended since 1945 by both Labor and Conservative governments . . . Italy and Belgium are other cases where a commitment to private enterprise has not inhibited the development of distressed area programs."

The IUD emphasized that no nation has abandoned its area redevelopment programs but instead all have strengthened them during the postwar area.

Depressed areas programs, the report declared, are not considered alternatives to vigorous national programs designed to secure high levels of employment but are an "integral part" of such national policy.

In addition, the study found, aid programs in the European nations are designed to go into effect when joblessness is less critical than the unemployment which currently prevails in depressed areas of the U.S. "They do not wait until unemployment in these areas reaches distress proportions," it declared.

The programs in Europe "seek primarily to stimulate new investment and a broader economic base" in the areas of long-term economic decline, the IUD said. Measures most frequently found include:

- Loans and grants to new industry or for plant expansion.
- Loans and grants to local governments to provide factory space and needed social improvements.
- Financing of worker retraining programs.
- Technical aid programs.
- Tax concessions to stimulate new investment in depressed areas.
- Direct government action to provide land, factory space and community facilities.

Many nations also include programs to cover moving expenses for workers taking employment elsewhere; the use of "license, persuasion or other means" to influence plant location; and the providing of employment through government initiative.

Salt Water Conversion Research Plan Backed

Warning that the United States has less than 20 years to go before its water supply will be inadequate to meet demand, the AFL-CIO has asked Congress to expand the government's salt water conversion program.

The AFL-CIO, in testimony before the House Interior Committee, called for doubling the present $2.5 million a year spent by the Interior Dept. to provide economically-feasible methods of converting saline and brackish water for industrial and houshold use.

Legislative Rep. John T. Curran said new sources of water are "indispensable to the nation's continued growth." Unless conversion of ocean water and water from salt-infiltrated streams can be accomplished at a reasonable cost, "local and regional water shortages which already spot various sections of the nation will seriously affect the national welfare," he added.

A salt water conversion program was first proposed by former Pres. Truman in 1949. A limited research program was launched in 1952, dropped for lack of funds, and revived in 1956. The Kennedy Administration turned to the trade union movement to pick Charles F. MacGowan, atomic energy expert from the Boiler Makers, as head of the Office of Saline Water.

In urging speedy approval of an expanded research and development program, Curran said the legislation should include a provision "protecting public access to patents" developed under the stimulus of government research on the program. He also strongly supported authorization for the federal government to build full-scale demonstration plants utilizing new techniques of salt-water conversion.

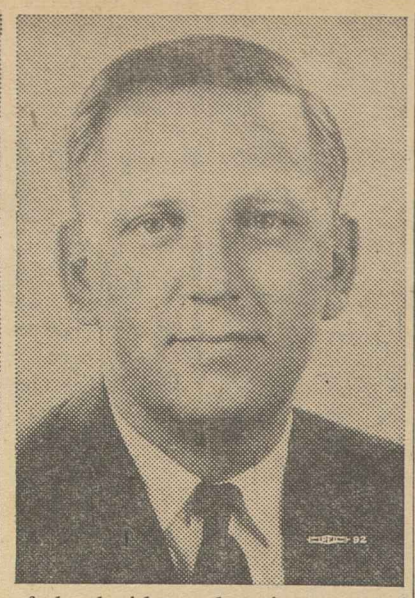
"Action taken now will bring great dividends to every American in the years ahead," the AFL-CIO spokesman emphasized.

Drive by Union Members Buys Ambulance for City

Huron, S. D.—This city of 14,000 now has ambulance service because "despite the cold of winter, union members knocked on every door in Huron, and approached every businessman and organized group in the city" to collect nearly $6,500—"enough to buy the ambulance, all the equipment needed, and have a little left to put away for future needs."

The description is from an editorial in The Daily Plainsman, the city's newspaper, praising the AFL-CIO Central Labor Union and declaring:

"Every citizen of Huron owes a vote of thanks to organized labor for its thousands of hours of work on this invaluable public service. It stepped into the breach and, with the effectiveness only available in dedicated people working in organized effort, did the job."



FREE-SWINGING DEBATE on federal aid to education coupled "Briefing Session" panelists John R. Miles, left, education director of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and Rep. John Brademas (D-Ind.), a leader of young congressional liberals.

2 'Briefing' Panelists Tangle on School Aid

In its attitude toward federal aid to education, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce reflects the position of Pres. James Buchanan when he vetoed the land-grant college act in 1859; and although Abraham Lincoln later signed the same bill, the chamber "has simply not moved ahead during these 100 years."

That's how Rep. John Brademas (D-Ind.) put it in the latest edition of "Briefing Session," public affairs television series offered jointly by the AFL-CIO and the National Educational Television & Radio Center.

On the other hand, the basic position of John R. Miles, the U.S. Chamber's education director and co-panelist with Brademas, was that federal agencies are playing a "numbers game" that exaggerates the school need; state and local governments have tripled their educational outlays in the Fifties, can easily double them in the Sixties to meet the increase in population.

The Brademas-Miles clash produced the freest-swinging debate in the series thus far, with neither man needing the regular reminder by Edward P. Morgan, the program's moderator, that interrupting is permissible.

Miles charged that the briefing section of the program, preceding the panel discussion, included "half-truths" and had "prejudged" the issue—though the material given by John MacVane, the briefing officer, was based entirely on official figures.

Brademas defended the statistics and noted that "both the Democratic and Republican platforms, the Rockefeller Brothers report and the U.S. Office of Education" recognized a serious classroom shortage.

The Republicans didn't mean it, Miles countered.

Survey Cited

"I have a survey here showing that 63 percent of the delegates, when polled, voted 96 percent against any federal aid of any type," he said.

"Are you suggesting the Republicans have an undemocratic convention?" Brademas quipped.

Morgan, permanent host and moderator for the series, took a turn at interrupting to ask how it was that 600,000 students were forced into part-time sessions. Miles said the major reason was lag-time between the planning and the completed construction of schools.

Brademas charged that the U.S. chamber fights school aid at the federal level on the thesis that states and communities should do the job; but then local chambers fight school spending at the lower levels as well. Miles retorted that a survey of 700 communities showed chamber support for 1,200 out of 1,600 proposals for school improvements.

A feature of the opening minutes was an interview by Joel O'Brien, producer of the series, with a man who left teaching after seven years to take a job in an industrial firm's advertising department. He had been making $5,200 a year as a teacher; he started at $7,500 in the new post and now, less than three years later, earns $10,000.

Minimum Pay To Be Aired On 'Briefing'

An issue in which the labor movement has taken a leading role for years—the federal minimum wage—will be debated by two distinguished economists on the seventh "Briefing Session" television production.

Mary Dublin Keyserling, who is a professional associate as well as the wife of Leon Keyserling, will uphold the case for a stronger and more extensive law. Merryle Stanley Rukeyser, for more than 35 years a leading spokesman for the conservative view, will take the other side.

Rukeyser began his career as a newspaper reporter, and when only 23 became financial editor of the New York Herald Tribune. He has specialized in economic affairs ever since, and through syndicated columns, seven books and some 25 years of lecturing, became a widely-known popularizer of economic issues.

Mrs. Keyserling, once a college economics teacher, served as executive director of the National Consumers League during its campaign for the first Fair Labor Standards Act. She frequently represents the league and the National Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Houses before congressional committees considering wage-hour improvements.

During the war she held important posts with the Office of Civilian Defense and the Foreign Economics Administration, and was chief of the international economic analysis division of the Dept. of Commerce until 1953.

Philadelphia Dock Arbitrator Named

Philadelphia — Dr. Joseph A. Raffaele, associate professor of economics at Drexel Institute of Technology here, has been named impartial arbiter of contract disputes between the Longshoremen and the Philadelphia Marine Trade Association.

1 in 6 Housing Units Poor, Report Shows

One of every six housing units in America is dilapidated or lacks some or all plumbing facilities despite an advance in the overall quality of housing during the 1950s, the 1960 Census of Housing has revealed.

Almost 47 million—or 80 percent—of the total inventory of 58.3 million units were in sound condition, according to preliminary census results released by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

A total of 3 million units was classified as dilapidated and 8.4 million units were described as deteriorating because of deficiencies requiring repairs.

The report said the number of occupied units with all plumbing facilities, excluding dilapidated structures, increased from 27.7 million to 44.2 million units in 10 years. Such housing in 1960 made up 83 percent of all units as compared to 64 percent in 1950, the report noted.

Housing which lacked private bath, toilet or hot water or was dilapidated was distributed unevenly throughout the nation, the report pointed out.

The South accounted for about 30 percent of the nation's 1960 occupied units but had about half of the housing which was dilapidated or lacked plumbing facilities. The Northeast had 15 percent; the North Central region, 27 percent and the West, 8 percent of such housing.

The report added, however, that all regions reported a significantly smaller number of units in this category than they had 10 years ago.

The greatest improvement in housing quality, the report said, was in owner-occupied homes. Close to 90 percent of such homes, compared to 70 percent in 1950, were classified as non-dilapidated and containing all plumbing facilities. The total of 29 million such units in 1960 represented a rise of 78 percent over the 1950 figure.

Sunday School Week Backed By Meany

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has endorsed observation of National Sunday School Week Apr. 10-16 and termed the Sunday school movement a "means of giving our young people a way of life based on the natural law."

In a statement to Pat Boone, national chairman of the 17th annual National Sunday School Week, Meany declared:

"Our Sunday schools are a guide to faith, but they are more than that. They are the means of giving our young people a way of life, one that is based on the natural law. They teach our boys and girls that religion must not be confined to the church on Sunday, but must govern our every waking moment in every day of the week in every activity.

"Children who learn the rules of their faith in Sunday schools will be better persons in labor, business, industry, and the professions. They will make this country and this world more like God intended it should be."

The theme of this year's observance is, "Sunday School—Guide to Faith." National Sunday School Week is sponsored by the Laymen's National Committee, Inc., an interfaith organization.

LABOR MEMBERS of an Illinois tripartite advisory board on jobless compensation are shown with Gov. Otto Kerner (D) after the board proposed major changes. With Kerner, seated, are (left to right) Harold Katz, special counsel for the Illinois AFL-CIO; Samuel C. Bernstein, state commissioner of unemployment compensation; Sec.-Treas. Charles A. Thompson, Carpenters District Council; and Robert Johnston, state director of labor. Absent when the picture was taken was a third labor member, Vice Pres. P. L. Siemiller of the Machinists.

Illinois Advisers Urge $6-$9 Jump in Idle Pay

Springfield, Ill.—A tripartite advisory board has unanimously recommended increases ranging from $6 to $9 weekly in the state's present maximum unemployment compensation benefits. If enacted, they would constitute the largest single increase in benefits since establishment of the jobless insurance program in Illinois.

Gov. Otto Kerner (D), hailing the decision of the nine-member labor-management-public committee, called on the Illinois General Assembly to "immediately enact" the program of higher benefits so they could become effective July 2.

Kerner said the increases—which would raise benefits for a single worker to $38 and provide a maximum of $59 weekly for a worker with four dependent children—would represent "a major contribution to the fight against recession in the state." The governor added that the new benefit levels would result in $24.6 million in added payments to Illinois jobless during the next two years.

The chief executive congratulated the three employer and three union members of the board for "compromising their differences," adding that the three public members played a "vital role" in bringing about agreement on a program to provide aid to an estimated 410,800 workers.

Agreement on a program for liberalization of benefits came only after the committee, deadlocked for several weeks, received demands from Kerner for a "substantial" proposal to replace a benefit structure which he called "woefully low."

Deadlock Broken

The committee had stalemated earlier when employer members refused to endorse anything more than a $2 weekly raise in benefits, effective Oct. 1, and union members insisted on a maximum rate equal to two-thirds of the state's average wage but not more than 50 percent of a worker's regular wage.

In urging the board to reach agreement, Kerner pointed out that Illinois currently has 325,000 unemployed. "If they can't live on unemployment benefits," he said, "the burden of supporting them is shifted to the Public Aid Commission." He added:

"We cannot afford the loss of self-esteem which comes to a worker who has to ask for relief. I feel we should move aggresively toward a substantial increase in the maximum. . . . In 35 states, including all but two of the industrial states, the maximum benefit is higher than the $32 which is the top possible benefit for the majority of Illinois' unemployed workers."

The tripartite board's unanimous recommendation would raise the benefit level for single workers from $32 to $38; a married worker whose spouse is not employed, from $37 to $43; a worker with one dependent child, from $40 to $47; two dependent children, from $44 to $51; three dependent children, $47 to $55; four or more dependent children, $50 to $59.

In calling for bipartisan support of the proposals by the legislature, Kerner said "it is obvious that our state government will be derelict in its duty if it does not take immediate steps to alleviate the plight of the unemployed and to concentrate all its resources upon the task of stemming the recession tide."

Kennedy Backed On Care for Aged

Milwaukee — The director of 18 Catholic hospitals in the Milwaukee archdiocese has come out in favor of Pres. John F. Kennedy's proposal to finance health care for the aged through social security.

Msgr. Edmund J. Goebel broke sharply with the American Medical Association, which favors private insurance to meet the need.

A medical care program such as the one the Administration has recommended, Msgr. Goebel said, would benefit both the elderly and the hospitals since it would pay the bills of some patients who otherwise might become hospital charity cases.

Abuses of Bracero Program Hit:

Labor Dept. Asks Protection For Farm Workers in U.S.

The Kennedy Administration has served notice on Congress that it will oppose continuation of the Mexican Contract Labor Program unless substantial changes are made to protect the wages and job opportunities of the nation's two million domestic farm workers.

Assistant Labor Sec. Jerry R. Holleman told a House Agriculture subcommittee that the large-scale importation of farm workers has undermined conditions of U.S. farm workers, resulting in "substandard earnings and underemployment."

In earlier testimony, the AFL-CIO had denounced the present program as "imported colonialism" and called for a complete overhaul, coupled with plans for its "final termination."

Holleman said the Administration would support a two-year extension if "needed improvements" were written into the law. At the end of that period, he said, Congress and the Administration should re-examine the program and "its impact on agricultural workers and producers."

First Hand Report

Holleman, former president of the Texas State AFL-CIO and a long-time member of a Labor Dept. advisory committee on farm labor, told the subcommittee that he has seen "at first hand" the "depressing effect" of imported labor on farm wages.

The Labor Dept. spokesman called for these specific reforms to increase wages of U.S. farm workers and protect them from competition from "bracero" labor:

- Provide authority for the Secretary of Labor to limit the number of foreign workers who may be employed by any employer "to the extent necessary to assure active competition among farmers for the services of U.S. farm workers."

At the present time, the Labor Dept. indicated, some farmers make only "token effort" to obtain domestic workers.

- Require under law that employers first offer U.S. workers terms and conditions of work comparable to those guaranteed to Mexican workers.

Local workers, Holleman said, should receive cash allowances equivalent in value to the housing and transportation furnished Mexican workers.

- Compel the employer of Mexican labor to give comparable wages and fringe benefits to domestic workers already in his employ, as well as those he hires after having contracted for Mexican workers.

Holleman cited examples "of American workers receiving 40 cents per hour for chopping cotton on the same farm where Mexicans receive the contract minimum of 50 cents."

- Prohibit use of Mexican nationals on work involving machinery or in other than temporary or seasonal employment.

No Real Shortage

Any claims by growers of a shortage of U.S. workers for skilled or year-round work, Holleman said, "reflect problems of wage levels and employe relations rather than true shortages of labor."

- Require employers who use Mexican nationals to offer American workers at least as much as the average hourly rate for farm labor in the state.

The Labor Dept.'s proposals provide for a gradual step-up of wages in localities where rates are considerably below statewide averages. In Texas, Holleman noted, both United States and foreign workers are frequently paid 50 cents an hour in areas where braceros are used, while the state hourly average for farm workers is 78 cents.

Declaring that "underemployment of rural people is estimated as the equivalent of 1.4 million fully unemployed workers," Holleman said the Kennedy Administration considers the problem "acute." He said weaknesses in the present law have stymied efforts by the Labor Dept. to prevent the contract labor program from undermining conditions of U.S. workers.

The Mexican import program, he pointed out, was originally enacted as a temporary measure during the Korean emergency and operates "for the benefit of less than 50,000 of the nation's four million farms."

The program, Holleman said, "should not be permitted to operate to the disadvantage of farmers producing the same crops with family labor."

AFL-CIO for Step-Up In Fight on Pollution

Labor has asked Congress to approve a stepped-up program to help states and communities protect rivers and waterways against pollution by sewage and chemical wastes.

AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. John T. Curran urged the House Public Works Committee to approve a bill by Rep. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.) which would authorize $125 million a year for 10 years in federal grants to meet up to 30 percent of the cost of constructing sewage disposal plants. The present level of federal aid, under a 1956 law, is less than $50 million a year.

The Blatnik bill, co-sponsored by a number of other congressmen, calls for $35 million a year more than the measure which was vetoed last year by then-Pres. Eisenhower. Eisenhower in 1958 asked actual repeal of the smaller program he had originally approved.

Curran told the committee that "the President's natural resources message submitted to Congress on Feb. 23 makes it quite plain that the shadow of an executive veto no longer hangs over the vitally needed" anti-pollution program.

The AFL-CIO spokesman, strongly supporting provisions in the bill for expanded research programs, warned that "many new and exotic industrial wastes, inorganic in nature, are rapidly becoming the knottiest aspect of the water pollution problem in America."

He also endorsed the upgrading of the water polution program, under the Blatnik bill, to the status of an administrative agency directly under the Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare. At present the program is part of the functions of the Surgeon-General's office.

Under the Blatnik bill, any navigable stream would be subject to federal anti-pollution regulations. This provision, strongly supported by the AFL-CIO, was attacked by a spokesman for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce who told the committee stream pollution is "a matter for states and communities immediately involved."

The business group opposed direct federal aid for construction of sewage treatment plants, declaring that the federal role should be limited to research and technical aid.

The AFL-CIO testimony challenged "the often expressed fear" that federal aid programs would result in "encroachment" by the national government, and pointed out:

"State officials in the field of water pollution are overwhelmingly of the opinion that the grants-in-aid program has been of great assistance and feel that it should be expanded."

Labor Asks Bill to Aid Retraining of Jobless

The AFL-CIO has urged approval of legislation to provide $30 million a year in federal aid to retrain workers thrown out of work because of technological changes and shifts in the economy.

Stanley M. Ruttenberg, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, said a bill sponsored by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) to help finance state retraining programs is needed "to meet the special problems of older workers whose skills and talents have become obsolescent in our fast-changing economy."

High Unemployment Seen

Ruttenberg told a Senate Labor subcommittee that high unemployment "will almost certainly continue through the remainder of 1961."

Existing training programs, he pointed out, "are geared to the normal requirements of young people" seeking trade or vocational training. The Clark bill would give priority in retraining to workers over the age of 30, those who are heads of families and who have had at least five years of work experience.

He suggested that the system of state grants be modified to meet the problem of labor markets which extend into two or more states. The Clark bill would provide grants to states on a matching basis in proportion to their rate of unemployment.

Similar Aid in Area Bill

A similar program of retraining assistance is provided for depressed areas in the bill which has already passed the Senate, Ruttenberg pointed out. The Clark bill, he said, would make such retraining possible for unemployed workers generally.

"We think this is a sound approach," the AFL-CIO spokesman declared. "Many unemployed workers have skills that have become obsolete and because of advancing technology they will not be rehired in the plants from which they have been laid off."

Convention Acts:

SIU Asks Expansion Of Merchant Marine

San Juan, P. R.—The Seafarers convention here has called for legislation and inter-union and union-management cooperation aimed at expansion of the American-flag merchant marine, revival of coastal shipping trade and protection of the principle of freedom of the seas.

The convention of the 75,000-member union, which includes workers in the fishing industry as well as deep sea, riverway and Great Lakes seamen, heard a sharp indictment of the "flabby management" of American-flag shipping.

SIU Pres. Paul Hall told the 200 delegates that labor must "take the lead in providing a fresh approach to the problems of the industry" and work with management in developing programs which would enable U.S. shipping to cope "with the realities of world trade."

He urged, and the convention endorsed, government construction subsidies to build modern ships for the growing bulk ore and oil import trade.

The convention approved a program of continued active organizing by the SIU in all areas and voted also continued support for "the organizing and protest activities of the Intl. Maritime Workers Union" which the SIU and the Maritime Union set up in 1959 in a joint drive to organize "runaway" American-owned ships flying foreign "flags of convenience."

In other convention highlights, the delegates:

● Urged SIU affiliates to step up training programs for their members to help them become licensed officers. The union viewed with concern recent tendencies "for a larger and larger proportion of licensed officers to come out of government academies, without experience in the foc'sle or understanding of seamen and the reasons for the existence of seamen's unions."

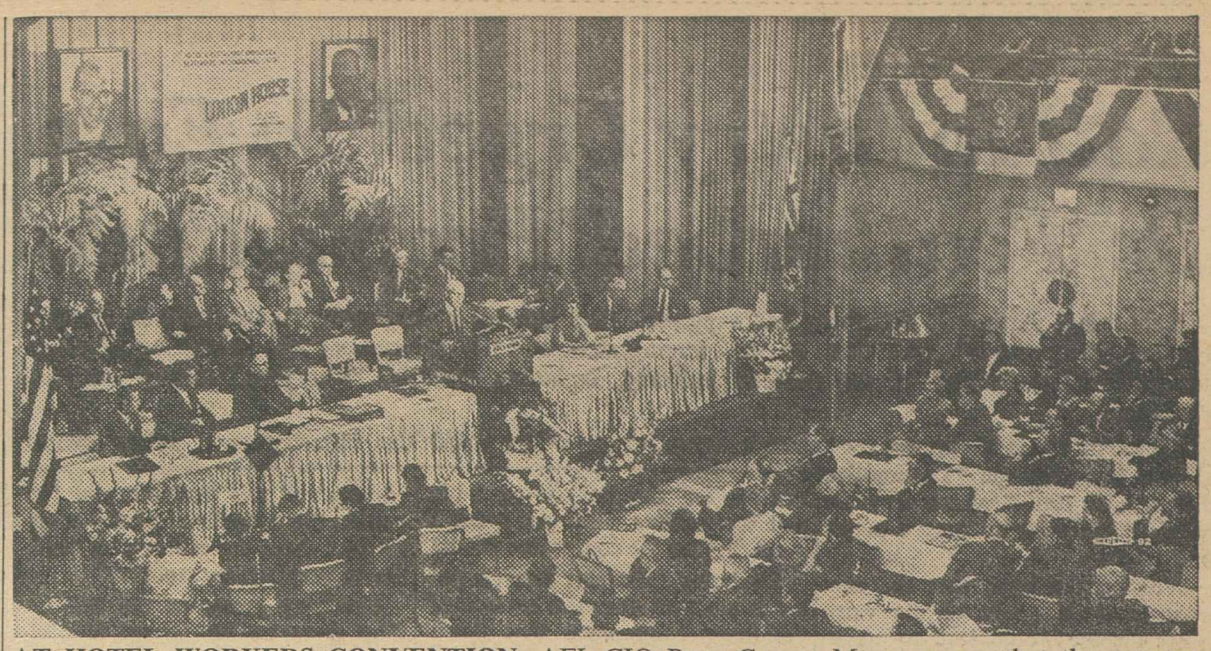
● Strongly endorsed the AFL-CIO program of social legislation, including medical care for the aged under social security and federal aid for housing and education.

● Called for federal fair employment practices legislation and charged that "anti-union employers in the shipping industry, as well as in other industries, are utilizing discriminatory hiring practices as a deliberate technique to defeat union organizing."

● Heard Alaska's Sen. E. L. Bartlett (D) warn that the domestic fishing industry faces a threat from the entrance of Soviet fishing fleets, not bound by conservation practices, into traditionally-American fishing grounds.

The convention re-elected Hall to another two-year term as president. Morris Weisberger was named executive vice president for the SIU's Pacific district, Cal Tanner for the Atlantic, Gulf and Great Lakes district, and Hal Banks for Canada.

The SIU—the first international union to hold a convention in Puerto Rico—adopted a resolution recommending San Juan as a site for union conventions because of the "cordial, pro-labor atmosphere." New Orleans was chosen as the site for the union's 1963 convention.



AT HOTEL WORKERS CONVENTION, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany warns that the country cannot meet its international responsibilities unless the economy at home is healthy and growing. Convention approved a major new legislative program for the union.

Hotel Workers Convention Votes Expanded Legislative Operation

Philadelphia—The 35th convention of the Hotel Workers has launched a major drive to broaden its legislative and political operations by approving an annual legislative conference in Washington and deciding to set up full-time legislative representation in the nation's capital.

In addition, the more than 800 delegates representing the 70-year-old union's 440,000 members approved a strong civil rights resolution giving direction to its already-functioning civil rights committee.

These decisions were highlights of a convention in which the delegates also:

● Re-elected Pres. Ed. S. Miller, Sec.-Treas. Jack Weinberger and other international officers without opposition.

● Voted to hold conventions every five years instead of the previously-existing four-year plan.

● Approved technical amendments to the union's constitution to bring it into conformity with Landrum-Griffin Act requirements.

The convention acted on the legislative program after hearing Mrs. Esther Peterson, head of the Labor Dept.'s Women's Bureau and assistant to Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, warn the delegates that in order to secure minimum wage coverage for hotel workers "you will have to form a really effective lobby in your own behalf; no one else will do it for you."

Proposals for minimum wage coverage of hotel and restaurant workers were knocked out of the minimum wage bill last year, Mrs. Peterson reminded the delegates, and this year they "weren't even included in the final draft" of Administration proposals.

The reason is that the restaurant and hotel owners' lobby, "one of the most powerful in the nation's capital," she said, worked effectively in Congress against including such workers under the law's coverage.

"One day you had one lobbyist for your interests while the hotel and restaurant owners had 350 representatives lobbying for their interests," she declared.

The convention voted that the annual legislative conference, unprecedented in the union's history, would be held at the beginning of the session of Congress each year.

The full-time legislative representative provided for by the convention will have the duty of coordinating the union's legislative program and rallying support from city joint boards and state councils, the latter of which have specific legislative and political responsibilities.

His function will also include cooperation with the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

Strikers Turn Spotlight On Union-Busting Firm

Hartford—After six chilly months on the picket line, Auto Workers' Local 379 is ready to "turn the heat" on anti-union practices of the Jacobs Manufacturing Co. with a nationwide publicity campaign.

By telling the Jacobs story to unions and the public, the UAW and the Connecticut State AFL-CIO hope to put the spotlight on such management practices as these:

● Insisting that the union drop contract clauses gained over 25 years of negotiations and give management a free hand in setting job rates and assigning new workers.

● Moving part of the manufacturing operations to a new non-union plant in Clemson, S. C., and reducing the work force by about a fourth without any advance notice to the union.

● Recruiting strikebreakers by advertising in newspapers in depressed areas that permanent jobs were available.

Since the strike started last Sept. 16 in West Hartford, 135 strikebreakers have been hired to keep up production of chuck parts and Diesel braking equipment. None of the local's 211 members has crossed the picket line, according to Local 379 Pres. Joseph Marci.

A union charge of refusal to bargain was reinstated by National Labor Relations Board General Counsel Stuart Rothman after a turndown in the regional office. Rothman directed that a complaint be issued against the company.

Marci gave this summary of the union's relations with the company:

The local was organized and signed its first contract with management in 1935. The union won a 16-week strike over contract terms in 1952, and a 2.5-week strike for a pension in 1955, two years after the plant was bought by the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.

The present dispute, Marci said, grew out of an agreement under which management installed a new incentive system. Three weeks after the contract went into effect in 1959, management announced it had built a new plant in South Carolina and was moving part of its chuck-making operations there.

More disputes arose over operation of the incentive system. The union claimed the company was not following the contract in applying the incentive system, and won an arbitrator's ruling to that effect.

When negotiations opened in 1960 on a new contract, management demanded that the union drop the point it won in arbitration, and make 105 other changes in the contract. Among clauses which management wanted to weaken, according to Marti, were those on seniority, grievance procedure, and work assignments. It demanded also the complete right to determine which workers were handicapped, and to lay them off regardless of seniority, the local president said.

The Connecticut AFL-CIO has asked all affiliates in the state to help Local 379 finance its publicity campaign against Jacobs. It is not asking for donations to the strike fund, which will continue to pay for relief of strikers and their families, according to Sec.-Treas. Joseph M. Rourke of the state labor council.

Union-Industries Show To Spotlight 'Progress'

Detroit—"Parade of Progress" will be the theme of the 1961 Union-Industries Show, which will be sponsored by the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. Apr. 7-12 in Cobo Hall here.

The show, with more than $22 million worth of all-union displays, will call attention to the nation's progress in the fields of good labor-management relations, effective productivity and the betterment of wage scales and working conditions.

Joseph Lewis, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Dept. and director of the exhibition, said that the show will once again bring together organized labor and its fair employers in a demonstration of the national progress that results through collective bargaining.

The annual display of goods and services identified by the union label, shop card and union button originated in Cincinnati, O., in 1938 and has been held every year since, with the exception of the World War II period.

Lewis said that the Union-Industries Show constitutes labor's "greatest single effort" each year to "influence the buying habits of its own members and those of the general public." In addition to telling the union label story to the hundreds of thousands of interested visitors, he said, the show offers the opportunity to carry the same message into the homes of many more millions in the trade union movement through the facilities of the labor press.

Lithographers to Appeal NLRB 'Hot Cargo' Rule

New York—The unaffiliated Lithographers have announced plans for a court challenge of a National Labor Relations Board ruling that a clause in the union's current contracts dealing with the handling of non-union work was, in reality, an illegal "hot cargo" provision.

The clause would permit the union to terminate the agreement and reopen negotiations for a new contract in the event an employer requested one of his employes to handle work performed in a non-union shop.

The labor board said the clause was designed as a "subterfuge" to circumvent the Landrum-Griffin Act's ban on "hot cargo" agreements, and added that it would have "precisely the same" effect as an agreement not to handle non-union products.

Lithographers' Pres. Kenneth J. Brown said, "We will require the board to test its decision in the court." Brown said the NLRB had "expressly refused" to rule on the union's contention that the Landrum-Griffin provision against "hot cargo" clauses was unconstitutional.

The NLRB's decision involved contracts of Local 17 in San Francisco and Local 78 in Miami, Fla.

In the San Francisco case, the board also ruled as illegal ALA clauses involving struck work, chain shops, the right to terminate and the right to refuse to handle non-union work. The union said the ruling lacks "real meaning" because the clauses had all been revised.

Under existing ALA practice, Brown said, the union is employing new language in these clauses. The new clauses were contained in the Miami contract and—with the exception of the disputed trade shop clause—were upheld by the labor board.

CWA Wins Vote In Phone Unit

The Communications Workers have won bargaining rights for more than 6,000 upstate plant employes of the New York Telephone Co. The vote in a National Labor Relations Board election was CWA 2,526, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers 2,484.

The two unions won places on the runoff election ballot by defeating the unaffiliated Empire State Telephone Workers Organization, former bargaining agent for the upstate plant workers.

CWA previously had won bargaining rights for 18,000 downstate plant employes of the same company, formerly represented by the unaffiliated United Telephone Organization. It will seek one statewide unit covering upstate and downstate employes.

Goldberg's Suggestion:

Rail Industry Urged To Ease Its 'Featherbed' Propaganda

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg has suggested that railroad management "tone down its featherbedding propaganda" and that unions, management and the government join in seeking solutions to the "real problems" of the railroad industry, including 400,000 "lost jobs" during the past five years.

Goldberg made his appeal for "more imaginative steps" to build the industry at a safety award dinner honoring the "Locomotive Fireman of 1960," whose alertness was credited with averting a major rail tragedy.

Voicing the hope that the current tripartite study of the work rules dispute would lead to agreement on steps to improve both "the competitive position of the industry and the security of the men who work in it," Goldberg added:

"I would hope that every industry confronted with a profound problem of change would follow suit—before and not after the problem becomes one of critical magnitude."

Too often in the past, he said, "we have spent our thought in preparation for the bargaining table, and too seldom have we spent it preparing for the conference room."

Declaring "the best foreign policy is a sound domestic economy," Goldberg emphasized that Soviet Russia has not "caught up" with America's steel capacity by equalling U.S. production during the last quarter, but that the U.S. has slipped to the Soviet level by producing at half-capacity.

In a report on his "first 60 days in office," Goldberg told the members and guests of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen that the aim of his personal visits to areas of heavy unemployment has been to "dramatize" the problem and "to remind the conscience of the country that there are millions of families in very serious trouble."

Goldberg presented the BLFE's third annual safety award to Melvin L. Rake, 30-year-old Seattle, Wash., locomotive fireman.

Rake was the fireman—engineer's helper on a diesel locomotive — on the Great Northern Railway's "Empire Builder" streamliner on Dec. 27, 1959. Spotting the first signs of a landslide roaring down in the immediate path of the train, he quickly threw the emergency brake valve. As a result, only the four diesel units of the locomotive were hit by the landslide and pushed over a seawall into Puget Sound; the 200 passengers escaped unscathed.

For his alertness, a committee including Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.); Interstate Commerce Commission Chairman Everett Hutchinson; Louis B. Seltzer, editor of the Cleveland Press; Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress, and BLFE Pres. H. E. Gilbert chose Rake from among the union's 12 monthly safety award winners.

Gilbert said Rake's feat typifies "the teamwork so necessary to safe railroading." Rail management has aimed its sharpest "featherbed" darts at locomotive firemen and has sought to abolish the position.

The unions' annual safety award is named after D. B. Robertson, president-emeritus of the BLFE. The winner also receives a $500 check.

FEDERAL ACTION to cope with mounting school crisis was urged by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Peter T. Schoemann (right), at hearings before House Education subcommittee. Schoemann, who endorsed Administration program for grants which states may use for school construction and teachers' salaries, was accompanied by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller.

Labor-Management Unit Meets at White House

(Continued from Page 1)

free and responsible collective bargaining, industrial peace, sound wage and price policies, higher standards of living, and increased productivity.

In his executive order creating the committee, the President urged prompt consideration of how best to insure that American products are competitive in world markets, and a study of both the benefits and problems resulting from automation.

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, designated by Kennedy to serve as chairman of the committee during its first year of operation, told reporters at a briefing following the meeting that the committee agreed it would not function to settle labor-management disputes or as a negotiating group in contract talks but would, instead, recommend policies that the President might adopt to encourage industrial peace.

Regular Meetings Set

The committee will meet again Apr. 3 and after that on the first Monday of each month, Goldberg said.

Among those addressing the committee's off-the-record session were Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson; Commerce Sec. Luther H. Hodges, who will alternate annually with Goldberg in the committee's chairmanship; Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara; Under Sec. of State Chester Bowles.

Labor members present at the first session included AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Ladies' Garment Workers Pres. David Dubinsky, Railway Clerks Pres. George M. Harrison, and Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Sec. Joseph D. Keenan. Absent were Mine Workers Pres. Thomas Kennedy and Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald.

Management members attending included Thomas Watson, president of Intl. Business Machines; Joseph Block, president of Inland Steel Co.; Henry Ford II, board chairman of Ford Motor Co.; J. Spencer Love, board chairman of Burlington Mills, Inc.; John Franklin, president of U.S. Lines; Elliott Bell, publisher of Business Week; and Richard S. Reynolds, president of Reynolds Metals, Inc.

Public members, besides Goldberg and Hodges, who were present included Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta, Ga., Constitution; Dr. George W. Taylor, professor of labor relations at the Wharton School of Business Administration of the University of Pennsylvania; Arthur S. Burns of the National Bureau of Economic Research; and David L. Cole, outstanding labor arbitrator. Absent was Clark Kerr, president of the University of California.

Kennedy's TUC Bill Passed by Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

the wage and coverage provisions by piecemeal amendment.

The coalition substitute, sponsored by Representatives A. Paul Kitchin (D-N. C.) and William H. Ayres (R-O.), is virtually the same measure which the House approved by a vote of 211 to 203 in the 86th Congress.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in letters to all House members urged them to support the Administration bill "without amendment." He assailed the proposed Kitchin-Ayres substitute as a bill which would provide "only the most meager improvements in the present law."

The wage fight flared amid these other developments on Capitol Hill:

- Kennedy, in a special message, called for a "fresh approach" to foreign aid which would shift emphasis from military to economic assistance for countries of Latin America, Africa, the Middle East and Asia. The President asked for a five-year, $7.3-billion loan program. Last year the AFL-CIO strongly endorsed the long-range commitment approach.
- The House Banking & Currency Committee, ending weeks of consideration, reported out a $394 million program of loans and grants to help chronically depressed areas. The bill differs in one major respect from the Senate-passed area redevelopment measure by requiring annual congressional appropriations instead of long-range commitments. A proposal for annual appropriations was defeated by a 49-45 vote in the Senate before passage of the measure.
- AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Peter T. Schoemann, chairman of the federation's Committee on Education, urged a House Education subcommittee to give approval to Kennedy's proposals for $2.3 billion in federal grants for public school construction and teachers' salaries. Schoemann said that the present school system is "sadly inadequate" and "is even less equipped to meet the demands of the years ahead."

The controversial religious issue continued to cloud deliberations on school aid, as Arthur S. Flemming, former Health, Education & Welfare secretary in the Eisenhower Administration, endorsed self-liquidated federal loans for private and parochial schools.

- Organized labor urged prompt action on continuance of the federal interstate highway program, with attention centered on road building rather than on bonuses to states to curb erection of billboards. AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. George D. Riley also called on the House Public Works Committee to make certain that families forced to move as a result of highway construction are able to obtain "decent, safe and sanitary homes within their means," plus adequate moving allowances.

8-25-61

Passage of the bill temporarily extending jobless pay benefits, a measure which Kennedy gave top priority on his list of legislative proposals, came in the Senate only after a hairline victory over conservatives on the method of financing added benefits.

Led by Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D-Va.), conservative chairman of the Banking Committee, the coalition sought to place the entire cost on employers in the hardest-hit states by requiring each state to repay, starting in 1964, all federal benefits received in excess of the funds paid in through the temporary tax increase.

The conservative financing proposal, which AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany warned in telegrams to all senators would "aggravate the already unevenly distributed burden of unemployment," was defeated by a 44-42 vote. The final version provided that all employers would pay equally to finance the extra benefits.

The bill will provide aid for some 725,000 workers who exhausted unemployment payment rights since June 30, 1960 without finding work, plus an estimated 2.5 million more who are expected to use up regular state benefits between now and Apr. 1, 1962, cutoff date under the emergency program.

Labor Backs Salk Vaccine 'Last Big Push'

New York—Organized labor has pledged support of the U.S. Public Health Service's "last big push" for Salk vaccine inoculation before the polio season starts.

Leo Perlis, director of the AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, said communitywide action is necessary to "minimize the effects of polio this year."

Perlis cited public health statistics showing that 38 percent of the children under five years of age, and 63 percent of the men and 48 percent of the women between 20 and 40 still have not been fully vaccinated.

He urged local CSA representatives either to cooperate in existing community programs or to provide the leadership for developing polio vaccine drives, as labor representatives have done in many communities in the past.

Canadian Named UAW Education Aide

Detroit—William C. MacDonald, education director in the Auto Workers' Canadian region since 1948, has been named assistant to UAW Education Dir. Carroll M. Hutton.

Born in Saskatchewan in 1908, MacDonald was graduated from Moosomin, Sask., Collegiate Institute. He worked as an ore miner in Quebec for seven years before going to work for Chrysler of Canada in Windsor, Ont., and joining the UAW. He was a local union officer for four years.

New Manual Aids Unions With Records, Reporting

A new book designed to help the average union officer beset by involved and complex fiscal, accounting and reporting problems arising from the Landrum-Griffin Act has been published by the Bureau of National Affairs.

The 200-page "Accounting and Office Manual for Labor Unions," by Harry C. Fisher, is an easy-to-read, easy-to-understand approach to the reports and forms required under L-G.

In addition, the manual provides helpful guidance on union bookkeeping, including suggested financial reports to the membership, the best methods of keeping records on dues collection money, how to prepare a financial statement, the nature of taxes that must be withheld and data on tax forms to be filed.

Fisher, a certified public accountant from Los Angeles, has handled accounting problems for many AFL-CIO unions. The volume contains almost 100 "how-to-do-it" tables and forms that union treasurers, financial secretaries and other fiscal officers normally must handle.

"Accounting and Office Manual for Labor Unions" is available from the Bureau of National Affairs, 1231 24th St. N. W., Washington, D. C., at $8.75.

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Critical Joblessness Hits Two-Thirds of U.S. Cities

Moves Set To Salvage Wage Bill

By Willard Shelton

The Kennedy Administration, hit by a one-vote setback on its minimum wage proposals in the House, has turned to the Senate seeking a bill broad enough to permit a final measure close to the President's recommendations.

The Senate Labor Committee with Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg in consultation began executive sessions at once. The prospect was that a bill would be cleared by committee about Apr. 11. Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) said floor action might come Apr. 12 or 13.

The House defeat, Administration Democrats said, came through absence of members, some of them northerners, who were pledged to support a compromise scaled-down Administration bill and failed to appear—although they were physically present for a quorum and a roll-call before and after the showdown vote.

Capitol observers acknowledged that the initial defeat for the Administration gave a substantial victory, even if eventually modified, to the Republican-Democratic conservative coalition that for years has blocked liberal legislation in the House.

Test on Compromise

The key test came on an Administration-supported compromise sponsored by Rep. Carl Albert (D-Okla.).

It was offered in an attempt to pick up support that Democratic legislative leaders told the White House they could not obtain for the broader Roosevelt bill approved by the House Labor Committee and carrying out Pres. Kennedy's own proposals.

The Albert compromise, as it went to the showdown vote, reduced the number of workers to be newly covered by the minimum wage law from the 4.3 million of the Roosevelt bill to 3.8 million. It provided protection only to the extent of a $1-an-hour wage, with no provision for statutory step-ups and with no time-and-one-half overtime wages.

Administration leaders reluctantly accepted the compromise and a pitched battle was waged between Kennedy backers and the conservative coalition for doubtful members.

The coalition, operated by Republican Floor Leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) and Democrat Howard W. Smith (Va.), offered a far

(*Continued on Page* 10)

FIRST ANTI-RECESSION measure passed by Congress, a temporary unemployment compensation bill, is signed into law by Pres. John F. Kennedy at White House ceremonies. Looking on, left to right, are Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.), Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D-Okla.), and Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg.

Kennedy Warns of Persistent Danger

By David L. Perlman

A record two-thirds of the nation's major industrial areas—101 out of 150—have been listed by the Labor Dept. as areas of "substantial unemployment." The March totals topped the 1958 recession high of 89, were triple the number listed a year ago and 25 more than the last tabulation in January.

The report came on the heels of a warning by Pres. John F. Kennedy that expected seasonal pickups in employment this spring will not necessarily reduce the high level of unemployment or mark the beginning of "a sustained economic growth" for the nation.

Kennedy, at his last press conference, refused to express unqualified agreement that the condition of the economy is "improving," declaring that it is "impossible" to make any precise judgment at this time.

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg likewise has emphasized that "the Administration is gravely concerned about the unemployment problem which will persist" and declined to speculate that the "bottom" of the recession has been reached.

The sharp rise in the number of hard-hit areas came despite a leveling off of industrial production in February after a six-month decline. While some of the industrial areas surveyed reported an increase in employment over the past year, the Labor Dept. noted that in most cases the pickup in jobs "was not fully adequate to absorb the continuing growth in the local labor force."

Joblessness Widespread

The deepening jobless crisis was not confined to the big cities. The Labor Dept.'s list of smaller communities with substantial unemployment rose by 32 in the March report to a total of 184.

Substantial unemployment is defined by the Labor Dept. as an unemployment rate above 6 percent which is expected to persist for several months to come. The March total of 101 major areas so listed is the highest ever recorded during the 10 years the department has maintained comparable statistics.

Of the three categories of sub-

(*Continued on Page 12*)

House Oks Areas Bill 250 to 167

By Gene Zack

The House, by a vote of 250 to 167, has passed Pres. John F. Kennedy's $394 million depressed areas bill after beating efforts of a conservative Republican-Democratic coalition to force through a watered-down substitute.

Final passage came after the House voted 291 to 125 to reject a coalition measure sponsored by Rep. William B. Widnall (R-N.J.) which would have cut funds to $275 million. The substitute would have provided only loans instead of a combination of loans and grants for hard-hit communities.

Action on area redevelopment came in the wake of a sharp setback for the new Administration on minimum wage legislation. The coalition, by a one-vote margin in that case substituted a bill calling for a $1.15-an-hour wage and coverage for only 1.4 million new workers. Kennedy had asked for a wage floor of $1.25 and coverage for 4.3 million more workers.

The Senate Labor Committee is scheduled to take up the minimum wage issue Apr. 11, and Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) has forecast that the Senate would pass a bill "approximately along the lines of what the President requested."

There were these other developments in Congress:

- The House Ways & Means

(*Continued on Page* 10)

20 States Sign Pacts:

Machinery in Motion To Speed Jobless Pay

The Labor Dept. has set in motion the machinery for speeding extended unemployment compensation benefits to 725,000 workers who have exhausted jobless payment rights in the past nine months and who are still without work.

Within an hour after Pres. John F. Kennedy signed the TUC measure, first anti-recession bill passed by the 87th Congress, officials of 20 states had entered into agreements with the federal government to make the emergency aid available. Other states were expected to follow suit quickly.

Moving quickly to put the program into operation, many states have already begun taking and processing claims from the long-term jobless. The bulk of the claims is expected during the week of Apr. 3.

A Labor Dept. spokesman estimated that the benefit checks would be in the hands of a majority of those eligible by Apr. 15—less than 10 weeks after Kennedy, in his State of the Union Message, assigned top priority to the temporary program to "abate the waste and misery of unemployment."

In addition to the 725,000 present exhaustees, an estimated 2.4 million workers who are expected to use up regular state benefits prior to Apr. 1, 1962, will be aided by the program, which will pump some $1 billion in added benefits into the lagging economy.

A companion measure, signed into law by the President at the same time he signed the TUC bill,

(*Continued on Page 12*)

Kennedy Asks $3.2 Billion Housing Bill

Pres. John F. Kennedy, launching an all-out fight against slums and substandard homes, has sent to Congress a comprehensive $3.2 billion housing and urban redevelopment measure.

The President said his proposals were designed to "reverse the steady deterioration of our cities" and to meet the housing needs "of millions of Americans who today live under conditions this nation can no longer afford."

In letters of transmittal to Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson and House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.), Kennedy said his proposed bill spelled out the steps the government must take "to enable the housing industry to return to full production as soon as possible."

The President said that his bill

(*Continued on Page 11*)

Meany Gives Blueprint for America In Accepting 4 Freedoms Award

New York—A blueprint for the American future was presented by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in accepting the Four Freedoms award, at a dinner here. Emphasizing that he did not regard the award as a personal tribute but rather as an honor to the labor movement, the AFL-CIO leader laid down as a program for America:

1. Guaranteeing a college education for qualified youngsters regardless of whether their parents have the needed money.

2. Providing jobs for the 13 million men and women who will enter the job market in the next decade.

3. Wiping out every vestige of racial and religious discrimination.

4. Improving production and distribution so as to ensure that Americans will have enough to eat.

5. Giving unstinting aid to underdeveloped nations.

6. Advancing the cause of peace in freedom.

7. Maintaining our military strength so as to deter aggression if possible and to turn it back if necessary.

Referring to the "titanic struggle for human freedom that goes on in the world," Meany declared: "To millions behind the Iron Curtain,

(*Continued on Page 2*)

Peace Corps Seen Needing Union Skills

The newly formed Peace Corps may lean heavily on union-developed technical skills and apprenticeship training programs in recruiting young people to serve overseas.

The Peace Corps, to be made up of volunteers to work in the newly emerging nations, has begun distribution of 200,000 questionnaires which emphasize job experience and training.

The questionnaires were prepared by the Peace Corps with the advice of specialists from government, labor, business and education. They will go first to the 20,000 persons who have volunteered thus far to serve with pilot projects abroad.

Later the questionnaires will go to labor unions, business organizations and other interested groups, according to Peace Corps Dir. Sargent Shriver, to make it possible for as large a group as possible to volunteer for this service.

The 8,000-member New York Newspaper Guild, meanwhile, voted to put its full support behind the Peace Corps operation and launched a drive to aid in enlisting trained newspaper and magazine personnel, especially those with trade union backgrounds, to assist emerging nations in the building of their own news media.

The local called on management to offer all employes recruited into the corps unpaid leaves of absence, with all rights under their contracts unimpaired. Such action, the executive board said, would be "in the best spirit of union-management cooperation for the advancement of our national interests."

FIRST NATIONAL SAFETY Training Institute sponsored by the AFL-CIO and the U.S. Dept. of Labor got advice and information from this panel of experts. Left to right, J. V. Waite, Bureau of Labor Standards safety consultant; George Brown of the AFL-CIO Committee on Safety and Occupational Health; Stanley J. Butcher, chief of the BLS safety division; Francis L. Otto, assistant chief.

First Safety Institute Operated by AFL-CIO

The AFL-CIO first national institute in safety training has graduated its first class of union members after a week's intensive instruction in safety and occupational health, and a second class was ready to take its seats.

Twenty-five students from 18 union organizations in places as widely separated as Long Beach, Calif., and Waterbury, Conn., attended the pilot class in the Railway Labor building. Students were provided by AFL-CIO organizations, teachers by the U.S. Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Standards.

George Brown, executive secretary of the AFL-CIO Committee on Safety and Occupational Health, told the opening session that the institute marked a pioneer step in labor history. After many years of cooperation in management and government programs, he said, labor is expanding its cooperation by sponsoring its own courses, and he paid tribute to the assistance of Dir. Arthur Motley of the Bureau of Labor Standards.

The training institute is designed to train union members who will in turn train others. Limited to 25 students per class, it will be held four times a year. Courses deal with beginning safety instruction, chemical and environmental training, including radiation safety, and mechanical and physical safety.

There is no charge for instruction but each AFL-CIO affiliate pays for its members' room, board and transportation.

State Classes Next

With the national program under way, state organizations and individual unions will be encouraged to hold safety institutes on state or regional levels.

Students were sent to the first class by Air Line Pilots, Auto Workers, Communications Workers, Government Employes, Glass Bottle Blowers, Fire Fighters, Chemical Workers, Hod Carriers, Operating Engineers and Rubber Workers.

Many managements now recognize, Brown said, that cooperation with labor has "opened opportunities for reducing deaths and injuries" on the job. More than 50 percent of all labor-management contracts now emphasize the fact that job hazards are a problem most easily solved by the joint efforts of labor, management and government, he said.

Four Freedoms Award Presented to Meany

(Continued from Page 1)

freedom of speech is unknown today; freedom from fear is just a dream; freedom of religion just a myth; freedom from want is determined by the extent to which the military dictatorship requires production for human destruction rather than human needs."

Organized labor is in the forefront of the effort to achieve peace with freedom, he said, because "they know that the denial of human freedom anywhere, that slavery anywhere, for whatever reason, is a threat to freedom everywhere."

Previous recipients of the Four Freedoms award, which is bestowed by the Four Freedoms Foundation, have been former Pres. Truman, the late Gen. George C. Marshall, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, former Gov. Averell Harriman, former Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and other distinguished Americans.

Formal presentation of the award was made at a meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg in a speech said Meany's leadership of American labor "has been characterized by honesty of opinion, firmness of judgment and constant awareness of the real values that should motivate labor organizations."

The four freedoms, first enunciated by Pres. Roosevelt in a message to Congress Jan. 6, 1941, comprise freedom of speech and expression, freedom of religion, freedom from want and freedom from fear.

Goldberg emphasized that "a way of life which offers intellectual freedom through political guarantees, and also offers economic freedom through wise social and economic legislation, is the highest creation of civilized man."

"Only from such a system could evolve a concept," he said, like that of the four freedoms. And if communism steals our rhetoric, abuses our vocabulary, distorts our semantics—they cannot undo the truth of our system. Both bread and equality, both freedom and security—these are inseparable. We can attain them. Communism cannot. That is the simple message of the four freedoms doctrine."

Goldberg told the dinner audience that he was bringing Pres. Kennedy's personal greetings and congratulations to Meany.

Harriman, now U.S. ambassador-at-large, attended the dinner, saying he had come especially from the nation's capital to pay tribute to Meany. He emphasized that the ideological struggle in the world is as vital as the economic struggle and that the role of the AFL-CIO in world affairs is "absolutely essential in any program which our government undertakes."

Elizabeth Reedy Wins Scholarship

Princeton, N. J.—Elizabeth K. Reedy, daughter of Wesley Reedy, assistant to AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, and Mrs. Reedy, has been awarded a Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship for graduate study in teaching.

Miss Reedy, a student at Lake Forest College in Illinois, was one of 1,333 students reeceiving the award, named for the World War I President and one-time head of Princeton University here. The fellowship covers the first year of graduate study, and is designed to stimulate interest in college teaching as a possible career.

TWU Warns of Union Gas Strike

New York—Pres. Michael J. Quill of the Transport Workers and officers of TWU Local 101 have taken to television, radio and handbills to inform the public of a possible strike against the Brooklyn Union Gas Co. Quill said management has refused to share its $8 million annual profit with the 3,000 employes represented by TWU.

The union, in many years of bargaining with the gas company, never has called a strike. At a membership meeting negotiators won a unanimous vote of authority to call a walkout if necessary, Quill said. He reported no progress had been made in negotiations.

Medical Care, Food, Responsible:

Cost of Living Rise Equals Record High

By Robert B. Cooney

The nation's cost of living, pushed mainly by higher prices for medical care and food, resumed its upward trend in February to match last December's all-time high.

A slight rise of one-tenth of 1 percent erased the same margin of decline recorded in January—the first drop in a year— and left the Consumer Price Index at 127.5, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Labor Dept. reported. This means the market basket which cost $10 in the 1947-49 base period now costs $12.75.

A companion report showed that factory workers' spendable earnings and buying power were "steady" between January and February.

Spendable weekly earnings—what remains after deduction of social security and federal income taxes—in both months were $80.35 for a factory worker with three dependents and $72.81 for a worker without dependents.

Buying power or "real" spendable earnings—what remains after take-home pay is deflated by the rise in the cost of living—stood at $63.02 a week for the factory worker with a wife and two children.

This is how the factory worker with three dependents has fared in recent Februaries, comparing his buying power to the 1947-49 base period: $63.02 in 1961; $64.67 in 1960; $64.02 in 1959; $60.03 in 1958; $63.18 in 1957; $62.63 in 1956 and $60.38 in 1955.

Robert J. Myers, BLS deputy commissioner, told reporters the "relative stagnation" in the level of earnings has been due primarily to shorter hours. The rate of earnings is a little higher, he added, but actual hours of work have dropped.

Buying power is affected, he continued, because "increases in earnings have not quite kept up with increases in prices."

Food Prices High

"The 0.6 percent increase in average prices for medical care," the report said, "resulted primarily from higher rates for hospitalization insurance and surgical insurance. However, professional fees and hospital room rates also advanced."

Lower average prices for prescriptions and drugs in February continued the gradual decline which began last June, the report noted.

Food prices showed a slight rise of one-tenth of 1 percent over the month. Higher prices for fresh fruits, processed fruits and vegetables and poultry, plus hikes for restaurant meals, were almost nullified by lower egg prices.

The February CPI, at 127.5, stood 1.5 percent above February 1960, the report noted.

Food showed a 3.4 percent increase over the year and accounted for 60 percent of the overall rise.

Medical care prices have risen 3 percent since February 1960 and accounted for 10 to 20 percent of the overall rise.

The wages of about 120,000 workers, mainly in aircraft-missile firms and other metal-working companies, are tied to the February CPI through escalator clauses in union contracts.

Only some 30,000 of them—chiefly in Republic Aviation—will receive increases of 1 cent an hour, the report pointed out, since the February index of 127.5 was only one-tenth of one percent higher than the level of three months ago.

Jersey Unit Hits Hospital Rate Proposal

Newark, N. J.—Proposals to authorize the institution of an experience rating formula by the Hospital Service Plan of New Jersey have been opposed by the State Industrial Union Council in a memorandum to the legislative committee investigating the Blue Cross program.

Blue Cross asked that it be allowed to establish premium rates for various groups based on the number of hospitalizations, with a maximum range of 25 percent between the highest and lowest rates.

State IUC Pres. Joel R. Jacobson in objecting pointed out that the subscribers most affected, those in large industrial groups, are not represented on any Blue Cross policy-making body and that the effect of the formula would be to exclude from coverage those most in need of hospitalization.

He also charged experience rating would work an undue hardship on older and retired workers, and that by driving out "poor risk" groups, Blue Cross would shift the cost partly to the taxpayers and partly to other paying hospital patients.

Profits of Steel Industry Rose During Strike Year

The American steel industry chalked up higher profits in 1959—despite the 116-day nationwide steel shutdown—than it did in the recession year of 1958, the Steelworkers have reported.

The USWA also disclosed that crude steel production was 8 million tons higher in the year of the strike than in the previous 12-month period.

The disclosures came in a Steelworkers' publication, "The 1959 Steel Strike," prepared by the USWA's Intl. Affairs Dept. to explain the labor dispute to trade unionists overseas.

The publication was prepared by the USWA to show how the union's democratic rights were maintained during the long steel strike. The Communist-controlled World Federation of Trade Unions had attempted to exploit the steel shutdown, endeavoring to picture it as an uprising of steel workers against capitalistic-monopolistic exploiters.

The union reported that crude steel production was 93.4 million tons in 1959 compared with 85.2 million tons in recession-ridden 1958. Profits racked up by the 28 major companies in the face of the 116-day strike were $792.9 million, compared with 1958's $764.4 million.

UAW Renews Demand:

Ford Co. Quizzed On Overseas Plans

Detroit—The Auto Workers have again asked that the Ford Motor Co. disclose to its workers company plans to produce smaller-than-compact cars in Germany and England and what this might mean in "export of jobs."

Pointing out that reports in Business Week magazine and the London Sunday Dispatch have revealed purported plans to produce overseas a group of cars smaller than the Falcon, the UAW renewed a request made last fall for a top-level meeting to discuss the company's program.

Ford's plans could mean fewer jobs in hard-hit auto centers of the United States, Dir. Ken Bannon of the UAW Ford Dept. said in a letter to K. D. Cassidy, Ford vice president in charge of industrial relations.

Bannon told Cassidy that the "American public generally, and your own employes particularly" have a right to know what Ford has in mind.

GM Locals Confer

Meanwhile, the UAW General Motors Dept. completed meetings of area subcouncils in preparation for the start of contract negotiations. After a special UAW collective bargaining convention in Detroit Apr. 26-29, the union's national GM Council will meet, at a time and place to be selected, to adapt the program to the needs of GM workers.

Bannon, in his letter to Ford, reminded the company that since it turned down the UAW request for a top-level meeting last year, these things have happened:

- Sales of U. S.-built new cars have dropped 22 percent over a one-year period.
- One out of every four auto workers is unemployed, and the nationwide jobless figure is almost 7 percent of the labor force.
- Ford has invested $335 million in the British Ford Motor Co. and began a $196 million expansion program to increase production by 50 percent. Ford of Germany is planning to increase capacity by 40 percent.

Business Week reported Feb. 25 that a car known as the Cardinal will be produced in Ford's Cologne plant for sale only in Germany; another, "jestingly called the Archbishop by people around Ford," will be made in Ford's Dagenham, England, plant; a third will be assembled in the U.S. from parts made in Cologne, the magazine said.

Bannon advised Ford that its employes have a right to know, directly from the company and not by way of news secured by magazine editors, what employer plans are.

GM Committeemen

On the GM front, UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock announced the names of the following union members who will take part in GM negotiations:

Chairman William Horner, Tarrytown, N. Y., Local 664; Vice Chairman Clarence Lyons, Local 23, Indianapolis; Sec. Robert Rowe, Defiance, O., Local 211; Samuel Seimarco, Local 598, and Elwood Moore, Local 326, Flint, Mich.; Frank Mills, Local 1231, Grand Rapids, Mich.; James O'Keeffe, Columbus, O., Local 969; Hubert Miller, Local 933, Indianapolis; Joseph Pratt, Local 31, Kansas City, Kan.; Adam Urquhart, Local 160, Warren, Mich., and Stanley Pencikowski, Local 735, Wayne, Mich.

'LOCOMOTIVE FIREMAN OF 1960,' Melvin L. Rake of Seattle, receives annual safety award of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen for his alertness in spotting early signs of a landslide and averting a major train tragedy. Left to right are: BLFE Pres. H. E. Gilbert, Rake, Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, and Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.), a judge in the contest. The award, named after D. B. Robertson, president-emeritus of the union, and a $500 check were presented at a banquet in Washington, D. C.

B&C Suspends Cross On Treasury Charge

Pres. James G. Cross of the expelled Bakery & Confectionery Workers has been suspended from office by his executive board—which earlier had agreed to pay him $250,000 if he would resign—and is charged with misappropriation of $35,000 from the union's treasury.

Also suspended was the B&C's second-ranking officer, Sec.-Treas. Peter H. Olson.

Cross and Olson face a union trial on the charge early in May.

An attorney for a group of B&C locals which last year sued for the ouster of Cross but later agreed to the $250,000 proposal meanwhile asked a federal judge to postpone a hearing on whether the settlement should be approved. The hearing date was put off until May 23.

The attorney for the so-called Local Union Reunification Committee said Cross, with the "approval and connivance" of Olson, had withdrawn $35,000 in union funds in 1959 and falsely reported it to the Labor Dept. as strike contributions to a New York City local which never received the money.

A Labor Dept. spokesman said the shortage was uncovered during an investigation ordered by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg at the time the $250,000 "deal" for Cross to resign was first reported in the press. A team of investigators from the department's Bureau of Labor-Management Reports scrutinized the union's financial reports, examined its books and questioned B&C officials about the $35,000 "discrepancy."

The proposed payment to Cross, as a settlement of his pension rights, had been denounced by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as "unconscionable" and "legalistic highway robbery."

The B&C was expelled from the AFL-CIO at the 1957 convention on charges of corrupt domination and the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers was chartered in its place. Since then a majority of union bakery workers have joined the AFL-CIO affiliate. The Local Union Reunification Committee has said that its goal is to pave the way for unification of the two unions and AFL-CIO affiliation.

Olsen until his suspension was one of the three officials named to govern the union when Cross, in early February, was given a leave of absence pending a court decision on the $250,000 settlement.

If the settlement is withdrawn or rejected by the court, the original suit against Cross and the B&C would still be pending. The suit alleges, among other things, that $65,000 in union funds were used to pay for a Palm Beach, Fla., home for Cross, suites in Washington, D. C., hotels and personal expenses and trips for Cross and his wife.

Board Denies New Hearing To 'Runaway'

The National Labor Relations Board has refused the request of an American-owned steamship company—West Indies Fruit & Steamship Co., Inc.—for reconsideration of its historic ruling last Feb. 16 that the company violated U. S. labor law in interfering with the right of crew members on the carferry Sea Level to join the Seafarers.

The Sea Level is a "runaway" ship, registered under the flag of Liberia, but plying between Florida and Havana. The board for the first time took jurisdiction over such foreign flag vessels, ruling that American labor laws apply to American-owned ships sailing principally in U. S. waters.

The employer sought a rehearing on the ground that one of the three NLRB members who voted against the company's arguments—Joseph A. Jenkins—had stated an opinion on broad issues allegedly involved in a speech delivered before the ruling was made.

Meanwhile Panama's foreign minister, Galileo Solis, told Sec. of State Dean Rusk that the ruling "violates centuries-old rules of international law" and may have "grave and serious repercussions."

SIU and the Maritime Union have been urging for several years that the NLRB has jurisdiction over U. S.-owned vessels. They deny the contention of Panama that the ruling violates international law. It applies only to American-owned ships, they have said.

CSC Programs Filmed in Color

Phoenix, Ariz.—A 48-minute full-color motion picture, describing the community service programs being operated by organized labor in this area, has been produced by the Phoenix and Maricopa County AFL-CIO.

Narrated by Bob Hope and featuring a professional cast, the film, "Our Community, U.S.A." is being made available for showing, at no cost, to local unions, civic and fraternal organizations, church and PTA groups.

Prints of the 16mm film are available through Milton Lee, labor staff representative of the Phoenix United Fund, 1515 East Osborn Rd., Phoenix.

Congressional Probe Of Rail Mergers Asked

The nation's railroad unions have launched a counterattack on the growing trend toward mergers of profitable railroads—mergers which the Railway Labor Executives' Association warns could throw an additional 200,000 workers out of jobs and squeeze out of existence marginal connecting lines.

At an RLEA press conference, Chairman G. E. Leighty and George M. Harrison, president of the Railway Clerks, proposed a full-scale congressional study of railroad mergers. Meanwhile, they said, the Interstate Commerce Commission should hold up action on pending merger requests.

In a related area, Pres. Kennedy asked Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg to explore with railroad unions the problems of rising unemployment in the industry, including loss of jobs resulting from merger. Kennedy directed the study in response to a letter from the heads of the 23 organizations affiliated with the rail labor executives' association.

Harrison told newsmen that continued merger of "well-to-do" railroads could wreck the nation's transportation network by stranding less prosperous lines and lead to government ownership "which we don't want."

He said mergers should be based on the nation's transportation needs under a master plan of regional systems as originally contemplated under a 1920 law which was repealed in 1940.

If all pending merger proposals were approved, Harrison said, they would result in the loss of 200,000 jobs on top of the 400,00 already lost during the past five years.

Social Security Fund Sound, Report Shows

The nation's social security system is in sound financial shape and will remain in a healthy condition despite increased benefit outlays in the future, Social Security Commissioner William L. Mitchell has declared.

The optimistic outlook, he said, was based on official estimates made by Cabinet officers in the former Republican Administration—Treasury Sec. Robert B. Anderson, Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell and Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Arthur S. Flemming—in their 21st annual report to Congress.

The latest actuarial figures show that both the old-age and survivors' insurance trust fund and the disability insurance trust fund are "soundly financed and, based upon the best estimates available, will remain so for the future," the social security commissioner declared.

During calendar 1960, Mitchell reported, $11.1 billion was paid out in old age and survivors' benefits while tax contributions and interest brought in $11.3 billion. For the disability trust fund, benefits amounted to $604 million and income totaled $1 billion last year, he said.

The estimates made by the former GOP Cabinet officers for the five-year period from 1960 to 1965 show that income will amount to $70.8 billion and benefits will come to only $67 billion for recipients of old-age and survivors' aid, while the disability fund will take in $5.9 billion and pay out $5.5 billion, Mitchell said.

The commissioner noted that the Kennedy Administration has proposed a series of improvements in social security law provisions, including the providing of health care for the aged, but stressed that all of the proposals contain provisions to make them "fully self-financing."

If those proposals are adopted by Congress, Mitchell said, "the system over the long run would continue to be self-supporting and soundly financed."

Law Firm Named As Counsel for IUD

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has retained the law firm of Feller, Bredhoff and Anker of Washington as its general counsel, IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther has announced.

The firm formerly was Goldberg, Feller and Bredhoff and was headed by Arthur J. Goldberg, then IUD general counsel and special counsel to the AFL-CIO and now Secretary of Labor.

SECRETARY George Apperson of the executive board of Washington Div. 689, Street Railway Employes, explains union record-keeping techniques to new employes of D. C. Transit System as part of a training system in which management and the union cooperated, which is repeated weekly for new workers. Apperson, standing is coordinator of the training program.

With Management Cooperation:

Transit Local Indoctrinates New Members in Unionism

New members of the Street Railway Employes in the national capital get something that most other workers do not have—education in unionism along with training in on-the-job skills.

Under contract between Division 689 of the union, the Washington, D. C. local, and the D. C. Transit System, Inc., employes "breaking in" are paid for every day of training given by the company and for one day of instruction on the union's constitution, bylaws, dues, health and welfare and credit union services. The union itself pays the trainees for the day they spend on union indoctrination.

The result has pleased both the trainees and the union officers who set up the program in spite of advice that it never had been done and never could be done.

The program has been so successful that the union is considering an offer of similar instruction, after work, for older operators and for members of non-operating departments.

D. C. Transit hires an average of four bus operators a week and begins a new training program each week. With management cooperation, the Street Railway Employes local set up its training program to take place during the company's basic classroom period.

Every trainee gets a union manual containing copies of the union bylaws and constitution, the local's last audit report, information on the jointly-administered health and welfare fund and health center.

Course instructors include Pres. Walter J. Bierwagen of the local union, who is also a vice president of the international union and treasurer of the Washington, D. C., Central Labor Council, and other officers—Vice Pres. Robert N. Ridgeway, Recording Sec. Elmer A. Staats, and Financial Sec.-Treas. Henry G. Steele.

Each officer tells what his duties are, and all answer questions about their salaries, how they are elected, how elections are conducted, members' rights, and other points of interest.

Staff workers and other leaders also give information on their specialties. Treas. Harold Miley tells of the Transit Employes Federal Credit Union. Dr. Henry H. Lichtenberg of the Labor-Management Health Center and Mrs. Vera Schwarz, head nurse, discuss the members' use of this broad prepaid medical care plan, and Leon Richeson, administrative assistant to health and welfare fund trustees, speaks on the financing. Roger E. Burgess, vice president of the international union and editor of its publications, discusses the function of the labor press.

Longer Trainee Course Weighed

The "short course" in union affairs which new D. C. Transit bus operators get may be doubled in length to two days.

Officers of the Washington local of the Street Railway Employes are studying proposals to provide speakers and information about the Union Label Dept. and other integral parts of the labor movement.

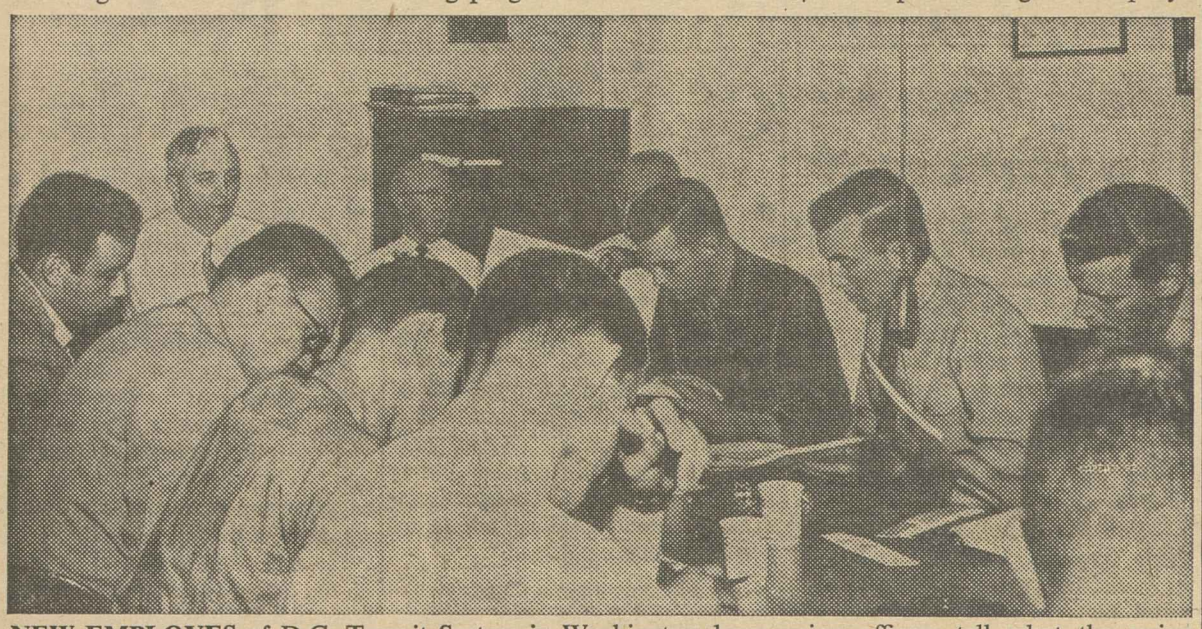
Classroom sessions include a discussion of political education and such union-won benefits as vacations, paid holidays and pensions. Student evaluation sheets, after the training session, have included comments like these:

"I had a different opinion about unions until this meeting."

"I learned a lot about unions I did not know before."

"I think these sessions should be a 'must' for all new employes."

Details of the training program were worked out in six months of careful preparation. The officers won approval for it from the membership, and George Apperson, secretary of the executive board, set up the system as training coordinator.



NEW EMPLOYES of D.C. Transit System in Washington hear union officers tell what the union does for members in a unique training program sponsored by management and the Street Railway Employes. Time lost in class is paid for by the union. The picture shows two union officers—Pres. Walter J. Bierwagen, facing camera, left, and Financial Sec.-Treas. Henry G. Steele, to Bierwagen's left—telling about the union's dues structure.

Labor Board Reverses Its Ruling On Validity of Dues Checkoff Clause

The National Labor Relations Board has reversed an earlier ruling that a union contract was, in effect, invalid because it contained a requirement that members must notify both management and the union of their intention to revoke dues-checkoff authorization.

Last October, Board Members Arthur A. Kimball, Joseph Alton and John H. Fanning ruled that a contract between the unaffiliated Mine Workers Dist. 50 and the Boston Gas Co. violated the Taft-Hartley Act and therefore was not a bar to a representation election.

Organized labor generally protested the ruling charging that it would lead to "widespread disruption of peaceful labor-management relations" and the labor board agreed to review the decision, which had been handed down on an election petition filed by the Utility Workers.

Following a study of briefs filed by the AFL-CIO, the Industrial Union Dept., the Building & Construction Trades Dept., the Metal Trades Dept., and 11 affiliated international unions, the board reversed its decision and held that the contract provision was not an "impediment to an employe's freedom" to revoke his dues-checkoff authorization.

In the latest decision, Boyd Leedom, former chairman, and Philip Ray Rodgers, neither of whom had taken part in the original ruling, held that the contract was legal. Reversing their earlier stands were Jenkins and Fanning. Kimball filed a separate dissent in which he declared that nothing in the briefs field by organized labor "persuades me to alter my original position."

In its brief filed with the NLRB challenging the original ruling, the AFL-CIO contended that thousands of union contracts contained similar provisions based on a Justice Dept. interpretation of Taft-Hartley 12 years ago.

AFL-CIO General Counsel J. Albert Woll and William S. Tyson pointed out to the board that in 1948 an assistant U.S. Attorney General reviewed the language of a contract specifically calling for written revocation notices to both union and employer and gave approval of the language involved.

"For more than 12 years," the AFL-CIO brief declared, "labor and management have relied in good faith on this interpretation of the assistant Attorney General. It is plain that the assistant Attorney General did not consider the notification requirements to impinge upon the employe's individual choice."

Mrs. Dollie L. Robinson

Named as special assistant to Mrs. Esther Peterson, director of the Labor Dept.'s Women's Bureau, Mrs. Robinson has been a staff member of the State, County & Municipal Employes and the Clothing Workers.

Retail Clerks in West Hold Seminar

Berkeley, Calif.—More than 100 Retail Clerks' local officers and staff members from nine western states took part in a week-long seminar at the University of California campus here, discussing topics ranging from organizing techniques to labor's role in international affairs.

NMU Council Supports 30-Hour Week Demand

New York—The 35-member national council of the Maritime Union has approved 1961 contract proposals covering an across-the-board wage increase for 40,000 crewmen on deep-sea ships; a shorter workweek to be used for accumulating vacation time so seamen can be with their families, and five other important contract changes.

At least two of the seven points are "strikeable" issues, Pres. Joseph Curran told a press conference. Contracts expire June 15.

In a resolution, the national council said the shorter workweek on a "time back" basis should be a major union objective in negotiations. The council called on members to "take whatever action may be needed" to achieve the goal.

Next in importance, it said, are contract provisions intended to assure that "all ships owned or operated by contract companies" shall be covered by the basic agreement.

Curran said this demand was aimed at companies which operate ships not only under the American flag but also under foreign flags, particularly those of Panama, Liberia and Honduras. One such company is National Bulk Carriers, which has a contract covering 15 vessels but also operates 195 foreign-flag freighters.

The council listed two major problems confronting the union—unemployment, and the need to provide additional time ashore for those who are working in view of today's "lightning ship turnarounds."

Asserting that a decrease in the workweek from 40 hours to 30 would give seamen approximately 65 days of paid leave after a year's work, the council said such a provision is sound and just "in view of the fact that a seaman's work requires him to live in the factory 24 hours a day, subject to call at any hour, day or night, seven days a week."

Other objectives are increased pension and welfare contributions by employers; acceptance of the principle of one person to a room in all new ship construction; general improvements in living and working conditions, and the use of relief crews on deep-sea vessels.

IUD Creates New Anti-Bias Section

Creation of a permanent anti-bias committee, designed to asssist Pres. John F. Kennedy's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, has been announced by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther, in a letter to Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, chairman of the President's committee, said the new unit within the department would work "to effectuate the purposes" of the executive order issued by Kennedy.

The IUD committee, headed by Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, will coordinate the department's cooperation in obtaining industrial union compliance with anti-bias directives on government contracts, Reuther said, and will undertake an education program to explain the need for nondiscrimination.

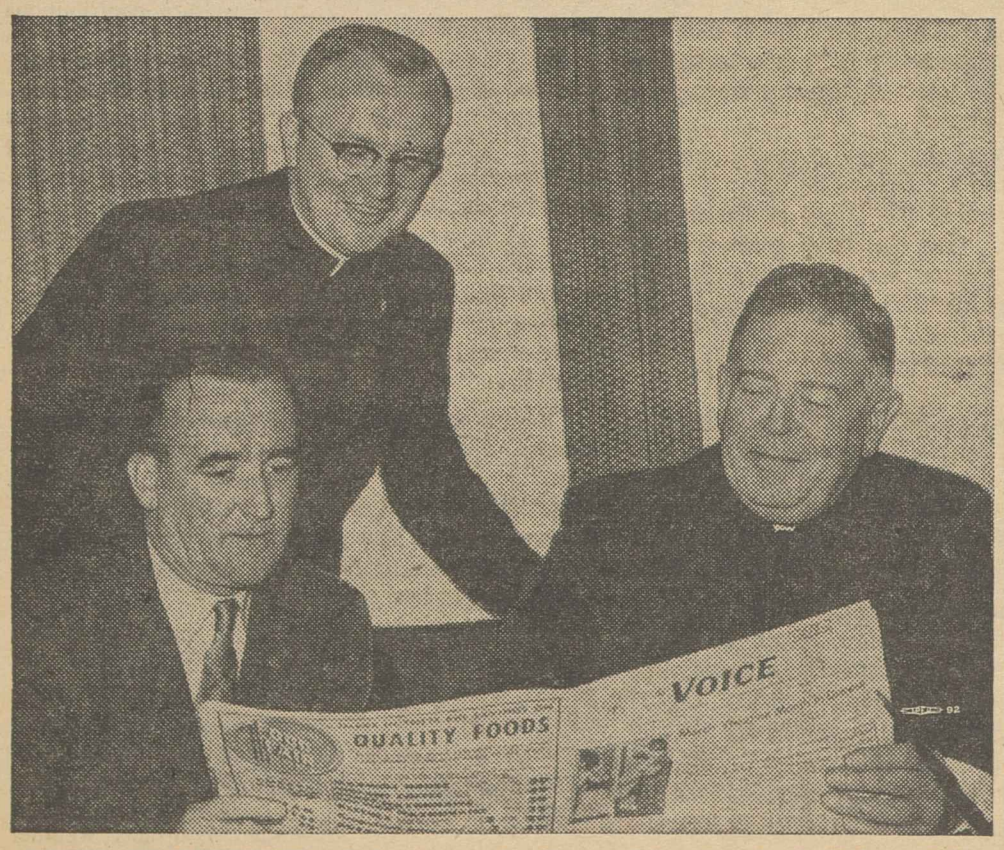
OVERFLOW CROWD of several hundred Cuban refugees jams around entrance to emergency center in Miami, Fla., to request government aid. Addressing crowd is Thomas Salinas, manager of interview section at center.

AFL-CIO COMMUNITY SERVICE representative assigned to special field office at Miami refugee center, Robert E. Flaherty (left), interviews family seeking information on jobs, union membership and other aspects of community integration.

U.S. Hearts Opened to Cuban Refugees

MEDICAL CARE is rendered families which have fled Communist-oriented dictatorship of Fidel Castro. The service, being given by Dr. Mariam Bosch, is furnished through Dade County Health Dept. with emergency funds made available by U.S. Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

DISTRIBUTION of food for hungry Cuban families is supervised by nun at Centro Hispano Catolico, Roman Catholic center for Spanish-speaking families, one of many social agencies which have expanded services to meet needs of refugees.



SCOPE OF REFUGEE relief program is discussed by Joseph A. Beirne (left), AFL-CIO vice president and chairman of federation's Community Services Committee, with Bishop Coleman F. Carroll (right) and Rev. Bryan O. Walsh (standing), director of Catholic Charities in Dade County.

WITH FOOD FOR FAMILIES provided by relief agencies working to ease plight of refugees who have poured into Miami area, these Cuban women sit on the stairs outside social agency. They are waiting for their fathers and husbands to help carry packages to their temporary homes.

Job for the Government

THE IMPACT OF AUTOMATION on a recession-ridden economy, aggravating unemployment and adding to unused plant underlines the need for government action if the social benefits of the new technology are to be equitably distributed.

Some of the problems posed by automation can be handled through collective bargaining. But many others can be solved only by national legislation in the areas of unemployment compensation, education and training, a shorter workweek, aid to distressed areas and, above all, economic policies designed to sustain a growth rate of 5 percent a year.

Automation holds a tremendous promise for a prosperous nation and vast improvements in living standards. But in the transitional period the emphasis must be on preventing social dislocation and human suffering, a task that can best be accomplished on the national level by governmental policies and actions.

For Want of a Vote

THE CHILDHOOD REFRAIN "for want of a nail a kingdom was lost" accurately describes the fate of minimum wage legislation in the House last week.

For want of one switched vote, an acceptable compromise measure went down to defeat in a teller vote, 186 to 185. The one-vote victory margin for the Republican-Dixiecrat coalition raises some interesting questions on the behavior of House members.

It should dispel for all time the hedging comment often heard on the Hill that one vote won't make any difference. It should provide the final and convincing proof of the discipline and effectiveness of the conservative coalition. And it should focus new attention on the failure to vote and the absenteeism that plague liberal and moderate efforts to secure agreed-to legislation.

The non-record vote that settled the fate of minimum wage legislation in the House found 371 members passing up the aisles. A few hours earlier a quorum call raised 412 members. A roll call shortly after the teller vote recorded 419 members. Clearly, the difference was the key to the outcome of the teller vote. Observers noted that about half of those not voting were in moderate or liberal classification. The coalition ranks held tight.

The fate of other welfare and economic legislation in the House hinges on whether the liberal-moderate elements can bring the same discipline and conviction to the fray that has characterized the GOP-Dixiecrat coalition. Good intentions are not enough.

Exploded Again

THE PERENNIAL PLAINTS of the opponents of the social security system—that the trust funds from which all benefits flow are unsound—has been blown out of the water for the 21st consecutive year.

It probably won't appear in Chamber of Commerce or American Medical Association publications, but three Eisenhower Administration Cabinet officers in a report to Congress declared flatly that the funds are "soundly financed and, based upon the best estimates available, will remain so for the future."

The annual report points up the position of organized labor that the social security system can provide new and expanded benefits to all Americans so long as the program is soundly financed by employer and employe payments which entitle Americans to benefits as a matter of right.

AFL-CIO News

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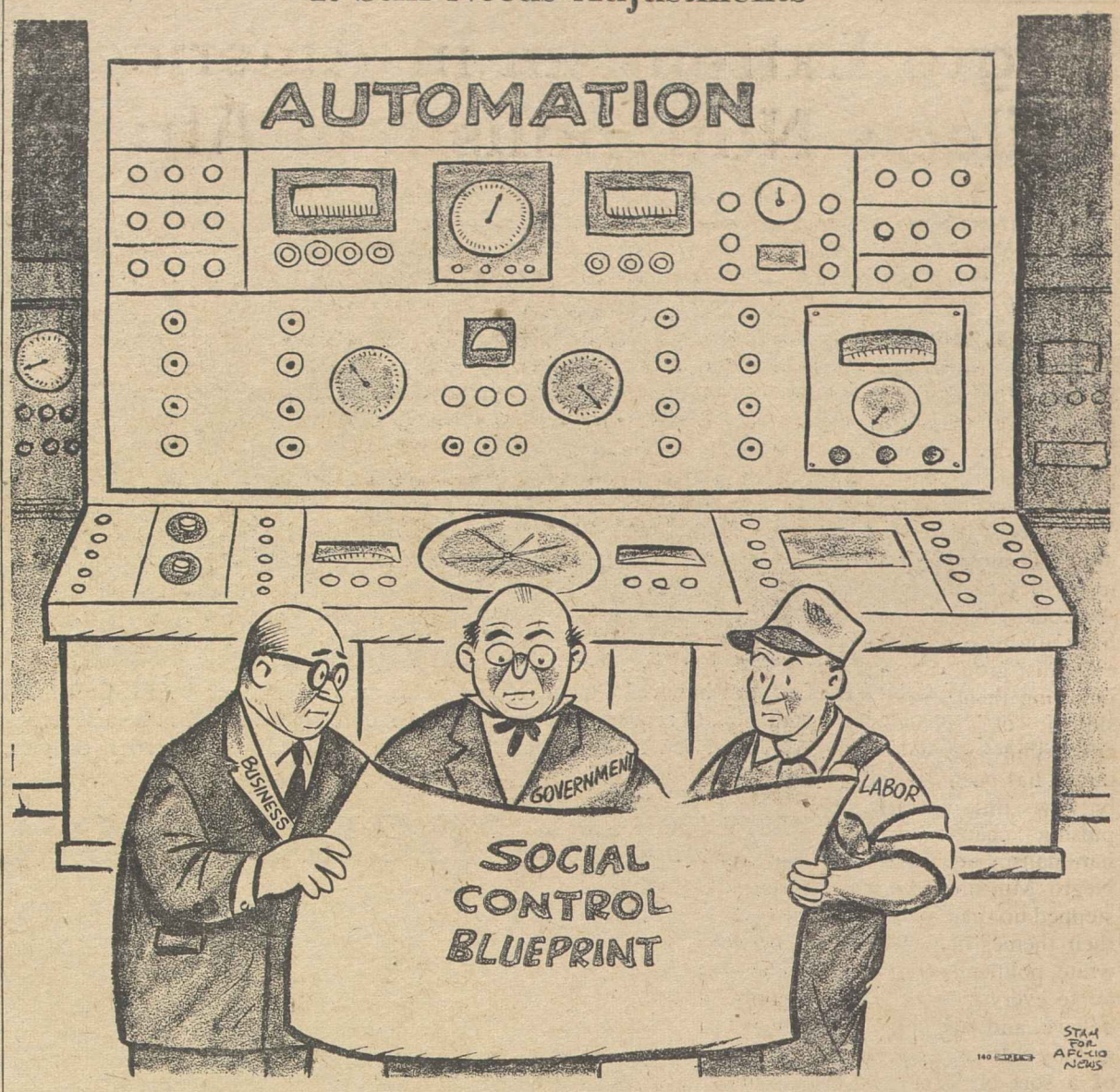
It Still Needs Adjustments



Another Anti-Union Weapon:

Propagandists Have a New One —'Competitive' Price Position

A PHRASE WHICH the American people are likely to have dinned in their ears a great deal in the coming months is the American "competitive price position" in world markets.

The phrase means different things to different people, but for the most part it is used by the business community as a convenient weapon to beat down wages on the grounds that high American wages have ruined our export market.

Last year it was used as a propaganda slogan to account for the "flight of gold" as reflected in a drop in the American balance of trade to an unfavorable position and a loss of American-owned gold from the storage vaults in Fort Knox.

One of the reasons that we are likely to hear a good deal more about our wage structure is that Pres. Kennedy recently told his President's Committee on Labor-Management Policy that one of the things it might study is "our competitive position abroad" as affected "by the wage-price structure here at home."

It should be noted that on the very same day that Kennedy made his suggestion, the Office of Business Economics of the Dept. of Commerce published a report that throws a great deal of light on the real reasons for the decline in U.S. monetary holdings in 1960. This report is certain to play an important role in the coming debate on what is happening to our gold, and why.

IN THE FIRST PLACE, far from being the cause of the unfavorable balance of international payments, our export trade—high wages and all—increased heavily in 1960 and gave us a favorable trade balance of $3.8 billion as compared with a deficit of $100,000,000 in recession-ridden 1959.

That surplus, however, was offset "by an equal rise in the outflow of capital, much of which was for short-term investment and for speculative purposes, particularly in the latter part of 1960."

In addition, government expenditures abroad increased partly because of American contributions to two new international organizations, to increases in foreign aid and to a drop in loan repayments by foreign countries.

But the biggest villain in the piece, if you want to use that term, was the net outflow of U.S. capital. This outflow rose by $1.2 billion, by far the greater part of which was in short-term investment abroad as American capital sought to profit from European prosperity, to speculate on the price of gold or to escape taxation at home.

The final quarter of 1960 gave us the highest adverse payments balance for the entire year, resulting in a "decline in monetary gold holdings of the U.S. and the rise in our liquid liabilities of $1.2 billion," said the Commerce Dept.

One of the biggest reasons for this heavy rise was the action of the Ford Motor Co., in sending $370,000,000 abroad in order to buy out the minority interests of its British subsidiary at the very time that the Eisenhower Administration was trying to save just about the same amount by ordering the families of our military forces abroad to return home.

By year's end the U.S. had an unfavorable balance of payments of some $3.8 billion, about the same as in 1959, most of it due to the outflow of private capital and none of it due to an unfavorable balance in the exchange of goods and services.

ONE ASPECT OF THIS outflow of private capital that needs particular attention is the export of private capital as a tax-dodging device. Only recently Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.), declared:

"There are two general types of tax haven abuses. The first consists of schemes to transfer income and profits from business in the United States into a foreign haven without paying U.S. income taxes. The second type centers around the uses to which these untaxed funds are put after they get into the tax haven."

What this means is that U.S. funds leave the country but do not come back in the form of profits, as they are supposed to. Gore cited cases of dummy trading corporations, reinsurance schemes and similar devices so that profits actually made by American companies at home are credited to dummy corporations abroad and thus escape American taxation. In other cases the profits made abroad—if they are ever repatriated—come back in such a form that they escape full taxation. *(Public Affairs Institute*—Washington Window.)

Morgan Says:

Negro Extremism in America Reflects Nationalism in Africa

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

WHILE THE STRUGGLE over the fate of the brown man quickens in Laos and continues in the Congo over the fate of the black man, there are storm signals flying across the fields of race relations in New York and other parts of the country. And the wind that blows is a cutting wind of hatred.

Morgan

In a way it is remarkable that more embittered minorities of the growing American Negro minority have not broken away into extremist groups. Progress in lifting them out of the slough of second-class citizenship—while continuing—has been agonizingly slow. But, against the pulsing chaos of new nationalism in Asia and Africa, fringe groups of Negro Muslims and nationalists, so-called, have stepped up their activities in the U.S. Significantly, their themes of racial warfare between black and white, political, economic and otherwise, run counter to everything responsible people on both sides believe and are trying to achieve. What these grubby cults are accomplishing is the establishment of a sort of White Citizens Council in reverse. Ironically they are doing the white supremacists' work because the latter can exploit their extremist attitudes to discredit the Negro population as a whole.

In Monroe, La., Police Chief James C. Kelly testified that he and six officers raided a Negro Muslim temple last week because they had proof the self-styled "black supremacy" group was of subversive nature. Whether the proof stands up or not, the impact of the incident can only be negative in an atmosphere pervading many areas of the South, in which communication between white and Negro communities is already virtually non-existent.

Nobody seemed to take these pseudo-religious bands of Negroes very seriously until the day after last Valentines's Day. It was on Feb. 15 that an ugly scene of violence erupted in the visitors' gallery at the United Nations Security Council, interrupting Ambassador Adlai Stevenson in mid-speech. The demonstration was part of a series of obviously organized protests against the assassination of Patrice Lumumba in the Congo. The most stunning fact was that, in contrast to the Gandhi-like techniques of the successful Montgomery, Ala. bus boycott and the more recent southern sit-ins, American Negroes were ringleaders of the violence. The UN's Ralph Bunche and other recognized spokesmen of the majority of American Negro citizens were quick to denounce the riot and disassociate themselves from the rioters who count a relatively small number of actual followers. But subsequent publicity has put such groups as the Nation of Islam, the Muslim Brotherhood, the United African Nationalist movement and lesser ones in the public eye.

Under a leader named Elijah Muhammad the Islamites espouse racial segregation and allegedly propagate racial hatred. For this and other reasons, the Muslim Brotherhood denounces the Muhammed movement and contends it is not authentically Muslim. There is a bewildering collection of smaller fringe groups, some of all these betraying unmistakable signs of anti-semitism.

Their existence would be of less importance if it were not for a couple of broader ramifications. One is the growing impatience of Negro Americans over their inching progress in gaining full civil rights and the other is a marked "hate the white man" attitude simmering below the surface in the more turbulent areas of Africa. This was one of the findings reported by Saturday Evening Post Editor Stewart Aslop after a tour of that continent.

Such reputable interracial groups as the NAACP and the Urban League have denounced the dissident extremists but they are caught somewhat in the middle. Conceivably a younger, intelligently aggressive Negro leadership may emerge from the sit-in movements. The youngsters involved, mostly serious-minded, educated college students, disavowed violence and have no known connection with the Black Nationalists but they are by no means satisfied with the tempo of the activities of the NAACP and the Urban League.

Obviously, if the sit-in leaders and the larger latter groups can collaborate more closely in their non-violent pursuit of first-class citizenship and if the country as a whole can be convinced of the necessity to quicken their progress, the threat of the brooding extremist outfits should dwindle away. But their very existence today is a warning. Part of the warning lies in the fact that Negroes are human, too. If they can be provoked into losing their patience, nothing would suit the white supremacists better and nothing would set the cause of interracial understanding in this country back more severely.

Washington Reports:

Democrat, Republican Praise U.S. Atom Test Ban Negotiators

MATERIAL NOW in nuclear weapon stockpiles could be diverted to peaceful purposes if the United States, the Soviet Union and other nations agreed on a permanent nuclear test ban.

Rep. Melvin Price (D-Ill.), member of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, made this statement as he was interviewed on the nuclear test ban talks now under way in Geneva. Price appeared with Rep. James E. Van Zandt (R-Pa.), also a member of the joint committee, on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational program heard on 460 radio stations.

"The very ingredient that causes the bang in atomic weapons is the most useful for peaceful purposes," Price said.

Van Zandt and Price said that the American negotiating team was given an unusually thorough briefing by Administration experts and the joint committee.

"Arthur H. Dean, the head of the American team, appeared before our committee in executive session," Van Zandt reported, "and went to Geneva fully informed on what the Administration and the joint committee, which represent the people, want."

"Dean is also a veteran in dealing with the Communists, having dealt with them in the Korean negotiations at Panmunjom, and he has followed other negotiations with the Russians through recent years." Price added. "He's experienced, able and energetic. He is not so naive as to be caught in any pitfalls."

Van Zandt said that if the Russians "have been cheating" during the current moratorium on tests, they may be on a par with the U.S. on technical weapons, "or ahead of us."

To make certain there was "no cheating" under a permanent test ban agreement, Price said, the pact would have to provide that an international investigating team would have the right to make an on-the-spot investigation in case seismological reports left them in any doubt.

Both congressmen agreed that other nations, such as France and Red China, must be partners to an international permanent test ban agreement. Van Zandt said it has been predicted that China will have a weapon within the next few months. However, both men asserted, no nations except the U.S., the Soviet Union and Great Britain should be in the Geneva talks at this time.

"We're having difficulties enough trying to arrive at an agreement among three nations," Price declared, "but certainly we will not have an effective test ban or effective disarmament agreement until all nations in the world are parties to it."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE ADMINISTRATION'S SETBACK in the House on the minimum wage bill came on what is called a teller vote—a device in which members are not recorded by name, as in a rollcall, but march around the chamber with some dispatch, passing up the center aisle between two tellers, or counters, appointed to tally the number voting for or against a measure.

Teller votes are used when the House is sitting in Committee of the Whole to consider amendments to a bill approved by a legislative committee and cleared for action by the Rules Committee.

If a proposed amendment is beaten in Committee of the Whole—either by an unchallenged voice vote or by teller vote—it is dead. The vote is not subject to a later rollcall.

This machinery was in operation when the Administration-backed minimum wage bill went to the floor.

* * *

THE BILL approved in the Labor Committee, the measures in line with Pres. Kennedy's recommendations and sponsored by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), never came up to a vote.

House Democratic leaders had taken the pulse of the chamber and concluded that they could not pass the Roosevelt bill intact against the conservative coalition of northern Republicans and southern Democrats.

They therefore proposed a substitute sponsored by Rep. Carl Albert (D-Okla.) which maintained an increase in the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour but scaled down the coverage from 4.3 million more workers to 3.8 million. It also provided that newly covered workers would not be protected by overtime pay provisions and that their wage guarantee would be only $1 an hour.

This substitute was further scaled down on the floor, on an amendment by Rep. Carl Vinson (D-Ga.), to eliminate laundry workers from coverage. Employes of large laundries would have been covered under the Albert substitute. The Administration accepted the warning that the bill could not otherwise be passed.

The conservative coalition, headed by Rep. Charles A. Halleck (R-Ind.) and Rep. Howard W. Smith (D-Va.), still refused to accept this reduced proposal. They waged an all-out fight for the Kitchin-Ayres bill.

Rep. William H. Ayres (R-O.) solemnly assured members that they could "in good conscience" support the Kitchin-Ayres bill in order to beat the scaled-down Administration bill and then "vote against" Kitchin-Ayres "in the final analysis."

Halleck took the floor to re-enforce this appeal. Members who thought "nothing should be done" to increase minimum wages and expand protection to additional workers "ought to support" the Kitchin-Ayres bill, he said.

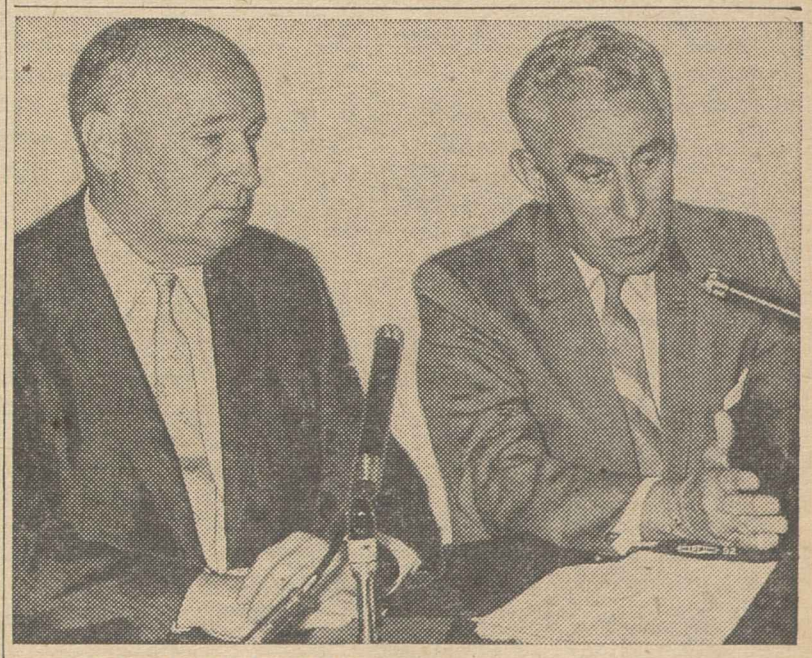
* * *

HOUSE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS and Administration spokesmen felt confident they had enough votes to pass the scaled-down substitute. But they fell short by a one-vote margin, 186 to 185, and the triumphant coalition went on to pass the Kitchin-Ayres bill. Democratic leaders said that some northern members generally credited with liberal voting records simply were not on the floor for the critical Albert bill vote.

There is an elaborate system of House Democratic assistant whips, each of them assigned to make sure that members from his own geographiacal area are on the floor and well informed when critical votes are taken. Albert, sponsor of the Administration-backed substitute, is himself the chief whip.

A number of southern Democrats followed Vinson in supporting the Albert substitute. The coalition forces, which in the past have often won handily, barely squeaked through. But they won.

As an example of the problems, one of the assistant whips is Kitchin himself.



THE AMERICAN TEAM in the Geneva nuclear test ban talks has been unusually well briefed by Administration experts and the Joint Committee, Rep. Melvin Price (D-Ill.), left, and Rep. James E. Van Zandt (R-Pa.), members of the Joint Committee, declared in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational radio program.

How to Buy:

There Are Just as Many of Us Now as When Barnum Said It

By Sidney Margolius

EVER NOTICE HOW all the major brands of tooth paste and other toiletries cost the same; that major brands of bread have the same price tag; that many of the milk companies on your route are likely to charge the same price; that even diaper services and other services in your area charge the same rate?

The price rigging of electrical equipment for which several corporation executives recently were jailed actually is only a small part of the price fixing that goes on and compels you to pay high charges for many necessities.

Sometimes by actual agreement, sometimes by pressure from manufacturers, sometimes simply by observing each other's prices, many sellers nowadays charge you the same price for basic goods and services.

In the drug business, the tendency of manufacturers to exact the same fee for vital drugs, such as the antibiotics, compels you to pay from two to eight times as much as these drugs normally should sell for, investigations have shown.

For example, Dr. Karl Wachtel, medical director of the Nassau County, N. Y., Public Welfare Dept., says that encouraging doctors to prescribe drugs by their generic (scientific) names rather than by brand names has reduced the prices of prescriptions often by one-half. And in some cases, as in cortisone drugs, the price of the same drug under a generic name costs only a small fraction of the brand-name price.

In auto parts, the FTC has cited a number of manufacturers and wholesalers for regulating the prices at which they sell repair parts, seat covers and other car needs. Often this is done through the franchise system. The manufacturer takes away the distributor's franchise if he sells for less than the price established by the manufacturer.

ONE OF THE MOST flagrant cases of price-fixing, which shows how sellers get together to keep up their rates, has been uncovered in the diaper-service industry in New York State. The Attorney-General charged that eight big companies not only held regular meetings to decide prices, but followed trucks of companies not in the combine to take their customers away by cutting prices—which later they raised. In some cases, the combine members even bought out the routes of the competing companies. The diaper services did not fight the state's complaint but simply agreed not to do it any more.

U.S. Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy has said that price-fixing was far more widespread than people realized. He reported that the government has investigations going on in almost every part of the country.

One of the toughest situations is in the bread business. It is a fact that bread could be priced as much as 7 cents a loaf less than it now sells for if the distribution problems of the bakers could be solved. Instead of 24 cents a pound loaf, as some brands now cost in a number of cities, bread could sell for as little as 17 cents.

But what happens is that the bakeries tend to set their prices at the level required by the highest-cost bakeries. This allows the chain stores an excellent opportunity to bring out their own brands of bread at a lower price than the advertised brands. Since the chains do not have the same distribution problems as the bakeries, such as servicing a large number of small stores, they can under-cut prices just a little and still make a satisfactory profit.

HOW CAN YOU PROTECT yourself from this widespread price-fixing? In the last analysis, the situation can only be corrected by vigorous action by the U.S. Justice Dept., the FTC and your own state authorities. Until it is, all you can do is seek out the lower-priced brands, provided they are satisfactory in quality and made under fair working conditions. For example, the fact that all the major toothpaste brands now sell for the same 83 cents for the large tube does not mean that this is a justified price at all. There are many satisfactory brands at half the price.

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HONORARY CHIEF of the Pawnees was the title bestowed on National Dir. James L. McDevitt (center) of COPE by Chief Amos Toahty, a member of the Carpenters, during the COPE area conference in Oklahoma City. At left is Executive Vice Pres. Len Yarborough of the State AFL-CIO.

Most Effective Device:

Auto Seat Belt Urged To Safeguard Riders

THE AUTOMOBILE SEAT BELT is the most effective device for preventing serious injuries and deaths that has been developed in recent years, according to the labor department of the National Safety Council.

When cars crash into each other, a tree or some other object, the driver and passengers, without seat belts to hold them, fly forward until they hit something solid. They may be thrown out when a door opens and hit the ground or the pavement; or they may stay in the car and be slammed against the windshield or dashboard. The chances of being killed are five times greater when hurled out of a car than in being thrown around in the car.

A seat belt prevents a passenger from being hurled out of the car or banged around in it. Drivers and passengers who wear safety belts are 35 to 60 percent safer than are people without belts.

A seat belt has a distinct advantage in case a car catches fire or is submerged in water after an accident. Since a belt holds a driver or passenger in place in the car, the chances of being knocked unconscious and burned to death or drowned are greatly lessened. A belt can be instantaneously released by a conscious person with a flip of the hand.

Only belts meeting the standards of the Society of Automotive Engineers should be purchased. The installation also should be in accordance with SAE specifications.

THE ONLY SURE WAY to get full value from automobile safety belts is to develop the habit of fastening the belt on getting into the car, even before turning on the ignition switch. They are useless unless worn whether going a few blocks or on a long trip. It's a fact that most people are killed within 25 miles of their homes. Furthermore, belts should be worn whether driving at low or high speeds. Most fatal accidents occur at speeds under 40 miles an hour.

"I urge all union members to equip their cars with safety belts for the protection of themselves, their wives and children," states Lloyd Utter, NSC vice president for labor and safety director of the Auto Workers.

"Last year 5,000 men, women and children, many of them members of union families, would not have died in traffic accidents if they had been using a seat belt. Furthermore, many more thousands of members of union families would not have been hurt or seriously injured."

Under no circumstances are seat belts a substitute for knowing and observing traffic rules and regulations. Belts only reduce the possibility of a more serious injury or being killed, but do not prevent an accident.

From Soup to Nonsense:

The Subject Takes Pen in Hand And Writes the Book Herself

By Jane Goodsell

FOR A LONG TIME NOW I have been waiting for somebody to write a book for children on the care and feeding of parents. I can't wait any longer, and I am ready to speak a few words on the subject myself.

So stash away your bubblegum, kiddies, and lay aside your plexiglass space helmets and pay attention. I am about to explain to you the strange behavior of your elders.

Of course I am well aware that you know too much about us already. You were born with an uncanny insight into parent psychology. You know, with the sure touch of genius, the precise moment to employ the temper tantrum, the delaying action, the piteous sob and the sudden fever.

We are aware that most of us are bigger than most of you. We could probably lick you in hand-to-hand combat. But we are hampered in the struggle of youth against age by having consciences. It is like having our hands tied behind our backs.

You, you hard-boiled little characters, can employ the direct tactics of guerilla warfare. Anything goes as long as it works.

We, on the other hand, are bound by the soft rules of diplomacy. We have read the works of the Doctors Freud, Spock and Gesell, and we worry about giving you complexes. We are terrified of undermining your self-confidence, of hurting your feelings and warping your minds.

FURTHERMORE, WE are a little in awe of you. We never run when we can walk, and you never walk when you can skip, jump, hurtle through space or turn somersaults.

We are phlegmatic creatures who dote on peace and quiet. You are happiest when you are bouncing a ball, imitating a machine gun and watching Gunsmoke, all at the same time.

You think that snow is the cat's pajamas, and we whimper about traffic snarls and plugged gutters. You make us feel like sissies.

We aren't very sure of anything, but you speak with the voice of authority on all subjects. You state flatly that oatmeal stinks, that it isn't going to rain, and that you won't catch cold if you don't wear a sweater.

You should know too, my tots, that when your parents aren't thinking about you they're worrying about something else. They are bothered by feelings that people are talking about them or that they forgot to disconnect the iron. That's why we often don't notice the jet planes overhead. And why we sometimes forget to mail your letters enclosing the premium boxtop and 15 cents.

And that, my children, concludes our lesson for today. Except for one parting shot.

Someday you will find yourselves gazing into the eyes of your own first-born, eyes that look back at you with a soft, baby stare.

You'll think those eyes look innocent. Just you wait!

Canadian Unemployment Climbs to 11.3 Percent

Ottawa, Ont.—Unemployment in Canada rose to 719,000 in mid-February, 11.3 percent of the work force, the Canadian government has reported.

The number of jobless increased 26,000 over January and was 120,000 above the same period in 1960 as the nation sank deeper into its worst unemployment crisis since the Great Depression.

Canadian Labor Congress Pres. Claude Jodoin said the labor movement had warned last fall of the signs pointing to record post-war unemployment. At the time, he recalled, "we were called spreaders of gloom."

Despite optimistic statements by federal cabinet ministers, experts have warned that continued economic setbacks and bad weather make it unlikely there will be any improvement when the March report is compiled.

Asks One Overseas Agency:

Kennedy Proposes 5-Year Aid Program

Pres. John F. Kennedy, declaring that existing foreign aid programs are "bureaucratically fragmented, awkward and slow," has proposed integrating all overseas assistance programs under a single new agency.

At the same time, in a special foreign-aid message to Congress, the President called for a five-year $7.3-billion loan program. "A program based on long-range plans instead of short-run crises," he declared, "cannot be financed on a short-term basis."

The AFL-CIO last year strongly endorsed the long-range commitment approach to give greater continuity to the nation's foreign aid efforts than is possible when Congress votes on annual appropriations.

Creation of a new foreign aid agency was advocated by Kennedy in his message in which he criticized present programs on the ground that their "weaknesses have begun to undermine confidence in our effort both here and abroad."

The proposed new agency, he said, would have an administrator reporting directly to the President and the Secretary of State. It would embrace activities now covered by the Intl. Cooperation Administration, Development Loan Fund, Food-for-Peace Program and the Peace Corps.

For fiscal 1962, Kennedy told Congress, he will adhere to the $4 billion foreign aid budget proposed in January by former Pres. Eisenhower.

He urged, however, that these funds be "sharply shifted," reducing military aid from Eisenhower's $1.8 billion level to $1.6 billion, and putting economic aid at $2.4 billion with a "much greater portion" for development loans.

In asking for a five-year authorization, the Administration proposed $900 million for fiscal 1962 and $1.6 billion for each of the remaining four years. Long-term loans, Kennedy said, are the "instrument of primary emphasis" for his foreign aid program. He said they would be made at low-interest or no-interest rates, and be repayable at terms varying from short periods to as long as 50 years.

AFL-CIO Asks Clear Labels on Orange Juice

The AFL-CIO has criticized the "irritating and misleading" labels which appear on commercial orange juices and has endorsed strict labeling standards proposed by the Food and Drug Administration.

Testifying at FDA food standards hearings, Anne Draper of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research declared there is a "need for clear and appropriate labeling" to avoid consumer confusion.

Such descriptions as "freshly squeezed orange juice," "100 percent pure orange juice," "pure frozen orange juice concentrate," and the like, the federation spokesman said, do not indicate fully whether the juice has been subjected to special treatment in processing.

Miss Draper criticized what she termed the "reverse English" system of labeling by which processors suggest their product is fresh without actually making such a statement. This system, she said, forces the consumer "to look at all the other packaging labels of similar products in order to deduce, perhaps inaccurately, what is not in any one package purporting to contain orange juice."

The AFL-CIO spokesman said the FDA's proposed labeling requirements "appear to drive concretely toward a solution of the semantic confusion" resulting from present practices in the industry.

She urged, however, that the FDA reconsider its use of the word "pasteurized," pointing out that it carries the suggestion that unprocessed fresh juice might be "dangerous to health," although it refers only to a heat treatment designed to retard spoilage.

She also asked that another term be substituted for the phrase "reconstituted orange juice," on the ground that it gives the impression the juice was produced through "salvage operations" when it refers only to a concentrate to which the consumer adds water.

IUD Offers Ad on Writing Congress

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has launched a major campaign to impress trade unionists with the importance of a flood of letters to Congress urging action on labor's legislative program.

The IUD has prepared a tabloid-size page, suitable for use in most union publications, explaining how to write to Congress and why such letters are important.

The page is available both in mat form for newspapers using a letterpress format and in glossy proofs for papers which use the offset process. They are available without cost through the IUD's public relations department, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Africa Next On Schedule For 'Briefing'

"African Forecast" will be the objective of the eighth "Briefing Session" program, with two leading authorities joining host Edward P. Morgan and news analyst John MacVane in the half-hour discussion.

Louis E. Lomax, author of the recent book, The Reluctant African, and Prof. Alphonse Castagno of Queens College will be the panelists.

Lomax, a newspaperman and prolific free-lance writer, worked on the Afro-American, the Chicago American and other publications before concentrating on African affairs. He recently returned from two months in Africa.

Castagno spent 18 months in Africa on a Ford Foundation grant. Previously he had studied the problems of colonialism at the Universities of London and Florence, and at Columbia University. He also conducts a radio series, "Africa in Transition," over WNYC, New York.

MAXIMUM ARGUMENT over minimum wages was generated at "Briefing Session" encounter between Mrs. Mary Dublin Keyserling, left, and Merryle S. Rukeyser, economists of different schools.

Wage Floor Debated On 'Briefing Session'

Whether minimum wage legislation extends essential relief to underpaid workers or imposes a "subsidy burden" on small employers for the benefit of incompetent fumblers was the focal point of a debate on "Briefing Session," the public affairs television series presented jointly by the AFL-CIO and the National Educational Television & Radio Center.

Antagonists were Mary Dublin Keyserling, Washington economist and long-time official of the National Consumers League, a supporter of wage-hour improvements, and Merryle S. Rukeyser, widely-syndicated financial columnist, who sees such legislation as "just one step in the direction of destroying a competitive society."

In accordance with "Briefing Session" practice, the discussion dealt with general principles and objectives rather than specific legislation that was being debated in Congress at the same time.

The present law is "quite out of date" because it guarantees only a "pittance wage on which no American can live" and denies even this much protection to 20 million wage earners, Mrs. Keyserling asserted.

"It is simply fantastic that in a country as rich as ours we should have to be fighting so hard to get a wage higher than this tragically low $1 an hour," she said.

Rukeyser said he, too, favors higher living standards, but "minimum wage legislation is based on a completely false diagnosis of the trouble."

"The trouble is that in certain areas, in certain groups of our work force, we have people who are handicapped either by age or illness, or by inexperience or lack of training, and who are less productive than other workers," he argued.

Lost Jobs Predicted

Applying a minimum to these people, he claimed, would force them out of jobs; and furthermore, wage-hour improvements would "'widen the gaps" in production costs between this country and foreign competitors.

These "false issues," Mrs. Keyserling retorted, can't conceal the fact that "millions of our low-income families have been left behind," and must have more purchasing-power not only for humanitarian reasons, but as a device to end the current recession and lessen the chance of others.

Rukeyser said the "inefficient, badly-trained people at the bottom" are primarily a "social problem."

"Possibly the remedy is through the food plan, or through tax exemption, or giving them some kind of government aid," he suggested; but in any event the "burden should not fall on the small and marginal employer, but on governmental and private philanthropy."

Rukeyser also urged unions and management to join "in the spirit of cooperation and harmony (to) look at the cost sheet and eliminate from it all types of waste."

Mrs. Keyserling denied that low wages were paid only to the "inefficient." In general, she charged, Rukeyser was using "the same arguments that were used in '38 and '49 and '55 against the act in the first place, and against its strengthening."

In summing up, Edward P. Morgan, host and moderator of the series, put it this way:

"I am reminded of the fact that many more years ago than I care to count, my minimum and maximum wage for mowing lawns was about 25 cents an hour; and now, baby-sitters are getting over a dollar. Whatever that means, we can talk about it later."

Two Major Awards Won By Morgan

Edward P. Morgan, ABC news commentator whose broadcasts are sponsored by the AFL-CIO, has been named winner of two major awards in the communications field.

A five-judge panel selected Morgan for the Alfred I. duPont Radio & Television Award and the Headliners Club of Atlantic City has chosen him for its annual award for "consistently outstanding network radio newscasting."

The duPont award—a plaque and a $1,000 check—was presented to Morgan at a dinner in Washington, D. C. He was cited for "the soundness and thoroughness of his reporting, for his integrity in interpreting the facts as he sees them, and for his willingness to be forthright when he feels that the urgency of an issue requires it."

The board of judges, headed by Fred C. Cole, president of Washington & Lee University, said Morgan "represents the best tradition of vigorous commentary at a time when the personal commentator in broadcasting has often yielded to other forms of reporting . . . and when voices in public debate are often muted by considerations irrelevant to responsible personal judgment and integrity."

The Headliner Award will be presented at Atlantic City on Apr. 8, at a program honoring the nation's outstanding newspaper writers and radio and television newscasters.

Labor Groups Start 89 Credit Unions

Madison, Wis.—Labor groups organized 89 new credit unions to serve a total of 98,964 members last year, the Credit Union National Association has reported. That makes 1,248 such groups serving labor organizations exclusively.

Labor groups formed credit unions in 30 states, including 12 in California, 10 in Illinois, and eight in Ohio. Among unions, the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers led with 16 new credit unions.

U.S. Educational TV Grants Urged by Labor

Organized labor has expressed its "strong support" of federal grants for the expansion of the nation's educational television facilities because "commercial channels are loaded with gunslingers, private eyes and soap operas."

While the "prime force" in educational television must come from local groups, Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation declared in a letter to Rep. Morgan Moulder (D-Mo.), chairman of a House Interstate Commerce subcommittee, "federal grants . . . are an essential prerequisite to any real expansion" for educational TV.

A bill providing $51 million in federal grants for educational television has passed the Senate by a vote of 67 to 13. It would authorize up to $1 million in aid to each state and the District of Columbia for equipment for such stations. At least two differing measures are pending in the House.

The AFL-CIO endorsed the principle of federal aid without specifying a choice of method.

Could Sharpen Skills

Biemiller pointed out to the House subcommittee that educational television could play an important role in sharpening the skills of all Americans in political science, sociology and literature and in helping the public to learn all of the issues facing the government.

The value of educational TV has been proved "in those areas fortunate enough to have stations in operation," Biemiller said.

"Its usefulness has been established as a tool in public elementary and secondary school classrooms and as an effective implement for adult education during the evening hours," he added.

During the Senate debate before passage of the educational television bill, Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.), chief sponsor of the measure, pointed out that the Federal Communications Commission had allocated 264 TV channels for educational purposes but that so far only 54 of these have been used.

Netherlands Gives ILO Fund $122,000

Geneva—The government of the Netherlands has announced it will contribute $122,000 to the endowment fund of the Intl. Labor Organization's new Intl. Institute for Labor Studies.

SOON-TO-BE-ABANDONED Norge refrigerator plant at Muskegon, Mich., is shown above. Also to be abandoned are 1,400 union members with a total of 21,043 years of service.

Democrats Set Moves To Salvage Wage Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

more restricted measure, the Kitchin-Ayres substitute.

They beat the Albert compromise on a 186-185 vote, with no rollcall and no parliamentary method of forcing one.

Then, openly seeking support from House members who basically oppose "the philosophy" of any federal minimum wage law, the coalition pushed through the Kitchin-Ayres substitute on a nonrecord 206-162 vote and confirmed it on a 216-203 rollcall.

The Kitchin-Ayres substitute limits the increase in the minimum wage to $1.15. If offers coverage for only 1.4 million workers now unprotected instead of the 3.8 million of the Albert bill. It embodies a highly restrictive definition of interstate commerce for minimum wage law purposes.

The wage bill defeat was the first suffered by the Kennedy Administration in either branch of Congress. It pointed up, however, the razor-thin margins which the White House must take into account in taking its domestic programs to the House.

Experienced observers listed significant factors in the battle:

● The Republican membership dominated by Halleck was under strict discipline. After a party caucus, only four to six GOP members broke away and supported the Albert compromise.

● The lineup of southern Democrats in the coalition was dented but not broken. An estimated 25 southern Democrats voted with the Administration and some abstained. Dozens of others voted against Kennedy and the Albert compromise.

● The defection of northern anticipated votes was decisive. Administration spokesmen say several from northern states stood in the corridors or sat in their offices when the vote was called. As many as 20 members may have been involved in the "sit-out" tactic.

Heavy pressure was exerted by retailers and other employer lobbyists against wage protection for their employes.

The minimum wage vote confirmed early analysis suggesting that the 87th Congress, with 22 fewer northern Democrats in the House than the 86th, would confront the Kennedy Administration with a serious battle on liberal domestic proposals.

The Senate in recent years has generally been more friendly to liberal economic legislation. The nature of any minimum wage bill given Senate approval was expected to influence an agreed compromise worked out in House-Senate conference committee.

Report Spotlights Plight Of Migrant Workers

New York—"The average hired farm worker can expect to earn the lowest wage in the entire American economy. His annual earnings will be less than $900. He can expect to be unemployed about half the year . . ."

This stark summary of the expectations of two million seasonal and migrant farm workers is part of the annual report of the National Sharecroppers Fund which for 20 years has sought to prick the nation's conscience and spur legislation to protect farm workers.

The report does however, point to several signs of progress including gains resulting from the AFL-CIO farm worker organizing drive in California and growing public awareness of the plight of migrant workers.

During 1960, Exec. Sec. Fay Bennett reported, "millions of Americans received their first knowledge of the conditions of farm labor" from the CBS television documentary "Harvest of Shame."

While the nationwide average wages for farm workers showed only "a barely perceptible increase" over the previous year, "impressive headway in raising the wages of farm workers was made in California last year as a result of the work of the Agricultural Workers Organizing committee, AFL-CIO."

The Sharecroppers Fund noted: "Higher wages for workers throughout entire crop areas where AWOC activities were centered were won with a minimum of labor disputes and crop losses. Crop losses that did occur took place because a few growers adamantly refused to relinquish their arbitrary control over wages and conditions and submit these issues to collective bargaining."

On the debit side, the report pointed to evictions and threatened evictions of Negro sharecroppers and tenant farmers in two Tennessee counties shortly after they had asserted their right to vote.

AIW Members Hit Hard:

Norge to Abandon Muskegon; 1,400 Workers Left Jobless

Muskegon, Mich.—This industrial city, already hard-hit by unemployment, is reeling from what the Allied Industrial Workers charge is a below-the-belt blow from the Borg Warner Corp. and "industrial piracy" on the part of a southern community.

Early this year Borg Warner officials admitted, after repeated denials, that the company plans to close its Norge refrigerator plant here and move into a new factory built for it at Greenwood, Ark., and financed by a tax-exempt bond issue, of which the company itself bought a large share. The move will take place this summer.

Left behind in the move will be 1,400 Norge production workers who have invested a total of 21,043 years of their lives in the service of the company.

While their union—Local 404 of the AIW—is trying to negotiate a settlement on pensions, severance pay and transfer rights, the outlook is bleak for those who will be stranded in Muskegon.

More than three-fifths of the production workers are over 40 years of age. There are 306 between the ages of 50 and 60, and 95 who are between 60 and 65.

There are already long lines of jobless at the unemployment compensation centers and among those who have exhausted jobless benefits there are growing lines at the county welfare office and at surplus food distribution points. For the older workers especially, the future appears grim.

No Consultation

There was no consultation with the union, no negotiations with the city officials of Muskegon by the company. Local 404 Pres. Ray Everett sums up the feeling when he says:

"What really gets me is the fact that this company denied up and down that they had any intention of moving.

"They never asked us to modify a single word in our contract so as to improve their competitive position, if that's what they needed to stay in business."

Greenwood, on the outskirts of Fort Smith, Ark., captured the plant with the help of an Arkansas law enacted last year which permits local communities to issue bonds for the construction of plants to attract new industries.

AIW officials see in the move a familiar pattern of lower wages and, with a new work force without years of seniority, sizable savings on vacations and pensions.

"All of these 'savings' will leave a big hole in the economy of Muskegon and represent a step backward for the nation's economy as a whole," the union declared, adding: "Countless thousands of workers . . . from New England to Minnesota can testify that industrial piracy is a real and threatening fact today."

AIW Pres. Carl Griepentrog has voiced his concern at conditions which enable companies to "escape their collective bargaining and tax responsibilities." In a letter to midwestern congressmen, he wrote:

Griepentrog Protests

"Our union believes that there must be jobs at good rates of pay for all Americans if our economy grows at a higher rate during the next decade.

"We do not believe that it is good public policy to allow large corporations to pick up and leave, abandoning hundreds of workers of advanced ages who will add problems to an area already overburdened with a high rate of unemployment."

Bliss, Miller Lead Race for Morton's Post

Ray Bliss, Republican state chairman in Ohio, and Rep. William Miller (R-N. Y.), are leading contenders to succeed Sen. Thruston B. Morton (R-Ky.) as chairman of the Republican National Committee.

The committee is expected to meet about June 1 to select its new chairman. Morton, who has headed the committee for the past two years, announced plans to leave the GOP committee post following the Democratic presidential victory last November. His own term in the Senate expires at the end of next year and he must seek reelection.

Bliss, veteran GOP leader in Ohio, helped swing that state to Vice Pres. Nixon in the presidential race. Two years earlier, Democrats scored almost a clean sweep in the state because of what Bliss said was the presence of the "right-to-work" issue on the ballot.

Miller, now serving his sixth term in Congress, has piled up a record of 29 "wrong" and only 5 "right" votes, according to the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education. In the 86th Congress he voted for the Landrum-Griffin Act and against area redevelopment, housing, education and minimum wage legislation.

House Passes Kennedy Depressed Areas Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

Committee approved a scaled-down version of Kennedy's proposals for higher social security benefits. By a vote of 22 to 2 it favored a 10 per cent hike in cash benefits for widows, instead of the 13.3 per cent boost urged by the President; a hike in minimum benefits from $33 to $40, instead of the $43 Kennedy recommended; and optional retirement, with reduced benefits, for men at age 62.

● Kennedy sent Congress "urgent" proposals for a $650 million increase in defense spending and disclosed plans to arm the nation with more than 1,300 ballistic missiles by 1965. He called for assembly-line construction of Polaris missile submarines, charted expanded production of intercontinental missiles and declared that the U.S. must be strong enough so that if it received a surprise nuclear attack, it could still retaliate "with devastating power."

● The President revised former Pres. Eisenhower's fiscal 1962 budget, adding $3.2 billion to the previous GOP estimates of $80.9 billion. The biggest increases were for school aid, housing and farm programs, plus a 10 percent hike in the space program.

At the same time, Kennedy forecast a $2 billion budget deficit for the current fiscal year which ends June 30 because of declining tax revenues resulting from the recession. A year ago, Eisenhower had predicted a $4.2 billion budget surplus; had revised it downward to a surplus of $1.1 billion by August; and, in his message just before leaving office, told Congress that lower tax revenues had caused the expected surplus to shrink to less than $80 million.

The depressed areas bill passed by the House differed in one major respect from a similar measure which the Senate approved earlier. It called for annual congressional review of loans and grants, while the Senate defeated a similar provision in favor of long-range financing. The bills will go to a House-Senate conference to adjust this difference.

The area redevelopment bill provides $200 million in long-term, low-interest-bearing loans to industrial communities qualifying under a formula based on unemployment averages; $100 million to rural depressed areas; and $94 million for retraining of workers in new skills.

Administration of the program will be handled under the Commerce Dept.

The measure is virtually the same as liberal area redevelopment bills which Eisenhower vetoed in 1958 and 1960.

Religion-Labor Group Set Up

Roanoke, Va.—A Religion and Labor Fellowship dinner sponsored by the Roanoke AFL-CIO was attended by 51 clergymen and labor representatives who have organized a program committee for future meetings.

Named to the committee were Protestant, Catholic and Jewish leaders and these labor representatives: Pres. John R. MacKenzie of the labor council; Frank Mundy, Sheet Metal Workers; Harvey Hafter, Ladies' Garment Workers; and C. E. Reynolds, Steelworkers.

Honor Paid To Memory Of Furuseth

New York—The memory of Andrew Furuseth, who lobbied in Congress for nearly half a century in behalf of legislation safeguarding the rights of seamen, was honored recently on the 107th anniversary of his birth.

Memorial services were held in the Seaman's Church Institute in New York and on a ferry plying between the Battery and Staten Island, which halted off Greenville long enough to permit members of the Friends of Andrew Furuseth Legislative Association to drop a wreath on the surface of the water.

Furuseth, president of the former Intl. Seamen's Union and secretary of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, also was honored at a memorial service in the Great Theater at Sailors Snug Harbor, Staten Island.

A native of Norway who came to this country in 1880 and died in 1938, Furuseth was active in pushing a law through Congess on the eve of World War I directing Woodrow Wilson, then President. to abrogate all treaties with foreign nations which had attempted to impose their laws on merchant seamen aboard vessels flying their flags while the ships were in U.S. ports.

AFL-CIO Tells House:

U.S. Program Urged In Automation Crisis

The AFL-CIO has called on the federal government to make up for "wasted years" of inaction by moving "quickly and positively" to help the nation's economy adjust to automation and ease the impact of fast-growing technological unemployment.

AFL-CIO Research Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg told a House Labor subcommittee that the price of continued government inaction would be recurring recessions, mounting unemployment, poverty-stricken communities and possible loss of confidence in the American economy, both at home and abroad.

He proposed to the subcommittee, headed by Rep. Elmer J. Holland (D-Pa.), a far-reaching program of government studies, planning, legislation and spending to supplement programs developed through collective bargaining and labor-management conferences.

The "greatest responsibility" rests on the federal government, Ruttenberg said, "since solutions for the impact of radical technological change are beyond the best efforts of the affected workers, companies and communities."

Earlier the Holland unit heard from various union leaders firsthand accounts of the loss of hundreds of thousands of jobs in industry and offices, with the end not nearly in sight.

Ruttenberg called for the government to begin immediately to plan for the impact of technological developments "that are now on the drawing boards" in terms of the probable effect on employment and on skill requirements.

Planning Ahead Essential

This, he said, is essential for planning ahead "in terms of education, training and retraining, vocational guidance and counseling and labor-management efforts."

The AFL-CIO spokesman called for transformation of the U.S. Employment Service into "a national placement agency." At present, he pointed out, "the Employment Service offices are run by the states and much of their attention is concentrated on the operation of the unemployment insurance system. Their job placement efforts are extremely limited."

Ruttenberg proposed that comprehensive lists of job vacancies be developed "not only for the local labor market, but nationally as well."

"The Employment Service should be capable of providing counseling service for displaced workers and for young people who are entering the job markets—both in aiding people who seek guidance in vocational and technical training and in finding jobs for job-seekers," he said.

Ruttenberg emphasized the need for stepped-up vocational and retraining programs—encouraged by federal grants-in-aid and unemployment benefits during periods of retraining.

He emphasized, however, that "in a period of slow economic growth and high levels of unemployment, the practical question is: retraining for what?"

Only a more rapid rate of economic growth can provide alternative job opportunities for which displaced workers can be retrained, Ruttenberg pointed out.

Rapid introduction of automation during the seven years of slow economic growth from 1953 to 1960 resulted in the elimination of more than 3 million jobs, he said, of which 1.5 million were in manufacturing, 1 million in farming, 400,000 on the railroads and 200,000 in mining.

The special problems of older workers must be met through a combination of federal leadership and joint labor-management cooperation, the AFL-CIO spokesman said.

Special efforts should be made to "re-engineer jobs in order to maintain employment opportunities for older workers who are physically and mentally capable of working," he added.

Through amendment of the Social Security Act and changes in pension programs through collective bargaining, workers should have the opportunity to retire at an early age, Ruttenberg said. But he emphasized that early retirement plans should be optional. "Any effort to cast older workers out of their jobs simply on the basis of age would run counter to the achievements of science," he said.

Ruttenberg called for "an open mind" and "flexibility" on the issue of how rapidly the workweek should be reduced.

"If economic growth fails to pick up substantially and unemployment remains at high levels, standard working hours should be reduced at a rapid rate, without a cut of take-home pay, in order to spread employment opportunities," he said.

"If the rate of economic growth will pick up rapidly and bring about a much lower unemployment level than in recent years, the pace of reducing hours should be relatively slow."

The test, he said, "should be practical economic conditions, rather than doctrinaire views."

Chicago Federation Aids Educational TV

Chicago—The Chicago Federation of Labor and WCFL, its radio station, have made a $2,000 contribution to WTTW, educational television station which has asked the public to contribute about one-third of its 1961-1962 operating budget of $896,000.

STAGE ON WHEELS sponsored by New York City's organized fashion industries and the Ladies' Garment Workers featured stars from seven Broadway hits at the inauguration of a coast-to-coast dress-up-for-Easter "Fashion Goes to Town" campaign.

Kennedy Asks $3 Billion Housing Bill To Fight Slums, Spur Home Building

(Continued from Page 1)

not only calls for extension of a number of previously approved programs but also "proposes vigorous new lines of action." These include greater assistance for housing for the elderly, more liberal financial aid for rebuilding and remodeling homes, and greater incentives to encourage use of new materials and methods to reduce housing costs.

Although the bill calls for $3.2 billion in expenditures, it would add only about $300 million to the $728 million in housing outlays budgeted by former Pres. Eisenhower for fiscal 1962. The rest of the money—most of it in direct Treasury outlays rather than in annual appropriations—would be spent over a 40-year period.

The Administration bill called for:

- $2.5 billion over the next four years in grants for slum clearance and urban renewal projects, plus $80 million for urban planning assistance over the same period. In both cases, the federal government's grants would constitute two-thirds of the total cost of projects.
- **Authorization for the Public Housing Administrator to contract for the approximately 100,000 additional dwelling units originally contemplated in the Housing Act of 1949.**
- Increasing from $50 million to $100 million the authorization for direct loans to sponsors of housing projects for the elderly, plus broadening of the existing law to include public bodies or agencies as well as non-profit corporations.
- An additional $50 million for loans to communities for such public facilities as water, sewer, highway and transit facilities. This would raise the loan authorization level for such projects to $200 million.
- $45 million for a five-year extension of the farm housing program.
- **A two-year experiment in making FHA-insured 40-year no-down-payment mortgages available to families of modest incomes. The present general mortgage ceiling of $9,000 on a one-family house would be retained, but the ceiling allowed in high-cost areas would be raised from $12,000 to $15,000.**
- A new program of low-interest FHA loans for rental and cooperative housing projects for families earning too much to qualify for low-rent public housing.
- New authority for FHA to insure loans of up to $10,000 for basic structural improvements or additions to houses becoming dilapidated or obsolete, with repayment at no higher than 6 percent over a 25-year period.

Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.), chairman of the Senate Housing subcommittee and sponsor in the past of of liberal housing measures, said he was "impressed" with the Administration proposals and pledged that he would start hearings Apr. 4 on Kennedy's program. Sparkman indicated Senate passage might be expected about Apr. 1.

In his letters to Johnson and Rayburn, Kennedy declared:

"I fully believe the enactment of these measures will start us once again toward providing decent housing for all Americans and halting the blanket of blight which has been spreading over our cities."

Mental Health Programs Urged

New York—Joint labor-management efforts to establish industrial mental health programs for employes could lead to better industrial relations, stable employment and higher productivity, Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, has declared.

Speaking at the 38th annual meeting of the American Orthopsychiatric Association here, the CSA director said a sound program of mental health in industry must depend on union-management sponsorship "outside the controversial arena of collective bargaining."

Perlis said that in addition to being helpful to the individuals involved, a mental health program could help create "an atmosphere of civility so that collective bargaining sessions, even on a national and regional basis, may proceed with greater understanding."

Conway Sworn In As Housing Deputy

Jack T. Conway, administrative assistant to Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther for the past 15 years, has been sworn in as deputy administrator of the Housing & Home Financing Agency.

The oath of office was given by Housing Administrator Robert C. Weaver.

How Automation Strikes You Depends on Where You Stand

Witnesses testifying before the Holland subcommittee on the link between automation and unemployment included three union officers and a big business executive. Here are some of the things they said:

HOWARD COUGHLIN, president of the Office Employes: During the year 1961, an estimated 10,000 computers will be installed in business offices employing 1.4 million clerical workers and result in the elimination of 350,000 of these jobs.

"We are continuing to train students at our high schools and business colleges for occupations which will cease to exist in the next five years."

H. C. CROTTY, president of the Maintenance of Way Employes: Largely as a result of mechanization, the number of workers employed on railroad road maintenance has decreased 59.4 percent between 1946 and 1960.

"We in the brotherhoods realize there will be technological changes. We have cooperated for the good of the industry. But unfortunately we have not shared in the fruits of technological progress."

PATRICK E. GORMAN, secretary-treasurer of the Meat Cutters: The number of jobs in the industry has been declining by 7,000 a year in the last five years while production has increased. "This is only the beginning," he said, describing machines ready for installation which would displace entire departments of workers.

A study undertaken by a joint labor-management committee found that of 2,411 workers who lost their jobs when Armour closed three plants, 55 percent were still unemployed one year later. Particularly for older workers, women and workers facing color bars, "these automation severances had been close to economic death sentences."

R. CONRAD COOPER, executive vice president of U.S. Steel Corp.: Objecting that government action to stem technological unemployment might be so costly that it would hinder industrial expansion, he said: "Let us not lose sight of the fact that probably the most powerful remedial force we have lies in the actions which the affected individual himself contrives and carries out."

Unemployment Hits Two-Thirds of Cities

(Continued from Page 1)

stantial unemployment, 71 large cities were listed in Group D, with between 6 and 9 percent of the work force idle, 17 were in Group E, with joblessness between 9 and 12 percent, and 13 were in Group F, with unemployment of 12 percent or more.

The 25 major areas which moved into Group D for the first time are: Fresno, San Francisco-Oakland, San Jose and Stockton, Calif.; New Haven, Conn.; Wilmington, Del.; Miami and Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.; Chicago and Rockford, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Wichita, Kan.; New Orleans, La.; Kalamazoo, Lansing and Saginaw, Mich.; Manchester, N. H.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Cincinnati and Dayton, O.; Tulsa, Okla.; Seattle, Wash.; Kenosha, Milwaukee and Racine, Wis.

Waterbury, Conn., and Battle Creek, Mich., moved from Group D to E.

Seven major centers moved into the over-12-percent-unemployed Group F. They were South Bend, Ind.; Detroit, Mich.; Lorain-Elyria and Youngstown-Warren, O.; Erie and Scranton, Pa., all formerly in Group E, and Flint, Mich., which fell two categories from Group D.

108 'Depressed' Areas

Not a single major area was listed in Group A or B, denoting areas of labor shortages or low unemployment. The only four cities which had been in Group B dropped to Group C with "moderate" unemployment ranging from 3 to 5.9 percent.

The Labor Dept. listed 20 major areas and 88 smaller areas in the "depressed area" category of substantial and persistent labor surplus, where unemployment in most cases has averaged at least 50 percent above the national average for at least three of the last four years.

Record Benefits Paid

At the same time the department reported that the number of persons receiving unemployment benefits during the week ended Mar. 11 was "a record high for this time of year," despite a drop of 89,300 from the previous week's level.

The insured unemployment rate of 8 percent of the covered work force compares with a 5.8 percent rate a year ago.

For the week ended Mar. 18, the number of initial claims filed, signifying new unemployment, rose 30,100 to a total of 413,400 for the week. Large-scale layoffs in the auto industry were cited as the chief factor in the increase of new claims.

The Labor Dept. said the biggest pickup in employment this spring is expected in the construction industry, where a seasonal increase is normal, but noted that home-building activity continues to lag.

Publicly financed building will contribute heavily to the upturn, the department predicted.

Machinery in Motion For Jobless Benefits

(Continued from Page 1)

provides extended aid for some 60,000 jobless workers protected by the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act. Under this measure railroad workers can receive up to 13 weeks of added benefits.

The first states to sign agreements with Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg in ceremonies at the Labor Dept. were Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont and Wyoming.

Three to 13 Weeks

As enacted by Congress, the program calls for paying jobless benefits for a period half again as long as present state programs allow. Thus TUC benefits will be paid for periods ranging from as little as three weeks in "right-to-work" Indiana to a maximum of 13 additional weeks in most heavily industrialized states. In no case, however, can an unemployed worker draw the combination of federal-state aid for more than 39 weeks.

The speed with which the program is being put into effect stems from the fact that benefits will be paid entirely out of federal funds, with states agreeing merely to act as agents of the federal government in making disbursements.

This contrasts sharply with the TUC program enacted in 1958 during the Eisenhower Administartion, when states had the option of joining the program. Since the federal funds were only "advances" under the 1958 act, and states had to agree to repay them, many states required legislative action to amend existing programs.

As a result only 15 states and the District of Columbia accepted the advances, while six other states dipped into their own surpluses for extended benefits.

Program Differed

The Kennedy Administration's TUC program differs markedly from the Eisenhower plan in another major respect: the method of financing.

The 1958 law placed the financial burden directly on employers in participating states, so that unemployment compensation funds in states hardest hit by joblessness were drained still further by the extended aid.

The present law, however, finances the emergency benefits through a temporary four-tenths of 1 percent increase in payroll taxes paid by all employers. It establishes a new principle of equalizing the cost on the doctrine that the recession is national, rather than local, both in origin and in scope.

GM Agrees to Pay Additional SUB

Detroit—The Auto Workers have announced the signing of an agreement with General Motors Corp. making added supplemental unemployment benefits payable to laid-off workers during the period of the new temporary unemployment compensation law.

UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock said that under the GM memorandum of agreement, jobless union members would thus be entitled to a maximum of 39 weeks of SUB benefits—the same ceiling established under the TUC law—instead of the previous maximum of 26 weeks.

The union said efforts were being made to win similar agreements with Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp.

BUILDING TRADESMEN discussed labor's legislative goals with senators and representatives from their home states during Capitol Hill visits which formed part of seventh national legislative conference of AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. At top, Tennessee unionists meet with their state's Democratic senators, Albert Gore (second from left) and Estes Kefauver (second from right), while at bottom New Jersey delegates huddle with Democratic Rep. Charles S. Joelson (seated).

Funds Sought for BLS Study of Automation

The Kennedy Administration has asked Congress to appropriate funds for major new studies by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Statistics on the impact of automation and foreign trade on employment.

BLS Commissioner Ewan Clague outlined the proposed studies to a Senate Appropriations subcommittee. To carry out these and other new projects in addition to the bureau's continuing workload, Clague asked for a $12.17 million appropriation, approximately $1 million more than the current budget and some $325,000 higher than the amount proposed in the Eisenhower Administration's proposed 1962 budget.

Clague said the first phase of the automation study "will cover selected industries in which technological change seems to be producing declines in employment." The second phase, he said, will be "an extensive investigation of the impact of technological changes on individual workers."

Among the questions the study proposes to answer, Clague said, is what has happened to employes, including older workers and skilled workers, who have been displaced by automation.

In the foreign trade area, Clague declared, more information is needed than is now available "on the employment created by exports and the unemployment created by imports." Detailed information is needed, he said, to help determine U.S. policy, to furnish information for Congress and to advise the President "on the effect of tariff modification on domestic employment."

Other projects planned by the bureau, Clague indicated, include "development of more meaningful information on the characteristics of the unemployed," collection of data on employment of scientific, engineering and technical workers, improved statistics on labor turnover, continued annual surveys of salaries in private industry for comparison with salaries of federal employes in these fields, and analysis of recent collective bargaining contracts and the publication of a series of bulletins on this subject.

'Scab' Curb Bill Signed In Maryland

Annapolis, Md.—Maryland Gov. J. Millard Tawes (D) has signed a labor-backed bill barring the use of professional strikebreakers in any labor dispute.

The new statute makes it unlawful "for any person who customarily and repeatedly offers himself for employment in place of employes involved in a strike" to take the place of a striking worker or to seek employment in a struck establishment.

Maryland is the fifth state to restrict the use of strikebreakers and the third to act this year. The others, in order of passage, are Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Washington.

The newspaper and printing trade unions, which have been leading the drive for enactment of "citizens' job protection bills," expect favorable action in several other states after legislatures return from Easter recesses.

DiSalle Kills GOP Plan on Jobless Pay

Columbus, O.—Ohio Gov. Michael V. DiSalle (D) has vetoed a Republican-sponsored unemployment compensation bill which the State AFL-CIO charged would have made it more difficult for workers to qualify for full jobless benefits.

The bill coupled a 13-week extension of benefits when statewide unemployment exceeds 6 percent with a series of eligibility restrictions which labor said would have reduced benefits for the lowest-paid workers, increased the penalty for workers who quit their jobs, deducted severance pay from jobless benefits and barred payments during enforced "vacations" resulting from plant shutdowns.

Unemployed Ohio workers will receive extended benefits under the federal temporary unemployment compensation law "without gimmicks," the State AFL-CIO declared in applauding the governor's veto.

DiSalle accused the Republican-controlled legislature and the "Scrooge-like" business lobbies of trying to "take advantage of the misery of the people" and demanding "a pound of flesh" from Ohio's unemployed in exchange for additional weeks of compensation.

The GOP bill, he said, was not conceived "for the purpose of helping, but for the purpose of gaining an unfair advantage as a result of difficult conditions."

W. W. Stone Named UAW Aircraft Aide

Detroit—Wise W. Stone, staff representative in the Auto Workers' national aircraft department since 1948, has been named assistant director by UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock, head of the department.

4-1-61

Labor Seeks Surplus Food Program Role

Broadening of the surplus food program to permit nonprofit agencies, including unions, to handle distribution when state and local governments fail to assume their full obligation has been urged on the Kennedy Administration by Communications Workers Pres. Joseph A. Beirne.

Beirne, an AFL-CIO vice president and chairman of the Community Services Committee, made his suggestion in letters to Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Abraham A. Ribicoff and Agriculture Sec. Orville L. Freeman.

The AFL-CIO, Beirne declared, is concerned "not only with basic economic policy and legislative action to prevent and cure mass unemployment but also with the need for vigorous measures to help meet the needs of the unemployed."

Terming the surplus food program "the last resort against hunger and starvation," the CWA president emphasized that the distribution of food by the government should "never be considered a substitute for a sound public assistance program," but instead should be regarded as a "supplementary measure."

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Joblessness at 6.9 Percent, Hits Postwar March Record

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY of the fire at the Triangle Shirtwaist Co. where 146 garment workers died was marked in New York City by more than a dozen survivors and other notables of the continuing fight for worker safety. The picture shows Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers, at the speaker's stand, and from left to right, Editor Leon Stein of Justice, ILGWU newspaper; former Labor Sec. Frances Perkins; Mrs Eleanor Roosevelt; and four survivors of the garment district blaze.

Warning Issued on Long-Term Danger

By Robert B. Cooney

Unemployment fell less than seasonally between February and March to a total of 5.5 million, the government reported as a spokesman warned that even with an economic upturn unemployment will be "a serious problem for many months to come."

The March jobless total was a 20-year high for the month.

The key seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment edged upward by 0.1 percent to 6.9 percent for March, also a postwar record rate for the month. The previous March high was 6.7 percent in 1958, when 5.2 million were jobless.

"The challenge of the next year is to put everybody to work" who wants to work, Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg told a press conference later in announcing the Administration's objective of creating 7.3 million new jobs.

"The job outlook is of great concern to the Administration," Goldberg stressed repeatedly. He said the goal of reducing unemployment to a 4 percent level would require a boost of $60 billion or over 10 percent in the nation's output if there are to be jobs for the current jobless, the net increase in the labor force, those on part-time and those whose work suffers the impact of automation and increasing productivity.

Dr. Seymour Wolfbein, Labor Dept. manpower expert, told reporters the job summary for March underscores what Pres. Kennedy, Goldberg and others have been saying—that high job levels "will not resolve the unemployment problem and we will have a serious problem for many months to come."

(Continued on Page 8)

States Sign TUC Plan Agreements

Nationwide coverage for the long-term jobless under the federal program of temporary unemployment compensation benefits was assured as 49 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico agreed to participate in the plan.

All but a handful of the 46 million workers covered by the federal-state jobless insurance program live in those states which have submitted signed agreements to the Labor Dept. to pay the extended TUC aid, Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg declared.

Only Mississippi and the Virgin Islands still have not completed arrangements to take part in the program, Goldberg said. He added that agreements from these states to pay added benefits, under the first anti-recession measure of the Kennedy Administration to be enacted by Con-

(Continued on Page 8)

Easter Recess Ends:

Congress Gets Set For New Vote Tests

By Gene Zack

The 87th Congress prepared for a finish fight on minimum wage legislation and passage of social security improvements—two of the five measures on Pres. John F. Kennedy's anti-recession priority list—as congressmen trooped back to the nation's capital after the Easter recess.

After three months of operation, Congress could point to two other anti-recession measures: temporary unemployment compensation benefits and separate House and Senate bills on area redevelopment.

The fifth priority measure—extension of aid to dependent children to cover families of jobless workers—has been passed by the House and is now awaiting action by the Senate Finance Committee.

In addition, Congress has put its stamp of approval on Administration requests for participation in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, increased support prices on feed grains, extension of the sugar import quota law, and authorization to the President to reorganize executive agencies.

These actions came after procedural battles which stalled routine organization in the opening days of the session. The House settled its organizational fight by voting 217 to 212 to enlarge the Rules Committee to break a 23-year blockade of liberal legislation by a conservative Republican - southern Democratic coalition. The Senate organized after voting, by a 50-46 margin, to defer action on possible rules changes making it easier to shut off filibusters.

Kennedy victories came by hair-

(Continued on Page 8)

Kohler Strike Marks Seventh Anniversary

Seven years after the start of the Auto Workers strike at the Kohler Co. in Sheboygan, Wis., workers inched a step closer to final settlement of a National Labor Relations Board decision holding the company guilty of unfair labor practices.

The Supreme Court on Apr. 3 turned down the company's plea that adjudication of its attack on the NLRB decision be transferred from the District of Columbia appeals court to another appellate court circuit in Chicago. The walkout began Apr. 5, 1954.

Some of the fired strikers have been rehired since the labor board decision. The UAW has filed exceptions to parts of the ruling.

Union Marks Triangle Fire Anniversary

New York—Fifty years after the Triangle Shirtwaist Co. fire, unions still are battling delays in legislation to protect workers from death and injury.

That note was sounded by Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers at a memorial service attended by more than a dozen survivors of the tragic fire in which 146 garment workers died in 1911.

As a fire bell tolled slowly and a Fire Dept. honor guard of 50 men stood at attention, four veterans of the long fight for industrial safety placed a wreath at the corner of the building where workers were trapped in a garment loft at Greene St. and Washington Pl.—Frances Perkins, former secretary of labor; Rose Schneiderman, Pauline Newman, and Dubinsky.

In a talk preceding the ceremony, Dubinsky lashed out at legislators who had rushed through passage of a bill delaying the effective date of new industrial fire hazard regulations by as much as one year.

The ILGWU publication Justice called the bill a "firetrap" measure and charged that its passage was due to the direct intervention of State Industrial Commissioner Martin Catherwood.

Dubinsky recommended, and the meeting agreed, that a message of protest be sent to Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (R) urging him to veto the bill.

Fire Commissioner Edward F.

(Continued on Page 6)

Kansas 'Work' Forces Beaten on Ripper Bill

Topeka, Kan.—Kansas anti-labor forces seeking to "put teeth into" the state's constitutional ban on union shop agreements have won a court victory but suffered a legislative setback.

The Kansas Supreme Court, overturning a lower court decision, has ruled that an agency shop agreement requiring non-members to pay a service fee to the union which bargains for them violates the state's so-called "right-to-work" amendment.

On the legislative front, however, a "ripper" bill which would have provided mandatory jail sentences and triple civil damages in cases involving either a union shop or agency shop agreement died on the House calendar without coming to a vote.

The bill, which had been approved by the GOP-controlled House Labor Committee, also would have banned so-called "mass picketing." It would have set a minimum penalty of one year in prison for use of "force" or "threats" to keep strikebreakers from crossing a picket line, and would have made it unlawful for strikers to use "abusive or insulting language" when addressing strikebreakers or speaking of them within their hearing.

Other provisions of the bill, strongly supported by the "Kansans for the 'Right-to-Work'" organization, would have opened the door to harassment lawsuits against unions, required the licensing of business agents, compelled a state-conducted vote among all workers at least 15 days before a union

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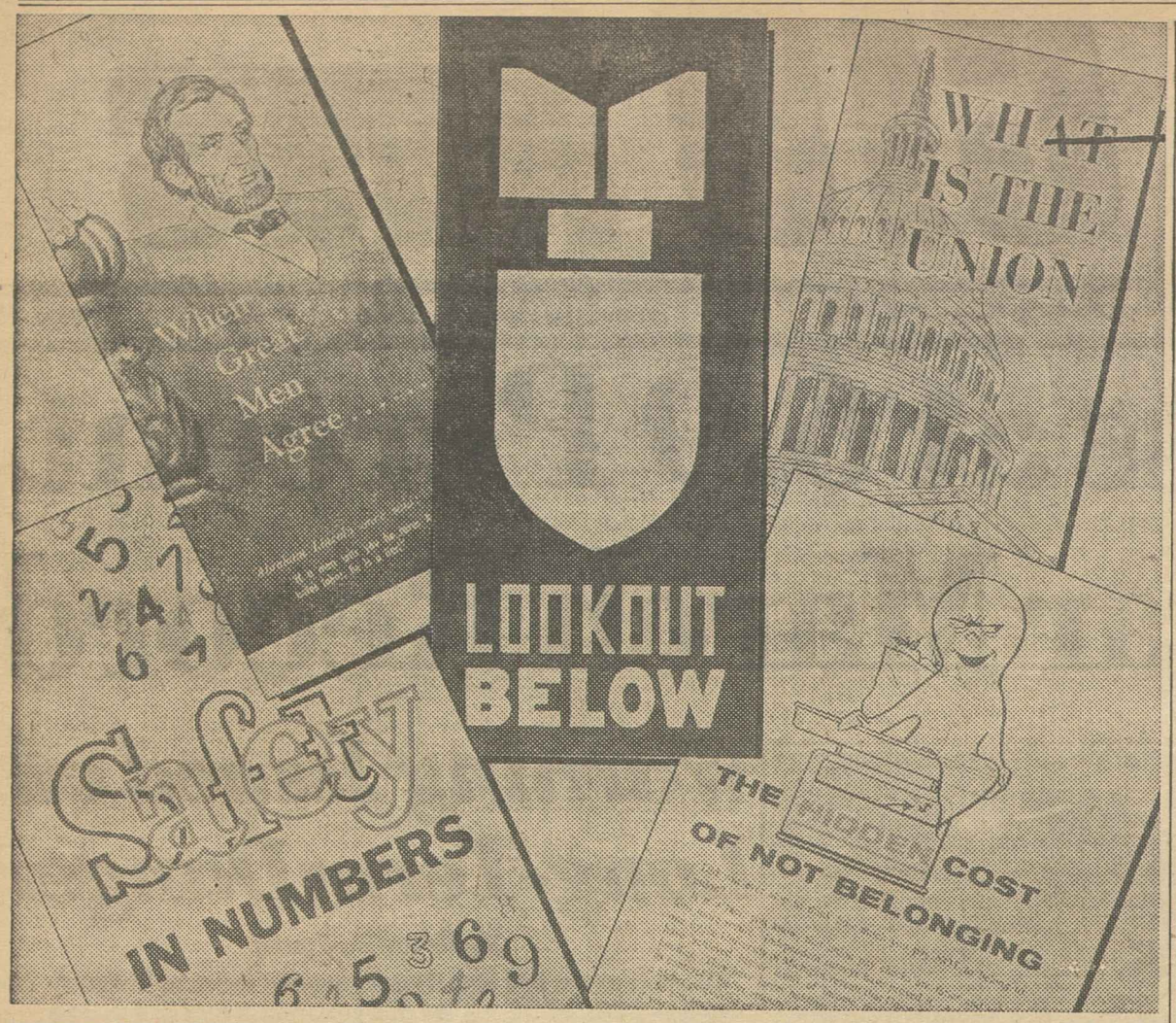

THESE LEAFLETS, pamphlets and other organizing aids are from a new kit prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization as tools in union organizing drives. The new edition of "Organizaids" combines samples of printed material available from the AFL-CIO with do-it-yourself suggestions on the techniques of preparing and illustrating mimeographed leaflets. The material is available from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization, 815 16th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

4,500 in SIU Benefit:

Seafarers on Lakes Gain Welfare Plan

Detroit—A comprehensive health and welfare plan covering 4,500 sailors in the fleets of 22 Great Lakes shipping companies is featured among the new contract provisions ratified by members of the Seafarers in six Great Lakes ports.

The plan, administered by three trustees from the SIU and three from shipping lines, is financed by an employer contribution of 95 cents per day for each unlicensed crewman in the 22 fleets. Payment into the fund and benefits to the seamen and their dependents began on Apr. 1.

Major features of the new plan include a $4,000 death benefit, hospitalization for a maximum of 120 days, payment of extra charges for hospital services and medicines up to $200, a $300 surgical benefit and a $56 weekly sickness and accident benefit for a maximum of 26 weeks.

Al Tanner, SIU vice president in charge of the Great Lakes District, hailed the plan as "a notable and outstanding contribution to the welfare and security of SIU members and their families."

Pay Boosted Also

The contract negotiations, which began in December, also produced an hourly wage increase of 6 cents for rated men and 4 cents for unrated men retroactive to Mar. 1. New pay rates now range from $1.71 in the lowest job classifications to $2.44 in the highest.

A new job security feature won in bargaining provides that when a vessel goes out of service during the shipping season, the crew will be reassigned to other vessels within that fleet on the basis of their seniority.

2,800 Out in Brooklyn Gas Pact Dispute

Brooklyn—More than 2,800 members of the Transport Workers have struck the Brooklyn Union Gas Co. for wage increases, increased company contributions to medical-hospital plan costs, and other contract improvements.

As negotiations were resumed at the request of Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D), TWU Local 101 extended its picket lines to the company's Staten Island plant, to 20 meter repair shops and to banks where company customers have been paying their gas bills.

The union and management broke off contract talks Mar. 29 and the strike started Apr. 1. Wagner asked both parties to meet in his office after the strike started and got resumption of negotiations.

At the meeting, union spokesmen objected to the failure of company Pres. John E. Heyke to attend.

After a meeting of the strikers in Brooklyn Borough Hall, Local 101 began distribution of 500,000 leaflets in Brooklyn, Queens and Staten Island urging consumers to delay paying gas bills until the strike is settled and meters are read by union meter-readers.

Labor Board Lays Down Rule In Contested Subcontracting Case

The National Labor Relations Board has ruled that a business firm can end all jobs involved in a bargaining unit without negotiation with the union and contract out the work previously done by its own workers, provided the decision is made for "economic rather than discriminatory" reasons.

The board, in a 3-1 decision, ruled that such an action by Fibreboard Paper Products Corp. of Emeryville, Calif., was not an unfair labor practice, though employes were notified only four days before the expiration of the old contract and at a time when Steelworkers Local 1304 was unsuccessfully seeking negotiations on a new agreement.

In a dissent, NLRB Member John H. Fanning said the decision would mean that in the future "employers by the simple expedient of unilaterally subcontracting work may abolish every job in a collective bargaining unit and thereby eliminate union representation."

The USWA, which had represented Fibreboard's 50 maintenance and powerhouse employes for 22 years, notified management May 26, 1959, of the union's demands as to wages, hours and working conditions to replace the existing contract due to expire July 31. A few days later the company acknowledged receipt of the notification and promised to contact the union "at a later date regarding a meeting for this purpose."

During June and July the union was met with delays either because the director of industrial relations was out of town and unavailable or because he was attempting to arrange a bargaining session.

On July 27, four days before the contract was to expire, the company notified union representatives it had decided to contract out the work being performed by USWA members and that "in these circumstances . . . negotiation of a new contract would be pointless."

The company said it had been studying the cost of doing maintenance work for a two-year period before deciding to subcontract the work. The contractor finally selected was actually chosen the day after the union was notified and the contract for the work was not signed until a week later.

The contract for the work was given to Fluor Maintenance, Inc., which employs union workers.

Despite USWA protests, the company refused to negotiate on either the subcontracting decision or on termination pay. The three-member NLRB majority—Philip Ray Rodgers, Boyd Leedom and Joseph Alton Jenkins—said the company was not bound to negotiate since "no employes remained in the unit to be represented by the union."

In his dissent Fanning assailed what he termed the "inconsistency" of the majority, declaring that their decision was the same as saying that "discharging some employes in a unit without bargaining is unlawful, but discharging all of them is not."

Restrictive Laws Hit At Canada's New Party

Ottawa, Ont.—Conservative forces in Canada are moving to harass if not block trade unions seeking to combine with other liberal elements to establish a new political party.

In British Columbia the anti-labor Social Credit government has already rammed through the legislature a law barring unions from spending any of their money on politics—local, provincial or national.

In Ontario, Atty.-Gen. Kelso Roberts denounced union support for the New Party, now coming into being as the result of efforts of the Canadian Congress of Labor and the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation.

In Quebec, cabinet officers said agency-shop service payments to unions by non-members would be jeopardized. In Alberta it was charged that the province's "leading Communists" were in the New Party—an accusation interpreted by union leaders as a prelude to action aimed at weakening the new group.

Contributions Banned

The British Columbia law makes each union a "person" and denies "him" the right to contribute to any political party. Specifically, the law has these provisions:

- Trade unions may not directly or indirectly contribute from membership dues—received either directly or through the checkoff—to any political candidate, political party or candidate not affiliated to any political party.
- The law applies even if every member of a local union votes in favor of making a political contribution.
- Each union is required to furnish its employers with a statutory declaration that it is complying with the law and intends to do so. It has been pointed out that no local union can give a guarantee concerning expenditures by a body to which it pays dues, such as the CLC or an international union.

The law applies to local central bodies as well as local unions.

It was passed after bitter CCF defense was ground down by the sheer weight of the Social Credit majority.

Louis Marciante Dies; Headed N. J. Federation

Atlantic City, N. J.—Louis P. Marciante, president of the New Jersey Federation of Labor for more than a quarter of a century, died here at the age of 62. He had been hospitalized with a heart ailment.

Marciante, as a 16-year-old apprentice, joined Local 269 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in Trenton and in two years was elected business agent, later becoming president. After service with the Marine Corps during World War I, he was elected secretary of the Mercer County Building & Construction Trades Council and later president of the County Central Trades Council.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler praised him as "a man whose leadership has contributed so much to the well-being of the American workers."

In a telegram of sympathy to his widow, Mrs. Louise Marciante of Margate City, Meany and Schnitzler declared: "His dedication to the principles that represent the highest ideals of the labor movement will be remembered by all trade unionists."

Marciante was elected president of the state federation in 1934 and reelected ever since. A forceful speaker, he was regarded as one of the state's most influential political leaders.

Although he had to begin work before finishing high school, Marciante had a lifetime interest in improving the state's school system. He served for 12 years as a member of the Trenton Board of Education.

USWA Asks Better Kennecott Contract

Phoenix, Ariz.—The Steelworkers will seek a 32-hour week with 40-hour pay in addition to a "substantial wage increase" and jobless pay benefits in upcoming negotiations with Kennecott Copper Corp.

'Union Vocabulary' Given in 3 Languages

Mexico City—The Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) is distributing an unusual trilingual "Trade Union Vocabulary" containing 462 commonly-used trade union terms in Spanish, English and Portuguese.

The publication also outlines in each language the roles of ORIT, the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the international trade secretariats. It was compiled by the ORIT Education Dept. as one of the last acts of its director, Daniel Benedict, former AFL-CIO staff member who has become inter-American secretary of the Intl. Metalworkers Federation

Con Ed Aids Tuition Under Union Pact

New York—A unique company-supported education program has been worked out by Local 1-2 of the Utility Workers, which represents 25,000 workers employed by Consolidated Edison here. Under the agreement, the company will pay 50 percent of costs of tuition, up to $250 per year, for employes who desire to take school courses that will improve their chances for advancement.

There is no limitation on the type of study or the number of years, Michael Sampson, the local's business manager, said in announcing the agreement. They may be technical, general or professional.

"We started negotiating with the company on this issue because we've been disturbed over the fact that the company went out and hired people with certain skills, but made no effort to develop skills within the work force," Sampson said.

"We though that Con Ed workers on the job should have a chance to improve and advance themselves and we're happy that the company sees it that way, too."

Other Benefits Improved:

Pact Gives $5 Hike To 8,500 at Macy's

New York—An 11th-hour settlement, hammered out after 60 hours of almost continual bargaining, has brought a $5 wage package and improved pensions, health and welfare benefits to 8,500 Macy's department store employes. The pact, which also embodies the first department store agreement on handling automation problems, covers workers at the main Herald Square store here, as well as in branches in Flatbush, Jamaica, Parkchester and White Plains.

The automation agreement provides that retraining shall be given workers assigned to new machinery and that workers permanently replaced shall receive severance pay based on years of employment.

Announcement of the settlement was made by Pres. Sam Kovenetsky of Local 1-S of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Workers, at a meeting at Manhattan Center. Since only 4,500 workers could get in, an overflow meeting for another 1,500 workers was held at 500 Eighth Avenue.

Kovenetsky announced the proposed contract direct from the marathon bargaining session where the pact had been worked out. Settlement terms include a $3 increase retroactive to Feb. 1, and another $2 boost effective Oct. 1. Minimum wages were raised from $46 to $50 and will climb to $52 for the second year of the contract.

Pension payments increase from $35 to $50 per month for workers at age 65 with 25 years of service. A new feature grants $55 per month to workers with 30 years of service. Payments to workers who retire with 15-to-24 years' service remain unchanged.

In addition to the major provisions, the health and welfare program has been improved and life insurance has been raised from $1,000 to $1,500.

Agreement was reached with the aid of Harold Felix, city commissioner of labor, and George Moskowitz, chairman of the State Mediation Board.

Kovenetsky described the agreement as a "guide post" in department store bargaining nationally.

The agreement, which climaxed four months of negotiations, came after a mass demonstration outside Macy's Herald Square store by thousands of Gotham's trade unionists, representing 50 local and international unions. The rally was coordinated by the New York City Central Labor Council to demonstrate its support of the Local 1-S members.

The ratification meetings, which halted work in the five stores, were unanimous in approving the pact. While negotiations were under way, Local 1-S produced a television program which gave the union side of the controversy to the public.

THE AYES HAD IT when union employes of five Macy department stores in the New York area voted approval of new contract terms. Some 4,500 members of Local 1-S, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Workers crowded Manhattan Center when this picture was taken. An overflow meeting of 1,500 other workers also approved the settlement.

Beirne, Haggerty Named Peace Corps Advisers

Pres. John F. Kennedy has named two trade union leaders to a newly-formed National Advisory Council for the Peace Corps.

Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers and an AFL-CIO vice president, and Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the federation's Building & Construction Trades Dept. were appointed to the 33-member council which is headed by Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas is honorary chairman.

Kennedy said the advisory group was set up to give the Peace Corps organization "guidance and counsel in the development of its activities."

In another move to implement labor cooperation with the Peace Corps program, Harry H. Pollak of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs was appointed as liaison for the Peace Corps and the AFL-CIO.

Pollak, who will serve without compensation, will work several days a week at Peace Corps headquarters. He will assist in the development of projects involving workers in various trades and in recruiting and selection of participants, and will advise on relations with unions in countries in which volunteers will serve.

Both Beirne and Haggerty have expressed strong support for the goals of the Peace Corps.

Beirne described the Peace Corps as "a magnificent idea in the main line of the American hope for a peaceful and democratic world." He said "no other single proposal of the Kennedy Administration has created so much admiration and excitement at home and abroad."

Haggerty said the Peace Corps provides "an opportunity to utilize the keen abilities and skills of our young people" in the task of assisting in solving world problems.

He added: "Just as we mobilized our people for service in the Seabees in time of war, so can we mobilize these vital human resources in time of peace."

Dept. of Education Gives Steward Tips

"Twenty Ideas for Shop Steward Meetings," an illustrated four-page feature, appears in the March-April issue of Education News & Views, published by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education. Education committees will find ideas in this article to improve their shop steward training programs.

A report on a two-year union leadership program now going on at the University of Chicago is contained in another article, "Workers Will Read More Than You Think."

Also appearing in the new issue of Education News & Views is the story of a weekend seminar which the Texas State AFL-CIO runs for college students. The students pay their own way, make their own agenda and get the facts on the labor movement from top state federation officials.

NMU Fund Lists 2,000th Pensioner

New York—Veteran seaman Pablo Diaz has been informed by an old shipmate, Pres. Joseph Curran of the Maritime Union, that approval of his pension application has brought to 2,000 the number of retired seamen receiving benefits from the NMU-employer pension fund.

Diaz will get benefits of $100 a month. He is 65, has been sailing in American-flag ship engine departments for 37 years, and joined NMU in 1937.

Jobs Boosted By Tax Cut, AFM Finds

New York—Last year's reduction in the federal cabaret tax—from 20 percent to the present 10 percent—has boosted night club bookings for professional musicians, increased their income an estimated $9 million a year and may have actually increased federal tax revenue, according to a survey by the Musicians.

The union, which has fought for repeal of what it called the "discriminatory, job-destroying" tax on "live" entertainment at night clubs, said its locals have reported that bookings of musicians at cabarets increased an average of 34,861 hours per week during the three months ending Jan. 31 over the comparable period the previous year.

Projected on an annual basis, Pres. Herman D. Kenin said, this amounts to more than $9 million in added salaries for musicians, plus additional millions in wages of other cabaret workers.

The rise in gross receipts plus the higher taxable earnings of workers resulted in higher federal tax revenue, Kenin noted.

Sugar Mill Strike Won in Puerto Rico

San Juan, P. R.—Striking employes in Puerto Rico's South Coast sugar grinding mills have ended their recent strike after winning basic wage demands.

Wage rates rose to $1.10 an hour in the new contracts signed with the Packinghouse Workers. Earlier, employers had offered only about $1.06 an hour. Over 2,000 workers are affected by the new contract.

Wage rates in the mills are far higher than those paid to sugar plantation workers, who receive only about 50 cents an hour basic wage for their work in the fields.

One of the plantations directly concerned by the strike of sugar workers was that of Luce & Co.

A previous AFL-CIO news story, quoting a union statement that the company was owned or controlled by the family of Henry Luce of Time and Life magazines, has been denied by the publisher. Neither the publisher nor his family has any economic interest in Puerto Rican sugar cane farming, a spokesman for Luce indicated.

ACWA Tells South of Non-Union Sewell Plant

Atlanta, Ga.—The Clothing Workers have launched an educational campaign in southern states to inform union members, and all other consumers, that clothing produced by the giant Sewell Manufacturing Co. of Bremen, Ga., is made under non-union conditions.

The union has been trying for 25 years to organize Sewell, which is part of an industrial complex employing 4,000 workers in Georgia and Alabama.

ACWA Pres. Jacob Potofsky, in letters to all AFL-CIO city and state central bodies in the South asking their help, said the company has employed every known anti-union technique to keep the union out of its plants.

The company, Potofsky said, has been successful in keeping its employes out of ACWA and has grown big while paying substandard wages.

While 98 percent of the men's clothing industry has been organized, Sewell workers have been earning as much as 25 percent less than union workers with similar skills and occupations, the union said.

Potofsky told AFL-CIO affiliates that many Sewell workers have signed ACWA cards through the years, but have been frustrated by intimidation, loss of jobs, and company threats of plant closings if the organizing drive succeeds.

In 1946 the company was ordered by the National Labor Relations Board to stop illegal practices, but continued to resist the union. The NLRB found the company guilty of unfair labor practices involving discriminatory discharges, threats to close the plant, and illegal surveillance of union adherents, the ACWA asserted.

Saying that the atmosphere in Sewell plants is "one of terror" during organizing drives, the union said workers dared not talk to each other about the union for fear of losing their jobs. Suspected union supporters are harassed, transferred to lower paying jobs, or fired, the ACWA said.

Potofsky said union members can help in the Sewell campaign by telling retail merchants that they "will not subsidize an anti-union company" by buying Sewell products.

Experience has shown, he said, that many retailers will respond favorably when union members make a determined effort to explain their feelings about non-union merchandise.

The ACWA educational campaign was launched here by ACWA Vice Pres. Gladys Dickason and Charles English, codirectors of the ACWA Southern Organizing Dept. Its strongest efforts will be directed at educating consumers in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi, where much of the men's clothing produced by Sewell is sold.

URW and U.S. Rubber Open Parleys May 8

Akron, O.—The Rubber Workers will open contract talks May 8 in New York City for 25,000 members of 18 local unions covered by contracts with the U.S. Rubber Co.

Already in negotiations with Goodyear, Firestone, Seiberling and General Tire for contract improvements affecting 44,500 workers, URW also has asked for contract talks with the B. F. Goodrich Co. for 12,500 employes in eight plant locations.

The URW-U.S. Rubber agreement runs out June 1. URW Pres. George Burdon said the U.S. Rubber section of the union's international policy committee will start meeting May 2 in New York to prepare for negotiations.

The union has notified Goodrich that it wants to open negotiations on a contract to replace the current master agreement expiring June 9.

The union has bargaining rights for about 82,000 rubber workers employed by the six companies. Its policy committee voted at a recent meeting that URW goals in 1961 negotiations will include a general wage increase and a program aimed at reducing loss of jobs because of automation. The industry has reported near-record earnings, the committee pointed out.

The Jobless Figures

THE GOVERNMENT'S March report on employment and unemployment has touched off a rash of stories that the recession is "bottoming out," that there are new "bright spots" in the joblessness situation and that generally things will work out for the best.

Any of these conclusions can be reached from a superficial reading of the Labor Dept. report which shows employment rising and unemployment dropping. A more careful analysis of the figures would dispel the spring-like optimism and reveal the cold grip of unemployment on the nation's economy.

Employment showed a more than seasonal gain in March of more than 40 percent. But unemployment declined only about two-thirds of what is normally anticipated for the month. The result: a 6.9 percent rate of unemployment, seasonally adjusted.

For the past four months the jobless rate has remained practically unchanged between 6.6 and 6.9 percent despite the better-than-seasonal increases in jobs. In both February and March the unemployment rate reached postwar record highs—higher than in any February or March in previous recessions. In both months, also, employment set new postwar records.

These seemingly paradoxical trends expose the real nature of the problem—a rapidly increasing labor force searching for jobs in a period of recession. And even a normal recovery from the recession will not provide the jobs to bring the unemployment rate down to the 3 percent level that tends to mark a prosperous economy.

The need is for a sharply expanding economy operating at a 5 percent growth rate level to make the beginning of a dent in the joblessness figures, as well as additional government action attacking the hard-core problems of unemployment that will not yield to growth alone.

There are no indications that the rate of unemployment will decline in any meaningful sense in the next few months regardless of what happens to employment.

This is the import of the March figures—continuing chronic high unemployment.

Letters to Congress

COMPARED TO the records of past Congresses, the opening months of the first session of the 87th Congress produced more activity—if not actual legislation—than most.

It passed a temporary unemployment compensation measure and moved toward final passage of aid to depressed areas bill. Hearings on other important measures have been completed and bills are nearing the floor stage.

As it returns from its Easter vacation, Congress will face showdown votes on many of the key items in the Kennedy program to combat the recession and stimulate long-term economic growth. The legislative outcome will depend in great degree on whether the President has made a deep enough impact in presenting his program to stimulate voters into demanding congressional action.

The results of the next 90 days will depend in great part on how loudly and strongly the voters speak up in the letters from back home, and on how well they have presented their case for action to the vacationing legislators.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and
Congress of Industrial Organizations

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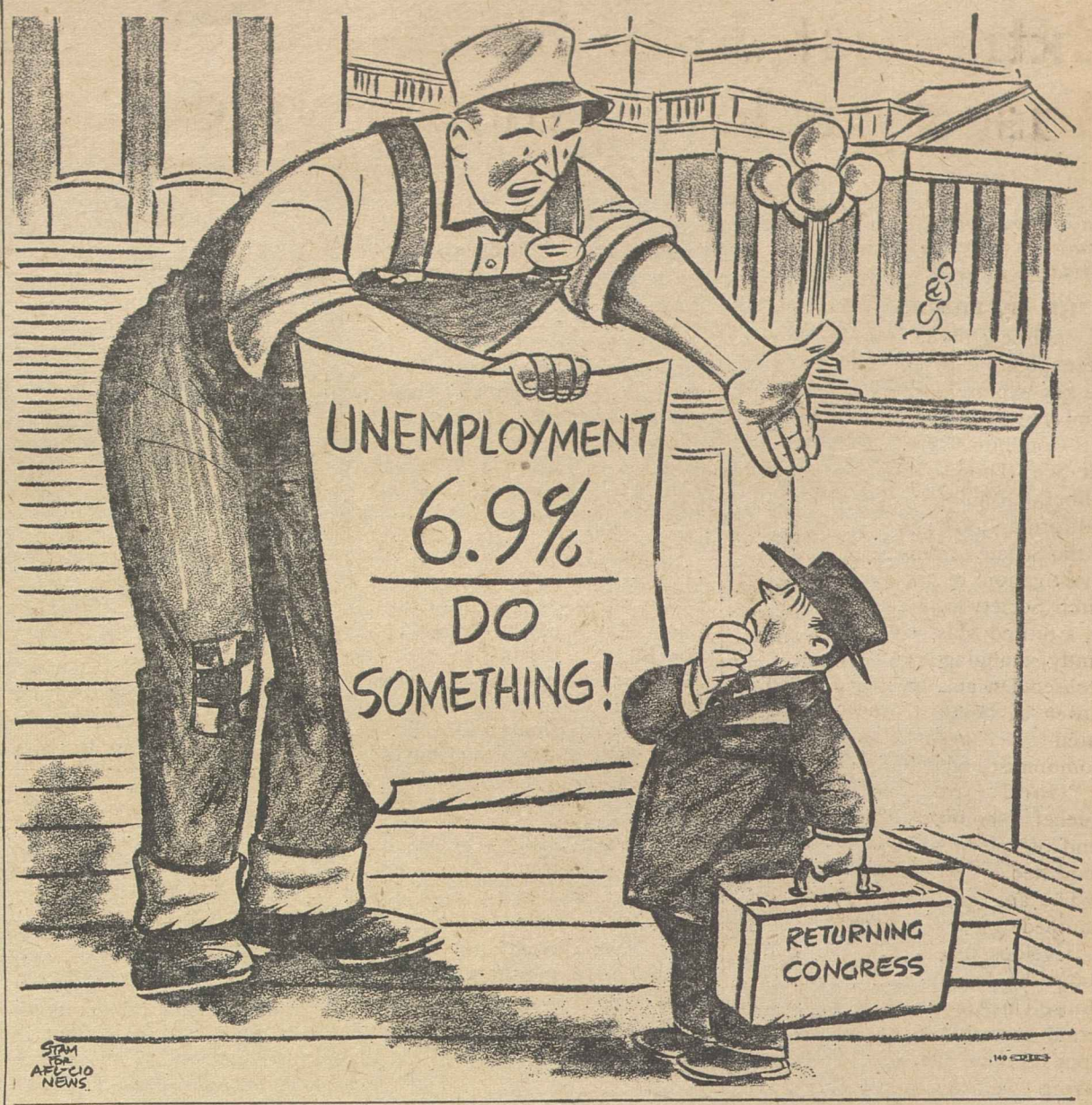
'I'd Like To Get Back to Work, Too'



'The Company Is Master':

Royal Commission Vindicates Newfoundland Loggers' Strike

The inhuman conditions that prompted Newfoundland loggers to strike early last year on the call of the Woodworkers still exist, according to the recently released report of a Royal Commission of Inquiry. The report in essence vindicates the union's position and condemns the formation of a province-controlled union by Premier Joseph Smallwood. Excerpts are printed below.

ON PRICING, or establishing rates: ". . . In the West (of the province), where the multiple pricing system is in great part dead, there is less vocal discontent because the men have been pressed down pretty well to the dead level of a flat rate and have grown resigned to it. They can take it or leave it. If a man kicks there are just now only too many to take his place. Improvement must come from the outside . . .

"The labor is heavy and the life uncomfortable. But they are well off to have jobs these days.

". . . Loggers seem to think that the agreement of 1960-62 (by the Smallwood union) and prior agreements gave every cutter a 'raise'. They have not read it. It does not do so; but it is understandable they should think it does.

". . . Some tell us they are getting the same prices in the same class of woods as they were getting six or seven years ago.

". . . If the same wood which last year was priced at $7.40, $7.50 and $7.60 is this year priced at $7.00, $7.10 and $7.20, who is to know, and what can be proved? For there is no objective standard of 'wood'. It is always a matter of opinion.

". . . The company is master of the logging world on this coast. If it drops a man his job is gone, to which he is accustomed. His equipment is rendered useless to him. He must find some other occupation, if he can. The negotiation can hardly be called that. One side is too powerful. It is the sole buyer and financier . . . The company must eventually prevail. The company asserts that the contractors are independent, their own masters. In law they may be independent, in practice they have no independence at all.

". . . The result of it all is this. The wood department is under pressure from above to keep down the cost of wood. Thus driven it can only look at the contractor and say, 'Perhaps this year we can get the wood from him more cheaply', leaving him, however, enough 'profit' to get by. The strong contractor resists the 'squeeze down' as far as he can; insofar as he succeeds he is in a better position to give his cutters better pay. Wage-earners' payments are fixed. The weaker contractor is squeezed down a little, and can help himself only by squeezing down a little on the men; by adjustment of prices so that the cutters get a little less; by saving on food, its quality rather than its quantity as a rule; by making a little money on the 'van' (merchandising goods to the loggers); and of course, by seeking speed and efficiency in such things as haul-off, driving, etc., where perhaps with luck he can cut time. Human nature is human nature, and a man must save himself. Hence the system often presses in the end on the cutter."

ON JOBBERS CAMPS: "The extemporized habitations of the men, made out of anything that came to hand, and equipped with 'bits and pieces' are really dark and squalid hovels which would not be used as hen houses except by the most primitive farmer. Dirt is everywhere. Rats are common. Dilapidation is the rule."

ON CONTRACTORS' CAMPS: "The contrast in some contractors' camps is striking. The camp is unpainted, dark and dirty. The light is from a limited number of common flat-wick kerosene lamps. Said one old logger to us, 'When you have lighted one, you have to light another to find it.'

". . . With the introduction of electric power we think that piped water should be required in all cases . . . Surface or dipping or bog wells should not be accepted. Arrangements for carrying off waste water from wash basins or other such things should be of metal and not of wood . . . Besides provision for hand basins and hot water for the cook, which is most necessary for sanitary reasons, there ought to be hot water to spare for warming shower baths . . .

". . . Every bunkhouse should be provided with enough tables and chairs to allow, say half the inmates of the bunkhouse at one time to sit up at a table for the purpose of reading, writing or playing games: one table sufficient for six in a bunkhouse accommodating seventy men is obviously not enough; the rest lounging on their bunks in semi-darkness. People are entitled to some degree of comfort.

". . . We had complaints of stale and inferior food being rejected by the men. We have no reason to suppose these complaints were not true."

Morgan Says:

Extremist John Birch Society Based on Ignorance, Hysteria

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

THE PETRIFIED FOREST of American political thought is about to be explored but the expedition is not likely to get very far unless the key explorers show more heart for it than they displayed today. A congressional probe of an anti-Communist group is something of a novelty but Sen. Thomas Kuchel, a liberal Republican from California, took the floor of the Senate to request an investigation of the John Birch Society whose leader, a retired Massachusetts candy manufacturer, has accused Dwight D. Eisenhower of being a "dedicated . . . agent of the Communist conspiracy."

Morgan

"Good God," cried Kuchel, "should the American people permit this kind of spleen to be poured on a man who has dedicated his whole life to freedom?"

The answer to his question was no thundering stampede on the part of his colleagues to action. It develops that in reply to a number of queries about the society, the Senate's counterpart of the House Un-American Activities Committee, the internal security subcommittee headed by Mississippi's James Eastland, has issued a form letter saying "we are happy to state that it seems to be, from our records, a patriotic organization."

However, Chairman Walter of the Un-American Activities Committee did indicate he has ordered a preliminary investigation of the John Birch Society. This move came after Republican Rep. Edgar Hiestand of Burbank, Calif., asked for one to clear the record, he said, of a lot of inaccurate charges including accusations that the organization is fascist or dictatorial. Hiestand confirmed he is a member of the society and said he was quite sure other congressmen were too.

Interestingly enough, when Rep. Henry Reuss, Democrat of Wisconsin, asked some days ago for an investigation of the group, Walter wrote him that the committee had received no information indicating that an investigation should, or could, be made by it.

Founded in secrecy in December 1958 by a man named Robert Welch, of Boston, the group was named for a fundamentalist Baptist preacher from Georgia who became a missionary, then an intelligence officer and was killed in China 10 days after V-J Day. Welch dedicated his group to fighting communism and explained something of his philosophy and his tactics in a document circulated to members called the Blue Book. Fighting communism is a highly laudable and respectably popular exercise but Welch considered most efforts panty-waist affairs and decided to engage the enemy on its own terms. The extremes of his thinking have alarmed such pillars of conservatism as the Los Angeles Times, rated tart comment from Time Magazine and drawn denunciations from such unradical types as Richard M. Nixon and mild Republican Sen. Milton Young of North Dakota, both of whom Welch has attacked.

PERHAPS THE MOST complete and carefully-documented expose of Welch and his Society extant is a series of five articles of Pulitzer-prize-winning calibre in the Los Angeles Times by Reporter Gene Blake, published early in March. In writings either before or since founding the John Birchers, Welch has not only accused ex-President Eisenhower and his brother Milton of being Communists but named Harry Truman, Chief Justice Earl Warren, CIA Chief Allen Dulles and the late John Foster Dulles, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Gen. George Marshall as part of the conspiracy too.

Democracy, Welch believes, "is a deceptive phrase, a weapon of demagoguery and a perennial fraud." He argues the Communists are using it to take over the government and have already made dangerous headway. He conceived of the John Birchers as a "monolithic society" under himself as absolute leader to battle communism with every wile and "to promote less government, more responsibility and a better world." One of the 10 points of his Blue Book exhorts, "Organize fronts—little fronts, big fronts, permanent fronts, all kinds of fronts." In a bulletin last September Welch urged his members to "take over the PTA's."

This sounds like a plot for a bad television serial, but the society already claims chapters or members in all 50 states, with a goal of 100,000 members in 1961, a million ultimately. Its chapters have intimidated citizens with middle-of-the-night phone calls denouncing them as Communists, inundated editors and legislators with letter-writing campaigns, pressured school boards and vilified ministers, praised the Un-American Activities Committee and widened circulation of the distorted film Operation Abolition. A county education official is privately reported as saying the society has already produced chaos in the schools of Fullerton, Calif.

Eventually a movement so heavy with ignorance and hysteria, however well-intentioned, should fall of its own ridiculous weight but it can cause great damage in the interim—damage that inquiries by the Eastland or the Walter committees are not likely to alleviate because they have been causing the same kind of harm to our vulnerable body politic.

Washington Reports:

$1.25 Minimum Wage Forecast By Rival Committee Members

SEN. PAT McNAMARA (D-Mich.) and Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) have predicted that a more liberal minimum wage bill will be passed by the Senate than was approved by the House, and that Congress will finally agree on an increase in the wage to $1.25 an hour, with broader coverage than in the House version.

The predictions were made by the two members of the Senate Labor Committee on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational program heard on 460 radio stations.

McNamara has a bill before the Senate that would increase the minimum wage to $1.25 and extend protection of the act to 4 million additional workers, mostly in the retail trades. The House has passed a measure that would increase the minimum to $1.25 but extend coverage to only about 1.3 million more workers, with the latter to get a minimum of $1. The McNamara measure approximates the demands of the Administration.

Javits said that a committee bill is expected modeled after the McNamara bill. He indicated he expected it will pass the Senate with limited change.

THE PROVISION THAT each covered unit must do at least $250,000 in business annually "and in addition on each such unit must be dealing in goods which cross the state line to the extent of 25 percent of its business seems to me to be a pretty good compositive definition of interstate commerce, and it should go far to reassure people who are worried about arbitrary or undue extension of retail coverage," Javits declared.

Asked about the charge that the proposed increase is inflationary, McNamara said, "It's just a case of providing a living for these people, not even reaching a minimum standard accepted by the government."

Javits said he didn't believe the act would "imperil anybody economically. I think it is just a matter of bringing up those who are far below where they ought to be." He pointed out also that such a measure would help protect industries in states that have liberal minimum wage laws of their own.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE STRATEGIC political problems of the Kennedy Administration after three months of Congress can be observed in the conduct of the two top-level party organizations, the national committees.

The Democratic National Committee, with new Chairman John M. Bailey of Connecticut presiding, is seeking a way to translate the President's personal popularity into votes for Administration bills in the House of Representatives.

In the House, GOP Leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) has maintained tight control of his minority delegation. Conservative southern Democrats are in the habit of voting with Halleck and their own leader, Chairman Howard W. Smith (Va.) of the Rules Committee, and the Kennedy forces are short of a solid majority.

Bailey set up a midwestern conference of Democrats over the Apr. 7-9 weekend designed to "build a grass-roots fire" for Kennedy's domestic programs.

His doctrine is that if the people know the facts about the "big issues such as the minimum wage," they will demand congressional support of the President.

* * *

THE REPUBLICAN National Committee approach is tentative but probing for weaknesses.

Observers have noticed that GOP publicity releases are avoiding a heavy-handed tone and are couched in light, needling terms—purported news from inside the White House by "Tom Kitten," the erstwhile Caroline Kennedy cat, or witticisms describing Cabinet members by what are considered appropriate book titles.

This approach presumably reflects a Republican acknowledgement of Kennedy's personal prestige after his first two and a half months as President.

The probing nevertheless goes on constantly.

The Republican National Committee publicists are paying extraordinary attention to the Peace Corps. GOP speakers are addressing student groups—not attacking the Peace Corps idea, which obviously has attractiveness for many young people, but clucking their tongues over whether the Administration has the right idea and warning the students that they should be very sure what is required of volunteers. These speeches are processed and sent out as GOP National Committee releases.

Such questions as these are raised: Will the corpsmen be protected adequately against corporal punishment under the laws of countries of the Middle East if they should be convicted there of "minor offenses"? Will corpsmen be given "complete and competent instruction" in the techniques of Communist penetration and "knowledge of proven methods of combatting Communists in the field"?

* * *

A THEME running through Republican publicity ever since the campaign is the suggestion, although not the official charge, that Democratic "big city bosses" stole the election from Vice Pres. Nixon last November.

The national committee is pushing promotion of what it calls a "non-partisan" pamphlet entitled "Are You a 'Shadow' Voter?"—a 12-pager that is asserted to present "for the first time in political history a practical, comprehensive set of election anti-fraud rules." The GOP says the booklet "exposes irregular practices by political bosses and offers non-partisan advice for the voter's protection."

Republican newspapers and writers have plugged the booklet enthusiastically. There is a noticeable absence of quotations from newspapers and columnists equally devoted to clean elections in big cities but also aware that rural county courthouse rings, which tend to be Republican, have techniques for vote-stealing that sometimes make city bosses envious.

A few Republicans think that their party's real trouble in the big cities in that GOP members of Congress vote almost solidly against measures to help the cities solve overwhelming problems of urban blight, traffic congestion, water pollution and school shortages.

CONGRESS WILL PASS a more liberal minimum wage bill than the limited one approved by the House, according to Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.), left, and Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), who has introduced a $1.25 minimum bill in the Senate. The senators were interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational radio program.

JAPANESE PUBLISHERS and editors are just as interested in political affairs as their American counterparts, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler was told by a delegation of political writers and editorial writers from leading Japanese newspapers. Pictured in a visit at AFL-CIO headquarters are, left, Ryoichi Miura, associate political editor of the Mainichi Shimbun, and Schnitzler. Miura and eight colleagues were briefed on U.S. labor and politics by members of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs.

Collective Bargaining Report:

Union-Won Pay Hikes Seen Needed To Rout Recession

Despite the opposition to be expected from business interests, union-negotiated wage hikes would help pull the nation out of the recession, according to the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

The current issue of Collective Bargaining Report, a department publication, observes that management will press to hold down contract gains but attacks the industry argument that "for the good of the economy, wage increases should be extremely small or eliminated altogether."

Inability of consumers to buy the products American industry can produce is a major factor in bringing about and prolonging recessions, the AFL-CIO publication says, adding:

"Rising wages are beneficial for the economy and indeed are desperately needed by the nation to build up consumer demand so that idle men and machines will be put back to work.

"Increases in wages and salaries are particularly valuable in a recession period, when it is necessary to offset the loss in total wage income stemming from rising unemployment and reduction in hours worked."

Acknowledging that most contract settlements during 1961 may be roughly similar to those of the past two years—wage increases of 3 to 5 percent plus improved fringe benefits—the AFL-CIO publication points out that "larger increases are justified and can readily be taken in stride by most of industry."

Based on bargaining experience during past recessions, employers may be expected to emphasize the condition of the economy as a reason for "restraints" on wage increases. The AFL-CIO publication emphasizes that "this appears to be done primarily for psychological reasons, in a desire to soften union pressures for increases, but the recession is rarely truly a major issue at the bargaining table."

The Dept. of Research also points out that there will be "great diversity in the many thousands of settlements during the year" with the increase negotiated dependent on such factors as membership attitude, union strength, management attitude, the economic condition of the particular company or industry and the weight given to contract benefits other than wages.

Some 3 million manufacturing workers are covered by long-term agreements which will provide automatic increases during 1961, the most common of which is between 8 and 9 cents an hour. In many cases, cost-of-living adjustments will be added to the scheduled raises.

Among some 600,000 construction workers under long-term agreements, about half will receive increases of 17 to 21 cents an hour during the year.

Reviewing wage negotiations during 1960, the Dept. of Research cites Labor Dept. statistics covering nearly 7 million workers, mainly in manufacturing, under collective bargaining agreements for units of 1,000 or more workers.

Thirty-five percent of the workers received hourly increases of 9 to 10.9 cents; 18 percent were between 7 and 8.9 cents; 25 percent under 7 cents, and 22 percent over 11 cents.

The tabulation does not include the value of fringe benefits, which in many cases were a considerable factor in the contracts.

Kansas 'Work' Forces Beaten on Ripper Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

could call a strike, and required detailed annual reports and an annual filing fee to be submitted to the state by every local union with 25 or more members.

Ironically the court decision invalidating the agency shop was based in part on the fact that no criminal penalties are provided in the "right-to-work" amendment adopted in a 1958 referendum.

The Kansas high court made a distinction between the situation in Kansas and the Indiana "right-to-work" law which that state's Appellate Court has held does not bar agency shop agreements.

A constitutional amendment, the Kansas court said, can be interpreted in a broader manner than a statute, and particularly a statute which carries a criminal penalty, as is the case in Indiana.

It quoted the Indiana court decision on the agency shop as pointing out that "the law is well settled that [a] penal statute will be strictly construed and not construed to include anything beyond its letter."

The Kansas State AFL-CIO submitted a brief to the court arguing for the legality of agency shop contracts in the state.

Efficient Planning by Management Can Cut Hospital Costs, Experts Say

New York—Health and welfare experts here overwhelmingly support organized labor's claim that hospital costs can be cut dramatically by more efficient management and better planning. This was the consensus of speakers at a day-long conference on the cost and quality of hospital care sponsored by representatives of labor, management and the Foundation of Employe Health, Medical Care & Welfare, Inc.

The conference drew some 100 trade union leaders, 75 employer representatives, and trustees of approximately 100 health and welfare funds.

Top physicians joined union spokesmen and leading figures in health plans in asserting that impressive savings in hospital operation could be effected through coordinated efforts by physicians, prepaid health plans and hospital managements.

Suggestions for more economical hospital administration included the sharing of expensive equipment, less wasteful operation of out-patient departments, common purchasing of supplies, joint payroll and data processing systems, pooling of hospital resources and services, and conversion of some hospitals into nursing homes or special purpose institutions.

Martin E. Segal, health, welfare and pension consultant, charged "deliberate downgrading of prepayment medical plans" and called on insurance companies to institute independent audits of claims and take other steps to correct possible abuses.

He deplored what he termed "a concept held by some physicians—that insurance is to protect the physician's income rather than the patient's."

The contention that 20 percent of the bed day use in hospitals could be cut with large capital cost savings and dramatic reductions in the cost of purchasing hospital care was made by Donald B. Straus, vice president of the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York. Straus noted that if some 5,200 general care beds could be closed down in New York City without the need for replacement, capital cost savings at the rate of $30,000 per bed would total $156 million.

Dr. Ray E. Trussell, newly appointed city commissioner of hospitals, led other speakers in declaring that prepaid health and hospital plans have a responsibility to keep the public regularly and fully informed about proper standards of physicians as well as new developments in medical care.

Dr. Martin Cherkasky, director of Montefiore Hospital—one of the three highest-cost institutions in the city—told the conference that "before hospital costs can be lowered, the basic character of medical practice must be changed."

He predicted wages in hospitals will continue to rise until they are equal to those in industry. A scientific and medical "explosion" has added to the rise in hospital costs, he asserted.

'Free of Pressure,' Morgan Lauds AFL-CIO, Network

News commentator Edward P. Morgan gave what he described as "a commercial in reverse" in accepting the Alfred I. duPont Radio & Television Award for the "thoroughness" and "integrity" of his radio reporting and commentaries.

Deploring commercial pressures on broadcasting, which make it "sometimes very difficult for a reporter with a sense of purpose . . . to squeeze his findings in between the filter ads and the deodorant commercials," Morgan added:

"I might be hollering in a vacant lot or stacking unpublished commentaries in a closet if the ABC network and the AFL-CIO, my sponsor, had not afforded me an outlet for my views . . .

"My criticisms, including those of broadcasting and the labor movement, have been free of pressure or censorship."

Labor 'Cram Courses' Back Union Programs

A "cram course" in government sent 40 members of the Rubber Workers and 25 Textile Workers Union of America business agents back to their home locals from Washington, D. C., with improved ideas of how to win support for their union's legislative programs.

Course tutors—John W. Edelman of TWUA and Joe Glazer of URW—said most of the students attended "class" for a week, then wrote papers on their experiences.

The TWUA institute, second of the year, has been held at least once every year for 12 years, but was the first held exclusively for TWUA business agents.

Twenty-five agents from 13 states attended a briefing session addressed by Paul Swaity of the TWUA Education Dept.; William DuChessi of the TWUA Committee on Political Education; and Edelman, legislative representative in Washington. At other meetings TWUA Sec.-Treas. John Chupka spoke on the meaning of legislative institutes, and Staff Dir. William G. Phillips of the Democratic Study Group on the job ahead of the 87th Congress. The group also heard members of Congress and legislative aides.

The "field work" consisted of attendance at congressional hearings, sessions and committee meetings; appointments with senators and congressmen from home states and districts; and a visit to the new State Dept. building.

AFL-CIO staff members spoke on pending bills—Raymond Munts of the Dept. of Social Security on unemployment compensation, Seymour Brandwein of the Dept. of Research on wage and hour legislation, Jack Beidler of the Dept. of Legislation on working with congressmen, Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg of the Dept of Research on full employment, Russell Allen of the Industrial Union Dept. on federal aid to education, Frank Fernbach of the Dept. of Research on state and local taxes, and Dir. Lawrence Rogin of the Dept. of Education.

The URW institute brought in 40 union members from 10 states for the same kind of intensive study of the legislative process. Among those who spoke were Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.) and Dir. Nelson Cruikshank of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

France Honors Veteran Unionist

A veteran French trade union leader who was instrumental in cracking the Communist's Party's attempted subversion of the Marshall Plan has been promoted to an officer of the Legion of Honor.

Pierre Ferri-Pisani, of Marseille, is an old friend of the American trade union movement. In the 1946-49 period he was instrumental in keeping ports open to unload Marshall Plan aid in face of a concerted attempt by the Communists to strike the ports for political purposes.

During World War II the 60-year-old Ferri-Pisani was one of the first leaders of the French resistance movement. He was arrested in 1943, imprisoned, later sent to Buchenwald and other Nazi concentration camps and finally liberated in May 1945. In 1946 he was named a knight of the Legion of Honor and awarded the Croix de Guerre with palm and star.

Union Marks Triangle Fire Anniversary

(Continued from Page 1)

Cavanagh, Jr., warned that the measure, designated as the Albert-Folmer bill, would set back the safety campaign 50 years to the days when the Triangle fire led to a surge of public interest in worker safety.

Mrs. Perkins gave an eyewitness account of the Triangle tragedy, and told how labor and civic groups launched a vigorous campaign for safety laws in New York and many other states.

Other speakers included Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, widow of former Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who stressed the need for constant vigilance; Mrs. Esther Peterson, head of the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Dept. of Labor; and Prof. Robert S. Holzman of New York University.

The ceremony included unveiling a bronze plaque at the site of the fire, and memorial rites at the graves of seven unidentified victims in the Evergreens Cemetery.

The Albert-Folmer bill would delay until Apr. 1, 1962, the effective date of fire safety legislation enacted after 24 workers lost their lives in a 1958 factory fire.

'Not in Best Interests':

Meany States Policy On 'Buy American'

A "Buy American" campaign runs counter to the "best interests of American workers" and the policy of the AFL-CIO, federation Pres. George Meany has declared.

Meany defined labor's position on the issue in a letter to the secretary of a union label committee replying to one of many he has received requesting clarification of the AFL-CIO position on "Buy American" promotions.

The AFL-CIO president wrote Larry Russell, secretary of the label committee of the Polk County Labor Council in Des Moines, Ia., that the federation "cannot lend its support to the promotion of a 'Buy American' program," and added he hoped "that your union label committee would not undertake such a campaign."

Stressing labor's support of programs to promote international trade, Meany pointed out that "many millions of Americans are dependent for their livelihood on the sale overseas of the goods they produce. The United States cannot hope to sell goods on the world market unless we are willing to buy goods from other free nations."

The other side of the issue, wrote Meany, is that the free nations will either trade with us or be forced to trade with the Soviet Union and its satellites. "That would help the Communist cause," he said. The only alternative for these nations is to shut off trade, which would also aid the Communists as their economies withered away.

"For these reasons—jobs of U.S. workers, U.S. economic health and U.S. foreign policy—we must support more, not less foreign trade," Meany went on.

The AFL-CIO insists, however, "that action be taken to deal with real harm to American workers and to U.S. industries that may result from large-scale foreign imports of certain products into the U.S."

The job, he added, is to relieve the harm that has been done and prevent future harm, "not create additional damage to other American workers and industries, or, in fact, the nation as a whole by supporting 'Buy American' campaigns."

The AFL-CIO is continually working with the U.S. government, through the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, with the international trade union movement, with the Intl. Labor Organization and "every other possible source to ease and prevent serious injury from import competition," Meany said.

Radio, TV Stations Hit For Coverage of Politics

Congress has been urged to restate the principle that radio and television stations, as a condition for retaining their licenses, must allocate "equal and adequate time" for both free and paid political discussions in advance of national, state and local elections.

Testifying before Senate Interstate Commerce subcommittee, Morris S. Novik, a radio and television consultant, pointed out that during the 1960 presidential campaign 70 out of 315 radio stations affiliated with the American Broadcasting Co. network refused to carry a paid political series because of "station policy" against such programs.

Novik, who is a radio and television consultant to the AFL-CIO, said the series, sponsored by the Ladies' Garment Workers, involved both political talk and entertainment. He said the difficulty encountered in scheduling the broadcasts proved that "the worst problem is not equal time" but rather "getting any time for political discussions on radio."

The communications consultant also said that despite the public interest in the debates between Pres. John F. Kennedy and Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon during last year's campaign, 35 independent television stations and 10 network affiliates did not carry the debates, and that a maximum of only 919 out of the 3,500 licensed commercial radio stations carried the broadcasts.

Novik urged that the Federal Communications Commission call a conference of television and radio officials and representatives of the major political parties to work out ground rules for future handling of political broadcasts, and that such a conference be held "early enough to apply to the 1962 elections." He recommended that the conference consider these proposals:

- Political announcements by disc jockeys or other personalities, on their own programs, "should be forbidden as a violation of fair play and good taste."
- The practice of scheduling political spot announcements immediately following a program sponsored by the opposition party should be barred.
- The last-minute "blitz or saturation campaign" by one candidate or party should be prevented. Such last-minute drives, he said, "have been a blight on several recent campaigns, including the last one."
- Stations should not use their editorial time for political comment unless "they are prepared to give equal opportunity to the opposition."

Supreme Court To Hear Appeals

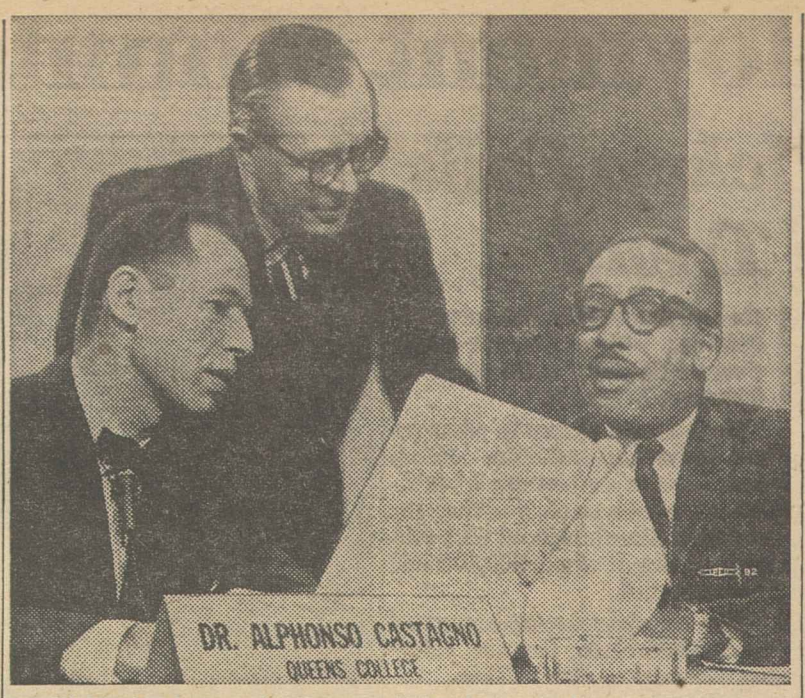
The Supreme Court has agreed to review the conviction of former Teamster Pres. Dave Beck, who is appealing a 15-year sentence received in a Washington State court for alleged misappropriation of $1,900 in union funds.

The high court also agreed to hear arguments on the appeal of Carpenters Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson, who is facing a six-month jail term for contempt of Congress.

The court will hear both appeals during the October term.

Beck, convicted on a charge of pocketing the proceeds from the sale of a Cadillac owned by the Western Conference of Teamsters, contends that stories in the press and on radio and television inflamed the grand jury that indicted him and made a fair trial impossible.

Hutcheson, convicted for failing to answer some questions during hearings by the McClellan special Senate committee, contends that he was within his constitutional rights to decline to testify on matters dealing with a highway land case for which he was facing trial in Indiana courts at the time of his appearance before the Senate committee.



LESS HEAT but perhaps more light than usual was generated on the latest "Briefing Session" program, "African Forecast." Panelists were Prof. Alphonso Castagno of Queens College, left, and Louis E. Lomax, newspaperman and author. Looking on is John MacVane, briefing officer for the program.

U. S. Policy on Africa Termed 'Shortsighted'

American policy toward the emerging nations of Africa, and toward the remaining colonies there, should "reflect what we as a people believe, rather than . . . what we as a people fear."

This observation by Louis E. Lomax set the keynote for an edition of "Briefing Session," the public affairs television series presented by the AFL-CIO and the National Educational Television & Radio Center.

Under the title of "African Forecast," Lomax and his fellow-panelist, Prof. Alphonso Castagno, examined the convulsions in the world's second largest continent. While they disagreed on some details, such as the timing of independence movements, they united on the proposition that until very recently, American policies toward Africa were shortsighted or worse.

"To be absolutely explicit about it," Lomax said, "we have got to come up with a foreign policy which states the American principles of freedom and equality of mankind in very concrete terms, rather than one which simply expresses our fear of communism."

Castagno, assistant professor of political science at Queens College, stressed the need for more positive action to aid educational and economic development of African nations. There are two basic "impediments" to American influence, he added—first, racial problems in the United States, and second, our country's alliances with some nations that still have colonies.

He was especially critical of our relationship with Portugal and Portugal's colonies.

"They (the Portuguese) are telling us what our policy directions ought to be in NATO, and we cannot tell them what they ought to do about Angola and Mozambique, which suggests we are a satellite of Portugal," Castagno said.

A "long-range view" should lead us to put pressure on Portugal to give "some independence" to those colonies, he went on, so autonomy would be granted "bit by bit" as education and technology improved.

Lomax rejected the gradual approach.

"This business of telling people that we must wait until they can do certain things before you, who have your foot on their neck, will move your foot, is the thing that makes them maddest," he insisted.

"If they are willing to accept gradualism it is fine. If they wish to move swiftly then let's move with them. We should think of the Africans as we think of ourselves, and remember that the things that would pain us as individuals probably pain them."

The author of "The Reluctant African" also said he was shocked to find the extent of American investments in the Union of South Africa. He recommended that the holders of such investments get rid of them now, not just for moral reasons but because they will eventually be lost.

Edward P. Morgan is host and moderator of the programs. John MacVane is briefing officer.

Labor, Cornell Have Retirement Course

New York—A seven-week course designed to assist union members in making advance plans for retirement is being offered by the New York City AFL-CIO and the Cornell University School of Industrial and Labor Relations.

Desegregation Next Issue On Briefing

"Briefing Session" will move to the problems typified by Little Rock, Ark., in its next presentation. Titled "With All Deliberate Speed," the program will deal with school desegregation.

Both guest panelists will be Southerners, but of different viewpoints. Everett Tucker, Jr., is president of the Little Rock School Board and executive director of the city's Industrial Development Co. Harold Curtis Fleming is executive director of the liberal Southern Regional Council.

Tucker, son of a cotton plantation owner, helped to manage the property and supervise the tenant farmers prior to World War II. After the war and a long subsequent illness he managed the industrial department of the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce, from which the present development company evolved.

Fleming, a Georgian, commanded Negro troops on Okinawa during the war. He joined the regional council in 1947 and has been active in the race relations field ever since. He has contributed articles to many publications and is co-author of a book, "Integration North and South."

Hodges Gains Control Over Advisory Unit

The Business Advisory Council of the Commerce Dept., long a self-perpetuating group of top-level corporation leaders with an office in the department and a custom of hearing private briefings from Cabinet officials, has changed its structure under Kennedy Administration pressure.

The council elected Roger M. Blough, U.S. Steel board chairman, as its own chairman and under firm "suggestions" from Commerce Sec. Luther H. Hodges, agreed:

- **To accept Hodges as "general chairman" with authority superseding that of Blough.**
- **To expand active membership to make room for more spokesmen of smaller business.**
- To give Hodges authority to name new members from lists of nominees and to review total membership once a year.
- To open its meetings to the press when government officials address the group.
- To find a new office, outside the Commerce Dept., for its staff secretary.

The BAC has been sharply criticized in Congress for its closed-door policy in frequent meetings at vacation resorts and its self-perpetuating structure despite its status as an official advisory group to the Commerce Dept.

Hillman Group Gives $27,000 In 14 Awards

New York—The Sidney Hillman Foundation has announced grants, scholarships and lectureships totaling $27,000 to 14 education institutions in the United States, Puerto Rico and Israel. The 1961 awards were disclosed by Jacob S. Potofsky, head of the foundation and Hillman's successor as president of the Clothing Workers.

The biggest single grant—$5,000—will go towards establishment of a Puerto Rican Cultural Center in New York.

Scholarship awards will be made to American University's School of Intl. Service, Washington, D. C.; Roosevelt University, Chicago; Chicago Medical School; the Educational Foundation for the Apparel Industry, New York; New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University; University of Puerto Rico; and Amal School in Israel.

Lectureships were renewed or established at the University of Rochester; Howard University, Washington, D. C.; City College, New York; Temple University, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh University.

A grant was made to the New School, New York, for the Sidney Hillman Memorial Room and a library collection, and to the University of Wisconsin to assist in underwriting a biography of the late Prof. John R. Commons, pioneer labor historian.

U. S. Travel Agency Endorsed by UAW

The Auto Workers hope to send thousands of factory workers overseas on UAW tours in the near future, UAW Education Dir. Carroll Hutton told a House committee in supporting a bill to set up a U.S. travel agency.

Such an agency, Hutton said, should aim to attract wage-earners along with upper-income sightseers. He proposed federal encouragement of group tours by European and Latin American workers.

Unemployment Mounts to 6.9 Percent

Seasonal Pickup Fails To Reverse Trend

(Continued from Page 1)

Wolfbein's warning came as the report showed an alltime high in employment side by side with continued widespread joblessness.

Chairman Walter W. Heller of the President's Council of Economic Advisers said in a speech that a cross-section of economists agree a "turnaround is close at hand and it won't get us out of the woods." Heller said the Administration would be "lucky" to get unemployment below 4 percent in 1962 and would like to see it at 3 percent in the long run.

The Labor Dept. report showed a drop of 210,000 instead of the seasonally expected 300,000 decline in unemployment.

The total of long-term unemployed—those jobless 15 weeks or longer—continued its sharp upward climb.

This group swelled by 238,000 to a total of 1.9 million in March. The long-term jobless had held steady at about 800,000 last June through September, moved up to 1 million for the last quarter of 1960, and now has jumped sharply each month this year. The March total was 24,000 shy of the postwar high reached in April 1958.

Of the long-term unemployed, the report noted that "about 800,000 were without jobs for more than half a year," a rise of 125,000 from February.

The seasonal pickup in construction, agriculture and other outdoor work brought an increase of 861,000 in employment, pushing the total to a March high of 65.5 million. A rise of about 600,000 had been expected.

The non-farm sector accounted for 592,000 of the increase, bringing that total to 60.5 million.

3 Million on Part-Time

"Among the employed in March," the report observed, "there were 3 million non-farm workers working part-time for economic reasons."

Heller said in his speech that the United States must speed up its rate of growth or else unemployment will get much worse. He said the gross national product must be increased by $17 billion a year just to stay even with a growing labor force and increasing productivity.

The Administration's chief economist said recommendations for a temporary tax cut and new housing and public works programs still are "possibilities" and await another look at the economy by President Kennedy.

UNION-INDUSTRIES SHOW WEEK was proclaimed by Mayor Louis C. Miriani (left) of Detroit in a proclamation calling attention to the AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show just opened and continuing until Apr. 12. Receiving the proclamation and presenting the mayor with a set of gold cuff links bearing the AFL-CIO emblem is Joseph Lewis (center), show director and secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. Looking on at right is Al Leggat, manager of Cobo Hall, scene of the $22 million free exhibition.

States Sign Up For Extended Jobless Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

gress, are en route to Washington.

This contrasts sharply with the situation in 1958, when a TUC program with optional state participation was enacted. At that time, only 15 states and the District of Columbia took part in the federal program, while six additional states enacted temporary programs of their own. This brought the added jobless pay to only 50 percent of the unemployed workers who had exhausted their regular benefits.

39-Week Maximum

The new law provides for payment of additional federal benefits to jobless workers who exhausted their rights to regular state payments after June 30, 1960. Under the emergency program, additional benefits—for a period half again as long as that provided by state programs, with a maximum of 39 weeks of combined federal and state aid—will be paid for weeks of unemployment beginning on or after Apr. 8, 1961. The program expires June 30, 1962.

State unemployment compensation offices have established the machinery for filing of claims under the TUC program. Some states—like Maryland, for example—scheduled special Saturday openings on Apr. 8 to handle the initial processing of claims.

Labor Dept. sources have estimated that benefit checks will be in the hands of a majority of claimants during the week of Apr. 17.

4-8-61

New Idaho Law Bars Bias in Hiring, Housing

Boise, Ida.—Idaho became the 18th state to enact an enforceable law banning racial discrimination in employment as Gov. Robert E. Smylie (R) signed a labor-backed bill passed shortly before adjournment of the legislature.

In addition to prohibiting job discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin, it also prohibits discrimination in sale or rental of housing.

In Idaho, which has a small Negro population, the most numerous groups which have been victims of discrimination are Mexican-Americans and Indians. The AFL-CIO worked closely with a statewide Indian tribal council in steering the bill through the legislature.

The bill, which had bipartisan support, passed the House 44 to 10 and the Senate 29 to 14. It places enforcement powers under the State Labor Dept. and penalizes violations as misdemeanors.

In Indiana, which has had a fair employment law without enforcement provisions, some improvements were made in an amendment which fell short of labor's goals.

The revised law sets up a Civil Rights Commission authorized to initiate investigations of discriminatory practices and to hold public hearings and subpoena witnesses—improvements over the former law. However, no provision is made for enforcement through criminal penalties or by applications to the courts for cease and desist orders.

Other states with enforceable fair employment practices laws are Alaska, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Washington and Wisconsin.

Kansas, as well as Indiana, has a law without enforcement provisions.

Conservatives Victors In Texas Senate Ballot

Two conservatives, one Democrat and one Republican, will face each other in a Texas runoff election for the Senate seat vacated by Lyndon Johnson when he became Vice President.

The runoff became necessary when a record-breaking field of 63 candidates in the Apr. 4 balloting prevented any candidate from polling a flat majority of all votes.

The Republican, John G. Tower, opposed Johnson unsuccessfully in last November's Senate race but piled up the biggest GOP vote in the state's history.

The Democrat is interim Sen. William A. Blakley, appointed by Gov. Price Daniel after Johnson resigned. Sixty-one other Democrats including liberals and moderate liberals trailed Blakley in the polling.

On the basis of incomplete returns, Tower, lone Republican in the race, held a commanding lead of 323,162, to Blakley's 187,969. Rep. Jim Wright was third with 167,766; Atty. Gen. Will Wilson polled 120,436, former State Rep. Maury Maverick, backed by the Texas AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, polled 104,388; and State Sen. Henry B. Gonzalez received 96,134.

Elsewhere, Republicans lost their first big city election of the year despite a major effort to capture the Democratic stronghold of St. Louis. Mayor Raymond R. Tucker (D) defeated his GOP opponent, Ben Lindenbusch, by a nearly 2-1 margin to win his third term as St. Louis' chief executive.

In the nonpartisan mayoralty election in Los Angeles, Mayor Norris Poulson, seeking his third four-year term, failed to poll the necessary majority in the municipal primary. Poulson received 132,569 votes, to 90,687 for former Rep. Sam W. Yorty and 84,695 for City Councilman Patrick D. McGee. Poulson will face Yorty in the May 31 general election.

In Michigan, voters approved a referendum proposal for a constitutional convention to revise the state's archaic organic law and elected eight Democrats in nine statewide contests. In Wayne County (Detroit), the margin for the convention was 3 to 1, and Democrats carried the area heavily.

In Wisconsin's elections, labor-endorsed Circuit Judge Myron Gordon defeated Atty. Gen. Stewart Honeck for a 10-year term on the Supreme Court. Gordon had 363,170 votes to 339,280 for Honeck. Angus Ruthwell, superintendent of schools at Manitowoc, won a four-year term as state superintendent of public instruction, overwhelming William J. Fenelon.

GOP Picks Kansan For Rules Group

House Republican leaders have named conservative Rep. William H. Avery (Kan.) to the Rules Committee to succeed Rep. B. Carroll Reece (R-Tenn.), who died last month.

During the 86th Congress, Avery cast nine "wrong" votes, according to the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education. He supported the Landrum-Griffin Act and opposed such measures as depressed areas, public housing, school aid and minimum wage.

His only "right" vote in the last Congress was on civil rights legislation.

NYC Health Dept. Doctors Unionize

New York—An unaffiliated union of doctors has been certified by the city Labor Dept. as exclusive bargaining agent for doctors in the New York City Dept. of Health. The Association of Doctors & Dentists, headed by a school physician, said it represents more than 700 of the 853 physicians employed by the department.

Congress Nears Showdown Votes On Kennedy's Minimum Wage Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

line margins, beginning with the five-vote edge by which the Rules Committee enlargement was approved. They included a 49-45 vote by which the Senate beat back efforts to subject area redevelopment loans and grants to annual congressional review, and a 46-44 Senate victory over conservative efforts to put the burden for TUC benefits on states hardest hit by unemployment, instead of spreading the cost equally over all employers.

One Sharp Setback

The first three months included one sharp setback—when the House, by a one-vote margin, turned back the Administration-backed compromise minimum wage bill which would have provided a $1.25 minimum wage, in steps, and coverage for 3.8 million additional workers, and substituted a $1.15 minimum with coverage for only 1.3 million more employes.

In the Senate, where minimum wage votes in the past have generally been more liberal, efforts will be made to salvage the measure by enacting most of Kennedy's original proposals for $1.25, in steps, and coverage for 4.3 million.

At his Apr. 6 press conference, Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg said the Administration supported the minimum wage bill introduced by Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), declaring the measure "meets in substance" Kennedy's wage-hour proposals.

Goldberg said the Administration was opposed to a pending amendment, submitted by Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D-Okla.), which would limit retail store coverage to those chains operating in two or more states. The Administration bill would cover retail chains doing more than $1 million worth of business annually.

The Secretary charged that Monroney's amendment would be "discriminatory," and that 1.1 million workers would be denied coverage.

He pointed out that many multi-million-dollar establishments would be exempt solely because they operated entirely within one state. He cited one chain in New York state, with 185 outlets and grossing $170 million annually, which would be freed of wage-hour requirements under the Monroney amendment.

Later, the Labor Dept. released a "partial" list of 37 chains, which together gross more than $2 billion annually, that would be exempted by the Monroney amendment. The list, which Goldberg said was based on information from congressional sources, was made up of one-state chains grossing between $6 million and $180 million a year.

Little opposition is expected in the House to the scaled-down version of social security improvements approved overwhelmingly by the Ways & Means Committee. The measure would provide for a 10 percent increase in cash benefits for widows, a boost in minimum benefits from $33 to $40, and optional retirement, with reduced benefits, for men at age 62.

House-Senate conferees also will take up the differing area redevelopment bills passed last month.

In the months ahead, the Administration can expect that such key measures as federal aid for school construction and teachers' salaries, medical care for the aged and sections of the housing bill will be subject to close votes because of the narrow division between liberals and the conservative coalition.

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Senate in Fight to Salvage Administration Wage Bill

All Traces Of Job Bias Under Fire

Pres. John F. Kennedy, launching a broad attack on racial bias, has called on his newly created Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity to remove "every trace" of discrimination in employment by the government and its contractors.

Addressing the first meeting of the 28-member committee in the Cabinet Room at the White House, Kennedy declared there was "no more important domestic issue" than the drive to stamp out job discrimination.

The President noted that his executive order setting up the committee armed it with broad powers, which he said should be exercised "with fairness, with understanding, with an open mind, and a generous spirit of cooperation—and also with firmness."

Complaint Policy Set

The committee, headed by Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson as chairman and Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg as vice chairman, includes Cabinet members, officials from independent agencies, and business, labor and religious leaders.

The labor members are AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, both of whom served on the President's Committee on Government Contracts during the Eisenhower Administration.

Following organizational actions, the top-level committee:

- Scheduled a late April meeting of major government contractors and an early May session with union leaders to explore "the steps that can be taken to eradicate job discrimination from government contracts." Regional meetings will be held after the initial national conferences.
- Approved an investigation policy for handling complaints under which contracting agencies will continue to have primary responsibility for investigations, aided by the committee's staff.
- Approved Johnson's appointments of subcommittees to study special problems involving apprenticeship and training, vocational education programs, promotions and upgrading, franchise industries and religious group cooperation.

Can Terminate Contracts

Under terms of the President's executive order, government contracts must include an agreement that contractors will not practice discrimination. The committee will have the power to recommend suits by the Justice Dept. to enforce these non-discrimination clauses, and can terminate any contract because of job bias.

In his opening statement to the committee, Johnson said "we cannot and we will not permit the government of the U.S. to be a partner or a participant in racial or religious discrimina-

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GIANT SHEARS are wielded by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at ceremonial ribbon cutting which launched mammoth Union-Industries Show in Detroit. Left to right are: Detroit's Mayor Louis C. Miriani; Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg; Retail Clerks' Pres. James Suffridge; Richard F. Walsh, president of AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., which sponsored show; Meany; United Garment Workers Pres. Joseph McCurdy; and Joseph Lewis, secretary-treasurer of Union Label Dept. and show manager.

Close Vote Seen on Coverage

By Gene Zack

The Senate opened a major battle to salvage the Administration's minimum wage bill with an early showdown seen on efforts to cut back sharply provisions on coverage of additional workers.

Pres. Kennedy's "priority" proposals for broadening the 23-year-old wage-hour law reached the floor after winning approval in the Senate Labor Committee by an overwhelming 13-2 vote.

The bill, sponsored by Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) would raise the minimum, in steps, to $1.25 for those presently covered; would provide 4.3 million new workers, most of them in retail trade, with an immediate $1-an-hour wage, rising in steps to $1.25; and would gradually reduce the workweek for newly covered employes to 40 hours.

Although Senate sources expressed optimism that the final Senate version of minimum wage legislation will be close to the Administration's proposals, the bill will have to go to a House-Senate conference to iron out differences with the watered-down version passed by the House.

By a one-vote margin, the House rejected an Administration-backed compromise and substituted a bill providing a minimum of only $1.15 for presently covered employes, and protection of only 1.3 million more employes with a wage floor of only $1 and no ceiling on hours.

A major challenge to the McNamara bill lay in an amendment submitted by Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D-Okla.) to exempt from coverage more than 1.1 million employes in retail

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CAB Probe To Open:

Strike Aid Pact Pays Airlines $12 Million

Payments to struck airlines under the industry's so-called mutual aid pact have mounted to more than $12.5 million, reports filed with the Civil Aeronautics Board reveal.

The agreement among 10 of the nation's largest airlines—actually a form of self-financed strike insurance—provides that companies which get extra business as the result of a strike against a competing line hand over to the struck line the profit from diverted traffic.

Meanwhile the CAB prepared to launch its previously announced full-scale inquiry into the operations of the pact, which labor has charged undermines collective bargaining in the airline industry. The CAB inquiry was ordered last June but disagreement over the scope of the investigation has delayed the start of the hearing.

The hearing will deal with whether the airline aid pact is in the public interest.

(Continued on Page 2)

Label Show Fun, Frolic Prove Lure

Detroit—Hundreds of thousands of persons trooped through the aisles of the 1961 AFL-CIO Union Industries Show in this city's modern Cobo Hall, hoping to win prizes that included everything from a new kitchen to a fibre glass boat, from a union-made suit of clothes to a black Angus steer.

Others waited in line for free hair cuts and manicures by union barbers and beauticians. Kids queued up to take chances on winning a free Dalmatian puppy or to get some pink spun-sugar candy offered by the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

The Clothing Workers sewed on loose buttons for show visitors. Lovely ladies from the Ladies' Garment Workers modeled union label clothes in two fashion shows a day.

The crowds were fascinated by the exhibit of the Meat Cutters, where butchers skillfully turned huge sides of beef into the small package sizes found at the meat counters of supermarkets. Here a trio of lambs munched corn and waited for the wool shearing exhibit held several times a day. In a nearby pen, the soft-eyed black Angus steer nervously contemplated his future.

Bricklayers worked silently building their 3-foot by 100-foot display wall. Plasters constructed a mammoth exhibit. Offset presses rolled out a map of the central city of

(Continued on Page 12)

Railroad Unions Give Commission New Proposal for Job Stabilization

Five railroad operating unions have proposed a guaranteed annual wage and a reduction of hours as the keystone of a program aimed at stabilizing employment in the industry.

The union proposals were made to the 15-member presidential commission investigating railroad work rules and composition of train crews. Earlier, management had asked the tripartite commission to recommend abolition of most firemen jobs and drastic revision of work schedules, job assignments and methods of determining pay.

Unions representing 210,000 operating employes—the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Trainmen, Switchmen and the unaffiliated Locomotive Engineers and Railway Conductors—told the commission that widespread unemployment in the industry has been coupled with "extremely irregular use of those kept on the payroll."

Eli L. Oliver, economist for the brotherhoods, called for a guarantee by the railroads that any employe with eight months of service in the current year and at least five years of service during the preceding 10 years will receive regular pay in the succeeding 12 months.

Other union demands included financial protection for employes displaced as a result of mergers, abandonment of facilities or technological changes; night differential, holiday pay, reimbursement for

(Continued on Page 2)

'R-T-W' Forces Take Licking In Legislatures

By David L. Perlman

Lobbyists for so-called "right-to-work" laws, who began the year with an optimistic report to big business clients describing "constantly expanding and intensifying activities in the states," have little to cheer about, an AFL-CIO survey reveals.

In no state has a bill outlawing the union shop been passed this year. In no state is a pending bill currently considered a serious threat.

"Work" bills have been killed in the legislatures of three states—New Mexico, Idaho and Kansas—in the latter of which an attempt was made to "put teeth into" an

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TWO PUBLIC MEMBERS of presidential commission studying work rules dispute between railroad unions and management got a first-hand look at the job of locomotive fireman during a three-hour trip on a fast Chesapeake & Ohio freight train. In a pre-departure briefing, Fireman H. F. Tulloh explains the engine alarm lights and gauges which warn him of trouble signs to Commissioners Charles A. Myers, center, and Russell A. Smith.

Railroad Unions Offer Job Stabilization Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

away-from-home expenses, and a jointly-administered engineer training program.

Reduction in hours, under the union proposals, would be accomplished through revision of the present time-mileage formula for computing a "basic day." The unions also proposed a straight time-and-one-half overtime rate after the basic day in place of the present complicated "speed formula."

In asking for a night differential and holiday pay for train crews, the unions pointed out that these are benefits which have long been standard practice in other industries.

Spelling out rail labor's conception of the role of the locomotive fireman as both an assistant to the engineer and as a trainee for the position, the operating unions proposed "a jointly administered training program that would supply U.S. railroads with adequately trained engineers."

They asked for a three-year program under which new employes would begin as trainees and progress in four stages to engineer.

Under the safeguards asked for workers displaced by mergers, abandonments or technological changes, employes who lose their jobs or are demoted would receive a "displacement allowance" for a five-year period equal to regular monthly earnings.

Other protection asked includes expenses during management-directed changes of residence, and reimbursement for loss in sale of homes or loss incurred by breaking a lease.

The presidential commission, made up of five members each representing labor, management and the public, is scheduled to submit its non-binding recommendations in December.

Hayes Raps Medical Bodies on Fee Hiking

Urbana, Ill.—Medical associations have attempted to "destroy the effectiveness" of union-negotiated medical care plans by "arbitrarily raising" their fees, Machinists Pres. Al J. Hayes has charged.

Addressing the annual educational conference of the Illinois State Council of Machinists here, Hayes said that the medical lobby is vigorously opposing health care for the aged through the social security system because doctors fear the government may begin "to analyze and question the sacred system of private fees."

The IAM president, an AFL-CIO vice president and Executive Council member, cited labor's "bitter experience" with feehiking by the doctors. He declared:

"Time after time we have been able to get specific insurance payments to cover specific kinds of illnesses and disabilities, only to have the medical association erase these benefits by arbitrarily raising the fee structure.

"What happens, for example, is that the standard fee for an appendectomy is $150. We negotiate with an employer to get insurance providing $100 for an appendectomy. The next day all the doctors in town raise the fee to $250."

Hayes said that if medical payments were provided for under social security instead of under private insurance, doctors "will be less able to engage in practices so directly at variance with the public good."

The IAM president called on union members to become "insurance salesmen" and help inform the American people of the need to provide health care for the aged under social security, as advocated by Pres. John F. Kennedy.

He warned that the "powerful and well-financed doctors' lobby" is trying to kill the health-care program, and declared that doctors have fought prepaid medical care "as though they fear the outbreak of an epidemic of good health."

Favorable Signs Appear, BUT:

Blue-Collar Breadwinners Still Lead Jobless Parade

By Robert B. Cooney

A few "favorable" signs appeared in the nation's job picture in March, the Labor Dept. has reported, even as the brunt of "very high" unemployment continued to be borne by members of the factory work force who are family breadwinners.

Meanwhile, Chairman Walter W. Heller of the President's Council of Economic Advisers told the Joint Economic Committee of Congress that getting the unemployed back to work and idle factories into production "cannot be done overnight."

In other testimony, Leon Keyserling, who held Heller's post under the Truman Administration, told a Senate housing subcommittee that the Kennedy Administration's general economic program would leave the nation with as much unemployment and idle plant capacity at the end of next year as now.

Dr. Seymour Wolfbein, Labor Dept. manpower expert, listed a series of "plus" and "minus" signs to fill out an earlier summary which showed March unployment at a 20-year high of 5.5 million while employment rose more than seasonally to a March high of 65.5 million.

Wolfbein saw these favorable signs: a significant increase in employment; "a slight lift in the factory workweek," with a gain of 12 minutes to 39.1 hours; continuing though "slight" weekly decreases in those drawing jobless pay; "cessation" of the long downturn in steel and soft goods; and a drop in part-time workers.

He listed these unfavorable signs:

- Most important, in the face of high employment, "unemployment remained at relatively high levels of 5.5 million, with an unemployment rate of 6.9 percent, seasonally adjusted."

- Long-term unemployment—those jobless 15 weeks or longer—rose to 1.9 million, equaling the postwar high of April 1958.

- Factory employment, at 15.5 million in March, was a little more than 1 million below a year ago and continued to drop.

- Some 70 percent of the 1 million drop in factory jobs over the year was concentrated in the metalworking sector—autos, steel and machinery.

- Earnings of factory workers, a key indicator, rose by 85 cents to an average of $90.71 a week in March but still were 20 cents below a year ago.

- "The impact of unemployment on the married, family breadwinner" is pointed up by the fact he now numbers 2.2 million or 40 percent of the total jobless—an increase of 600,000 over the year.

- Unemployment is "still very pervasive," with 101 of the nation's 150 major labor market areas classified as depressed with unemployment of 6 percent or over.

Wolfbein called attention to an over-the-year trend in which women accounted for two-thirds of the increase in the labor force while family breadwinners were joining the ranks of the jobless.

Shift in Work Force

The changing character of the economy offered an explanation, with white-collar employment increasing by 1.5 million over the year to a total of 29.7 million while blue-collar jobs shrank by 1 million to 22.5 million.

The report gave this background:

"The occupational trends point up the problems of re-employment for men who lose blue-collar jobs.

"The only occupation groups where men registered employment gains over the year were the professional, technical and managerial. Even allowing for the considerable mobility in the American labor force, few unemployed semi-skilled or unskilled workers could qualify for such jobs without considerable retraining.

"Moreover, the largest employment gains have occurred among women in clerical and domestic service work. These are fields where women workers have predominated because of relatively low pay scales for men, greater aptitude of women and traditional employer preferences."

Heller told the Joint Economic Committee there will still exist "a tough problem of unemployment" even after a "substantial" boost in production.

He said the government's spending, tax and credit policies would be adequate but for international, political and other restraints on their "full use" at the present time.

European experts wondered, he said, whether the prospective budget deficits of $2 billion to $3 billion would be "too small" to stimulate recovery.

Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) offered the view that large deficits "won't be acceptable to Congress," while Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R-Mo.) asserted there would be inflation "unless we control some of this deficit spending."

Heller discussed the Administration's approach to general as well as specific types of unemployment and added:

"We certainly do not view 4 percent unemployment as a rock-bottom minimum. As policies to improve the ability and the skill composition of the labor force take effect, it will be possible in sustained prosperity to hold the rate of unemployment somewhere below that figure."

Injunction Holds Up Darlington Hearing

Greensboro, N. C.—A new hearing by the National Labor Relations Board on the four-year-old Darlington Mfg. Co. case has been temporarily blocked by a federal court injunction obtained here by the Deering, Milliken & Co. textile chain.

The NLRB, acting on new evidence indicating that the Deering, Milliken firm might be held to have controlled the operations of the Darlington, S. C., mill, ordered the point argued before a trial examiner.

Previously the NLRB had found the Darlington company guilty of unfair labor practices for closing its plant after its workers had voted for union representation. The decision, however, provided no relief for more than 500 Darlington workers who were left jobless.

The Textile Workers Union of America has consistently asked that Deering, Milliken—the parent chain—be held responsible for the unfair practices and be required to provide jobs and back pay for the Darlington workers. Roger Milliken at the time of Darlington's closing was president of both units.

A hearing on the request for a permanent injunction has been scheduled for April 20.

Strike Aid Pact Gives Airlines $12.5 Million

(Continued from Page 1)

Two of the questions listed in the CAB statement of issues to be explored are:

"Will the pact bring about violations of the carriers' duty to bargain in good faith?

"Will it compel multi-employer or industry-wide bargaining?"

Northwest Chief Beneficiary

Northwest Airlines, which joined the pact only last year, has been the chief beneficiary of payments made thus far in 1961. The company's operations have been curtailed by a strike of its flight engineers, members of the Machinists. Five airlines, operating competing domestic and international routes, have paid over $2.27 million to Northwest under the mutual aid agreement.

United Air Lines paid a total of $1.05 million to Northwest; Pan American World Airways paid $600,000; Capital Airlines, $400,000; American Airlines, $176,500, and Trans World Airlines, $43,000. Basis of payments was increased revenue during the period of the strike, after deduction of additional operating costs.

The latest reports filed with the CAB also showed payments to Eastern Air Lines totaling more than $835,000 as an aftermath of a partial shutdown last June when pilots balked at an order permitting federal aviation inspectors to displace crew members from their regular duty positions during inspection flights.

Some of the companies had challenged Eastern's invocation of the mutual aid pact in this case and the payments were held up until an arbitrator upheld Eastern's claim.

Union hopes that the CAB would go beyond the surface operations of the agreement in exploring the impact on labor-management relations received a partial setback when the board upheld a trial examiner's action in limiting the scope of the inquiry.

The examiner, C. Thomas Simon, struck from the list of issues to be explored a question dealing with future plans and oral agreements among the airlines in the field of labor-management relations. The board rejected the appeal from the examiner's action by the CAB "bureau counsel," who has the role of presenting the facts in the case from the viewpoint of the public interest involved.

The bureau counsel's appeal was supported by a brief submitted by seven unions with members employed by airlines involved—the Pilots, Flight Engineers, Machinists, Air Line Dispatchers, Transport Workers, Railway Clerks and Auto Workers.

The mutual aid agreement was originally set up by six airlines in October 1958 at the time of an IAM strike against Capital Airlines. The CAB approved the agreement despite the strong protests of unions in the industry which charged it would damage collective bargaining and violate the spirit of the Railway Labor Act, under which the air transport industry operates.

The original agreement provided that mutual aid payments would be made only when the strike was called to enforce demands in excess of recommendations made by a presidential emergency board. It was amended last year to cover strikes in which no emergency board had been set up and to admit four additional airlines.

Seniority Being Protected:

IAM Working Out Merger Job Rights

Proposals for safeguarding the seniority rights of 12,000 members of the Machinists, under the approaching consolidation of Capital Airlines and United Airlines, are being hammered out by IAM officials at a series of conferences in the nation's capital.

The merger of the two carriers into the largest airline in the U.S. won approval from the Civil Aeronautics Board, which spelled out detailed labor protective provisions applicable for a three-year period.

Officers of IAM District 141, which represents 9,000 members employed by United, and District 144, representing 3,000 members employed by Capital, were working on proposals to dovetail seniority rights of members employed by the two airlines.

The seniority proposals will be submitted to United, according to IAM Airline Coordinator Frank Heisler, as a basis for carrying out the CAB's provisions for protecting workers' rights when combined operations begin June 1.

The CAB order, providing protection for employes who have been on the payrolls of both airlines since July 19, 1960, the date the merger was first announced, stipulated that:

- No employe may be "placed in worse position" on wages as a result of the merger.
- United must pay moving expenses and protect employes against loss of investment in their homes in case of transfers due to merger.
- Any employe laid off in the next three years as a result of merger is entitled to choose between monthly dismissal pay or a lump-sum termination payment.

The monthly dismissal pay, computed at 60 percent of regular wages, will continue while the employe is out of work. It is subject to reduction by the amount of any earnings. Under the formula, an employe with one year's service would receive dismissal pay for six months; two years' service, 12 months; three years' service, 18 months; five years' service, 36 months; 10 years' service, 48 months; and 15 years' service, 60 months.

If the employe elects termination pay, he would receive three months' wages for one year of service; six months' pay for two years of service; nine months' pay for three years' service; and 12 months' pay for five years or more service.

Spokesmen for United at the CAB hearings indicated the merger will have no immediate effect on employment.

ZOOLOGICAL EMPLOYES want a written contract with management of the Bronx Zoo and the Coney Island Aquarium, these pickets are telling the public in signs at the Fordham entrance of the New York Zoological Park. Local 1501 of the State, County & Municipal Employes walked out after three years of unsuccessful attempts to get union recognition and a contract for 305 employes.

Indiana Firm Flees Despite 'Work' Law

Muncie, Ind.—Indiana's "right-to-work" law has not saved the state from losing runaway industries that flee to the South, State Labor Commissioner Hobart Butler said here at a final meeting of union members stranded by the moving of the Acme-Lees Division of the Serrick Corp.

The 43-year-old plant closed Mar. 31 and operations will be reopened in Cullman, Ala. Auto Workers Local 459 took wage cuts to keep the plant here, but declined to cut further to the $1.10-$1.35 an hour level to compete with the Alabama location.

Next round in the union's battle for its 135 members will come May 5 when an arbiter hears company arguments that it should not be compelled to pay insurance benefits to 35 former workers.

At the final get-together for Acme-Lees workers in the Eastern Indiana Labor Center, the state labor commissioner asked why industry continues to move out of Indiana "if the 'right-to-work' law is so good?"

Saying that the state does not want to compete with states where industry offers 75 cents to $1.15 an hour, Butler declared: "We want industry in Indiana that will pay decent wages."

Butler represented Gov. Matthew Welsh (D) at the farewell. He said runaway plants are a serious problem in states like Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Butler urged more worker-retraining programs and state development committees seeking to keep good industries while working also to attract new ones.

The closing of the Acme-Lees plant will mean hardship for many workers, particularly those over 45, Butler said.

During 1958 contract negotiations, union members agreed to heavy wage cuts and speeded-up production standards to keep the company in a "competitive position." The decision to move, the union said, was brought about by the lure of still lower wages in Alabama.

Rail Lighter Captains Win Pay Increase

New York—Captains of railroad lighters moving freight in New York harbor have approved a contract giving them wage increases of 16.5 cents an hour and referring a dispute over job assignments to the Presidential Railroad Commission already studying railroad work rules.

The agreement gives the 800 members of Longshoremen's Local 996, Lighter Captains, new rates ranging from $20.01 to $21.49 a day; improved health and welfare benefits; and a pay differential of about $1.20 a day for captains of lighters with cargo-hoisting equipment.

The new scales bring the captains to wage parity with other railroad groups.

In negotiations with seven railroads over a 17-month period, Local 996 had been asking a daily wage of $25 and maintenance of the status quo in assigning captains to lighters. The settlement came during a final 30-day cooling off period under the Railway Labor Act, and shortly before a strike deadline.

The agreement to turn the job-assignment dispute over to the Presidential Railroad Commission calls for a study group with members nominated by labor, by management, and by Pres. John F. Kennedy.

Animals Join Zoo Strike Picket Line

New York—Zoological employes staged a pet show on the picket line and kept enough members on duty to care for the animals when they walked out on strike at the Bronx Zoo and the Coney Island Aquarium here.

"We're striking against the management, not the kids or the animals," said an officer of Local 1501, State, County & Municipal Employes.

Photographers and children made a beeline for the zoo's Boston Post Road entrance when they spotted the strikers marching with boa constrictors, rock pythons and rat snakes perched on the shoulders of snake handlers and monkeys, sheep and goats squirming in the picket line.

A Times reporter noted that the monkeys, and some of the pickets, gave the snakes a wide berth. But the youngsters enjoyed the show—the only one there was to see, since management shut the zoo and the aquarium when the walkout started Easter Sunday.

AFSCME Local 1501 has represented menagerie keepers, maintenance workers, office, restaurant and clerical employes for about five years. Local officers say members got tired of working without a contract or union recognition.

Three years ago they struck for recognition, returned when management said it would negotiate. The result was what the union called broken promises and what the Zoological Society said was "virtual" recognition.

The Zoological Society is supported by private and public funds, with much of the money coming from the city. The union said wages are not an issue at this time.

Chrysler Locals Elect Negotiators

Detroit—Nine Chrysler subcouncils of the Auto Workers have finished the job of preparing recommendations for collective bargaining proposals and have elected one member each to the UAW committee which will negotiate a new contract with the Chrysler Corp.

The sub-councils met for two or three days each in March or April. After the UAW collective bargaining convention meets here Apr. 26 through Apr. 29, the UAW's National Chrysler Council will adapt the program to the needs of Chrysler workers, UAW Vice Pres. Norman Matthews said.

Rival Bakery Unions Sign No-Raiding Pact

A no-raiding agreement, to be followed by "negotiations looking to a merger," has been signed by the AFL-CIO-affiliated American Bakery & Confectionery Workers and the 75-year-old Bakery & Confectionery Workers, which was expelled from the federation in December 1957 on findings of corrupt domination.

The agreement was announced jointly by ABC Pres. Daniel E. Conway and Max Kralstein, B&C acting secretary-treasurer.

The B&C's two top officers, Pres. James G. Cross and Sec.-Treas. Peter H. Olson, are scheduled to be tried May 1 by the expelled union's executive board on charges of misappropriating $35,000 in union funds. Both have been suspended from office pending the trial.

The agreement pledges that each union will discontinue efforts to win bargaining rights at plants under contract with the other union.

It states that "the parties will in due course initiate meetings and discussions exploring the possibility of merging into a single international union representing all bakery and confectionery workers."

The truce became effective on signature and continues unless canceled on 30 days' notice by either party.

Leading up to the agreement were these major developments:

- The ABC, formed by a group of local unions opposed to the Cross leadership and determined to remain a part of the mainstream of the labor movement, chalked up an almost unbroken string of organizing victories and soon surpassed the older union in membership.
- Internal dissension split the B&C into warring camps. In a federal court suit, Cross was charged with misusing union funds for personal gain, and an independent audit of the B&C's finances was sought.

Ouster Blocked by Court

Efforts by Cross to oust his opponents, including Kralstein, whom he attempted to fire as an international representative and remove from the B&C executive board, were blocked by court order.

Early this year a proposed settlement of the court suit, involving payment of $250,000 to Cross in lieu of a pension in return for his resignation, threatened to torpedo progress towards reunification.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany sharply denounced the proposed deal as "unconscionable." Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg ordered an investigation into the union's financial dealings.

The suspension of Cross and Olson followed and the court hearing on whether the proposed settlement should be approved was postponed until after the B&C executive board's trial of the two officers.

The no-raiding agreement was approved by the executive boards of both unions and statements by Conway and Kralstein accompanied the text of the pact.

Conway, expressing gratitude "for the statesmanlike attitude of the present spokesmen for the B&C," said the agreement provides a "splendid opportunity for all workers in our industry to resume their familiar roles as brothers and sisters in one union under the banner of the AFL-CIO."

Kralstein pledged that the B&C "will do everything within its power to make such a merger come into being," and added:

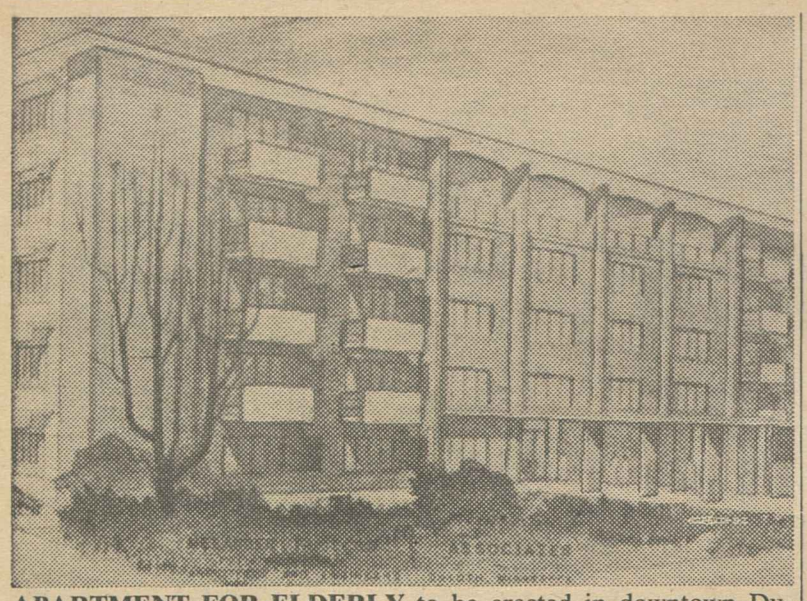
"To the primary job of organizing unorganized workers within our jurisdiction, we can now devote all of our efforts, energies and combined strength."

UAW, 'Big Three' Extend SUB

Detroit—The Auto Workers have reached agreement with the industry's "Big Three" to assure additional supplemental unemployment benefits for laid-off workers during the period of the new federal temporary unemployment compensation law.

The union announced the signing of memorandums of understanding with Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp., similar to agreements entered into earlier with General Motors Corp., under which UAW members will receive a maximum of 39 weeks of SUB benefits. This new ceiling, the same as the one established under TUC, replaces the previous limit of 26 weeks.

The UAW also negotiated similar pacts for extended SUB benefits with American Motors Corp. and Eaton Manufacturing Co. to provide added financial aid to long-term jobless auto workers.



APARTMENT FOR ELDERLY to be erected in downtown Duluth, Minn., under auspices of vacation fund of Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 31 and union employers, is shown in an architect's drawing. An $864,000 loan for the 65-suite project has been approved by the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Union-Backed Homes For Elderly Approved

Duluth, Minn.—The Housing & Home Finance Agency has approved a loan of $864,000 in federal funds to build the first union-sponsored housing project of its kind, a 65-suite apartment for elderly persons in downtown Duluth.

The private building venture was sponsored by union and employer trustees of the Duluth Electrical Workers Vacation Fund after a survey showed that elderly workers would prefer to stay in Duluth instead of moving to a faraway location after they retire.

Agency Dir. Robert C. Weaver approved the application under a program of direct loans for homes for the elderly, for which Congress last year appropriated $20 million.

In Washington, Pres. Gordon M. Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has commended IBEW Local 31 and Vacation Fund trustees for their work in planning the five-story apartment.

Pointing out that the project is unusual among housing projects for the elderly in that it will be built in the city's downtown section, Freeman said the sponsors decided to ask prospective tenants where they would like such an apartment to be built.

"They found," said the IBEW president, "that workers wanted to stay where they could continue their active participation in community activities, without the need to set up new friendships and new relationships." He added: "So the fund selected a site served by transit lines, and in the heart of an area with stores and community facilities."

Freeman said he hoped the project would set a pattern for other unions with funds to invest in major urban areas.

Officers of the Vacation Fund have set up a non-profit organization to build and operate the apartment. Planned for occupancy by July 1, 1962, the building will have 46 efficiency suites, 16 with one bedroom and three with two bedrooms.

It will have a lounge, meeting room, snack bar, craft and hobby rooms, and a sun deck protected by glass shields from the high winds of the upper Great Lakes. Units will be open to all eligible persons over 62 at rents ranging from $51 a month for an efficiency unit, $67 to $80 for one-bedroom units, to $110 or $115 for the two-bedroom suite.

Trustees of the IBEW-employer fund are Business Mgr. Clyde Giles and Merle Chapin of Local 31, Wesley Harkonen and Abe Solon of the National Electrical Contractors Association.

First Handbill In Japanese Aids ACWA

Honolulu—The Clothing Workers' first organizing handbill in the Japanese language is winning attention—and results—in an ACWA membership campaign in Hawaii, the nation's newest state.

Leaflets in English and Japanese have been used to carry two principal messages to unorganized workers—"You are the union" and "The Amalgamated way is the American way."

The union has won National Labor Relations Board elections at two plants and expects to petition for elections at others soon.

Asking prospective members "Who runs the union?" the Amalgamated answers "You do," and lists some of the ways in which ACWA members govern themselves democratically. Its latest handbill says, in Japanese:

"You elect your own officers;

"You run your own local union affairs;

"You set the amount of dues you pay;

"You cannot have a strike unless you vote to strike by secret ballot;

"You elect your own negotiating committee;

"You choose your own shop stewards;

"You decide important policies and actions by majority vote."

Despite Lack of Transfer Clause:

Court Rules 'Runaway' Victims Have Job Rights in New Plant

New York—Employes of a company who lost their jobs in a "runaway" plant situation are entitled to damages in spite of the fact that their expired contract did not have any transfer clause, the U.S. Second Circuit Court of Appeals has ruled.

By a 2-1 vote, the court reversed a lower federal court and sent the case back for further proceedings. The majority was made up of Judge Sterry R. Waterman and Judge J. Warren Madden, who wrote the opinion.

The decision, the first of its kind from a U.S. appeals court, involved the action of the Glidden Co. on Nov. 30, 1957, in closing its Durkee Famous Foods plant at Elmhurst, N. Y., and opening a new plant in Bethlehem, Pa.

Suit Filed by Employes

A suit for damages was filed against the company by five members of Local 852 of the unaffiliated Teamsters. Contending that as beneficiaries of the expired contract they were entitled to jobs created by the opening of the new plant, they asked damages on the ground that their rights under the former contract entitled them to job proffers in Bethlehem with the seniority acquired at Elmhurst.

Reviewing the arguments, the court majority referred to the company's "bold position" that the collective bargaining agreement conferred upon the employes no rights that survived the contract after it expired Nov. 30, 1957.

The majority cited several New York court decisions supporting the argument that "rights embodied in a collective bargaining contract enure to the direct benefit of employes and may be the subject of" a lawsuit.

It pointed out that the Glidden Co. still is living up to provisions of the expired Elmhurst contract by continuing to give retirement pay to those 65 and over; by giving pay also to early retirees and disabled employes; and by promising vested rights at 65 to those who had reached 45 when the plant was closed.

The company argued that it had offered "fair consideration" to job applications from Elmhurst employes if they would go to Bethlehem and apply there on the same basis as new employes.

"We can see no expense or embarrassment" which would have resulted if the company had adopted a "more rational, not to say humane, construction of its contract," the court said, and the company should have offered jobs with accrued seniority to the Elmhurst workers.

Chief Judge J. Edward Lumbard of the Appeals Court, dissenting, said the issue was not whether the employer "acted ungenerously, as indeed it has" but whether it followed the contract. The court must interpret the contract on which the parties agreed and not "substitute for it one with more humane or less destructive terms."

The issue was whether the agreement gave the employes the right to "follow the work" to the new location, he said, and he said it did not.

"Surely unions are now fully of age," he said, "and are able to protect themselves and their members at the bargaining table."

Son of Steward Wins Scholarship

New York—The Maritime Union has awarded its annual $10,000 college scholarship to Donald R. Carlson of Lansing, Ill., whose father is chief steward on a Great Lakes oil tanker.

The scholarship winner, who is eligible for up to $2,500 a year for tuition and expenses for four years at college, is chosen in an annual competition open to children of NMU members. Harvard University Prof. John T. Dunlop headed the board of judges.

Chester Workers Sign Ford Rehiring Pact

Chester, Pa.—The Auto Workers have ratified an agreement with the Ford Motor Co. under which many of the 1,250 former employes of the closed Chester assembly plant will have job rights at three other Ford plants.

Dir. Ken Bannon of the UAW's Ford Dept. said the company accepted a plan including two of three major union proposals for softening the impact of the shutdown.

Bannon said union and management agreed that these steps shall be taken for members of UAW Local 918:

- Members whose work is being transferred either to Mahwah, N. J., or Norfolk, Va., plants will have job rights at those locations with full seniority.
- Members who desire to be transferred to the Falcon-Comet plant at Matuchen, N. J., will be placed in that plant when additional workers are required, with seniority dating from time of entry at Metuchen.
- Early retirement provisions will be applied to all Chester employes aged 60 to 65, and to other workers at the time they reach 60, providing they have not accepted other employment with the company or severed their relationship.

The agreement also provides that ex-employes who would have been eligible for vacation on June 1 will get their vacation pay.

Bannon said the agreement was approved unanimously by the Local 918 membership, and that the Ford department received full cooperation from locals at other plants where Chester workers would be placed.

The Chester plant closed Mar. 10 despite pleas for reconsideration by members of Local 918, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Gov. David L. Lawrence (D-Pa.) and others. The UAW carried its campaign to Ford Pres. Henry Ford II.

Final agreement was reached not long after Bannon appealed to Ford. Since the settlement, about 150 workers have agreed to move to Mahwah at once and another 150 within 30 days. Moving to Norfolk are an additional 25. Others have until Dec. 31 to apply for preferential hiring at the Metuchen plant.

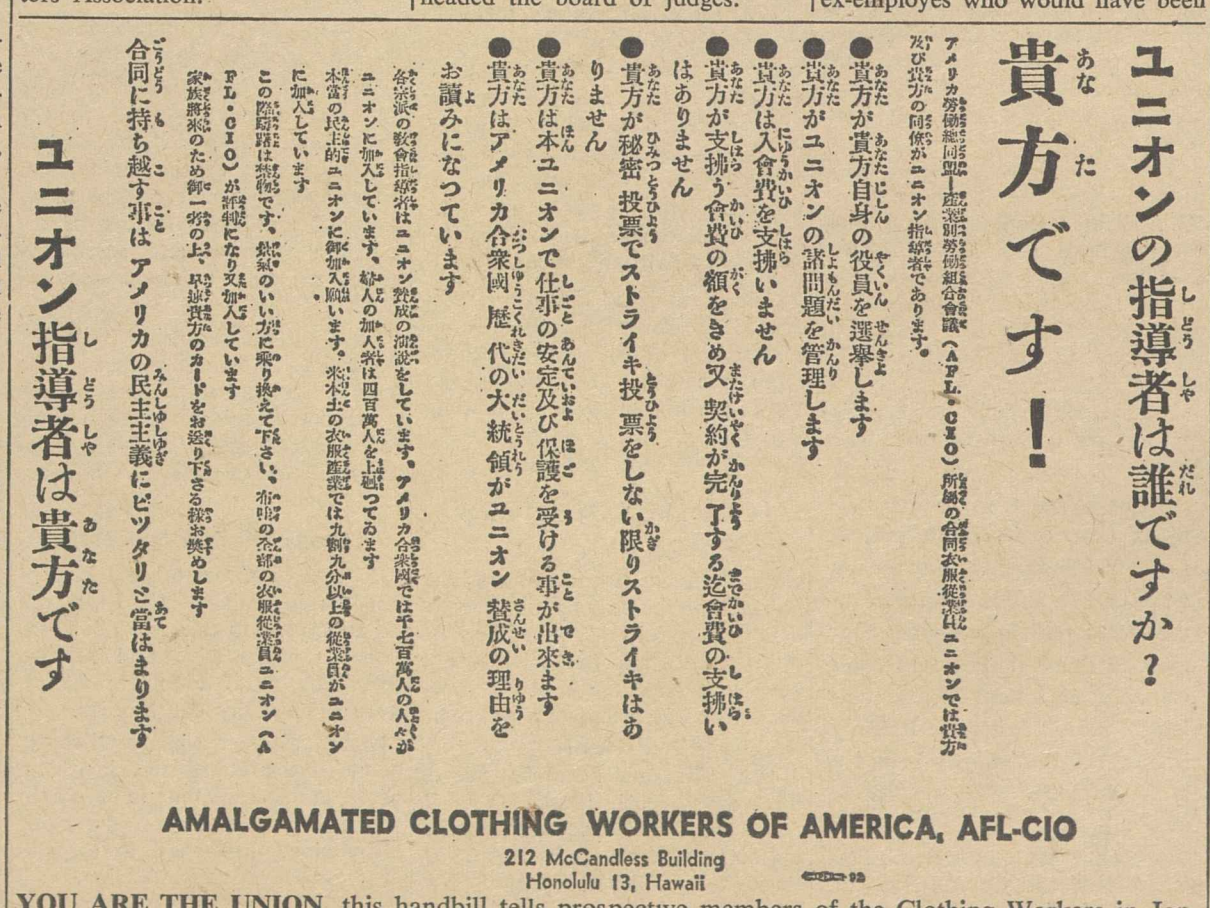
Green Fund Gives $50,000 To Institute

Champaign, Ill.—The Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations at the University of Illinois here has received a $50,000 contribution for its building fund from the William Green Memorial Fund.

The gift in memory of the late president of the former AFL will be used for the construction of a new building at the institute. The Illinois General Assembly recently voted $350,000 for this purpose.

In a letter to AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, University Pres. David D. Henry expressed gratitude for labor's gift, "both for its importance to the fulfillment of our building plans and as evidence of the confidence of your organization in the teaching and research activities of the institute and the university."

Martin Wagner, director of the Labor and Industrial Relations Institute, also wrote Schnitzler "to convey . . . the gratitude of the entire institute staff for your support of our undertaking."



ユニオンの指導者は誰ですか？

貴方です！

アメリカ労働総同盟—産業別労働組合会議（AFL-CIO）所属の合同衣服従業員ユニオンでは貴方及び貴方の同僚がユニオン指導者であります。

●貴方が貴方自身の役員を選挙します
●貴方がユニオンの諸問題を管理します
●貴方は入会費を支拂いません
●貴方が支拂う會費の額をきめ又契約が完了する迄會費の支拂いはありません
●貴方が秘密投票でストライキ投票をしない限りストライキはありません
●貴方は本ユニオンで仕事の安定及び保護を受ける事が出來ます
●貴方はアメリカ合衆國歷代の大統領がユニオン賛成の理由をお讀みになつています

各派の教會指導者はユニオン製成の油說をしています。アメリカ合衆國では千七百萬人の人々がユニオンに加入しています。婦人の加入率は四百萬人を上廻つてゐます

木當の民主的ユニオンに御加入願います。米國土の衣服産業では九割九分以上の從業員がユニオンに加入しています

この際躊躇は禁物です。勇氣のいい方に乘り換えて下さい。御近の衣服從業員ユニオン（AFL-CIO）が評判になり又加入しています

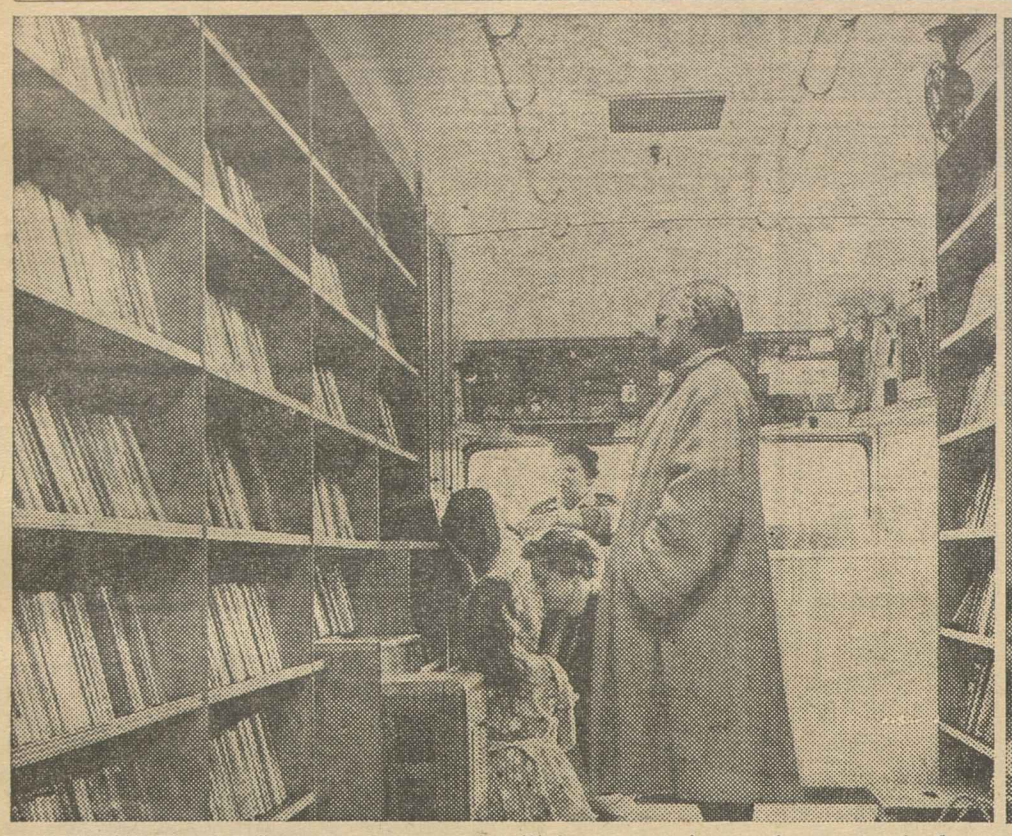
家族親戚のため御一考の上、早速貴方のカードをお送り下さる樣お奬めします

合同に持ち越す事はアメリカの民主主義にピッタリと當はまります

ユニオン指導者は貴方です

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA, AFL-CIO
212 McCandless Building
Honolulu 13, Hawaii

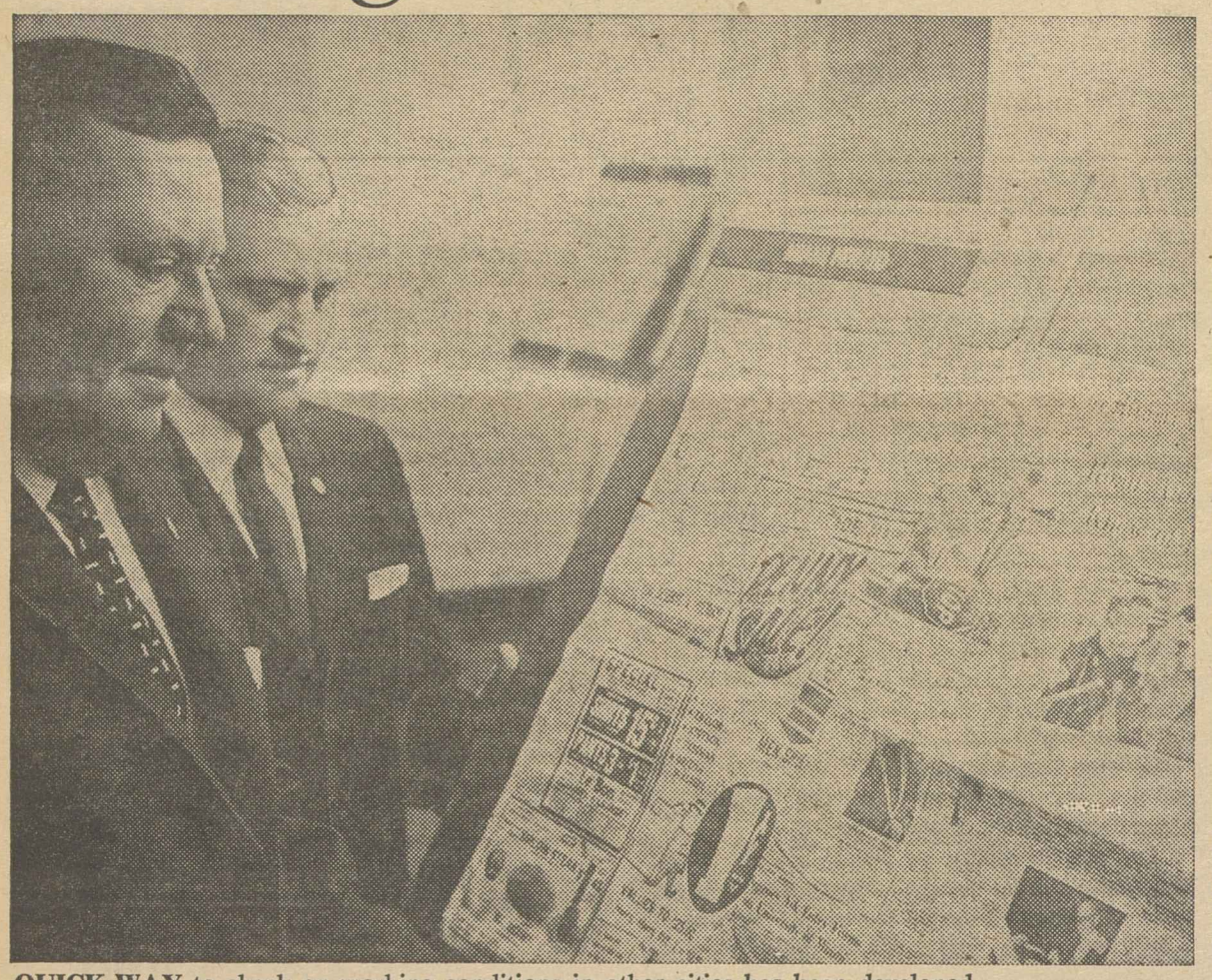
YOU ARE THE UNION, this handbill tells prospective members of the Clothing Workers in Japanese. Circulated in an ACWA organizing drive in Hawaii, the message also assures readers that "The Amalgamated way is the American way," and lists 13 reasons why members can be served by a democratically-run union.



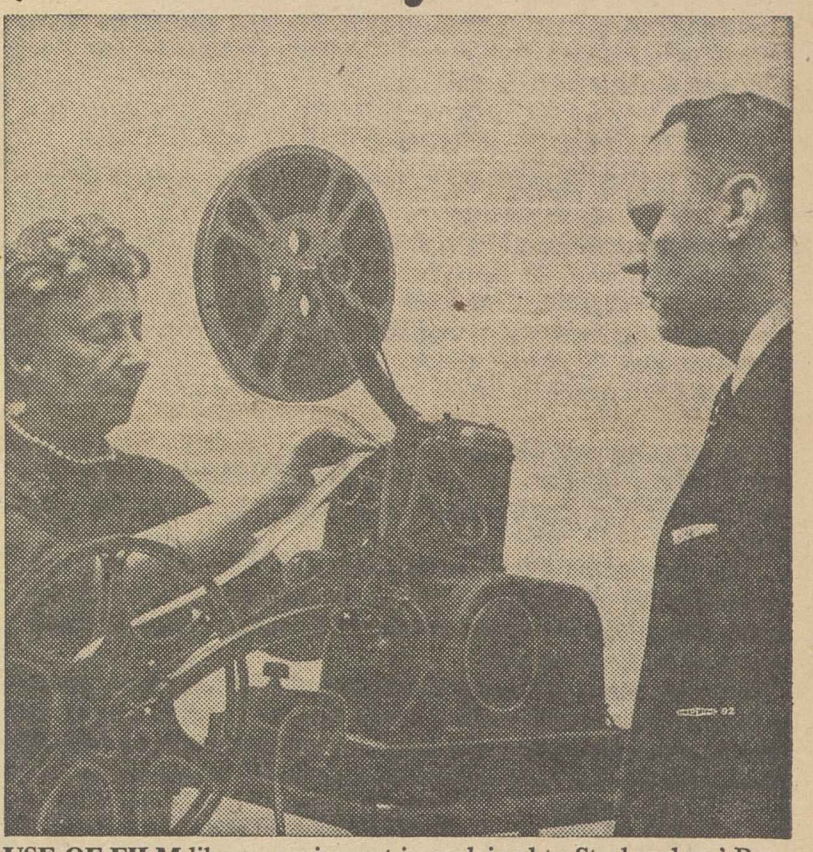
UNION MEMBERS across the country will focus attention on how to make best use of public libraries during Apr. 17-22 observance of National Library Week. One method of utilizing facilities is scheduling of bookmobile, like one used by Cincinnati Public Library, for plant-gate visits during noon hour.

SPEAKERS' BUREAUS operated by libraries can provide a two-way street for labor, helping to supply speakers for union meetings and using unionists to tell labor's story to other groups. Here William L. Kircher, AFL-CIO assistant director of Region IX, confers with Cincinnati Librarian Margaret Sanger on subject.

Making the Best Use of Library Week

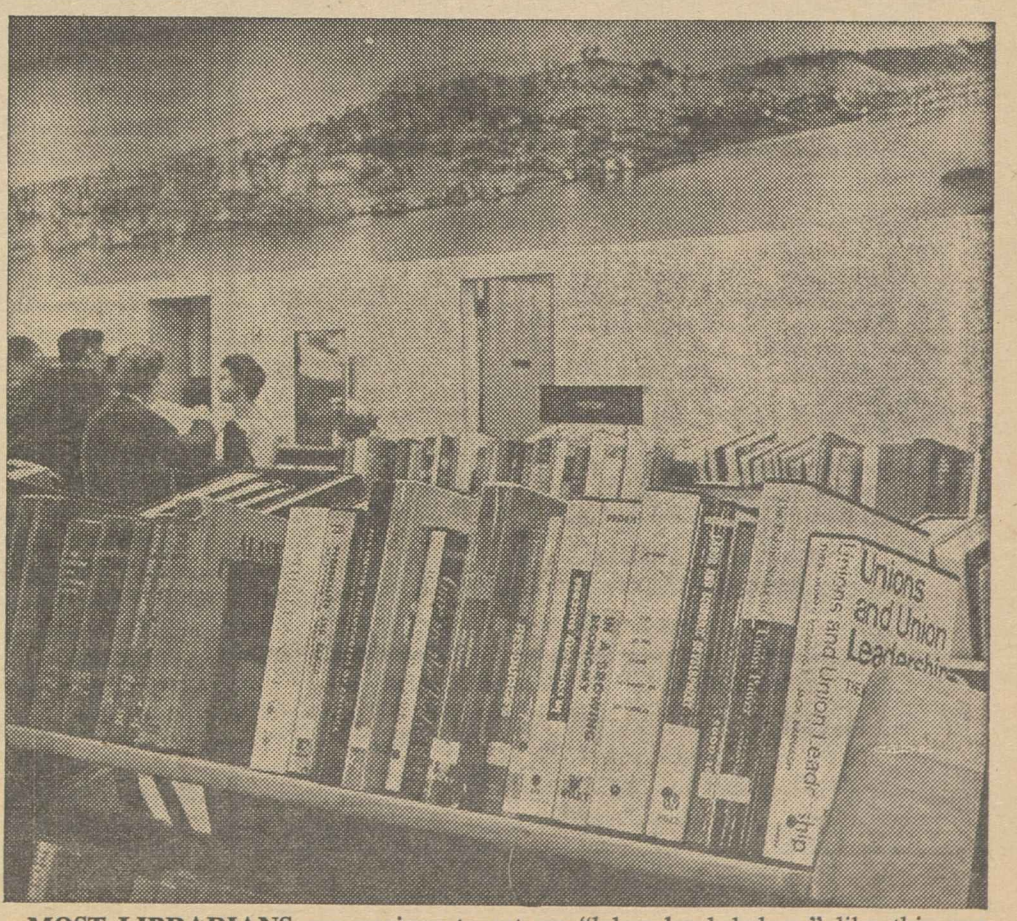


QUICK WAY to check on working conditions in other cities has been developed by Sec.-Treas. Freeman Bryant (left) and Pres. Oscar G. Lee of Cincinnati Cooks' Local 177, who study Miami Herald issue at library for business trends. Labor participation in Library Week has been urged on all local unions and central bodies by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.



USE OF FILM library equipment is explained to Steelworkers' Rep. Robert Bollard by Miss Karline Brown of Cincinnati Library. Free public libraries have been hailed by labor as "an essential part" of the nation's educational opportunities.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY often join forces in setting up special exhibits in libraries. Shown at Cincinnati beer exhibit are Business Agent William Sheehan (left) of Brewery Workers Local 199, and the union's education and research director, James Wolfe.



MOST LIBRARIANS are anxious to set up "labor bookshelves," like this one in Cincinnati, to help tell the union story. The AFL-CIO has urged affiliates to establish similar programs during National Library Week and to encourage trade union use of library facilities to help unionists "become better citizens."

Political Doctors

THE AMERICAN Medical Association's allergic reaction to "political medicine" apparently does not extend to doctors. Or maybe they have a peculiar sort of immunity, because they're up to their stethoscopes in politics at the moment and going in deeper.

Some time this month the AMA is scheduled to step up its political campaign to kill proposals to incorporate health care for the aged under the social security system. It plans a series of expensive newspaper ads carrying the message already distributed to thousands of doctors in the form of office and waiting room posters, leaflets and handbills: that helping the aged meet the cost of medical care under social security is "socialized medicine."

The AMA's right to lobby for its position is not in question. But using the prestige of the physician to sell a political position on legislation through the distribution of political literature in his office is not in keeping with the image that most Americans have of their physicians—the men and women to whom they turn for health care and advice, not a political pitch.

The intensity of the AMA campaign and its lavish expenditures are all the more questionable in light of the issue.

Pres. Kennedy has proposed, and the AFL-CIO strongly supports, legislation to help meet the costs of health care for 14 million people now 65 and older through the tried and tested social insurance mechanism.

The Anderson-King bill, containing the President's proposals, includes standard safeguards for the freedom of patients to choose their own doctors, hospitals, etc. Physicians will continue to have full responsibility for decisions on patients' care, including the need for hospitalization.

The proposed legislation does not permit any federal agency to interfere with hospital administration or to supervise or control the practice of medicine. Patient-doctor relationships would not be affected, and good quality hospital and nursing home services would be encouraged.

It is extremely difficult to understand, in terms of the legislation, what the AMA is fussing about, why it must ask doctors to plaster their office walls with posters and distribute political leaflets along with prescriptions to their patients.

Putting Money to Work

A DRAMATIC DEMONSTRATION of how to put union-negotiated welfare funds to work for the good of the community and to meet pressing social needs has taken place in Duluth, Minn.

Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 31 had in past years negotiated a vacation fund with employers. As with many such funds, the money was deposited in banks or in government securities. The union and management trustees decided to put the money to a more socially useful purpose and sponsored a downtown apartment development for elderly persons.

The Housing and Home Finance Agency quickly approved a loan for the project under legislation passed last year and a nonprofit organization has been set up to build and operate the apartment.

The vacation fund trustees demonstrated also a sympathy and understanding of the needs of elderly persons by carefully investigating where the apartment should be located to be of greatest value to the occupants.

There are many such opportunities available to union-operated or jointly-administered welfare funds across the nation, opportunities to use union-negotiated monies for the community welfare.

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'Doctor Will Be With You Soon'

Tradition Reversed:

Transfusion of European Blood Revitalizes Old-Line U.S. Firm

The following is reprinted from the April 6 issue of The Machinist, weekly publication of the Machinists.

A NEW LINE OF Underwood typewriters went to market last week. The event, heralded in full-page advertisements in 98 daily newspapers, marked the beginning of a new era in the industrial development of the U.S.A.

For the first time, a doddering, old-line U.S. company has been refinanced, revitalized and refurbished with foreign capital, foreign engineering and foreign initiative.

The new blood comes from Italy and its Olivetti Co., manufacturers of quality business machines for more than half a century.

For the members of IAM District 26 at Hartford, Conn., the transfusion came in the nick of time. Underwood was dying and its 2,500 employes were suffering from recurring layoffs. Prior to the summer of 1960, when Olivetti bought control of Underwood and its sprawling typewriter plant at Hartford, there had been a five-month layoff.

Since Olivetti took over, there have been no layoffs. The work force has grown to 3,300 employes. Old equipment has been moved out and new machine tools installed. The typewriters have been redesigned and production re-engineered. They're now painting the factory and installing improved lighting.

Production of all but one adding machine and the portable typewriter were discontinued. Italian-made Olivettis will be sold instead. But Underwood standard typewriters and Underwood electric typewriters are coming off the lines at Hartford at the rate of 6,000 a month, more than twice the old production.

Last week, The Machinist sat down in Underwood's old, oak-paneled executive offices at One Park Place, New York City, with Ugo Galassi, lately of Ivrea, Italy. He is past president of the Olivetti Corp. of America and now president of Underwood with a payroll of 9,000 U.S. personnel.

HOW CAN AN ITALIAN management expect to make money in the United States at a time when so many American manufacturers are shifting production to new plants in Europe and Asia?

Galassi, a man who has so far mobilized $51 million in cash and credits in revitalizing Underwood, laughed at the question.

"We have found tremendous cooperation with the people in the factory," he declared. "Our people perform with spirit; they want to give the maximum and we want to take care of them."

But what about higher wage rates in Hartford?

"Production costs per unit are comparable with those in Italy and in our other factories," Galassi declared. "Americans work faster than the average European worker. Of course, in Europe there is less turnover. You know, in Europe we don't lay off a man because inventories are too high. We take care of our people first. After all, the biggest asset of any corporation is its people. We like to talk about people-value, instead of book value."

Since the Olivetti management moved in, IAM District 26 has negotiated two 5 percent package increases to make up for the period of no raises under the old management.

Notwithstanding, Galassi said production costs have been cut 30 percent by modernizing equipment and improving engineering.

"No," Galassi was positive, "it is not true that higher wages in the United States are pricing American products out of the world market."

Galassi's explanation was so simple it was startling. He said: "Mass production." He said: "We're going to compete with typewriters made in Italy. No, we won't make big profits. We will make a little on each typewriter and we'll sell a lot. No, we won't price our typewriters to make a profit when we only operate at 50 percent of capacity."

Did Olivetti receive any financial inducements to invest in the U.S.A., inducements such as European governments are offering to attract American industries? On the contrary, Galassi said he had met nothing but obstacles, including an investigation by the Justice Dept.'s Anti-Trust Div. The investigation stopped after the government discovered what sad shape Underwood was in.

Joe Cronin, manager of IAM District 26, told The Machinist:

"If it hadn't been for the purchase of the old Underwood firm by the new management, many of our union members would now be on the breadlines and Hartford would have become a depressed area.

"INSTEAD, OLIVETTI management has increased employment approximately 30 percent at a time when most companies were laying off. We have negotiated two raises with the new management, one for 3.5 percent and one for 3 percent, plus improvements in our pension plan, our hospitalization and other insurance."

Morgan Says:

Economic Health of U. S. Makes Weak Spots Hard to Pick Out

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

THE HEADLINES SAY auto sales were brisk in March and Chrysler plans a 40 percent production boost. Detroit's hotel lobbies are teeming with lusty types of all ages in blazers and business suits—spectators and participants in that marathon of sporting events, the American Bowling Congress tournament, a six-week affair that makes a six-day bicycle race seem like a trifle. The store windows are twinkling with spring fashions and the tender green of April is driving winter from the surroundings of this unhandsome but vital city, the mecca of the motor car. Where, then, is this ugly thing called the recession?

Morgan

Detroiters themselves, as a matter of fact, sometimes dodge its impact, even though they are living in the very midst of one of the most critical economic areas in the country. After a recent snowstorm, a man asked a local housewife if she wanted her sidewalk cleared. "No," she said, "my son can do it when he gets home from school." The man muttered and started to turn away but something about his dejection touched the woman and she told him to go to work. When he'd finished and she was paying him she asked if things were really bad. "Worse than in the Thirties," he said. "Then at least everybody knew there was a depression." The man was 58, had not had a steady job for more than two years.

The country is far, far healthier than it was 30 years ago, which makes its weak spots hard to see, like an incipient fire in a coal mine or the first cancer cells. But the story is there, in the faces and in the figures. Advance statistics show unemployment in Michigan in mid-March totaled 417,000 or 14 percent of the labor force—twice the national average. This is up 10,000 from February and 219,000 from a year ago. One out of every six persons in Detroit's working population is without a job.

There was nothing phony in the story about quickened car sales despite the fact that Chrysler had just announced the closing of three assembly plants next week, Ford two. The trend is up. But what the headlines don't reflect is the fact that despite the upturn, it was the lowest sales performance for March since 1958.

PERHAPS THE MOST malignant matter in the whole picture is what the experts refer to as the hard core of unemployment. In the city of Detroit alone, according to Public Welfare Dept. figures, there were 10,853 families on relief on Mar. 17, with 2,500 cases pending. That is more than double the load three years ago. Even if industrial activity were to pick up 100 percent—which is simply not in the cards—the jobless rolls would not be cut back to their former levels. In the country at large nearly 2 million people have been out of work 15 weeks or more. As the recession recedes, as it were, the more temporarily idle may be re-employed but a distressing number will remain permanently unemployed. And after each recession that total gets larger, partly because of the new millions pouring into the labor force. It is estimated that 25,000 new jobs a week will have to be found in the '60s for young people entering the labor market.

How to convert this treadmill into an escalator? The aid-to-depressed-areas legislation, now in conference committee in Congress, is a start but it's hardly a toe in the door. The truth is that until very recently neither government, management, labor or the public has given this problem of adjustment to automation and other technological changes affecting employment the attention it deserved. We are going through another industrial revolution of sorts but we have lacked the revolutionary thinking needed to adapt to the radical changes which inventions, new processes and new policies have wrought in our economy.

Retraining displaced workers for new skills is part of the answer but this is a huge task for which we have not prepared. When some Auto Workers' official suggested such a program to the aircraft industry the answer was, in effect, why should we spend our money training people for careers in chemicals or services? The UAW itself got about a 3 percent response from the rank and file to one of its efforts to offer courses in new trades.

There is reportedly some fear around the Labor Dept. that even if we continue to climb out of the recession, the Sixties may be cursed with an unemployment figure persisting around 5 million. Some trade union economists think a federally-sponsored technological clearing house might help, protecting industry's needs confidentially and then training accordingly. Before this is shot down as creeping socialism we'd best face the fact that along some avenues our capitalism has been reduced to a crawl and this in itself is creepy.

Washington Reports:

Union Members To Be Needed In Peace Corps, Senators Say

MAJOR EMPHASIS has been on young students in the projected Peace Corps, Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.) asserted on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 460 radio stations, but it will also include skilled trade unionists, farmers, teachers and doctors.

Humphrey said he expected that his bill to authorize the corps will be passed at this session of Congress with the corps in operation in the late fall. Pilot projects, he predicted, will be under way before that.

Sen. Alexander Wiley (R-Wis.), ranking Republican member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, of which Humphrey is also a member, said the objectives of the corps are good, but he urged that the U.S. "go slow."

"Fundamentally, the Peace Corps, or any program of that nature, depends upon the quality, the capability, the dedication of the individuals involved in its activities," he said.

"These factors must be considered: careful screening, proper training in the language of the host country, obtaining the necessary skills to be of real help to the people in the visited land, proper education to avoid actions that might violate the culture, customs and sense of good conduct of the local people, and the ability of some persons to adapt from our relatively high standard of living to standards that are sometimes almost at a primitive level. For the volunteers, even though dedicated and idealistic, this will be no joy ride."

BOTH SAID THAT trade unionists would be needed. Humphrey said he was hopeful that "we would draw also from our farm cooperatives, our rural life groups, from many of the voluntary groups where a person may not have any college training at all. What we want is not a college diploma; what we want is skill."

Both also spoke of the importance of making certain that the corps is free of infiltrators.

"I can well imagine that some of the Communist groups would like nothing better than to infiltrate," Humphrey said. "There will be preventive precautionary measures to see that doesn't happen."

He urged staging areas near the area of service to help members of the corps become acclimated.

Wiley felt that the project should be restricted to a few hundred persons at first.

"Eventually the program will expand," he declared, "but I believe it would be a serious mistake to shot-gun ill-trained, ill-equipped students, no matter how well-meaning and dedicated they may be, around the globe."

Humphrey was most hopeful about the results of the Peace Corps operation which, he said, had been planned a year ago.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

PRES. KENNEDY'S special message to Congress on the government's regulatory agencies—the Federal Power Commission, the Civil Aeronautics Board, the National Labor Relations Board and others—was not nearly so drastic in reform proposals as was recommended last year by James M. Landis, his adviser on the agencies. Approval of its basic requests would still go a long way toward improving the work of the agencies.

A common observation in the capital is that when an agency is set up to regulate an industry—such as the radio and television industry, the natural gas business—the industry sooner or later manages to capture it.

One of the reasons is simple delay in processing cases, which in the case of the FPC has produced what Kennedy called an "incredible backlog" of 4,000 natural gas rate and pipeline construction cases.

Another is the fact that when the political complexion of the country changes—as it did in both the White House and Congress in the Eisenhower years—the agencies tend to reflect the change.

A specific example is the FPC itself. In the Truman years, the Senate refused to confirm for continued service two members who had led the way in insisting on strict regulation of natural gas prices. After Mr. Eisenhower had named all the FPC members, the commission's activity deteriorated to such an extent that the Supreme Court ruled the agency was declining to enforce the law under which it was created.

* * *

IN THE SENATE at the present moment two FPC nominations submitted by Kennedy are pending. Howard Morgan, a former public utilities commissioner from Oregon, and Joseph C. Swidler, formerly of the Tennessee Valley Authority, are being meticulously examined so that senators who favor private utilities over public power can assure themselves that Swidler and Morgan will not lean toward public power unduly.

Swidler told the Senate Commerce Committee frankly that he thought the FPC had a responsibility to force down gas rates on its own initiative, even in the absence of complaints from consumers, if the commission thinks the rates are too high.

It has been a long time since the FPC has had a member with this philosophy of his job. Yet it can be read into the statute under which Congress created the agency. It may properly be claimed that if Congress wants the system changed it should do so by revising the law, not by allowing or insisting on a stacking of the commission with people who have no intention of enforcing the statute as it exists.

An increase in the size of the agencies, a revision of their operations so as to free the board members of small administrative duties, would help greatly. Most important of all, however, is philosophy—a belief that the agencies should fulfill the protective and public-interest functions for which they were created.

* * *

SEN. JAMES O. EASTLAND (D-Miss.) is not one of the timid souls who dreams small dreams. Right-wingers generally, disliking the Supreme Court's decisions in segregation and so-called subversion cases, say they think Chief Justice Earl Warren should be impeached. This is said to be a major objective of the John Birch groups, among whom are gathered sundry racists, "right-to-workers," former presidents of the National Association of Manufacturers and lunatic-fringers.

Eastland has a more sweeping program. He's in favor of impeaching the whole Supreme Court, from Justice Hugo Lafayette Black, senior legatee of the Roosevelt era, to Justice Potter Stewart, last of the five Eisenhower appointees.

Probably Eastland would have wanted to impeach old Chief Justice John Marshall in his day. Marshall was the great jurist who laid the foundation for the doctrines of the supremacy of federal law and liberal construction of the Constitution that the present court applied in the segregation and subversion cases.

BECAUSE OF THEIR SKILLS, trade unionists will be important members of the projected Peace Corps, Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.), majority whip, on left, and Sen. Alexander Wiley (R-Wis.), ranking Republican on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, agreed in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational radio program.

How to Buy:

Consumers Getting a Chance To Squeeze Water Out of Ham

By Sidney Margolius

PROTESTS OVER the recent federal ruling that packers may inject 10 percent water into smoked hams, shoulders and butts, may force its repeal. The U.S. Agriculture Dept. will hold meetings in various areas, beginning late in April, to reopen the question.

The ruling permitting the additional water, or "pickle solution" as the Agriculture Dept. prefers to call it, was one of the last official acts of former Agriculture Sec. Benson's administration. Consumer organizations have been especially angry because they feel the action resembled getaway night at a traveling carnival, when anything goes.

The Benson administration put through the ruling without the customary public hearing, although meat inspection officials insist that consumer organizations were asked for their opinions. Only the labor unions, doubling as consumer representatives, offered much response to the first call for comment on the proposed addition of water to smoked pork products, a government official told this writer. There was a little response from women's clubs but none from most other consumer organizations, he says.

At the forthcoming hearings reopening the question, any consumer, either as an organization representative or as an individual, can speak up or file a statement of his views on the question of adding water to smoked ham, according to C. H. Pals, director of the U.S. Meat Inspection Div. Time and place of hearings will be announced in local papers, or can be learned from the Meat Inspection Div., U.S. Agriculture Dept., Washington 25, D. C.

Actually, the situation in non-federally inspected hams is even worse. In most states there is little or no regulation of hams and other products cured locally. Thus while the public is protesting the addition of up to 10 percent water to cured pork products sold in interstate commerce, those sold within the borders of most states sometimes have as much as 30 percent water.

You actually can see the water or "pickling solution" run off some hams. This writer purchased several smoked hams in recent weeks. In every instance you could see the moisture inside the transparent wrapping and even squeeze water out of the ham. Veda Mueller, of the Cooperative League, also reports this experience.

The government's publicly-stated reason for permitting water to be pumped into federally-inspected smoked hams, was that the public nowadays prefers a "juicier" ham.

Curiously, this column which receives many comments from consumers on all sorts of questions, never got one demanding juicier hams.

THE REAL REASON is not that consumers asked for more water, but rather interstate meat packers were unhappy because local packers have been adding water right along. Pals says that even in states where there is some regulation of the water content, enforcement is weak.

In at least three key states—Illinois, Iowa and New York—proposed laws would bring state rules into line with federal regulations. In Illinois, for example, a proposed law would require that smoked hams carry a label stating that they don't have more than 110 percent of their uncured weight.

This is somewhat better than the present lack of any regulation, but it still, of course, does permit that controversial 10 percent of water as in the federal rules.

WHAT'S REALLY PAINING consumer and farm organizations is not only the addition of water, which they unanimously say is unnecessary, but that there is little or no price reduction to make up for the water. There is little change in the differential between smoked and ready-to-eat hams this year and last year, that this writer can find in the market reports from several cities.

If you and your organization plan to urge repeal of watered ham, one useful request would be to ask that all meats be labeled plainly with the percentage of added water.

You get even more water when you buy processed cheeses, in fact, a fantastic amount in some brands. Here the amount of water is stated on the label. But the way it's stated apparently fools many people. It's called "moisture."

Some of the cheeses sold in jars, like "smokey" cheese and "cheese and bacon" are actually more water than cheese. One widely sold brand of cheese in jars actually contains 60 percent "moisture." Another contains 46 percent, a third, 52 percent.

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CITY OF HOPE AWARD to AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. is accepted by IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther, right. The plaque, expressing "grateful appreciation" for a $10,000 grant to establish a medical research fellowship, is presented by Louis Solomon, labor director of the City of Hope. The labor-backed medical center, at Duarte, Calif., was established to pioneer new concepts in medical research and treatment and provide free care for patients.

Backing Pledged:

Meany Lauds USO On 20th Anniversary

THE "WHOLEHEARTED PARTICIPATION" of organized labor in the 20th anniversary observance of the United Service Organizations has been pledged by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

In a letter to USO Chairman Harvey Firestone, Jr., he also expressed confidence that "the 13.5 million members of the AFL-CIO will continue their efforts in behalf of USO."

Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers and an AFL-CIO vice president, pledged the continued cooperation of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee, of which he is chairman. He noted that the USO program "finds a quick and easy response in the hearts of trade unionists and their families throughout the country."

In his letter to Firestone, Meany recalled that in an age of atomic power, "it is all too easy to forget the millions of Americans who must, in any conflict, stand in the forefront of our defensive effort."

"APART FROM ITS MANY vital services to the men and women in our armed forces," he wrote, "USO performs an important function in helping America to remember. USO reminds all of us of our responsibility to those who must live and work in the shadow of world tension and cold war conflict."

Organized labor has shared "a deep awareness" of this obligation with the USO since its inception, he pointed out.

"Members of the AFL-CIO have given firm financial support and have participated directly in the planning and program of USO," he said.

"Over the years, we have been especially proud of the members of our entertainment unions who have given so freely and so nobly of their talents in virtually every spot on the globe where American troops have been stationed."

A nationwide effort to "stimulate labor participation in community observances" of the anniversary is receiving the cooperation of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, according to CSA Dir. Leo Perlis.

From Soup to Nonsense:

The Bard Said They're 'Begot Of Nothing but Vain Fantasy'

By Jane Goodsell

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS bear no resemblance to anything anybody has ever said to me, but I can dream, can't I?

"I hope you won't mind my asking, but did you buy your suit in Paris?"

"Congratulations, lady! That was the most beautiful job of parking I ever saw. You didn't have an inch to spare. I've been standing here watching you, and I bet myself you'd never make it."

"Why no, Mother, I don't need a new dress for the dance. My old one is perfectly good, and I've only worn it a few times."

"You wear a size 10, don't you?"

"Honey, tell them the joke about the two psychiatrists. You tell stories much better than I do."

"I understand perfectly why you don't want to be on the Ways and Means Committee. It's a nasty job and I wouldn't accept it if I were you."

"Your house is always in such perfect order. Do you have full-time help?"

"In checking over our past accounts, we have discovered a clerical error in your favor. We are therefore enclosing our check in the amount of. . . ."

"Would you consider an offer of $35,000 for your house?"

"OOPS, I'M SORRY! For a minute I could have sworn you were Jacqueline Kennedy!"

"Would you mind telling me who does your hair? It always looks so lovely."

"Would you like to have breakfast in bed?"

"I'm sorry, but the dentist will have to cancel his appointment with you for this morning. I'm afraid it will be at least a month before he can take you."

"Honey, I want to apologize. You were right, and I was wrong."

"D'you mean to tell me you graduated from high school with Joe Barnaby? Why, I'd have taken you for a good 10 years younger than he is."

"Gee, I'm sorry, but we won't be able to show you our vacation pictures of Yellowstone Park. I know how disappointed you must be, but something has gone wrong with the projection."

Pamphlet Asks Campaign For Health Care Letters

The AFL-CIO has published a new pamphlet designed to mobilize a letter-writing campaign urging Congress to enact the Anderson-King bill, supported by the Kennedy Administration, to provide health care for the aged through social security.

The pamphlet, entitled "How Can You Pay Health Bills After 65?" points out that 14 million people now 65 and older would benefit immediately under the program. In addition, those currently working would contribute between 2 and 3 cents a day during their productive years to cover the cost of health benefits after they retire.

"The bill includes standard safeguards for the freedom of patients to choose their own doctors, hospitals, etc.," the publication emphasizes. "Doctors will continue to have full responsibility for decisions on patient care, including the need for hospitalization . . . The bill does not permit the federal agency to interfere with hospital administration or control the practice of medicine."

Copies of "How Can You Pay Health Bills After 65?" are free in single copies; up to 100 copies, they are priced at 1 cent each; 75 cents per hundred, and $6 per thousand. They are available through the Pamphlet Division of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815-16th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

15 GE Executives Go

Kefauver Committee Opens Price Probe

The echoes from the nation's biggest anti-trust conspiracy, involving rigged bids and price-fixing by 29 electrical equipment manufacturers, continued to reverberate through Capitol Hill, federal courts and stockholders' meetings with these new developments:

● Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) opened a major investigation into the details of the conspiracy by summoning 11 present or former officials of the price-rigging companies before his Senate anti-trust subcommittee.

● The Justice Dept. filed a second round of civil damage suits asking multi-million dollar penalties on behalf of the Tennessee Valley Authority and 12 government agencies, all of which paid what the government charges were "high and artificial" prices for electrical equipment.

● Federal Judge J. Cullen Ganey, who sentenced the 29 companies and 44 individual defendants to pay $2 million in fines and handed out seven jail terms, was asked to release the transcript of the secret grand jury investigation to aid states, municipalities and private utility companies prepare claims for overcharges against the companies. Following oral arguments, he reserved judgment.

● Westinghouse management had the votes to crush a stockholders' revolt at its annual meeting. The company defended its policy of retaining officials who were implicated in the anti-trust conspiracy on the grounds that they had the best interests of the company at heart and had been punished enough by the fines, jail sentences and publicity.

Westinghouse Pres. Mark W. Cresap, Jr., said he has written the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association suggesting that the trade group prepare a "code of ethics" for the industry. Ironically, it was while attending trade association meetings that most of the key figures in the anti-trust conspiracy got together to divide up business and set prices.

● General Electric, which faces a stockholders' meeting on Apr. 26, announced that all 15 of its executives who were sentenced in the anti-trust case have "left the company." A sixteenth GE official, whose sentencing was deferred because of ill health, told The Wall Street Journal that GE had sent him a typed resignation to sign. The official, William H. Schiek, added: "I asked if there was any alternative to resigning, and they said no."

GE has retained Clark Clifford, White House aide under former Pres. Truman and now a Washington attorney, to represent it in legal problems arising out of the anti-trust cases and subsequent civil damage claims against the company.

● Cleveland city officials opened an inquiry into recent identical bids of $68,691 for electric meters from five manufacturers, including GE and Westinghouse.

Cleveland Lighting Commissioner Vincent M. De Melto said it is "inconceivable . . . that companies making a product with varying features, such as is the case with these meters, should come up with identical costs on which to base their prices."

Kefauver said the purpose of the Senate hearings is "to find out how these violations by some of our wealthiest and most respected corporations could occur and how the consumer can be protected from their recurrence." He added:

"We want to know what pressures were put on executives of these companies to violate the anti-trust laws.

"We want to know if there have been additional violations of these laws.

"We want to know if the conspiracies went higher up in the corporate hierarchy than the individuals indicted by the grand jury.

"We want to know, finally, whether these cases involve serious deficiencies in the laws or inadequacy of enforcement."

The Justice Dept., which earlier sued to recover more than $12 million in damages from five manufacturers of oil and air circuit breakers, named 11 companies in its latest series of suits.

Defendants Listed

The suits listed purchases of power switchgear assemblies, transformers, turbine generators and other equipment by agencies including the Atomic Energy Commission, Air Force, Navy, Army, the Interior, Commerce, Defense and Agriculture Depts., Veterans Administration and others. General Electric and Westinghouse were named as defendants in each case.

Other companies sued—for double damages under the False Claims Act — were Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., I-T-E Circuit Breaker Co., Federal Pacific Electric Co., McGraw-Edison Co., Moloney Electric Co., Cutler-Hammer Co., Square-D Co., Wagner Electric Corp. and the Kuhlman Electric Co.

Drug Firm's Profit Dips After Kefauver Hearings

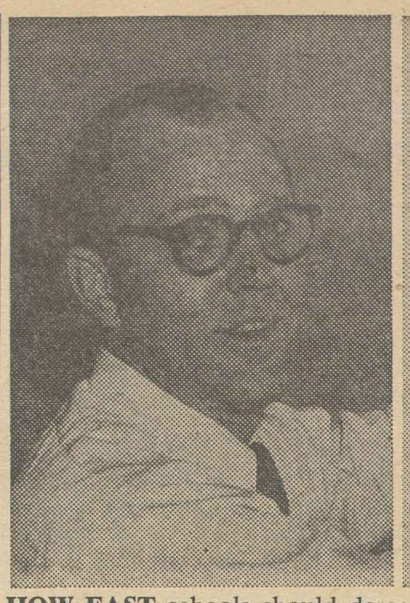
Bloomfield, N.J.—A drop in profits of the Schering Corp. last year has been blamed by the company's president on the Kefauver Senate subcommittee hearings which challenged the high prices and high profits of leading drug manufacturers.

Francis C. Brown, president of the firm, told a stockholders' meeting that since the Senate anti-trust investigation, "invitational bidding for supplies to governmental agencies has become more highly competitive, with consequent price deterioration."

He also deplored what he called the increasing practice of prescribing drugs by generic name rather than brand name, which permits druggists to fill prescriptions with the lowest-price standard drug rather than the heavily-promoted products of big manufacturers.

Declaring that the investigation has triggered "a whole series of related adverse developments," Brown cited price investigations in Great Britain and Canada and by several state agencies in the United States.

The company's net income for 1960 dropped to less than $9.9 million, he said, $2 million under the 1959 level.



HOW FAST schools should desegregate to achieve "all deliberate speed" was the issue on "Briefing Session," with Harold C. Fleming, left, executive director of the Southern Regional Council, and Everett Tucker, Jr., president of the Little Rock, Ark., school board, as guest panelists.

Desegregation Sure, 'Briefing' Panel Says

White southerners may know in their hearts that school desegregation is inevitable but "inevitability" is still a fighting word in many localities, "Briefing Session" panelists noted this week.

Harold C. Fleming, executive director of the Southern Regional Council, and Everett Tucker, Jr., president of the Little Rock, Ark., school board, exchanged views on the ninth production of the public affairs television series presented by the AFL-CIO and the National Educational Television & Radio Center.

Fleming predicted more rapid progress toward desegregation in the near future because "it has been pretty well driven home in the South that to defy court orders in this field is to risk a community's whole well-being—economic, social, cultural." He cited a Gallup poll showing that 76 percent of southerners acknowledge that desegregated schools are inevitable.

"I think maybe they respond one way to a Gallup poll interrogator and a different way when they are talking to people locally," Tucker observed. "I think you can approach the problem . . . more effectively without waving that red flag of inevitability."

However, he went on, there probably will be fewer attempts at outright defiance or evasion of court orders.

"I think it has been pretty graphically demonstrated that private schools cannot do the job," he said. "Certainly that is true in cities the size of Little Rock, and even smaller cities."

Leadership a Factor

Both panelists agreed, under questioning by Edward P. Morgan, host and moderator of the series, that the quality of political leadership and of news media were important factors in community reaction to school integration.

Fleming, who works out of Atlanta, noted "encouraging developments" suggesting that desegregation would be peacefully achieved there, in contrast to New Orleans, and cited a better press and more responsible political leaders as reasons.

Tucker said the press and radio had done "a splendid job in some instances" but deplored what he called "over-coverage" in others.

"I have enough to do looking out for the school system without getting out on any political limbs," he quipped, "but unquestionably the political overtones have had effects on the problem."

Fleming stressed that school integration is only part of a "total problem, the problem of a whole group of people and their opportunities in every field, in which housing and employment have a very large effect on education."

Both men felt there should be more communication, more sharing of experiences, among communities and school boards in the North and South, and within the South.

A preliminary analysis by John MacVane, "Briefing Session" news analyst, pointed out that school desegregation has caused difficulties above as well as below the Mason-Dixon line. MacVane also reported that out of 3 million Negro school children in the 17 states most affected by the Supreme Court decision, only 200,000 are attending school with whites.

BLS Reports Small Strike Idleness Rise

Idleness due to strikes increased from 700,000 man-days in January 1961 to 850,000 in February, or from eight-one hundredths to one-tenth of 1 percent of estimated working time, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported. This was about a third less than in the two previous Februarys, and below the February 1947-1949 average of .14 percent.

70 Afro-Asian Unionists End Israeli Course

The Afro-Asian Institute set up by Histadrut, the Israeli federation of labor, recently graduated its first class of 70 students from 24 countries.

The AFL-CIO helps support the institute, which is in North Tel Aviv, by providing 60 scholarships for students from the new countries in Africa and Asia. The second class will get under way in May and will consist of 60 students, the limit of facilities until the construction of permanent quarters is completed in July.

The first class, selected from 135 applicants, spent five months attending more than 300 lectures dealing mainly with the labor and cooperative movements and studying the routine operations of trade unions and various types of cooperatives.

Graduating ceremonies were attended by diplomatic representatives from African and Asian nations. Speakers were Foreign Minister Golda Meir and Sec.-Gen. Aharon Beker of Histadrut.

Satisfying Use Of Leisure Worker Need

New York—Effective use of leisure time may help workers offset on-the-job boredom, Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, told a session of the 25th anniversary conference of the Public Affairs Committee here.

The average worker, Perlis said, finds "no real satisfactions on the modern assembly-line, pushbutton job." He added that this situation poses a challenge to public and private institutions to help workers use their leisure time for public and community service.

The CSA director urged the committee to develop community legislative discussion groups, to broaden citizen participation on governmental advisory committees and commissions, and to enlist more citizen participation on the boards and committees of the nation's more than 200,000 voluntary health and welfare agencies.

General Motors Indicted On Anti-Trust Charge

New York—A federal grand jury has returned a criminal indictment charging General Motors Corp. with using its "vast economic power" illegally to secure monopoly control of the diesel locomotive manufacturing business.

The jury, which for 18 months heard evidence laid before it by the Antitrust Division of the U. S. Dept. of Justice, charged the nation's largest business firm with applying pressure on various railroads to buy its diesel locomotives, with these results:

● GM has acquired control of 84 percent of the locomotive business, and since 1946 has sold locomotives with a total value of $2.681 billion.

● GM competitors have been virtually excluded from the business of making diesel locomotives.

● GM controls almost all of the rebuilding, re-manufacturing and upgrading of locomotives in the U. S., and has a dominant position in the business of supplying parts.

General Motors was scheduled to plead to the criminal charges Apr. 17. If convicted, it could be fined $50,000, and conviction could serve as the basis for triple damage suits by parties claiming injury by GM's business practices and damage suits by the federal government.

GM Board Chairman Frederic G. Donner said in Detroit: "General Motors is not guilty of the monopolistic practices charged in the indictment. This will be clearly established at the trial."

The indictment charged, among other things, that GM in some cases sold locomotives at a loss as competitors could not do. Because of its size and economic power, GM was able to vary its price and rate of return, making investments in plants, and establish production capacity in a "manner which no competitor could meet," it alleged.

The grand jury asserted that GM made an average profit before taxes of 20.2 percent on locomotives from 1946 to 1959 while its leading competitor, Alco Products, Inc., averaged only 1.9 percent before taxes. Two other competitors have dropped out of the field—Fairbanks Whitney Corp. and Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton Co., the indictment asserted.

DRIVE TO END BIAS in hiring by government and contractors was officially launched by Pres. John F. Kennedy at first meeting of his newly-created Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity at White House. Shown at center are Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg; Kennedy; Mrs. Mary Lasker, philanthropist and founder of the Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation; and Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, committee chairman. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, one of committee members, is shown fourth from left. The other labor official on the committee, Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, was present but is not shown in above picture.

Rights Group To Attack 'Every Trace' of Bias

(Continued from Page 1)

tion," adding that "arbitrary and artificial restrictions upon individuals can no longer be tolerated, either morally or materially."

The Vice President declared:

"It is a basic proposition in our form of government that each person is entitled to full and equal opportunities for achievement, limited only by his abilities and qualifications.

"We are living in an age where our government cannot afford the loss of the talents of any of its citizens. We need the maximum achievements of all Americans—not just those who belong to a particular race or creed or whose skin is of a particular pigment."

Administration Determined

Goldberg told the first session that the committee "has the necessary powers to end discrimination in an important segment of American employment," and pointed out that "the nature and extent of those powers indicates this Administration's determination to get this job done."

The secretary said he was "confident" that the committee would "exert every necessary effort to see that equality of employment in the U.S. is a guaranteed reality."

Assistant Labor Sec. Jerry R. Holleman, executive vice chairman of the committee, reported that 72 complaints of violations, in both government and contracting, have been filed since Kennedy issued the order Mar. 7 creating the committee. These complaints, he said, along with some previously filed with the former Eisenhower group, will be processed and investigated "as fast as possible."

Shortly before the White House meeting, Herbert Hill, labor secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, met at the Labor Dept. with Holleman to file a complaint against Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Marietta, Ga. The company is scheduled to receive a 10-year, $1-billion contract to construct jet transports.

Hill charged that Negroes were held to unskilled and semi-skilled jobs, were denied entry into apprenticeship programs, and worked in a plant where even the time clocks were segregated. He charged that Machinists District 33, which represents 10,000 production and maintenance workers at the plant, kept the Negroes in a segregated local.

IAM Vice Pres. Jesse C. McGlon said the Negroes had asked for their own lodge in 1951, and that their petition was granted. In 1957, he said, the union directed the Negro group to merge with three other lodges but the order was rescinded after the Negroes voted unanimously to request that they be allowed to retain their separate charter.

McCully Given Information Post

John McCully, recently public relations director of the Texas State AFL-CIO, is the information director for Pres. John F. Kennedy's newly created Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

McCully, who has headed the public relations operations of the state labor body since its merger in 1957, has been connected with the Texas labor movement since 1951, when he became public relations director of the former Texas State Federation of Labor.

Prior to joining the labor movement McCully had been a newspaperman in Austin and San Antonio. He was information director for one of the Texas offices of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration from 1939 until 1943.

Highway Bill Action Urged On Congress

The AFL-CIO has urged speedy congressional action to continue the nation's highway construction program and complete the interstate road network needed to meet the nation's growing needs.

AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. George D. Riley, in a statement to a Senate Public Works subcommittee, asked continued authorization for the program under which funds from federal gasoline and diesel fuel taxes are earmarked for highway construction grants. The trust fund, he said, should be used exclusively for highway construction and should not be diverted to other purposes.

At the same time, the AFL-CIO spokesman said, Congress should authorize direct appropriations from the federal treasury to provide relocation allowances for families, businesses and industrial plants displaced by new highway construction.

Riley said the relocation payment system provided for urban renewal housing programs could serve as a model for a similar highway dislocation program.

The current program will expire on June 30 unless extended by Congress.

PHS Pamphlet Lists Medical Research Facts

"The Costly Time Lag," a publication containing facts about the unnecessary loss of life, health and money that results from failure to use new research findings, has been published by the U.S. Public Health Service.

From estimates based on the National Health Survey and other data collected by the service, the publication states that:

- **40,000 cancer deaths which could have been prevented occur every year.**
- **40 million children are growing up without the protection from tooth decay afforded by fluoridated water.**
- **20,000 persons die each year from preventable attacks of rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease.**
- **60,000 new cases of tuberculosis occur every year although ways of preventing its spread are well known.**
- **17 million persons have some type of chronic disability and a high proportion fail to receive care that could reduce handicapping effects.**

The publication is designed to encourage wider use of the health-saving knowledge that has resulted from the findings of medical research during the past two decades.

Single copies of the publication are available free from the Public Health Service, Washington 25, D. C.

AFL-CIO Backs Engle Bill:

Federal Leadership In Resources Asked

The AFL-CIO has pledged its "heartfelt support" to bipartisan legislation which would spell out the federal government's responsibility for coordinating programs for conservation, development and utilization of natural resources.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told the Senate Interior Committee that the measure would achieve, in the conservation field, the same principle achieved by the Employment Act of 1946, which "firmly established the responsibility of the federal government to promote a healthy economy."

The measure, introduced by Sen. Clair Engle (D-Calif.) and co-sponsored by 31 Democratic and Republican senators, would establish the federal government's primary role in this field, would require the President to submit an annual resources and conservation report to Congress, and would create a three-member Resources and Conservation Council to devise and interpret natural resource policy and programs.

The AFL-CIO, Biemiller said, has had a "traditional concern" for the conservation of natural resources and has repeatedly called for a coordinated federal program to insure their development and utilization not only for economic and defense needs but also for recreational and wildlife purposes.

More than half a century ago, he recalled, Pres. Theodore Roosevelt "first aroused the nation to the need for conservation." These pioneering efforts were continued during the administrations of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman.

"But then the tide turned again," Biemiller said, and in recent years "the issue somehow became entangled where it didn't belong—as part of the continuing debate over the relative responsibilities of government and private enterprise in our national life."

Declaring this stemmed from "ideological confusion," the federation spokesman said that "the preservation, the prudent use and the wise development of our natural resources is an absolute responsibility of the federal government."

Trustees for People

"Charges of 'encroachment' on the preserves of private enterprise are irrelevant," he continued. "The private owners of natural resources must recognize that they are trustees for all the people; and the federal government must see to it that they so conduct themselves."

Biemiller said that the population explosion in recent years poses a major challenge in the conservation field. "Simply meeting the needs of this larger population, in terms of energy, water supply, food and fibers, fuel and timber, will tax our resources," he said. "And at the same time we must continue to maintain adequate reserves to insure our military security and to fulfill our obligations to other free nations, less richly endowed."

He praised the attention the measure pays to the preservation of open spaces for recreational and wildlife purposes.

"We do not believe in an America paved with asphalt or concrete from coast to coast, with subdivisions on every rock and rill, broken only at intervals for airports or launching pads," he declared. "We believe there are times when the best nesting-place for ducks is more important than the best site for a factory. We believe that saving a rain-forest may take precedence over digging out the minerals beneath it."

Coopers Hail Growth In New Job Potentials

New York—Strengthened domestic and foreign markets for American distilleries was noted here as one of the few changes for the better for the Coopers Intl. Union whose members have known automation for 60 years.

The union, with some 4,000 members, is centered mainly in the eastern portion of the United States.

Delegates attending the 35th general convention heard their president, James J. O'Doyle, predict that continued growth of the cooperage industry, with possible restoration of some of the many jobs lost through automation.

In his report and keynote address to representatives of some 40 locals, Doyle noted that the improved competitive position of American bourbon reached a postwar high in 1960. He expressed the hope that expanded world markets would do something to make up for jobs now being performed by machines in a majority of distilleries.

Originally barrels were fashioned by hand. Since 1901, they have been largely machine made. Were it not for the fact the members make barrels for beer and flour, as well as for distilled beverages, the union's roster would have decreased much more rapidly than it has.

As it is, in plants similar to one of the largest in Memphis, Tenn., it is possible for machines to turn out 2,500 barrels a day.

Over the years, wages of CIU members have multiplied nearly six times over to the point where skilled workers earn as much as $2.75 an hour.

Delegates amended their union's constitution to make it conform with requirements of the Landrum-Griffin Act. On recommendation by Doyle they also approved investment of union funds in government-guaranteed mortgages and construction loans through the newly-established AFL-CIO Dept. of Investment.

The convention re-elected Doyle to another two-year term as president and secretary-treasurer. Elected vice presidents were Joseph Kunz, Baltimore; Wilson Morrison, Louisville, Ky.; John Holmes, Cleveland; and William C. Davenport, Memphis.

Alcoholism War Backed by Labor

Organized labor, aware of its responsibilities for the welfare of its members and to the community at large, is wholeheartedly behind the program of the National Council on Alcoholism, Robert Rosekrans, assistant director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, told the council's annual meeting in Washington.

Mrs. Josephine Piccolo of the Washington, D. C., AFL-CIO Community Services Committee, served on a panel which discussed the alcoholic in relation to his job.

AFL-CIO Makes Plea:

American Way of Life Urged For Migrant Farm Workers

Half a million domestic migratory agricultural workers—the "voiceless people" of America—look to Congress for establishment of minimal employment, educational and health standards to safeguard them and their families, the AFL-CIO has declared.

Testifying before a Senate Labor subcommittee headed by Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), Legislative Rep. Walter J. Mason declared that moral principles rather than practical politics call for passage of six measures introduced by Williams to ease the plight of migrant farm families.

The federation spokesman described the migratory workers as "farmers without farms; workers without assured working conditions; . . . Americans without access to an American way of life." He added:

"As a political realist, I must say that there are very few votes to be gained by any member of Congress for doing the right thing for migratory workers; and in some areas, there are votes to be lost. But . . . I put this question: If the Congress cannot bring succor to these unfortunate people, who will?"

The leadoff witness at the hearing, Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, voiced the Kennedy Administration's strong support for the Williams measures and declared that "the need for effective action is imperative" to lift the migratory worker from the bottom of the economic ladder.

"The plight of the migrant worker is foreign to our American institutions, traditions and ideals," Goldberg said. "This long-festering sore in our society and in our economy provides a propaganda weapon for those who oppose our traditions and ideals. Failure to take prompt remedial action may be viewed as a repudiation of our moral responsibility to our own people, thereby abetting our adversaries in the struggle for the minds of men."

Administration Support Given

Goldberg's appearance marked the first time since 1952 that a single Cabinet officer spoke for the incumbent Administration in hearings on migrant labor. During the Eisenhower years, then Labor. Sec. James P. Mitchell testified on behalf of some migratory labor legislation and became embroiled in public controversy with then Agriculture Sec. Ezra Taft Benson, who vigorously opposed action.

The bills introduced by Williams would:

- Forbid the farm employment of children under 15 except by their own parents or guardians. The present child labor laws permit children to work on farms when school is not in session.
- Provide for the registration and uniform federal-state regulation of farm labor contractors or so-called "crew leaders" to guard against misrepresentation of wages and employment and to insure decent housing, food and transportation at reasonable prices.
- Create a National Citizens Council on Migratory Labor composed of representatives of migratory workers, agriculture, labor, health, welfare and education.
- Provide federal grants to school districts to help offset the added costs of educating migrant workers' children.
- Authorize expenditure of $1 million over a four-year period to help underwrite adult educational programs for migrants.
- Provide $3 million in grants to public and other non-profit agencies to help meet some health needs, including emergency medical and hospital care, limited public health nursing services, and education of migrant families on the maintenance of healthful and sanitary conditions.

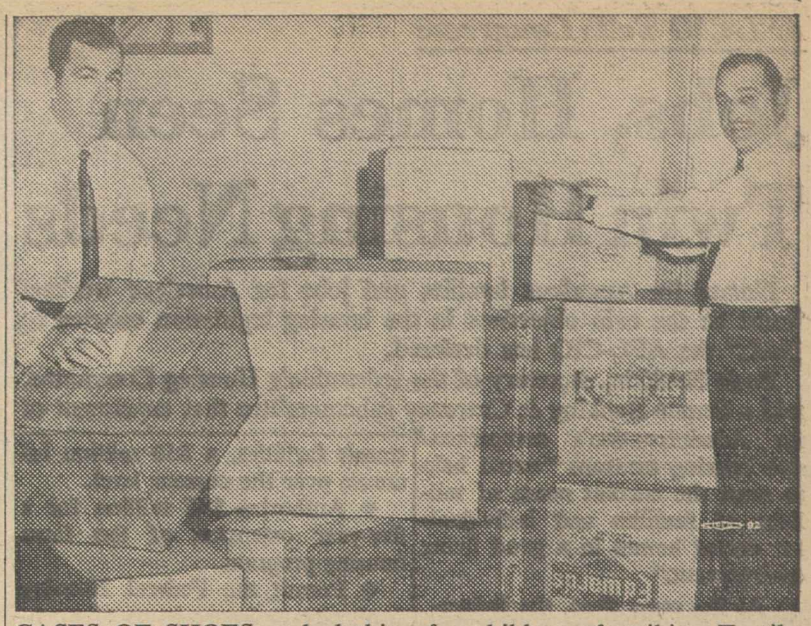
Emphasizing the need for action, Mason told the subcommittee that the "most sweeping technological progress" in the U. S. since the end of World War II has taken place in agriculture, and added that mechanization has "worsened the plight" of migratory agricultural workers.

"These people work hard," the AFL-CIO spokesman said, "at jobs that no machine can yet perform. Their labor is indispensable; without them, our crops could not be harvested . . . They are miserably paid . . . they are denied the protection of the wage-hour law; most of them are denied coverage under workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance and the safety and sanitary codes of the respective states. Their right to organize is not protected by law."

Goldberg expressed the Administration's belief that the American people will not "tolerate a horn of plenty bursting with the good things of life which are harvested by human beings who work and live under such marginal conditions that they have no access to the bountiful product of their labors." He added:

"Americans have long since learned not to tolerate the production of goods for their homes and offices under such substandard conditions that the workers' lives are filled with privation and insecurity.

"Nor do I believe they will knowingly accept the continuation of farm production by men, women and children who travel great distances in ramshackle vehicles to find arduous low-paying employment, live in unsanitary substandard housing, sometimes worse than that provided farm animals, are not protected against ill health and accidents, and find themselves at the mercy of unscrupulous labor contractors."



CASES OF SHOES and clothing for children of striking Textile Workers Union of America members in Henderson, N. C., are readied for shipment by Pulp-Sulphite Union at Port Edward, N. Y., as part of continuing support for unionists in struggle against Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills. Examining shipment are Treas. Henry Segal (left) and Intl. Rep. Joseph Simone.

'Right-To-Work' Group Blocked in Legislatures

(Continued from Page 1)

existing constitutional ban on the union shop.

In Oklahoma, one of the chief targets of the National Right-to-Work Committee, bills have been introduced in both House and Senate but have been referred to multiple committees, each of which must act before the bill can be brought to the floor.

While a bill proposing a constitutional amendment referendum on "right-to-work" has been favorably reported by the Constitution Committee of the Oklahoma House, it must still go through the House Labor Committee, which thus far has taken a dim view of the proposal. In the Senate, it has been triple-referred.

Oklahoma Labor Ready

Oklahoma labor, however, is girding for an expected effort by business groups to force the issue on the state ballot through an initiative petition.

In Vermont, a scene of close "right-to-work" battles in past years, the immediate threat appears to have been passed as the deadline for new legislation expired without a bill having been introduced. A "work" proposal may still be offered as a sleeper amendment on an unrelated bill.

Such a "sleeper" attempt appears to have been made in California, where "right-to-work" forces took a memorable drubbing in a 1958 referendum. The State AFL-CIO has sounded the alarm at a proposed amendment to the state labor code which, under the guise of protecting individual workers against "coercion" by labor organizations, might be interpreted as banning the union shop.

In Texas, where a "right-to-work" law is already on the statute books, a business-backed attempt to get it written into the constitution was launched—and then hastily dropped.

A newsletter issued by a leading business lobbyist gave this explanation for the change of heart:

"Its passage by the Senate and the House would bring on an all-out campaign for the defeat of the amendment by labor unions which would spare no expense or effort to nullify the 'right-to-work' principle in Texas labor relations laws.

"This effort would have to be countered by comparable expenditures on the part of those Texans who believe in the 'right-to-work' principle. There is no cause for the state to be so disturbed and for such expenditures of money and of effort to be made. . . . As of this time, this resolution should be permitted to die in committee."

Still in Committee

Bills introduced in Maine and Connecticut are still in committee. In the latter state, defeat is considered assured if the measure should get past the committee stage.

In Delaware, where "right-to-work" forces have made strong efforts in previous years, no bill has been introduced this year.

Neither have "work" bills been introduced in Montana or Wyoming, where the "Right-to-Work" Committee said earlier that "forces determined to establish a law protecting voluntary unionism are hard at work." The phrase "voluntary unionism" is used by "work" forces in areas where the term "right-to-work" has fallen into disrepute.

William L. Slayton

Sworn in as commissioner of the Urban Renewal Administration in the Housing & Home Finance Agency, Slayton brings to his new job a background of 15 years' experience in housing, planning and urban redevelopment.

Henderson Witness Arrested in Shooting

Raleigh, N. C.—Renewed pleas that Gov. Terry Sanford (D) reopen the case of eight unionists jailed for a dynamiting conspiracy have been voiced here in the wake of the arrest in Virginia of the state's star witness in the union trial.

The Raleigh News and Observer declared editorially that the arrest of Harold E. Aaron, whose testimony sent the eight officers and members of the Textile Workers Union of America to prison, "cannot increase the state's confidence in the righteousness of the convictions."

The new incident—in which Aaron is charged with malicious wounding of a man in a Martinsville, Va., motel—"provides added reason why the conscience of North Carolina should be troubled in this case," the editorial said.

TWUA Pres. William Pollock declared that the latest development should cause North Carolinians "to ask whether eight union men without any previous criminal records belong behind prison bars solely upon the testimony of Aaron."

Pollock, noting that the workers have already served more than five months of their sentences, which ranged from two to 10 years, declared "the situation demands that law-abiding, decent people call for this grave injustice to be reviewed."

The governor's office indicated that the volume of mail and telegrams urging a review or executive clemency for the TWUA members had increased markedly in recent weeks. A spokesman at the capitol said Sanford is giving the case "serious consideration."

At the time of his arrest in connection with the Martinsville shooting, Aaron allegedly identified himself to police in that community as an "undercover agent" for the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation.

Atty.-Gen. Wade Bruton, under whose office the SBI operates, denied Aaron's claim and declared that his only connection with the SBI was as an informer in the trial of the TWUA members involved in a strike and lockout at the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills.

The statement from Bruton came after Pres. W. M. Barbee and Executive Sec. J. W. Holder of the North Carolina State AFL-CIO had wired Bruton and urged him to confirm or deny Aaron's contention. They noted that a few years earlier Aaron had been convicted "on charges of impersonating an officer."

The TWUA strikers—including Vice Pres. Boyd Payton, the union's Carolinas director—were convicted primarily on the basis of Aaron's testimony that the unionists had plotted to dynamite buildings at the struck plant.

The News and Observer, in its editorial, took specific note that "no dynamiting took place," and described the case as one in which Aaron, "with state funds, helped prepare the alleged plot in order to betray those whom he involved in it."

The editorial added that "any verdict of guilt based upon the testimony of a paid informer, who was given money to arrange entrapment, deserves special scrutiny."

The newspaper pointed out that Aaron's part in the alleged conspiracy at Henderson "was never pretty," and declared that the Martinsville shooting "reflects further on Aaron's character."

Illinois Raises Compensation For Jobless

Springfield, Ill.—Gov. Otto Kerner (D) has signed into law a liberalized state unemployment compensation program, providing the largest single benefit increase in the state's history.

The Kerner program was recommended to the Illinois General Assembly Mar. 28 in a joint session of both houses spelling out his whole legislative program.

The unemployment compensation program, which moved through the legislature in record time, was agreed to in advance by a tripartite advisory board composed of three representatives each of labor, employers and the public.

It provides for an increase in maximum weekly benefits as follows—from $50 to $59 for idle workers with four or more dependent children; $47 to $55 for those with three dependent children; $44 to $51, those with two dependent children; $40 to $47, those with one dependent child; $37 to $43, for persons with a non-working spouse; $32 to $38 for a worker with no dependents.

The new benefit schedule will become operative July 1.

More than 400,000 Illinois workers will benefit from the increased compensation rates during the coming biennium, according to the state Labor Dept. An estimated $24.6 million will be added to unemployment compensation benefits.

AFL-CIO Tells Congress:

Jobs, Homes Seen Twin Housing Needs

Homes for American families and jobs for American workers "must be the twin objectives in the housing legislation enacted in 1961," the AFL-CIO has declared.

Boris Shishkin, secretary of the federation's Housing Committee, told a Senate Banking & Currency subcommittee that enactment of the Administration's comprehensive housing measure "would help to meet the current needs of millions of families and individuals for decent homes in a good living environment."

At the same time, the federation spokesman said, the Administration proposals introduced by Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.), the subcommittee chairman, "would help to put America back on the road to economic prosperity and full employment."

Also testifying before the Sparkman subcommittee were Bert Seidman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, and John Edleman, legislative representative for the Textile Workers Union of America.

The $3.2 billion housing and urban redevelopment measure introduced by Sparkman would:

- Authorize $2.5 billion over the next four years in grants for slum clearance and urban renewal, plus $80 million for urban planning assistance over the same period.
- Authorize the Public Housing Administrator to contract for approximately 100,000 additional low-cost dwelling units originally contemplated in the Housing Act of 1949.
- Boost from $50 million to $100 million the authorization for direct loans to sponsors of housing projects for the elderly and broaden existing law to include public bodies or agencies as well as non-profit corporations.
- Raise to $200 million the authority for loans to communities for local water, sewer, highway and transit facilities, a $50 million increase over the current level.
- Authorize $45 million for a five-year extension of the farm housing program.
- Permit the Federal Housing Authority to insure loans of up to $10,000 for improvements on houses becoming dilapidated or obsolete.

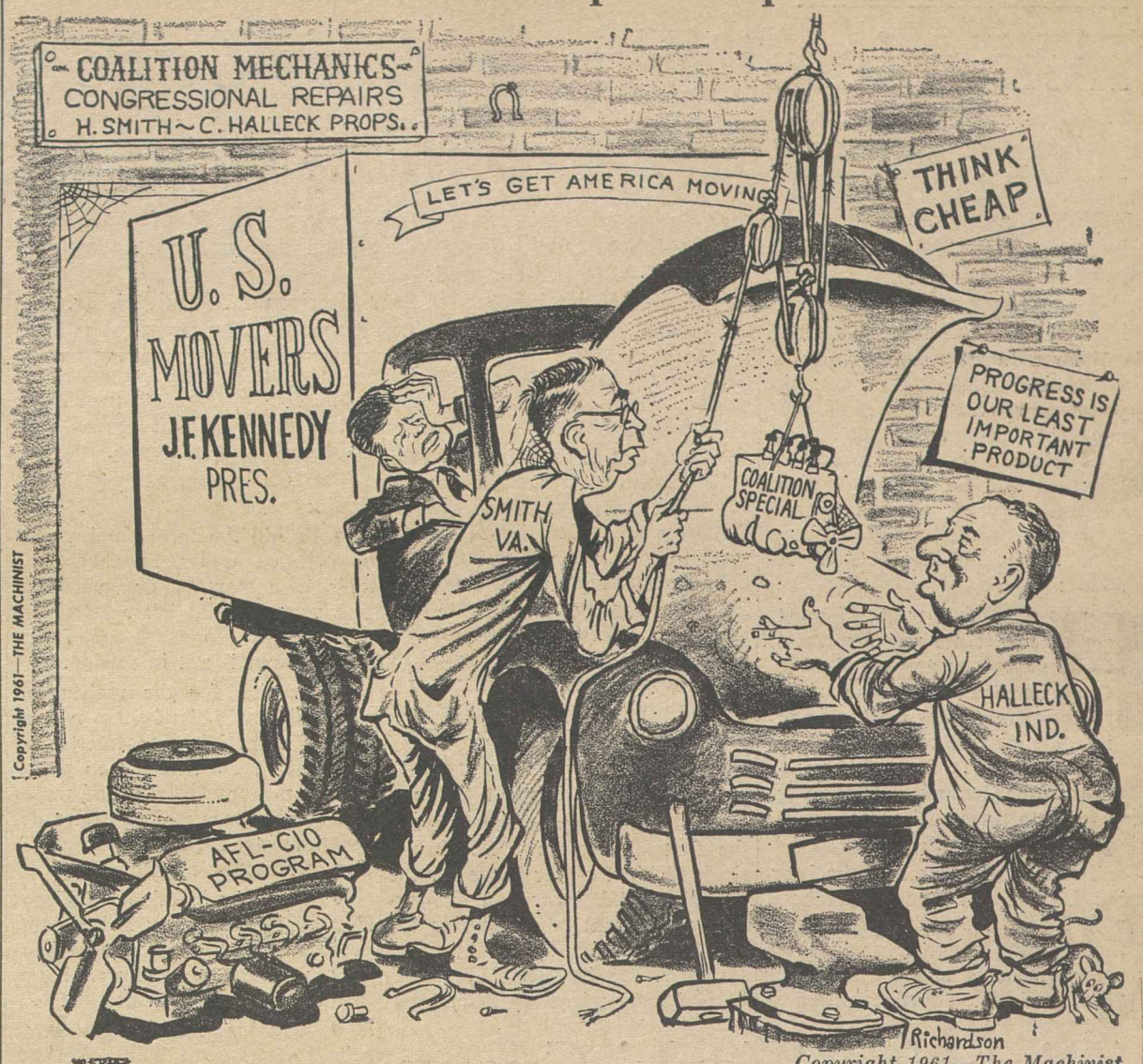
The 1960 census, Shishkin told the subcommittee, showed that the nation had 15.6 million substandard dwellings—27 percent of the total housing supply.

"Merely to provide decent homes for these families represents a tremendous challenge," he said. "But much more must be done if we are to provide decent homes for today's ill-housed and provide for the tremendous growth of population that lies ahead."

In the face of this need, he said, housing construction has continued to decline, with starts in the first two months of this year 17 percent below the same period in 1960 and 25 percent below 1959. As a result, he said, nearly one out of every four construction workers was jobless in February.

"The slowdown in housing activity is particularly serious," the AFL-CIO spokesman said, "because in other postwar recessions, an upsurge in housing activity before the end of the general recession helped to pull the economy into recovery. Now just the opposite is true. Housing is a minus factor in the economic balance sheet and contributes to blocking an economic upturn."

It's So Much Cheaper To Operate



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Senate Opens Debate On Minimum Wage Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

enterprises which do not have units in at least two states. This contrasts sharply with Administration proposals to cover all retail establishments doing more than $1 million worth of business annually.

The Senate committee accepted an amendment by Sen. Winston L. Prouty (R-Vt.) which would add to the sales formula a provision that, to be covered, firms must purchase a minimum of $250,000 worth of goods which have moved in interstate commerce.

The vote on the Monroney amendment was expected to be close. Last year, during the minimum wage fight in the post-convention session of the 86th Congress, a similar amendment submitted by the Oklahoma Democrat was defeated by a 50-48 vote.

As the Senate opened its minimum wage debate, the House put off until the week of Apr. 17 consideration of social security amendments. The House Ways & Means Committee, scaling down Administration requests, reported a measure to provide for a 10 percent hike in cash benefits for widows, a boost in minimum benefits from $33 to $40, and optional retirement, with reduced benefits, for men at age 62.

House Republicans, preparing for a major assault on the measure which the committee approved by a vote of 22 to 2, began lining up support for a social security substitute sponsored by Rep. John W. Byrnes (R-Wis.). The GOP measure would raise the minimum from $33 to $40 and extend minimum aid to all persons 72 or over who are not now eligible. It would not, however, increase widows' benefits or permit earlier retirement for men.

Meanwhile, Senate and House conferees were attempting to resolve differences between their two versions of area redevelopment legislation. Both measures call for $394 million in loans and grants to areas of chronic unemployment. The Senate version, however, calls for long-range financing while the House provides for annual congressional review of loans and grants.

Minimum wage, social security and area redevelopment were among the five proposals on Kennedy's anti-recession "priority list." The others were temporary extension of unemployment compensation benefits, already enacted into law; and emergency extension of aid to dependent children to cover children of jobless workers, which has passed the House.

At his Apr. 12 press conference, in reply to a query on whether "more far-reaching" proposals were anticipated to cure the serious unemployment question, Kennedy said that "in the first place, I would like to see the measures that we have suggested be passed."

At the same time, Kennedy said, the Administration is "also considering what longer-range steps could be taken" to reduce the "hard core of unemployment which may continue after we have had a recovery."

Fun, Sportsmanship and Frolic Of Label Show Lure Thousands

(Continued from Page 1)

Detroit, which was distributed by representatives of the Printers.

Under the strong kleig lights, spun sugar roses shimmered on the magnificent cakes constructed by specialty chefs in Cooks Local 234. A jellied lake trout, gilded lobsters, mouth-watering hors d'oeuvres were part of the spectacular show masterminded by the highest paid union hotel chefs in the Detroit area.

Sugared Flakes

A mountain of sugar-frosted flakes attracted attention to the display of the Grain Millers, while the Railway Clerks displayed one of the fanciest model railways ever shown. Standing before a huge ash can at the Tobacco Workers booth, union representatives urged visitors to toss away non-union cigarettes and replaced them with free union-made brands.

Crowds three and four deep stood around a steel fence that separated them from veteran craftsmen who demonstrated the ancient art of the Glass Bottle Blowers. The blowers, such as 64-year-old Val Hamer of Baltimore, showed how glass objects were made more than 300 years ago when Capt. John Smith and his party started a glass factory in Jamestown, Va.

Hamer, who has practiced his craft for 50 years, said that nearly all of the union's 55,000 members now produce bottles and jars at big machines, although the blower's skill is still needed for such items as perfume bottles, salt shakers and ornaments.

At the booth run by the Detroit Teachers Union and manned by retired Detroit school teachers, not a day passed that showgoers didn't greet some of their old school teachers, perhaps not seen for many years.

Grown-ups and children alike marveled at shows put on by the Chemical Workers' magician. Throngs stood in line to take free chances on the $4,000 worth of portable radios distributed by Detroit Retail Clerks Local 876. Almost everyone dropped their gifts into shopping bags distributed by the RCIA.

There were other displays—those sponsored by the Intl. Labor Organization, by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, by the U.S. Office of Civil Defense, and the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

Fun, Sportsmanship, Frolic

It was an atmosphere of good fun, good sportsmanship and frolic. The only thing for sale at the six-day display, showing $22 million worth of exhibits, were some 25-cent hot dogs and 10-cent coffee at the snack bar run by Cobo Hall. You needed some refreshment—after visiting the 350 displays and writing out your name and address on free chances for the $80,000 worth of gifts.

An estimated 100,000 persons jammed the hall for colorful opening day ceremonies and heard AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg call for a greater degree of unity between management and labor.

The show reflected what Meany called the "teamwork America needs between management and labor to show the world what makes our nation great." He pointed out that these shows are excellent examples of union-management cooperation by employers who have found that it is "good business to do business with unions."

Both Meany and Goldberg stressed unemployment as a major American problem. The federation president called unemployment the greatest challenge facing the United States and one that has direct relationship to the one faced from abroad.

"It is up to management, labor and government to work together to meet this challenge," he stated, "to find out how we are going to provide 1.35 million jobs a year just to break even. We want to find the solution in the American way of life, in a tradition in keeping with free men and free women."

Goldberg called for 7.3 million new jobs this year to take care of new entrants into the work force and some of those currently idled, and thus cut joblessness 4 percent.

Pres. John F. Kennedy through Goldberg sent greetings and his regrets that he could not attend.

"The Union Industries Show focuses clearly on a vital aspect of our national life—the wide spectrum of progress which can result from productive industrial relationships," Kennedy said in his message.

4-15-61

'Common Purpose' Marked

"There exists a need to extend the fruit of this partnership in progress to other areas of our economic structure. The challenge of responsible collective bargaining, the need for industrial peace and for sound wage and price policies, the quest for higher standards of living and increased productivity, the question of the American competitive position abroad and the effects of technological advance, all of these require the invoking of that sense of common purpose which has strengthened our nation in time of emergency."

Members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, the board of the Union Label Dept., Detroit Mayor Louis C. Miriani and other state, city and county officials attended the opening ceremonies and witnessed the cutting of the blue satin ribbon leading to the mammoth arena.

Michigan's Gov. John B. Swainson was a late evening visitor, receiving a free portable radio at the glittering Retail Clerks' booth. Joseph Lewis, show manager and head of the label department, announced that over 1 million tickets had been distributed.

High Court Kills Brown-Olds Doctrine

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Senate Passes Wage Bill, House Ups Social Security

Court Kills 'Punitive' NLRB Rule

By Saul Miller

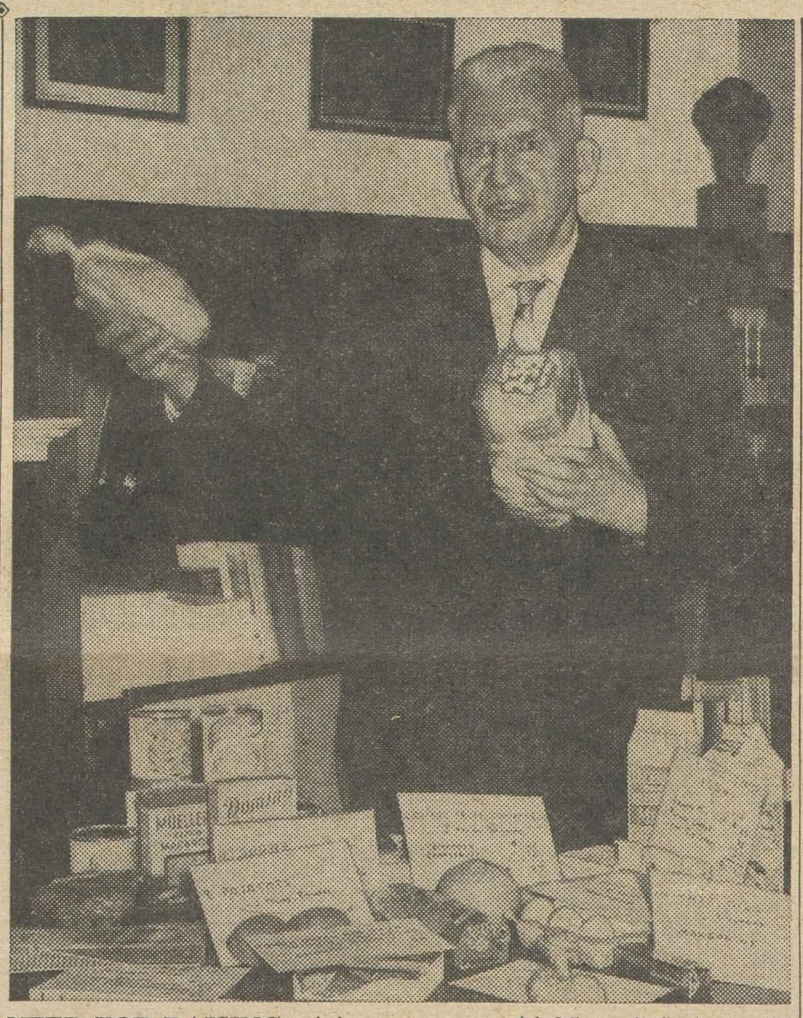
The U.S. Supreme Court has knocked out a series of National Labor Relations Board decisions on hiring halls and union security, declaring that the board rulings were "punitive" and in part an attempt to rewrite the Taft-Hartley Act.

The high tribunal declared in decisions covering five cases that:

- Union-run hiring halls that provide for hiring of both union and non-union workers are legal. The decision said that T-H does not ban such hiring halls and illegality arises only when discrimination against non-union workers can be shown.
- The NLRB's Brown-Olds formula providing for refunding to employes of all union dues if an agreement between the union and employer contained an illegal security clause that is outside the board's power and is a "punitive" remedy.
- Contracts in the publishing industry providing for foremen in the mechanical crafts to be union members are legal and a union's "general laws" can be included in a contract unless they are in conflict with state or federal laws. An equally divided court, however, left in effect a lower court decision that the Typographical Union cannot strike for the clause that a foreman must be a union member.

The NLRB developed its positions in these areas on the grounds that certain contract clauses or understandings with employers are in effect designed to compel the employment of

(*Continued on Page 11*)



NEED FOR RAISING minimum wage to $1.25, to help low-paid workers afford plain but adequate diet, is emphasized by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) who displays grocery items needed to maintain basic weekly dietary standards. Many workers today can't afford even this level, he said. **(See story in column 5)**

Coalition Beaten In Senate Battle

By Gene Zack

The 87th Congress moved forward in two major legislative areas as the Senate approved a minimum wage bill tailored closely to White House specifications and the House passed a pared-down version of Pres. John F. Kennedy's recommendations for social security improvements.

The twin actions, on bills to which Kennedy had assigned top priority as part of a concerted drive to stem the recession, came three months after the new Administration took office.

At the same time activity intensified on several other fronts—including housing, aid to education, aid for dependent children, and area redevelopment—all of which were high on Kennedy's list of legislative proposals.

Social Security

The House has passed and sent to the Senate a bill providing social security improvements short of the recommendations made by Pres. John F. Kennedy.

The vote on final passage was an overwhelming 399 to 14. Before enactment, Administration forces defeated a more meager Republican substitute on a voice vote.

As passed by the House, the measure provides a 10 percent hike in cash benefits for widows and a boost in minimum benefits from $33 to $40 a month and gives men the option of retiring, with reduced benefits, at age 62.

The Administration had asked, in addition to the early retirement provision, a 13.3 percent increase in widow's benefits and a boost in the minimum to $43.

Meanwhile there were these other developments:

- Senate and House Education subcommittees, meeting in closed sessions, began work on the Administration's $2.3 billion public elementary and secondary school aid

(*Continued on Page 12*)

Wage-Hour

The Senate, by a vote of 65 to 28, has put its stamp of approval on Administration proposals to raise the minimum wage, in steps, to $1.25 and to bring an estimated 4.1 million additional workers under wage-hour protection.

The vote came after liberal forces, by a 56-39 margin turned back a proposal which would have exempted from coverage 1.1 million retail workers. Before the vote on this crucial amendment, the Senate defeated by substantial votes other efforts to water down the bill's coverage.

The closest test of strength for Administration forces came on an amendment by Sen. George A. Smathers (D-Fla.) that would have extended coverage to only 3,000 laundry workers, instead of to the 140,000 to be covered by the Administration bill. The Smathers amendment lost by a margin of 52 to 45.

Prior to the voting, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany had called on the Senate to reject amend-

(*Continued on Page 12*)

In Grass Roots Campaign:

Labor Spotlights Votes in Congress

Organized labor is turning the spotlight of public opinion directly on members of Congress who have voted against liberal legislation designed to stem the recession and stimulate economic growth.

In an intensification of labor's "grass roots" legislative campaign, local and international unions are pinpointing anti-liberal votes by congressmen in their home districts—and are employing labor's traditional techniques of the picket line, placards and sound trucks to do the job.

In particular, unions are focusing attention on minimum wage legislation and the recently enacted temporary extension of unemployment compensation benefits — key measures in the Administration anti-recession program backed by the AFL-CIO.

The aim of these activities is two-fold:

- To stimulate mail urging passage of important measures before Congress.
- To fix firmly in voters' minds, well in advance of the 1962 elec-

(*Continued on Page 4*)

Meany, Goldberg Open Situs Picketing Drive

The Kennedy Administration and organized labor have launched a drive for enactment of situs picketing legislation that would restore to construction unions the right to picket multi-employer job sites.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, stating the federation's position in a letter to Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.), chairman of a House Labor subcommittee, called on Congress to take "long overdue" action on a measure sponsored by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.).

Meany submitted May 1960 and January 1961 statements by the Executive Council assailing the "unjust and inequitable restriction" on peaceful picketing by building trades unions and declaring that "simple justice demands early action" to correct it.

In the letter read into the record by Legislative Dir. Andrew J.

(*Continued on Page 4*)

2 Postal Clerks Unions Form United Federation

By David L. Perlman

Two postal unions, ending 55 years of rivalry, have merged to form the United Federation of Postal Clerks.

A special convention of the 92,000-member AFL-CIO National Federation of Post Office Clerks unanimously ratified a merger pact with the unaffiliated 25,000-member United National Association of Post Office Craftsmen. Delegates from the latter group, which had already approved the merger, were welcomed with cheers as they entered to take part in the first convention of the new union.

The new union kept the door open for a third group, the 22,-000-member National Postal Tranpsort Association, whose officers were signatories to an original three-way merger agreement.

The NPTA, which had recon-

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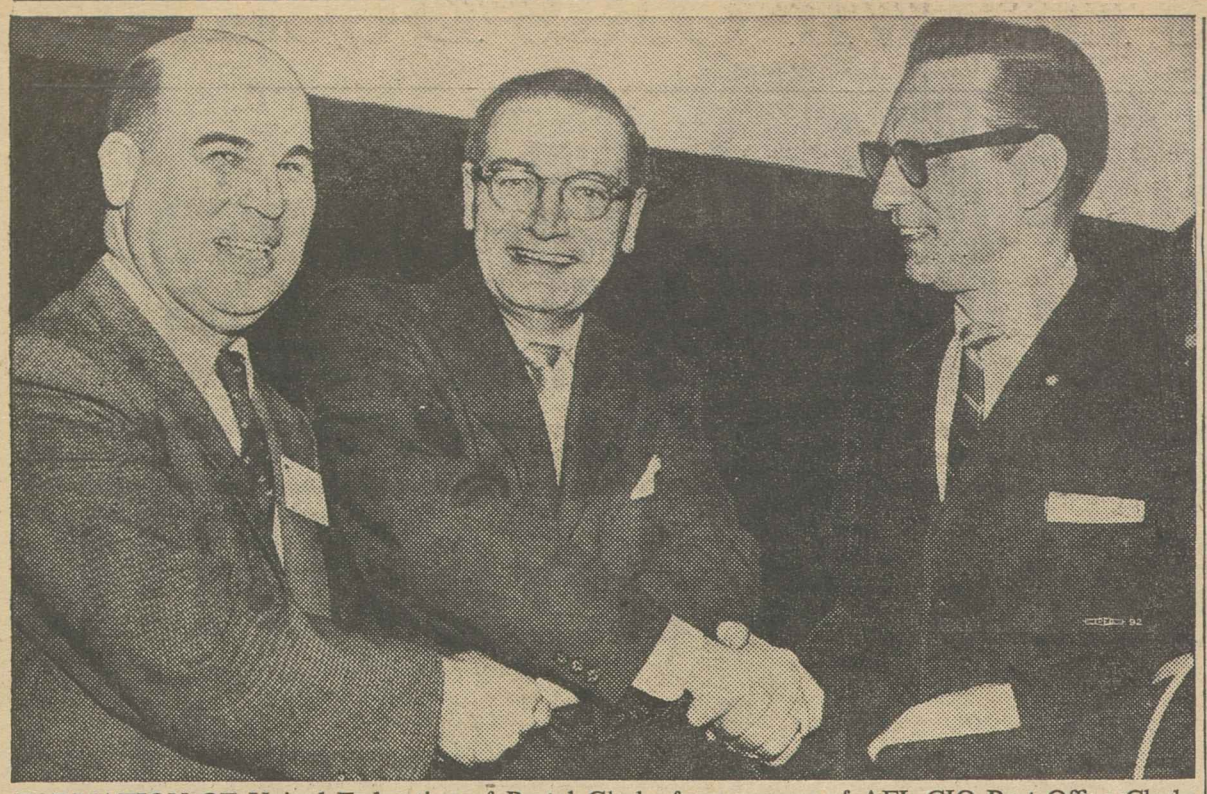


FORMATION OF United Federation of Postal Clerks from merger of AFL-CIO Post Office Clerks and unaffiliated United National Association of Post Office Craftsmen is celebrated with a three-way handshake. Left to right, UNAPOC Pres. Joseph F. Thomas, who becomes organization director of the merged union; E. C. Hallbeck, president of the Post Office Clerks and its successor union; Pres. Paul A. Nagle of the Postal Transport Association. A Postal Transport convention, called to act on joining in the merger, referred the issue to a membership referendum after immediate amalgamation narrowly failed to get the required two-thirds convention vote.

Two Postal Clerks' Unions Merge, Third to Vote in Referendum

(Continued from Page 1)

vened its national convention to act on the merger agreement, referred the issue of ratification to a membership referendum this summer. The referendum was agreed to after a motion for immediate merger narrowly failed to get the needed two-thirds vote of the convention. Approval by referendum will require a simple majority of those voting.

Top officers of the former Post Office Clerks, including Pres. E. C. Hallbeck, retain the same positions in the merged organization. UNAPOC Pres. Joseph F. Thomas is director of organization for the new union and other officers have been assigned to staff positions in the United Postal Clerks.

Postmaster Gen. J. Edward Day and Civil Service Commission Chairman John W. Macy, Jr., welcomed the formation of the new union and pledged a policy of consultation with union representatives. A telegram from Pres. Kennedy said the merger convention was an "historic meeting" which held the promise of "more and better services to the members of the new organization."

In a major address spelling out the employe relations policies of the new Administration, Deputy Postmaster Gen. H. W. Brawley told the delegates:

"No policy of any consequence affecting our employes will go into effect unless and until the groups affected have had full opportunity to express their opinion.

"The experience of all who have been closely associated with the postal service makes it clear that any cooperation or joint action by employe groups cannot help but be both hopeful and helpful."

Rejecting what he called the "who-you-know" basis for promotion, Brawley pledged:

"From now on, promotions will be made on merit. This we mean, and we are holding postmasters personally responsible for any violations of this policy."

First action of the new postal union was to meet with departmental officials to register "total opposition" to the so-called work measurement system instituted two years ago by former Postmaster Gen. Arthur E. Summerfield. The union described the program as "a speed-up geared to impossible production standards."

Most of the 500 delegates also joined in a legislative conference and met with congressmen and senators from their home districts. The convention reaffirmed its support of union recognition legislation for government employes and heard a report from its officers on conferences relating to a possible executive order by Pres. Kennedy on the government's relations with unions.

In an address, Pres. Paul A. Nagle of the Postal Transport Association predicted that his union will "overwhelmingly ratify" the merger agreement.

The key vote at the NPTA convention on immediate merger was 62-to-36, shy of the two-thirds needed. A number of delegates opposing the motion said they personally favored merger but believed the final decision should be made by the membership.

Last spring, a proposal for amalgamation with the Letter Carriers was rejected in a referendum vote. Merger negotiations were begun with the Post Office Clerks after the NPTA convention last summer endorsed a goal of unity of all postal unions.

Locals of the former Post Office Clerks and the Craftsmen are scheduled to merge within 60 days. In New York City, the merger took place before the formality of convention approval.

Oregon Labor Routs Compensation Attack

Salem, Ore.—A direct assault on Oregon's highly progressive workmen's compensation insurance program has been killed in the legislature.

By a 6-to-3 vote, the House Labor & Industries Committee postponed indefinitely consideration of a labor-opposed bill which would have opened the way for private insurance companies to take over the state-operated workmen's compensation program. The so-called "three-way bill," which would permit employers to use either private insurance firms or self-insurance in preference to the non-profit state fund, had passed the Senate 16-to-14.

It was described by the Oregon Labor Press as "probably the most controversial, important and heavily lobbied issue before the 1961 legislature."

The Oregon State AFL-CIO, which led the battle for defeat of the proposal, distributed thousands of copies of a pamphlet opposing abandonment of the exclusive state fund.

Labor pointed out that 93 cents of every dollar in premiums paid by Oregon employers is now used to pay benefits and the cost of medical care for injured workers, as against a national average under private insurance of only 62 cents.

The State AFL-CIO also cited the state's extensive rehabilitation program, which it called a key part of the workmen's compensation system, and warned that some private insurance carriers are likely to be more concerned with fighting claims than promptly compensating injured workers.

In another legislative development, Oregon labor hailed enactment of a bill liberalizing the unemployment compensation program by allowing a worker to qualify if he earned an average of $20 a week for 20 successive weeks. Previously he would have had to have earned a minimum of $20 during each of the 20 weeks.

Seasonal and construction workers are among those expected to benefit from the change.

Riger Appointed To Ohio PAC Post

Columbus, O. — The Ohio AFL-CIO has named Morris Riger of Cleveland to the newly created post of state AFL-CIO political education director.

Riger will resign as regional director of the Textile Workers Union of America for Ohio and Michigan and assume full-time duties about May 15 at state AFL-CIO headquarters here.

Riger is 47. Born in Philadelphia, he is a graduate of Temple University and has worked for unions since the 1930s. The TWUA appointed him a staff representative in 1946 and Ohio-Michigan regional director in 1953. He is a member of the Cleveland Community Relations Board and secretary of the Ohio Advisory Committee of the U. S. Civil Rights Commission.

Clark Introduces Bill:

Urban Department Asked by Kennedy

Pres. John F. Kennedy, calling for a major national assault on urban blight, has urged the 87th Congress to create a new Cabinet-level Dept. of Urban Affairs & Housing.

In letters to Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, president of the Senate, and House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.), the President said the new department would be charged with preventing the "appalling deterioration" of the nation's cities and with insuring "adequate housing for all segments of our population."

Eleventh Department

The proposed new department would be the first addition to the Cabinet ranks since 1953 when Congress, shortly after the inauguration of former Pres. Eisenhower, established the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare. It would add an eleventh full department to the 10 now established with Cabinet rank.

Kennedy said the department would carry out the duties and responsibilities currently handled by the Housing & Home Finance Agency, Federal Housing Administration and Public Housing Administration. The HHFA is now headed by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, the highest-ranking Negro in the Kennedy Administration.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its midwinter session in Bal Harbour, Fla., called for creation of such a Cabinet-level department "without delay," in order to assure "high priority and effective coordination of the housing and urban-focused activities" of the federal government.

In his letter, Kennedy noted that 70 percent of the American people live in the nation's urban areas and pointed out that the federal government's activities in the twin fields of housing and urban blight have "increased steadily" since establishment of the National Housing Agency in 1942.

The Administration bill, introduced by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), would spell out a national policy in this field that "the general welfare and security of the nation and the health and living standards of our people require, as a matter of national purpose, sound development and redevelopment of our urban communities in which the vast majority of our people live and work."

Agencies' Status Elevated

Clark, former mayor of Philadelphia and an early advocate of an Urban Affairs Dept., emphasized that the bill "adds no new programs or operations" but "simply elevates the status" of existing agencies.

The measure, he said, "recognizes that the greatest social change in America in modern times—and especially in the years since World War II—has been the explosive growth of our major metropolitan areas, bringing in its train a host of problems new in magnitude and complexity."

The bill would establish the federal government's responsibility to "encourage and facilitate" the efforts of urban communities in the preparation of community development plans, the elimination of slums, the provision of "decent homes in a suitable living environment," the promotion of effective mass transportation, the provision of parks and other recreational facilities, and the fostering of facilities for educational and cultural pursuits.

Accompanying the President's message was a letter to Kennedy from Budget Dir. David E. Bell declaring that a Cabinet-rank department was needed to help achieve "consistent and flexible administration" of community development and housing programs and to give "more effective leadership" to these programs within the Executive Dept.

Editorial Sees Crisis in 'Hard Core' Joblessness

The following editorial, dealing with the nature of the unemployment problem, is reprinted from the New York Times:

The time has come for the nation to face up to the fact that economic recovery may not be able to wipe out—or even substantially reduce—"hard-core" unemployment. The recent series of articles in this newspaper on unemployment by A. H. Raskin, and the National Planning Association's "Joint Statement on the Rise of Chronic Unemployment" have shown that the loss of work due to the elimination of jobs by machines is steadily increasing even in times of general business "prosperity."

The leading question now posed is this: Can business expansion create enough new jobs in the discernible future to make up for those that will be wiped out by automation? And what about the millions of young workers seeking jobs who will be coming into the labor market in the next few years—far more than will leave it due to retirement or death?

Pres. Kennedy did well to stress at his latest press conference the need for passage of legislation, still waiting action, which he has proposed to ease the strains of unemployment and to stimulate recovery. But the need is growing fast for a sharp distinction between the unemployment that can be largely eliminated by an expanding economy and that which cannot be—and so will require special treatment both in prevention and in cure. The President did not make this as clear as he might have, or as urgent, nor did he suggest the kind of concentrated attention and attack on the hardcore problem which is now so badly needed.

True, he has assigned the subject of joblessness caused by automation for discussion by the newly appointed Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy. But that is only one item on a crowded agenda. The situation calls for a major and sharply focused effort, adequately staffed and financed to get all the relevant facts and to suggest policies for the guidance of government and also of private management and organized labor.

SUB Improved:

URW and Firestone Agree on Wage Hike

By Eugene A. Kelly

Akron, O.—Wage increases of 7.5 to 14.5 cents an hour have been agreed to by negotiators for the Rubber Workers and the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., along with improvements in supplemental unemployment benefits and working conditions.

The agreement, covering 18,000 workers in eight plants, followed by three days a contract settlement between Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. and a URW committee representing 20,000 members of 11 local unions in Goodyear plants.

The Firestone settlement provides two levels of wage increases—one for workers in tire-building plants, another for non-tire plants. A union spokesman said Goodyear, whose earlier negotiations did not include wages, will be asked to negotiate immediately on wages, either voluntarily or through formal reopening notice.

Both Firestone and Goodyear agreements will be submitted to URW members for votes. Both provide for improved SUB provisions and working conditions.

The Firestone workers will vote on this wage offer: an increase of 7.5 cents an hour as of June 5, and another of 7 cents an hour as of June 11, 1962, for tire plant workers in Akron, Des Moines, Los Angeles, Memphis, Tenn., and Pottstown, Pa.; increases of 3.5 cents an hour on June 5, and an additional 4 cents an hour on June 11, 1962, for workers in Firestone industrial products plants at Fall River, Mass., Noblesville, Ind., and New Castle, Ind.

Terms of the new Firestone agreement add one holiday a year, to be decided at the local plant level, to the previous seven.

The Goodyear agreement, the union said, involved the first recognition by one of the major tire companies of the SUB rights of employes laid off for more than two years and no longer paying union dues.

Goodyear plants involved are in Akron, North Chicago, Ill.; Topeka, Kan.; New Bedford, Mass.; Windsor, Vt.; Lincoln, Neb.; Muncie, Ind.; St. Marys, O.; Jackson, Miss.; Gadsden, Ala., and Los Angeles.

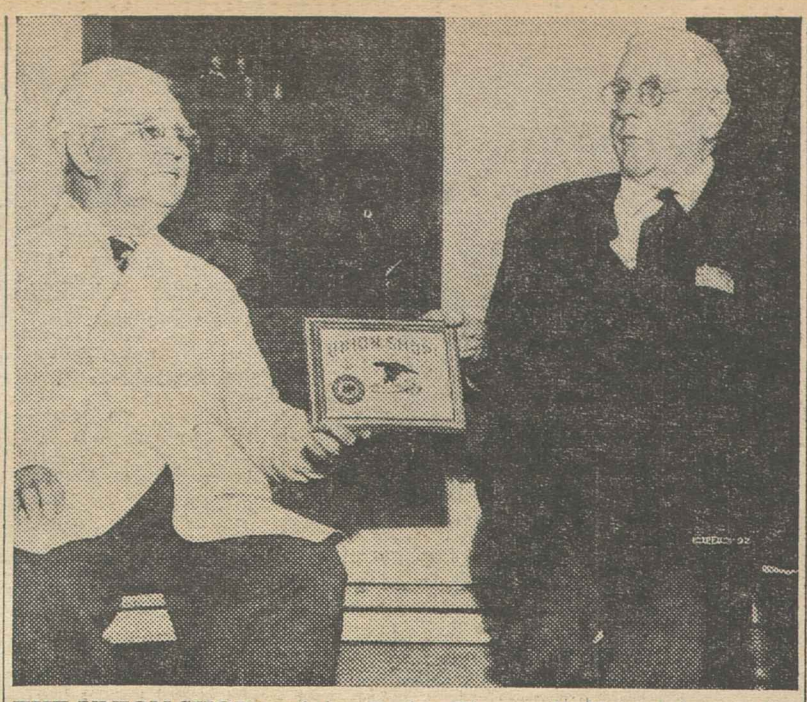
After ratification of master agreements, local union and company representatives in each Goodyear and Firestone plant still will negotiate local supplemental working agreements.

The two master contracts also provide:

- An extension of supplemental unemployment benefits to a maximum of 39 weeks, in line with new federal legislation.
- An increase of $5 a week in maximum SUB payments.
- A provision that employes with five years of seniority, on layoff more than two years, may take separation pay in a lump sum instead of continuing on layoff status with seniority rights.

The contracts also provide improvements in vacation pay and funeral leave pay; contract revisions to speed up grievance procedure; certification of journeyman status for skilled trades workers; and negotiation of apprenticeship standards.

URW Pres. George Burdon said the agreements include special provisions related to automation problems and worker displacement. These represent a start in the direction of meeting such problems, said Burdon, who asserted that "much more must and will be done."



THE UNION SHOP card that Barber Thomas F. Hunt, left, has displayed for most of his 76 years of labor got into the picture when Hunt closed his shop in Sacramento, Calif. The 90-year-old Hunt is shown with Walter Rickett, former financial secretary of Carpenters' Local 2170 and a customer since 1906.

Barber Closes Shop After 76 Years on Job

Sacramento, Calif. — Thomas F. Hunt, dean of barbers, has closed up his shop and retired after 76 years of active work at his trade.

Hunt will be 91 on July 17, and his eyesight is not what it used to be. Otherwise he is ready to enjoy retirement, sitting in his rocking chair or cutting his lawn once a week.

The barbering veteran began his career in 1885 and joined the Barbers in 1894. He says of the union:

"The Barbers' Union took me out of slavery and put me in a class where I had the money to buy an automobile and the time to enjoy it."

One of Hunt's last customers was Walter Rickett, former financial secretary of Carpenters Local 2170, who has been a patron since 1906.

Born in Pennsylvania, Hunt took his first job in a shop in Philadelphia when he was 15. The workday was 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. week days; 7 a. m. to midnight on Saturdays, 8 a. m. to noon on Sundays. Hair cuts were 15 cents, shaves 10 cents, the pay was $7 a week—7.7 cents an hour for a 91-hour week.

After several years of barbering in Pennyslvania and in Marshalton, Del., Hunt moved to Sacramento in 1893. He built a house in 1895 in what was then Oak Park, and later an addition served as his shop. He now lives in the same house with his wife, Essie, who drives the family car. She's in what friends call "the young 70s."

Furniture Unions Near Peace Pact

Two AFL-CIO affiliates are working out the details of a pact designed to end a series of disputes in line with an agreement reached with the federation's Executive Council.

The Upholsterers Intl. Union and the United Furniture Workers announced that a tentative understanding has been reached and that negotiations are continuing for an agreement that would provide for settlement of disputes without resort to raiding or litigation.

Leaders of both unions said they hoped the agreement would lay the foundation for a mutual assistance pact so that the thousands of organized workers in furniture and allied fields could be brought into the union fold.

The negotiations between the UIU and the UFWA stem from the Executive Council meeting in August 1960 when after a discussion of the various disputes involving the unions, the council won agreement from both sides to work out a plan for reaching settlements without resort to conflict.

Wagner Asked To Halt Funds In Zoo Strike

New York—The AFL-CIO Central Labor Council has urged Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D) to withhold city funds from the publicly supported Zoological Society until management consents to reach an agreement with striking zoological workers.

Meanwhile 60 workers, provided by the union to care for the animals and fish, have put their first two weeks of pay—almost $10,000—into the strike fund to be divided among more than 300 strikers.

Labor Council officers told the mayor they "unreservedly endorse" the workers' demands for recognition and a contract.

The Board of Estimate has asked the mayor for approval of a $963,000 budget allocation for the society, which runs the Bronx Zoo and the Coney Island Aquarium.

Local 1501, State, County and Municipal employes, went on strike Apr. 2 after three years of trying to get recognition and a contract.

Reuther Asks Salary Security For Workers in Automotive Industry

Detroit—Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther has called on the major automotive companies to "face up to" the need for job security in the auto industry and served notice that in contract negotiations this year the companies must "explore with us" replacement of the "morally indefensible" hourly wage system with a salary system.

The union will "listen with open minds" if management argues that some of the workers' job problems should be dealt with by the government, Reuther said, but will "insist" that the corporations then be willing to join with the UAW in seeking governmental solutions.

Reuther made these points in a message to 1.2 million UAW members in advance of the union's special collective bargaining convention here Apr. 27-29.

Asserting that the welfare of the workers is the central issue of our times, the UAW head said the union will challenge the auto industry in negotiations to accept this approach:

"The principle that human beings are not expendable, that those who share in the gains should share in the costs, leads inescapably to the conclusion that taking care of the worker's trouble ought to be the first charge on the benefits resulting from the change."

Reuther said the union is "completely flexible" on the nature of solutions, and whether the needs of workers shall come from management or government or both. But it is "inflexibly determined" to find solutions and will not permit management to escape its responsibility.

Listing a large number of job security improvements the union will seek, Reuther also emphasized the case for transfer of shop workers to a salary system.

The "intolerable" wage system, he charged, is responsible for "much of our members' insecurity." It was born in the "social jungle" of the first industrial revolution and "has no place in the last half of the Twentieth Century," he added.

He quoted J. L. Robertson, member of the Federal Reserve System's board of governors, as telling a meeting of bankers that he saw no "justification for a 'class' distinction between salary workers and wage workers."

"Why shouldn't blue collar workers have tenure, income security, status, and protection from recessions" like white collar workers, Robertson asked.

Reuther urged the motor firms to follow the lead of the Intl. Business Machines Corp., which "for years has had its factory workers on salaries."

"We shall insist that steps be taken in 1961 toward putting an end to [the] morally indefensible discrimination against those who work with their hands," Reuther said.

Reuther said the UAW special convention would study how labor and management can square industrial practice in the United States and Canada with the "democratic faith we seek to advance" in the world.

"We shall come out of that convention, I am confident," he said, "with a program that is economically sound, morally right and socially responsible."

ILGWU Staffers' Union Is Upheld

The National Labor Relations Board has ruled that organizers and business agents have the right to form their own union and to bargain for a contract with the Ladies' Garment Workers.

The board by a unanimous vote ruled in favor of the Federation of Union Representatives and directed an election within 30 days to determine whether organizers and business agents want the union to represent them.

The NLRB rejected the ILGWU contention that business agents held "managerial" positions and thus were not entitled to bargain under the labor laws. The ILGWU had agreed to recognize a union of organizers only. The AFL-CIO filed a brief in support of the ILGWU's position.

IAM Officers In Warning on Moonlighting

The Machinists have urged members to avoid the practice of "moonlighting"—working at two jobs—in the interest of protecting the job conditions and opportunities of other workers.

In a statement sent to the union's 2,163 lodges, IAM Pres. Al J. Hayes and Sec.-Treas. Elmer E. Walker warned that moonlighting has become a serious threat to working conditions and is contributing to unemployment.

It is ironic, the officers said, that labor's achievement of the 40-hour week, designed to spread the work and give all workers an opportunity to relax, has made it possible for some to take extra jobs at the expense of others.

"Many of these moonlighters," they said, "earn a fair week's pay at union scale on their regular jobs."

The problem is serious now—and will become more serious when labor reaches its goal of a 35-hour week, Hayes and Walker warned.

Saying that rising automation, plus an increased work force, will result in more leisure time, the two officers asserted it is imperative that both leisure and work opportunities be spread equitably among all members of the work force. The alternative, they said, will be "fewer and fewer jobs for more and more workers."

Hosiery Convention Set for Philadelphia

Philadelphia — The Hosiery Workers will open their 46th convention here May 1 in the Sylvania Hotel. The union had previously announced the date but not the convention city.

John G. Feild To Direct Bias Fight

John G. Feild, legislative assistant to Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) and a recognized authority on intergroup relations, has been named executive director of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

Feild's appointment was announced by Assistant Labor Sec. Jerry Holleman, executive vice chairman of the committee set up by Pres. John F. Kennedy to eliminate employment bias by the government and its contractors.

Holleman also announced the appointment of Hobart Taylor, Jr., chief of the civil division in the office of the Wayne County, Mich., prosecuting attorney, as special counsel to the President's committee.

Feild, who will be the committee's full-time operating director, formerly served as president of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials and as executive director of the Michigan Fair Employment Practices Commission.

UNION PICKETS in Atlanta, Ga., intensifying labor's campaign to focus "grass roots" attention on anti-recession measures, parade in front of downtown hotel to protest vote by Rep. James C. Davis (D-Ga.) against minimum wage measure. Picket line was set up by members of 15 unions and representatives of Georgia State AFL-CIO and Atlanta Central Labor Council.

Labor Spotlight Turned on Foes Of Recession Laws in Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

tions, the opposition of individual congressmen to these bills.

Here are typical examples of how labor has gone about this task.

Atlanta, Ga.

Several hundred union members, representing locals of 15 internationals and the state and local central bodies, picketed here to protest the vote of Rep. James C. Davis (D-Ga.) against the President's $1.25 minimum wage measure.

Pickets marched in front of the Dinkler Plaza Hotel where the 5th District congressman was addressing a Chamber of Commerce luncheon.

Placards carried by the union members labeled the congressman "Minimum Jim" and "Low Wage Davis" and one picket, clad in costume, carried a sign reading "Don't Monkey with the $1.25."

A union spokesman said the costume was a pointed reference to the fact that in the recent election several hundred write-in votes were cast for a monkey named "Willie B"—Davis' only "opponent."

Davis walked through the picket line to enter the hotel, where he defended his vote against any minimum wage increase by telling the 1,000 CofC luncheon guests that a higher wage floor would lead to "spiraling inflation" and more unemployment.

Taking part in the demonstration—which received coverage by Atlanta newspapers and radio and television stations — were representatives of the Georgia State AFL-CIO and the Atlanta Labor Council.

Unions represented included the Ladies' Garment Workers, Laundry & Dry Cleaning Intl. Union, Communications Workers, Auto Workers, Retail Clerks, Textile Workers Union of America, Steelworkers, Machinists, Hat Workers, United Textile Workers, Bus Drivers, Operating Engineers, Clothing Workers, Painters and the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Hudson, N. Y.

A station wagon—equipped with boldly painted signs and a loudspeaker — is touring Columbia County to inform the voters that local Rep. J. Ernest Wharton (R-N. Y.) had voted against temporary extension of jobless pay for the long-term unemployed.

The project, launched by the AFL-CIO Upper Hudson Area Central Labor Council, is aimed at putting the sound truck into every community in the 29th Congressional District which Wharton represents. In particular, the sound truck will be put outside of unemployment compensation offices throughout the district to acquaint the jobless with his vote.

The signs on the truck declare pointedly that of New York State's 43 Republicans and Democrats in Congress, only four representatives—including Wharton—opposed the extension.

Newspapers in the district published pictures of the sound truck, stories of the central labor body's criticism of Wharton's vote, and a statement from the congressman himself that he opposed the bill because he feared "federal encroachment" on state's rights.

Sy Cohen, secretary-treasurer of the central body, accused Wharton of "complete disregard" of the plight of unemployed workers in his district, and called the GOP congressman's "wrong" vote an example of "callous indifference to misery."

Akron, O.

The Rubber Workers — with its international headquarters here and with a heavy concentration of members in the 14th Congressional District — has launched a frontal attack on Rep. William H. Ayres (R-O.) for his stand on minimum wage legislation.

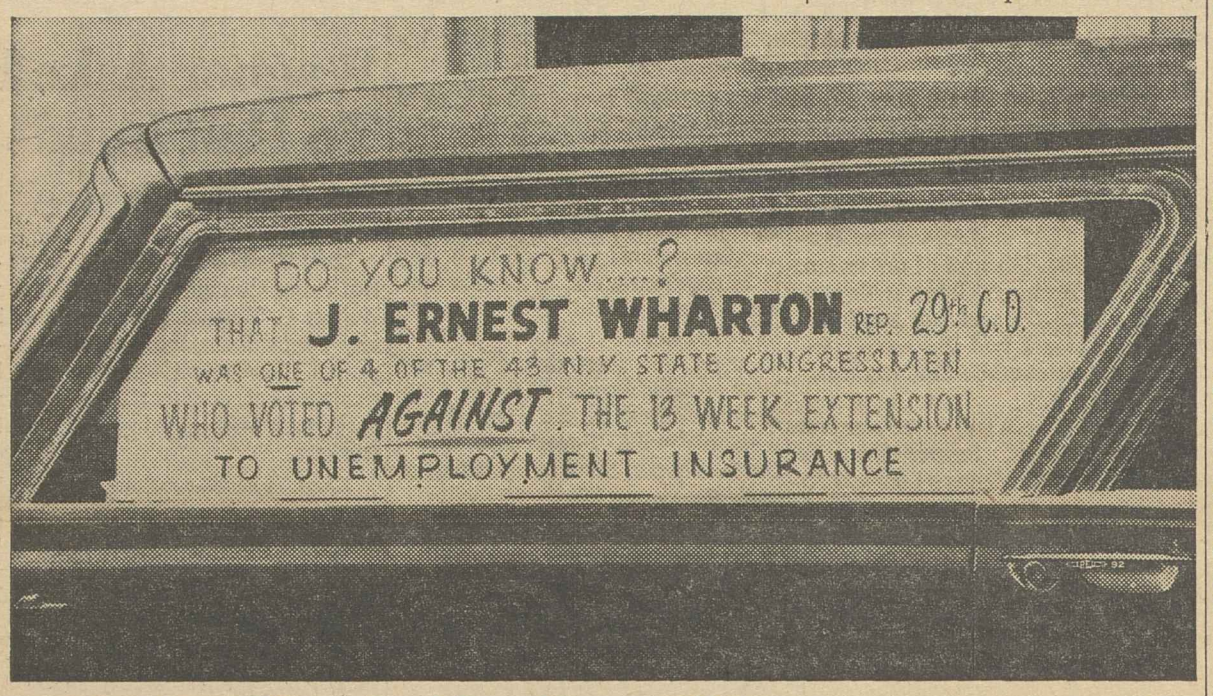
Ayres, one of the leaders of the conservative Republican - southern Democratic coalition in the House, was co-author with Rep. A. Paul Kitchin (D-N.C.) of a weak wage-hour substitute which the House voted after rejecting, by a one-vote margin, an Administration-backed compromise. In 1960, the coalition teamed up to force a similar Ayres-Kitchin substitute through the House.

In a sharply worded statement, URW Pres. George Burdon has accused the Ohio Republican of a "lack of concern" for underpaid workers. Ayres, he said, "preferred to line up on the side of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the Retail Federation instead of on the side of the people who were looking to Congress for much-needed help."

The URW blast against Ayres pointed out that an adequate minimum wage is one of the most important protections northern industries and communities have against sweatshop competition from industrial groups in the South. "Yet," the union said, "we find Ayres working side by side with these Dixiecrats to weaken the position of northern employers who are paying fair wages."

To the voters in the 14th District, the URW posed this question:

"What does Ayres have against low-wage workers?"



"WRONG" VOTE CAST by Rep. J. Ernest Wharton (R-N.Y.) against temporary extension of unemployment compensation benefits is publicized by Upper Hudson Area Central Labor Council, Hudson, N. Y., with sound truck bearing this sign. Truck is touring 29th congressional district, with stops at unemployment compensation offices, to focus attention on representative's vote.

Meany, Goldberg Open Situs Picketing Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

Biemiller, Meany declared that he associated the AFL-CIO with the testimony of the leadoff witness, C. J. Haggerty, president of the federation's Building & Construction Trades Dept.

Haggerty called Thompson's bill a measure which would "restore the basic economic rights of the workers in the building and construction trades industry"—rights, he said, which were taken away by the National Labor Relations Board's interpretation of the Taft-Hartley Act in the now-famous Denver Building Trades case.

In the Denver case—upheld by a 6-3 Supreme Court decision—the labor board ruled that the picketing of a non-union contractor by one union at the site of a construction project constituted an illegal secondary boycott if it induced other crafts, employed by other contractors at the site, to walk off the job.

Supported by Goldberg

Administration support for the Thompson bill was voiced by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, who urged passage of the measure as a matter of "equity." The legislation, Goldberg said, would "restore building trades employes to comparatively equal status with their industrial brothers."

As the Taft-Hartley Act now stands, the Cabinet officer declared, industrial employes have picketing rights which far outweigh those of workers in the building and construction industry. Goldberg called this situation "indefensible."

The Denver decision, he said, has seriously hampered the ability of construction employes "to protect their hard-won standards." The Secretary cited, as an example, the fact that in Baltimore, Md., as a result of the Denver ruling, the number of union general contractors dropped from 58 in 1951 to 5 in 1959, and non-union wage rates—ranging from 25 to 70 percent below union scale—"still persist in that city today."

The failure to reverse the Denver ruling, Goldberg said, "invites such efforts to undermine union standards . . . in every community in the country."

Haggerty reminded the subcommittee that legislation comparable to the Thompson bill, to legalize common-site picketing, had been before Congress since 1954, and that three times —in 1954, 1959 and 1960—the full House Labor Committee had approved the proposal.

The only difference between the current Thompson measure and previous bills, he said, is that the present bill would impose 10-day notice requirements before strikes at missile sites or other defense facilities.

Haggerty pointed out that on Feb. 16 the BCTD issued a missile-base policy statement, designed to meet defense needs, that had been hailed by Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara, Air Force Sec. Eugene M. Zuckert and Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg. This policy, requiring local unions to "exhaust all available procedures for the peaceful settlement of disputes" and directing locals to secure strike authorization from international unions, would dovetail with the 10-day notice provision "to accomplish a desirable purpose," he declared.

Bipartisan Backing Noted

Haggerty also stressed the "solid record of bipartisan support" of the measure, recalling that former Pres. Eisenhower recommended such Taft-Hartley amendments in his State of the Union Messages in 1954, 1958 and 1959.

He read to the subcommittee a letter sent by Pres. Kennedy to the department's seventh annual legislative conference in March, in which the President declared:

"It is still my opinion that secondary boycott provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act regarding picketing activity at sites where several employers pursue a mutual enterprise have unrealistically curtailed the right to strike.

"You can be certain that this Administration will make every effort to amend the law to correct this situation."

As the hearings opened, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, long opposed to situs picketing amendments, issued a statement charging that labor unions "averaged one work stoppage every two days at 21 Atlas, Titan and Minuteman intercontinental missile bases during the eight-month period July through February."

In formal testimony, the chamber charged that the bill would "provide unions with dictatorial power."

Past Support Cited

In calling for picketing rights comparable to those he said were enjoyed by workers in other industries, Haggerty recalled that last year, in its report to the 86th Congress, the majority of the House Labor Committee pointedly compared the standards applied by the labor board.

"In a single employer factory operation," the majority said in 1960, "if a labor organization is engaged in a labor dispute with the factory operator in respect to a matter involving one of the departments of the factory, it can strike and picket the entire factory operation and cause a shutdown of all departments of the factory without becoming subject to the restrictions . . . against secondary boycott activity.

"However . . . where a union engaged in a dispute with an employer on a construction project engages in a strike, an objective of which is to shut down all operations on the jobsite, such strike, to the extent that it is intended to bring about cessation of the operations of other employers on the same jobsite, constitutes unlawful secondary boycott activity."

Gray Best Apprentice Bricklayer

Detroit — King of the nation's Bricklayers' apprentices is 21-year-old Arthur Gray from Hackensack, N. J., who was crowned in an appropriate ceremony during the 1961 Union Industries Show at Cobo Hall here.

Gray, who is serving his second year of apprenticeship, was declared winner of the annual contest that has been held every year since 1947 at the show by the Bricklayers Union.

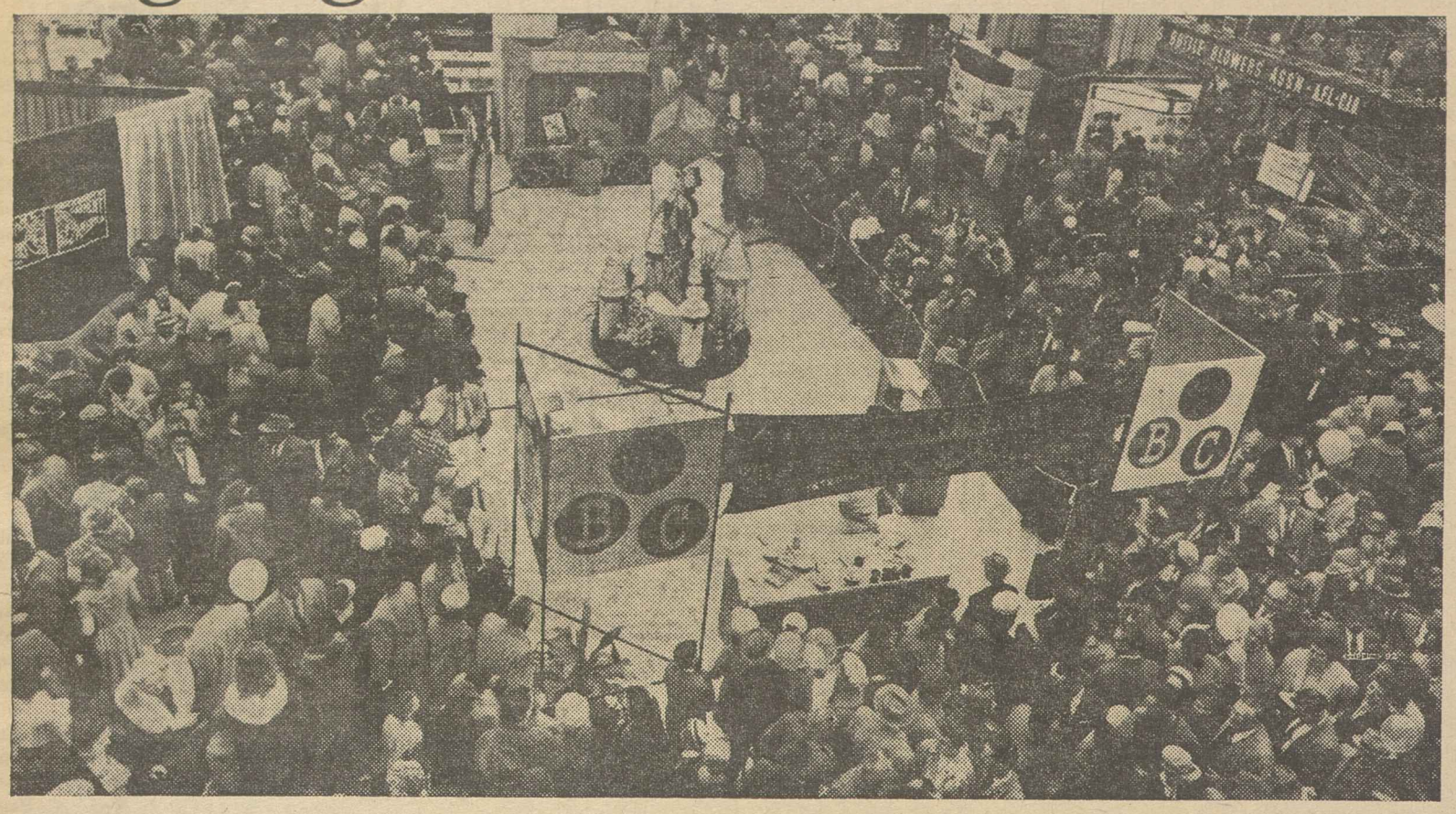
See picture on page 5.

A cash award of $500 was given to Gray by Pres. John J. Murphy.

Finishing second was David Connor of Columbus, whose prize was awarded by Union Treas. Thomas Murphy. Third place went to Cecil Padgett of Dallas, Tex.

The finalists had worked four hours in the extensive exhibit prepared for the show by Bricklayers Local 2 and the Detroit Mason Contractors Association. Added to Gray's winnings were a $100 check and the Belden trophy which were presented by the Structural Clay Products Institute.

Highlights of Union-Industries Show



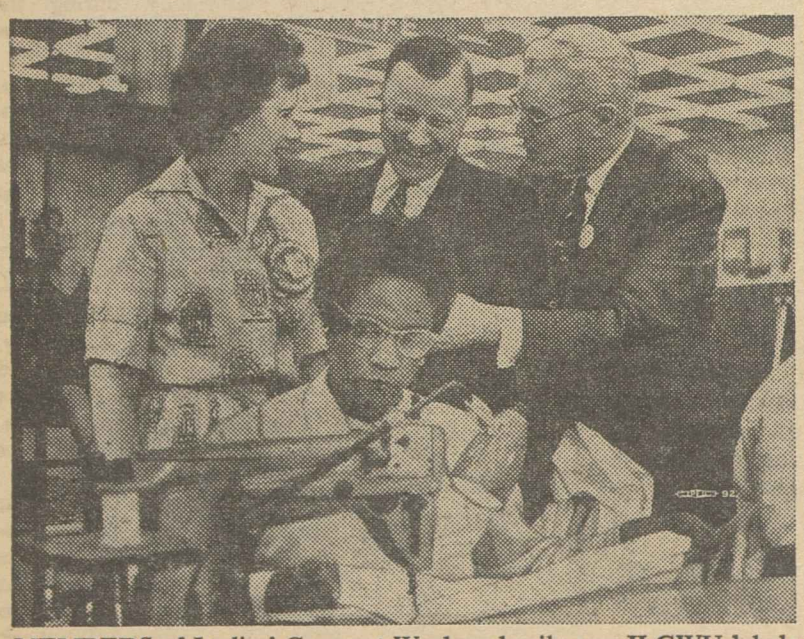
RECORD-BREAKING CROWD of more than half a million persons turned out in Detroit for six-day AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show. Part of huge attendance at show sponsored by AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. is shown jamming aisles around display of American Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

CROWNED KING of nation's bricklayers apprentices at show was 21-year-old Arthur Gray, Hackensack, N. J. Gray won $600 for winning the annual show contest. Runners-up were David Connor, Columbus, and Cecil Padgett, Dallas.

DELICATE TASK of putting design on dinnerware is explained to attentive onlookers by members of Potters. Union-Industries Show annually turns spotlight on goods and services which are the handiwork of trade union members.

SORTING MAIL at Letter Carriers display is AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who participated in ceremonies opening show, then toured mammoth Cobo Hall with national, state and local officials. Looking on, at right, is Norbert Sharboiki, president of Letter Carriers' Branch 1.

MICHIGAN'S GOV. John B. Swainson (D) gets special haircut at Barbers exhibit in Union Label Show. Wielding the shears is Paul Johnson, business agent for Barbers Local 552 of Detroit.



MEMBERS of Ladies' Garment Workers busily sew ILGWU labels into garments while Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther looks on. With Reuther is William E. Davis, right, Michigan representative for the ILGWU.

HUGE EXHIBIT by Allied Industrial Workers calls public's attention to more products produced for decent wages and under working conditions safeguarded by union contracts. In all, show featured more than $22 million worth of exhibits, and gave away gifts and prizes totaling more than $120,000. Stressing craftsmanship and cooperation, the exhibits also increase demands for products and services identified by the union label, shop card or service button.

The Supreme Court Rules

THE U.S. SUPREME COURT has restored a sense of reality to the complex area of labor-management relations in its series of decisions involving National Labor Relations Board doctrines.

It struck down the jerry-built decisions put together over the past few years by an NLRB dominated by conservatives appointed by former Pres. Eisenhower. These decisions, affecting union security provisions and hiring procedures, were apparently based on the conservative cliche that unions by their very existence are coercive and that compulsion is the major weapon of bringing workers into unions.

This is the unreality the court struck down. The law requires evidence of coercion, compulsion or discrimination—not merely a finely-woven argument that a certain contract clause or practice could at some time possibly be misused.

Some of the NLRB decisions were categorized in the majority opinions of the Supreme Court as "punitive" and as legislating beyond the scope of the Taft-Hartley Act itself. These are charges that were leveled against the board by the trade union movement in case after case in the past few years.

The Supreme Court decisions clear the air for the time being and give the present board an opportunity to restore reality and balance to the area of labor-management relations as they impinge on national labor law.

But what of all the years during which unions were hampered and harassed in their work by the threat of the imposition of the punitive Brown-Olds dues refund formula which the court has voided? And of the uncertainty that hobbled management and labor in the casual employment area where the legality of the hiring hall was questioned?

The NLRB decisions damaged the cause of industrial peace, and the years that intervened before the Supreme Court could correct the situation compounded that damage.

The new board, with the Supreme Court decisions as guides, should dedicate itself to evenhanded administration that will prevent this sort of situation from arising in the future.

Postal Merger

A NEW AND STRONGER postal union has been formed by the merger of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks and the unaffiliated United National Association of Post Office Craftsmen.

The merger ends more than a half-century of rivalry, of talent, money and energy dissipated in organizational competition.

As in so many such cases, the differences which orginally divided the ranks of postal clerks had been largely dissolved by the passage of time and all but forgotten by the present generation of union members. It is a tribute to leaders of both groups that they recognized this and did something about it.

Through this merger members of both organizations have gained a stronger voice which will carry more weight on Capitol Hill and in the Post Office Dept. The new United Federation of Postal Clerks is renewed evidence that the common interests of union members create a bond which heals organizational differences of past years.

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They're Against the Law

Action May Be Near:

Government Held Duty-Bound To Recognize Employe Unions

By Monsignor George G. Higgins

THE WASHINGTON STAR reported recently, under the by-line of Joseph Young, a competent staff writer who covers the civil service beat full time, that Pres. Kennedy is preparing to issue an executive order giving federal and postal employe unions official bargaining rights with government departments and agencies. Such an order is not expected to be issued immediately, but, according to Mr. Young, Administration insiders say the chances are good that it will be issued before too many months elapse.

During the election campaign Pres. Kennedy came out in favor of legislation which would require departments and agencies of the federal government to deal officially with employe groups on personnel policy, grievances, and other matters. At the present time, however, there seems to be a feeling within the Administration that such a goal can best be achieved by means of an executive order.

Leaders of federal and postal employe unions have advocated legislation on this subject for many years. Mr. Young reports, however, that if a strong executive order is issued by the President and if there is reason to believe that such an order will have enough "teeth" in it to assure compliance, employe leaders will welcome it.

Such a directive from the Executive Dept. of the government is long overdue. Approximately 50 years ago Congress enacted a law (the Lloyd-LaFollette Act) permitting government employes to join unions of their own choosing. Since that time a number of unions have been formed in the government service. But while many agencies deal with these unions unofficially, they have never been formally recognized by the Executive Dept.

The government has a duty to recognize the right of its own employes to organize, not only in theory but in practice. The right to organize is a natural right of every human being. It does not depend upon the nature of the work in which a person is engaged.

CLEARLY ASIDE from the question of rights, however, the various agencies of the federal government have a responsibility to set an example for private industry in the field of labor relations. It would probably be fair to say that up to the present time they have failed to carry out this responsibility. Private industry, in many respects, has been more intelligent and more enlightened in its personnel policies.

The very least that the federal government can do to make up for lost time is to encourage its employes to exercise their right to organize, and to insist that responsible administrators of government agencies take the initiative in developing a system of labor relations under which unions of government employes would not only be permitted, but would be encouraged to speak for and to represent their constituents more effectively.

But what about the right of government employes to strike? The theoretical answer to this question is relatively easy, but the practical answer is another matter altogether. Government employe unions ought to surrender the right to strike voluntarily. On the other hand, if they do voluntarily adopt a no-strike pledge, it then becomes the duty of their public employers to provide an adequate alternative or substitute for the weapon of the strike.

Methods will have to be developed by which government workers can effectively appeal their economic grievances without the necessity of resorting to the strike. In other words, if the public has some rights, it also has come duties. And if government workers have some duties to the public, they also have some rights. It is to be hoped that Pres. Kennedy's proposed executive order will enable them to implement these rights more effectively than they have been able to do.

Morgan Says:

Greater U.S. Efforts Answer To Red Attempt at Domination

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

AFTER THE NEWS about the Russian man in space had brought her down to earth, so to speak, a Washington housewife I know switched off her radio and said, "Well, this is their era now."

That remark bears closer examination. It may have been more profoundly and painfully penetrating than she knew. Is this indeed the Communist Era? They have us on the defensive from outer space to inner Cuba. We are skidding lushly along with a gross national product worth half a trillion dollars and yet we can't seem to afford the educational plant which our most thoughtful authorities say is essential for our purposeful progress as a nation. We have hoisted civilization to an undreamed-of plateau of materialistic comfort but we are faltering below the peaks of confidence, uneasy about the quality of our achievements. We are mastering the fantastic mechanics of automation without a solution, pushbutton or otherwise, for hardcore unemployment. We give lip service to the virtues of our free society while ravaging ourselves with inner doubts about it—as witness the savage and continuing assault on the American system by frightened and frightening members of the John Birch Society.

Morgan

One hundred years before, the shot was fired at Fort Sumter which cleaved the nation with the bloody gash of the Civil War. One month before that, in March 1861, Czar Alexander II, afterwards called the Liberator, freed the serfs in Mother Russia.

Now, a century later, a strange, relatively new dynamism called the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has flexed its muscles again and flipped a man nearly 200 miles up toward the stars, hurled him around the world and retrieved him, seemingly with the ease of tossing a boy in a blanket. If one observed on this momentous day in history that we Americans are still fighting the Civil War, one would also have to observe, for balance, that serfdom has by no means been fully replaced by freedom in the Communist kingdom of all the Russias.

Still, that might not turn out to be the central point. We are locked in a test of strength. Wars aside, is there a danger that the Communist system is going to prove more durable than ours? Responding to that question put by this reporter at his news conference, Pres. Kennedy said it will be a long drawn-out test of durability.

"I do not regard the first man in space as a sign of the weakening of the free world," he added, "but I do regard the total mobilization of men and things for the service of the Communist bloc over the last years as a source of great danger to us, and I would say we are going to have to live with that danger through much of the rest of this century.

"MY FEELING IS that we are more durable in the long run. These dictatorships enjoy many short range advantages . . . But in the long run, I think our system suits (better) the qualities and aspirations of people . . . to be their own masters. Our job is to maintain our strength until our great qualities can be brought more effectively to bear. But during the meantime it is going to require a united effort."

Sputniks and space ships are more spectacular, he conceded, but if we can get fresh water from salt water cheaply the long-range benefits to humanity would dwarf other scientific accomplishments. Actually the U.S. is already extracting fresh water from sea water experimentally. He also mused on the vast progress that would stem from applying all the devices of science and other techniques to bring enlightenment to uneducated sections of the world. Actually we have the wherewithal in minds and materials to achieve these and other marvelous things now but we are not united in our purpose nor do we Americans seem to be seized with any over-riding sense of urgency about them.

After the Soviets put a man into space, an enterprising reporter called Langley Air Force Base in Virginia to try to get the reaction of our own astronauts. He got their press officer, Lt. Col. John Powers. "It's 3 a. m. in the morning, you jerk," Powers shouted. ". . . If you want something from us, the answer is we are all asleep."

Neither the country nor the astronauts are unretrievably asleep but it may be later than we think, just the same.

Washington Reports:

Goldberg Predicts Useful Role For Labor-Management Group

THE LABOR-MANAGEMENT Advisory Committee named by Pres. Kennedy will succeed where previous such groups have failed because of the way it was named and functions, Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg asserted in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational program heard on 460 radio stations.

"This is a presidential panel," Goldberg said. "This means that the President appointed the panel and is closely following its work. He appeared at the (first) meeting. He made a statement there. And he participated."

"A "mistake" of the past in handling labor-management groups was "to invite a few people and then put them on their own," Goldberg said.

He explained that everyone on the panel "was selected in his own right as a distinguished American."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany was selected "not as someone nominated by the AFL-CIO . . . (but) because he is a great American interested in his country, devoted to our institutions, determined to do all he can to support our country," Goldberg said.

"The same applies to Mr. (Thomas) Watson, the head of Intl. Business Machines, as an example. He was not named by any group any more than Mr. Meany was.

"And there was a consensus at the first meeting that everyone there represented the public (and not the group from which he came)."

ANOTHER REASON the committee will be successful, Goldberg declared, is the method of operation.

"We don't think in terms of having resolutions introduced by one party, discussed and voted on," he said. "We do not think in terms of votes, but rather in terms of enlightened discussion, of educating each other, educating the public, and advising the President about broad questions of public policy."

Unemployment caused by automation and other technological factors, the means of increasing economic growth, and maintaining a favorable competitive position in foreign trade will be among the problems discussed by the committee, the Secretary said.

Retraining programs for workers through labor-management cooperation and step-ups in apprentice and vocational programs are necessary, Goldberg said.

"More important, we must upgrade the quality of our education—we need more scientists, more professionals," he said.

Goldberg urged "understanding" of the export-import situation. "Last year, we exported $5 billion more than we imported," he said. "I know it's difficult for a worker displaced by an import to look at the whole picture, but we must realize that many more Americans are employed because of our exports than are displaced by imports. We must realize we cannot retreat into protectionism."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE NEW JERSEY election for governor, pitting former Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell for the Republicans against Richard J. Hughes for the Democrats, promises one of the hottest political contests of 1961—and a part of the Republican Party's future may ride on the results.

In the in-gathering of clans that follows a hard-fought primary, Mitchell said that his first task was to heal the intra-party wounds inflicted during his victorious race for the nomination.

Mitchell won by beating down the opposition of most GOP county leaders, who supported State Sen. Walter H. Jones. One of his jobs was to soothe the bitterness of Jones himself, who was charged by Mitchell supporters and in the press with mixing his law practice and his legislative service.

The broader issue involves national issues and personalities.

* * *

A KEY FIGURE in the contest was Sen. Clifford P. Case, a highly articulate moderately liberal Republican, who was the target last year of an extraordinary attempt by right-wing GOP and business elements to drive him from public life.

Robert Morris, a former counsel for the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, ran against Case after the business and party groups had formed their alliance to defeat the senator in the Republican primary. Case won overwhelmingly, and went on to roll up a huge election victory in November despite the fact that Pres. Kennedy carried New Jersey by a narrow margin. The doctrine that Case was "too liberal" for Jersey voters was convincingly smashed.

Case himself says the Mitchell-Jones battle was decided largely on the basis of "general competence and political appeal," rather than as a straight-out test of liberal and conservative power. This is probably correct, since Jones himself supported Case last year, although New York's Republican Sen. Jacob K. Javits interpreted the Mitchell victory as a liberal one and Arizona's conservative Sen. Barry Goldwater said it proved nothing except that Mitchell could win in a New Jersey GOP primary.

The fact remains that after the Eisenhower Administration, control of the Republican Party remained largely in the hands of conservatives in Congress symbolized by the House and Senate GOP leaders, Rep. Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) and Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.).

Since the failure of former Interior Sec. Douglas McKay to beat Sen. Wayne Morse for the Senate in Oregon in 1956—even in a year when Morse had switched parties—Mitchell is the only Eisenhower Cabinet official to seek a political career on his own.

He may have a strong strain of fiscal conservatism—he doesn't think New Jersey needs new revenues to improve social services—but he is closer to Case than to Goldwater, or for that matter to Halleck or Dirksen.

* * *

THE LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE of the Republicans in Congress, a new device by which the GOP is seeking to lead party policy and impress the country now that the Democrats have the White House, has until recently done nothing observable to change the party image as one in alliance with southern Democratic congressmen to block or slice down Kennedy legislation.

It is now setting up a committee of experts to make a study of so-called structural unemployment—the joblessness resulting from automated processes that permanently erase jobs. What federal action Republicans might support to meet the problems still remains to be proved.

The GOP professionals in the party's National Committee have become belatedly aware that last November they lost strength heavily in suburban areas as well as in the big cities. They are talking about improving their organization—but improved organization does not win urban votes unless a program that meets the needs of cities goes with it.

With the spread of industry to the suburbs and a shift of middle-income voters there, problems of traffic congestion, water pollution and housing are also spreading beyond city limits. A vital political party must have a program to meet them.

National leaders will probably pour into New Jersey to speak during the Mitchell-Hughes race. One of the interesting elements will be the nature and tone of Mitchell's campaign, the kind of program he feels able to advance.

Jaycees Told Union Story By AFL-CIO Spokesman

Labor's story — told by labor — has been brought to an influential business-oriented audience, by invitation.

Future, the monthly publication of the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce, asked AFL-CIO Public Relations Dir. Albert J. Zack to describe to the organization's members the goals and accomplishments of the trade union movement. The result was a featured article in the current issue of the magazine entitled "Labor States Its Case."

The article, describing how unions have benefited all segments of the economy, expressed the hope that as the business leaders of tomorrow acquire a better understanding of unions "future years may see a reversal of the recent deterioration in labor-management relations that has troubled many thoughtful citizens and ought to trouble a great many more."

How to Buy:

Seller vs. Consumer Cold War Warms When Business Is Slack

By Sidney Margolius

WHEN BUSINESS IS SLACK, as now, the usual cold war of the sellers against the consumers heats up tremendously. You ought to know about some of the tricks of the trade. You're the intended victim. Moreover, some of these selling ruses will get even more elaborate as the Mother's Day gift-buying season approaches.

Much of the high-pressure selling that plagues consumers, results from the system of paying dealers and salesmen bonuses for pushing particular products. This is the real payola, far more widespread than the recently-exposed payola paid by record manufacturers to disc jockeys, the general counsel of the Federal Trade Commission has said.

It's difficult to blame the salesmen. They did not invent the system of "push money," "spiffs," etc. But the result is they often are influenced to push higher-priced goods.

The most notorious recent example of payola at the retail counter was Procter & Gamble's payments to demonstrators and dealers for recommending Tide and Dash for automatic washers. But the payola extends much further. It's often found in the home furnishings and appliance departments of the store, and even in cosmetics and low-priced goods like nylons.

There are really two kinds of retail payola. One is the push money or "PMs" paid by manufacturers to store personnel to push a particular brand. The other is the system used by many retailers of paying salespeople higher commissions on the costlier models.

The effect upon us consumers is that it's hard to know when a salesman is giving us good advice or simply trying to "sell us up."

This is not to say you never can believe a salesman's advice. Many salespeople have long experience, and their knowledge can be valuable if you can separate the "selling up" from the actual advice. In fact, one of the ways to know how to pick good value is to ask the salespeople in different stores a lot of questions.

IF THE ADVERTISED special obviously is "nailed to the floor," as they say in trade, you know you are the target for "selling-up."

If you shop for a television set, you're likely to be the object of some hard selling-up these days. If you planned to buy a 17-inch set you're likely to be urged to get the 19-inch size; if the 19, the 23-inch size. If you want only a portable, the drive will be to sell you a console.

Often a costlier model represents little actual extra value and actually is made up especially for the purpose of selling up. A leading mattress manufacturer has just brought out a new mattress line. Its standard mattress listing at $79.50 is basically the same mattress with the same innerspring unit as the deluxe model at $99.50.

Outside salesmen or "canvassers" are especially notorious for using "selling up" tactics combined with easy credit to unload expensive goods. A few weeks ago a delegation of over 100 consumers from Detroit picketed the State Capital in Lansing protesting they were being forced by a Detroit bank to pay for inferior carpeting bought from canvassers.

Some of the group, which calls itself "The Suckers Organization," paid as much as $30 a square yard for the carpeting.

The sellers then turned their installment accounts over to the bank. The bank is demanding payment. The people who bought the carpeting have agreed among themselves not to pay.

Now a bill has been introduced in Michigan to allow customers to make the same defense against the subsequent holder of a note as might be used against the original seller. If this legislation, which would be desirable for all states, is enacted, then a bank couldn't say that defective merchandise is none of its affair, and that you have to pay up. The bank or finance company would be just as responsible for fraudulent selling as the dealer.

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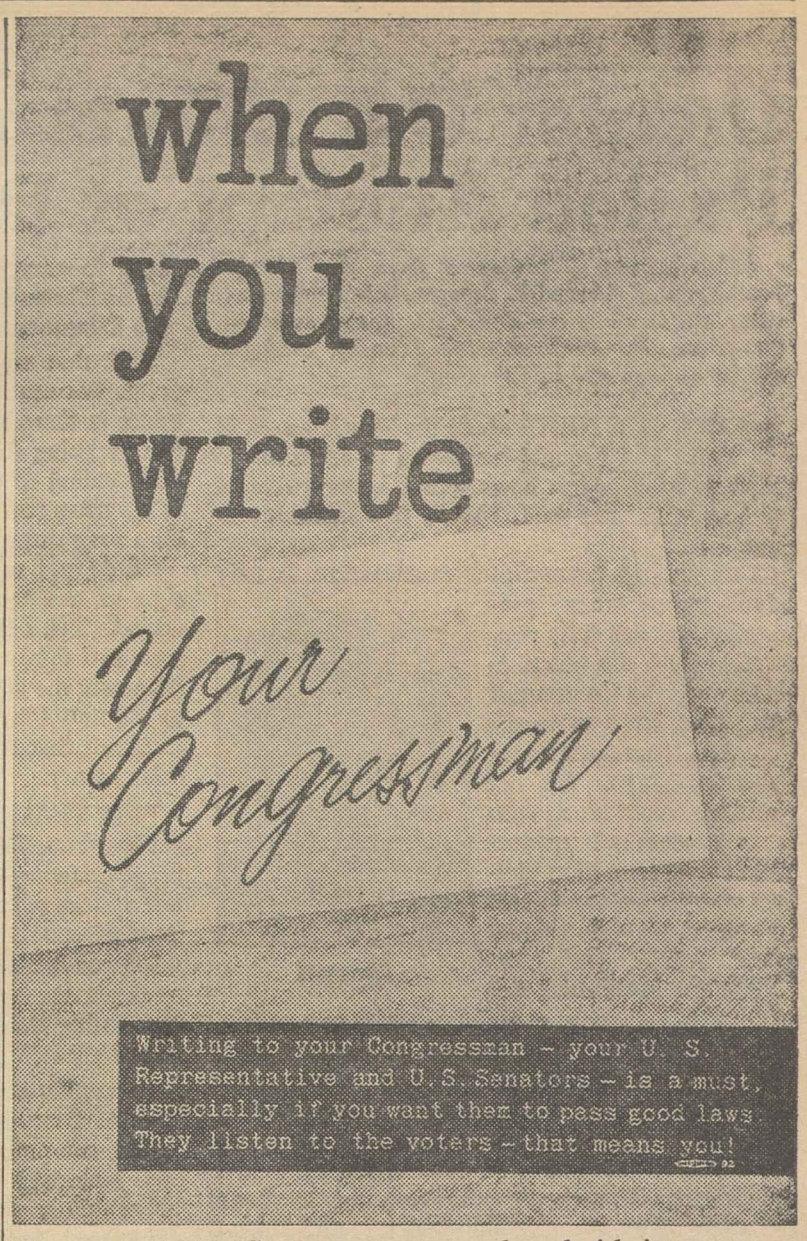


HELP IN WRITING your congressman about legislation you want him to vote for or against is contained in this new AFL-CIO pamphlet. In limited quantities, it may be obtained free from the Pamphlet Division, AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Travel Ads and Phrasebooks Talk About Different Countries

By Jane Goodsell

I'VE READ PLENTY of horrifying books, but for sheer stark tragedy, few can compare with a little volume titled Spanish for the Tourist.

It is an instruction manual consisting of Spanish translations of phrases the tourist is likely to need in Mexico. After reading it I'm ready to stay at home. That book raised more goose pimples per page than anything Edgar Allan Poe ever wrote.

I was in such a state of anxiety over the plot complications that I skipped the Spanish translations completely. As a result, I didn't increase my Spanish vocabulary by a single word, but I don't think it matters. If I find myself in a mere fraction of the predicaments the author has prepared me for, I'll have hysterics in my native tongue.

The book opens pleasantly enough with a list of General Useful Phrases: "Good morning." "A thousand thanks." "Did you sleep well?" "Pardon my lateness."

But even here, sprinkled among the courtesies, are a few hints of the disasters soon to befall. "There is no hope." "What is wrong?" "What is happening?" "I am not afraid." "Look out!"

This is simply mood music, setting the tone for tragedy. The real crises begin the chapter titled Travel.

On the train: "There is no dining car." "This seat is dirty." "Can you give me another blanket?" 'I am sorry, Madam, there are none left."

By airplane: "How is the weather?" "It is hailing."

By boat: "I am seasick. Call the doctor, the steward."

Luggage problems beset our tourist at every step of the way: "Where is the baggage checked?" "I cannot find my bags."

But these are minor irritations compared to the tragedy of a chapter headed Auto Travel: "I am on the wrong road." "My car is broken down." "Can you help me?" "Push me." "Pull me." "My car is stuck in the sand."

Hard on the heels of this scene comes a section titled Fines: "I am a stranger here." "I don't know the regulations." "He ran into me." "It was not my fault."

But these plaintive excuses are to no avail, and our harried tourist must wire home for extra funds: "I wish to send an urgent night letter." "Can I send this wire collect?" "I am expecting money." "Has anything come for me?"

A relief from disaster is clearly indicated at this point, and it is provided in the chapter titled Flirting and Terms of Endearment. A charming scene it is, too: "I like you." "I love you very much." "Tell me if you love me." "I am dying for you." "Don't take so long to say yes." "How adorable you are."

Imagine my shock when, at the end of the chapter—after the lovemaking—comes the question, "Are you married?"

Maybe I'm old fashioned, but I feel that this question should have been settled earlier, before things got so involved.

Biography of a Union:

Book Tells Story of Glass Bottle Blowers

Automation came to the glass bottle industry 65 years ago in the form of a ponderous bottle-blowing machine, and before long pessimists were predicting that The Machine would swallow the ancient craft of Glass Bottle Blowers. But today the union, strong and diversified, has survived panics, recessions, strikebreaking, cheap foreign imports, court injunctions and national prohibition.

How the organization did it is told in a new book, Flame and Heart, a history of the GBBA. Author Lee W. Minton, union president, dedicated his book to the memory of James Maloney, president from 1924 to 1946, for his "remarkable contributions to the success of the union."

Noting that Maloney was one of an outstanding procession of great leaders, Minton takes his theme from this quotation: "As long as there is flame in the furnace and heart in the membership, tomorrow holds no fear for the Glass Bottle Blowers."

When The Machine was introduced to its first glass works in Washington, Pa., the union's 2,400 members were highly paid artisans making up to $7.50 a day and $45 a week. By 1924, the last of the old "handblowers" had vanished from the scene and The Machine was king.

Union Survived Change

The union survived the transformation of the industry by supporting a decision of Pres. Denis Hayes in the 1890s. That decision was not to fight the introduction of labor-saving machinery, but to get employers to agree that only union members could operate it.

National prohibition flattened the industry for 15 years and reduced union membership to less than 2,000. But by 1945 GBBA had bounced back with 35,000 members and reserves of almost $1 million. The latest count, Minton says, showed 56,000 members making glass containers and working in the growing fiber glass industry and plastics.

The book gives these significant dates in union history: 1739, the first U.S. glass factory at the Wistar Works in Alloway, N. J.; 1842, Wistar workers formed the first glass union; 1846, the union and employers reached the first American industry-wide agreement; 1886, the union voted to accept no new apprentices; 1897, the union encouraged a few staunch members to take jobs in non-union plants to act as volunteer organizers; 1907, employers agreed to a uniform Saturday quitting time of 4 p. m.; 1919, employers agreed to this clause: "Eight hours actual working time shall constitute a day's work."

GBBA had its continuing crises through prohibition and the Great Depression of the 1930s, but Repeal in 1933 and the New Deal brought a new prosperity which still persists as the industry expands.

Bigger Shots May Be Called:

Days of Price-Fixing Past, Executives Say

A parade of lower-echelon Westinghouse and General Electric executives has fervently assured the Kefauver Senate Anti-Trust subcommittee that their price-fixing days are gone forever.

"If I see a competitor on one side of the street, I'll go on the other side," John Peters, a GE marketing specialist, pledged.

Another witness, Westinghouse sales executive D. R. Jenkins, told the subcommittee that he had doubts about effectiveness of bid-rigging meetings among leading electrical equipment manufacturers even before the government broke up the conspiracy.

'Didn't Work Very Good'

The system just "didn't work very good," he said. It was the effectiveness of the meetings—not ethical questions—he had in mind, the witness indicated to Sen. Philip Hart (D-Mich.)

A second GE official, L. B. Gezon, said he had taken part in price-fixing meetings with competitors beginning in 1953. In 1956, he said, he stopped going to the meetings on the advice of a new superior, Frank E. Stehlik. But, he added, in 1958 Stehlik ordered him to resume the meetings. He told the subcommittee he assumed that Stehlik, who pleaded guilty in the criminal anti-trust case, acted on orders from higher up.

To question the company officials at public hearings, Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) had to beat down a demand by GOP members of the subcommittee that all witnesses be heard behind closed doors, and preferably not at all. Sen. Alexander Wiley (R-Wis.) argued that the testimony might make it more difficult for the electrical companies, which have been fined for criminal anti-trust violations, to defend themselves against civil anti-trust damage suits.

The GOP picked up a conservative Democratic ally, Sen. William Blakley (Tex.), but the attempt to close the hearings to the press and public was defeated on a 4-4 tie vote.

After two days of questioning lower-level officials, most of whom claimed to have been following patterns of business ethics set by their superiors, Kefauver said he is considering summoning the presidents and board chairmen of the big electrical companies before the subcommittee.

Top-level officials of the biggest companies in the conspiracy were not indicted and have expressed surprise that many of their subordinates were engaged in illegal price-fixing without their knowledge.

Kefauver, at the start of the hearings, reminded the subcommittee that GE Board Chairman Ralph J. Cordiner had appeared before the subcommittee two years ago and assured the senators that GE educates its employes with "undiminished vigor" to obey all anti-trust laws.

Meetings Described

While none of the witnesses had attended a price-fixing meeting at "Dirty Helen's," which Kefauver said at the start of the hearings was one of the more out-of-the-way places where conspirators met, they did describe meetings in hotel rooms, usually in connection with trade association meetings.

Other meetings, the subcommittee was told, were called by a manufacturer who was seeking to get an agreement that he would not be underbid on a specific job.

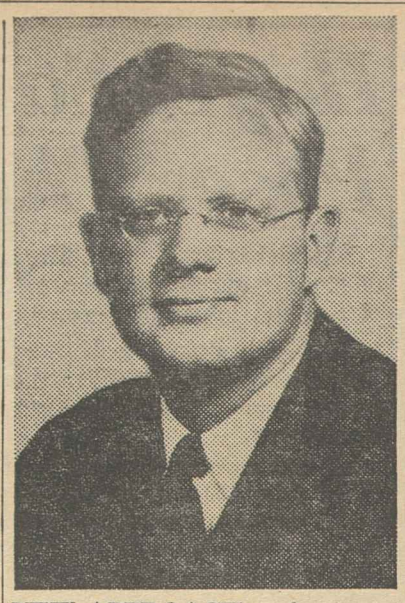
Kefauver asked one witness if such sessions were usually convened by a manufacturer who argued, "I haven't had a contract for a long time; how about letting me have this one?"

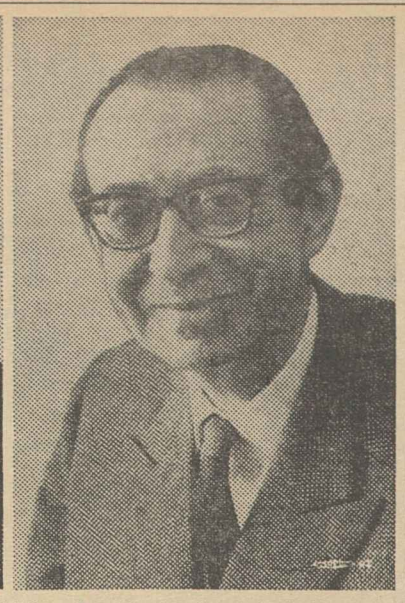
"You sound like you've been there, Senator," the witness agreed.

A $30,000 a year Westinghouse department manager, Alva A. Johnson, said he was aware that both his superior and a subordinate were involved in meetings with competitors that he "assumed" were illegal. But he said he didn't protest because "I was in the middle" and "it is not customary for me to tell my superior what to do."

He said he has since told his subordinate, who pleaded guilty in the anti-trust case, not to break the law.

MSGR. GEORGE G. HIGGINS, left, receives the Washington Newspaper Guild's Arthur D. Riordan Memorial Award for 1960 from Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg at the local's Front Page Ball. The award, named for a deceased WNG past president, went to the National Catholic Welfare Conference's social action director for his 20-year campaign to prevent exploitation of migratory workers.





NEW APPROACH to foreign aid by the Kennedy Administration won the praise of "Briefing Session" panelists Robert R. Bowie, left, director of Harvard University's center of international affairs, and Michael A. Heilperin, associate editor of Fortune magazine.

Aid Revision Urged On Briefing Session

The greatest shortcoming of America's foreign aid programs in the past, and one which the Kennedy Administration is trying to correct, has been the mistaken idea that dollars alone can modernize an underdeveloped nation.

This was the central theme of "Aid to 100 Nations," latest unit in the public affairs television series, "Briefing Session," presented jointly by the AFL-CIO and the National Educational Television & Radio Center.

Guest panelists Robert R. Bowie, director of Harvard University's center of international affairs, and Michael A. Heilperin, associate editor of Fortune magazine, both praised the new Administration's foreign aid proposals.

"The problem of economic aid is much more than economic," Bowie said. "It is social, it is political, and it involves a whole range of things which I would prefer to call the modernizing process. It is the whole job of re-educating people to make them able to play a part in a dynamic economy rather than a static or traditional society."

Heilperin described Kennedy's message as a "long-needed rejuvenation of the entire program and the entire approach." He hailed its emphasis on self-help within the countries receiving aid, and its recognition that "economic growth is essentially a homespun process."

Edward P. Morgan, host and moderator of the series, noted that some of the most-needed assistance, in such fields as education, health and agriculture, did not require large capital expenditures; yet the new governments of new nations might prefer a spectacular dam or highway.

The panelists agreed that attempting to influence the decisions of another government is "pretty delicate stuff." Bowie suggested a greater role for such agencies as the Int. Bank and the United Nations Special Fund, whose proposals would escape the suspicion of national motivation.

Among the other points of agreement were:

- Aid programs should be planned on a long-range basis, rather than year to year.
- It is a great mistake to treat the new nations as though they had "full-fledged bureaucracies able to make decisions and carry them out;" the very development of effective government must be a part of our assistance.
- While there has been "waste" in the foreign aid program, most of it has stemmed from "errors of judgment" no greater than those that occur in other areas of national life.
- Private capital will ultimately have a role to play in underdeveloped nations, but not in the immediate future.
- There is no need to "choose" between foreign aid and domestic redevelopment; we can do both without undermining the dollar.

In the preliminary briefing, John MacVane, the program's news analyst, pointed out that in 1956-59, Japan and 16 western nations provided underdeveloped areas with almost $7 billion a year in non-military aid, or nearly twice what the United States spent in the same period.

Frank Grillo Dies; Ex-URW Officer

San Juan, P. R.—Frank Grillo, director of the Puerto Rico office of the Rubber Workers, and a former AFL-CIO organizer, died in Rodriguez Army Hospital at Fort Brooke after suffering a heart attack. He was 59.

Grillo, one of the founders of the URW, belonged to a federal union of rubber workers in Los Angeles, became an organizer for the former AFL in 1934 and the following year joined the URW when it was being organized. He was elected international secretary-treasurer the same year and served until 1942, when he resigned to go into the Army.

After leaving the service he worked for the Furniture Workers for about a year and in 1951 was appointed an organizer by the former CIO, serving through the merger and with the AFL-CIO until May 1956. He came here for the URW in 1957.

He is survived by his wife, Lillian. Burial was in Hato Tejas National Cemetery here.

ACWA Cancels Ban on Jap Cloth

Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky has advised Pres. John F. Kennedy that the ACWA's proposed boycott of Japanese cloth used in making men's suits has been cancelled.

The action came after the Administration had appealed to the ACWA to call off its potential May 1 ban on handling any suits made with Japanese cloth shipped into the country after that date. The union, in discussing the boycott, had pointed to a heavy loss of jobs in the American men's suit industry.

A White House spokesman described Kennedy as "extremely gratified" when he was informed by Potofsky of the ACWA's action.

Brown Takes Labor Dept. Bureau Post

The appointment of George T. Brown, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, as deputy director of the government's Bureau of Labor Standards has been announced by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg.

Brown in resigning his AFL-CIO post returned to the department where he served eight years ago as executive assistant to then Labor Sec. Martin P. Durkin.

An expert in the field of occupational safety, Brown had been a Meany assistant from 1953.

He has been executive secretary of the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Occupational Safety and Health and chairman of a subcommittee which helped draft the first safety code for ship repair yards under the Longshore & Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

Born in Baltimore, he attended Baltimore City College and Johns Hopkins University, where he received a doctor's degree in political economy in 1934. From 1934 to 1942 he taught at Seton Hall College and Catholic University.

George T. Brown Named to Labor Standards Post

During World War II he served in the office of the War Labor Board. From 1946 to 1951, Brown was director of research for the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, and in 1951-1952 executive assistant to the labor members of the Wage Stabilization Board.

Brown and his wife have five children. They live in Garrett Park, Md.

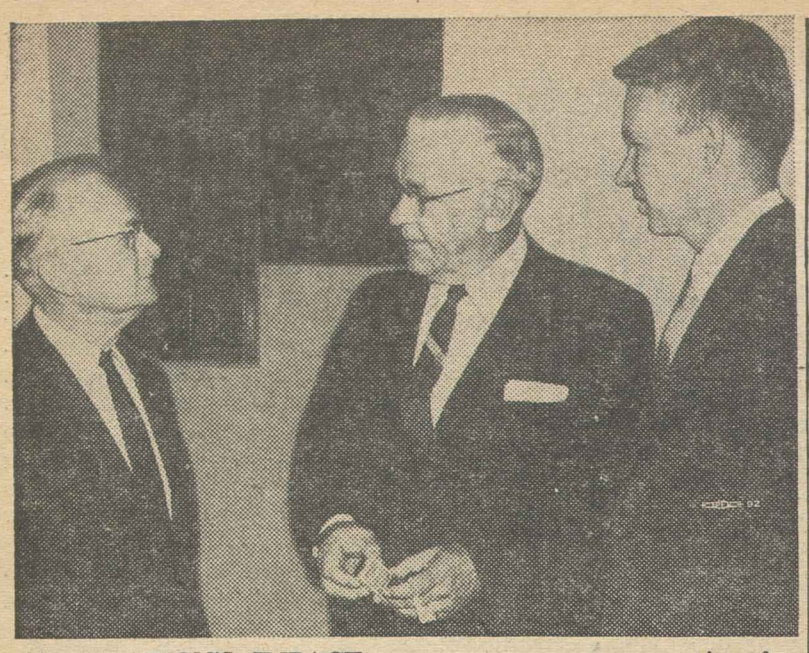
Briefing Panel To Explore 'Image' of U.S.

What is the "Image of America" in the minds of peoples overseas? This question will be explored in the next "Briefing Session" program by two authorities, one academic and the other journalistic.

Kenneth W. Thompson, a political scientist who has taught at the University of Chicago and Northwestern University, is active in the Council on Foreign Relations, the American Political Science Association, the Institute of Current World Affairs and similar bodies. He has written and lectured widely on foreign relations.

Kenneth G. Crawford, manager of the Washington bureau of Newsweek magazine, was a war correspondent in North Africa and Europe during World War II.

He is the author of several books and numerous articles on political affairs, both domestic and foreign. In 1939 he became the second president of the American Newspaper Guild, serving out the term of the late Heywood Broun.



AUTOMATION'S IMPACT on an economy not growing fast enough is discussed by, left to right, Rep. Elmer J. Holland (D-Pa.), chairman of a House Labor subcommittee on Unemployment & Automation; Machinists Pres. A. J. Hayes, who testified at hearings, and Dr. Walter Buckingham, staff director of the subcommittee.

Shorter Workweek Proposed:

Hayes Says Chronic Job Lack Poses Threat to Democracy

Machinists Pres. A. J. Hayes has warned that a "do-nothing" policy towards the growing threat of chronic unemployment would "endanger our democratic institutions" by creating "a large mass of rootless, jobless, frustrated and disillusioned workers."

Testifying before a House Subcommittee on Unemployment & Automation. Hayes called for a "massive all-out effort" to meet the challenge of providing "every worker with an opportunity to engage in useful and productive employment."

He told the subcommittee, headed by Rep. Elmer J. Holland (D-Pa.), that a reduction in the workweek is "imperative in the years ahead" to provide jobs for the millions displaced by automation and additional millions who are entering the labor force.

"'The 40-hour week which was established by the Fair Labor Standards Act in 1938 is no more sacrosanct than the 44-hour week was then—or the 60-hour week was in 1890's," Hayes declared. "After almost a quarter of a century it has become necessary, once again, to adjust the workweek to the realities of the economic and technological situation."

The IAM president warned that unless the federal government "supplements the now inadequate growth provided by the private sector of the economy, our standard of living and our national strength will inevitably sink under the weight of a horde of job seekers competing at lower wages for fewer and fewer jobs."

Hayes charged that "because of fear of so-called government spending, we have allowed our cities to decay into slums, our rivers to degenerate into open sewers, and our resources to lie wasting."

Cites Fear of Inflation

It is "unrealistic," he said, "to allow a morbid fear of inflation to focus the country's attention on the federal budget deficit when the important deficit is the critical underemployment of the nation's resources."

Hayes emphasized that labor "welcomes automation" and considers that technological progress "is absolutely essential to meet both the internal needs of an expanding population and the external threat posed by communism." But he warned:

"If we go on developing ever greater production capacity without also developing an equal capacity for consumption, we may well achieve a superabundance of productivity—but little actual production. For production cannot exist in a vacuum. . . . It must be sustained by purchasing power.

"This is an economic axiom that seems to have escaped those who view higher productivity as an end in itself. . . . We are already capable of producing much more than our people can absorb with the purchasing power they now have."

Hayes asked coordinated public and private industry efforts in the area of training and retraining of workers in the skills which are and will be in demand. He was sharply critical of the failure of the government to do anything to cushion the impact on hundreds of thousands of workers of the shift in defense procurement from planes to missiles.

Training Not Enough

He warned, however, that "training alone . . . may well be a wasteful, frustrating and even cruel experience unless accompanied by adequate subsistence allowances, relocation allowances, testing and counseling programs and the elimination of job discrimination against the aged and against minority groups."

One method of attaining these objectives, he said, is to strengthen the role of the U.S. Employment Service.

"A really comprehensive employment service with an adequate research and counseling staff can do much to put the right workers in the right jobs at the right time," he said.

Declaring that "the remedies" for chronic unemployment "must go much deeper than many people are willing to admit," Hayes added that "although the President has publicly stated his disapproval of a shorter workweek, I think that he—and industry—must begin to reexamine the causes that will make a shorter workweek imperative in the years ahead."

In other testimony before the subcommittee, a Ford Motor Co. executive agreed with union witnesses that "the major remedy for unemployment is faster economic growth."

But the witness, Malcolm L. Denise, vice president for labor relations, disagreed as to the best means for bringing this about. The solution, he said, is a tax cut to provide greater incentives for capital investment and business research and development.

Drug Price 'Monopoly' Attacked in Twin Bills

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) and Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) have introduced identical bills aimed at lowering "excessive and unreasonable prices" of prescription drugs by encouraging competition and breaking up "patent controls and cartel agreements."

The need for the legislation, they said, was demonstrated at hearings held last year by the Senate Anti-trust & Monopoly subcommittee, headed by Kefauver. Celler is chairman of the House Judiciary Committee and of its Anti-trust subcommittee.

To "promote competition and protect the public interest," the Kefauver-Celler bill would:

- Make it unlawful under the anti-trust laws for drug companies to agree upon which company will obtain a patent, to agree which companies shall be awarded licenses in the event a patent is issued and to make similar restrictive agreements.
- Require licensing of all qualified applicants, after three years, under patents issued for prescription drugs.
- Require the Food & Drug Administration to pass on the effectiveness as well as the safety of drugs, and require that physicians be provided with more information on potentially harmful as well as beneficial effects of drugs.
- Give the FDA authority to establish simplified "generic" names for drugs as a substitute for the often "long, complex and unpronounceable" scientific names.
- Provide for the licensing of drug manufacturing companies and for broader federal inspection of drug manufacturing plants, "thereby giving to physicians greater confidence in prescribing on the basis of generic rather than trade names."

In a joint statement Kefauver and Celler declared that "the time has arrived for action by Congress to reduce the excessive and unwarranted charges levied by the big drug companies upon those who are least able to afford them — the nation's ill and afflicted."

Agency Shop Contract Held Invalid in Texas

Austin, Tex. — An opinion holding that agency-shop contracts are invalid in Texas has been issued by State Atty. Gen. Will Wilson.

Wilson held that the agency shop, under which employes who do not join the union which bargains for them can be required to pay a service fee, violates Texas' so-called "right-to-work" law and the state Union Regulation Act.

His opinion, which has not been tested in court, was issued in reply to a question from the chairman of the state Senate's Labor & Management Relations Committee.

The chairman, Sen. David W. Ratliff, said some national agreements covering firms with plants in Texas provide for the agency shop and some Texas companies have been asked to sign agency-shop agreements. He sought the ruling, he said, to determine whether "corrective legislation" — presumably a law specifically outlawing the agency shop—was needed.

Wilson's opinion holding that the agency shop violates the "right-to-work" law by making a non-member "in effect a disenfranchised union member against his will" has been hailed by the Texas Manufacturers Association.

The business group also cited a recent National Labor Relations Board ruling that an employer cannot be required to bargain on the issue of an agency shop in a "right-to-work" state. The NLRB, whose membership has changed since the ruling was issued, has been asked to rehear the case.

Court tests of the agency shop in states with "right-to-work" laws which do not specifically mention this type of union security agreement have brought conflicting interpretations.

In Indiana and Florida, state courts have held agency shop contracts to be lawful. In Arizona and Kansas, court decisions have gone against the agency shop.

Opinions by state legal officers have also differed, with a Nevada advisory opinion similar to the one issued in Texas while attorneys general of North Dakota and Nebraska have indicated that agency-shop contracts can be negotiated but can't be enforced.

Papers Push Review of Henderson Convictions

Raleigh, N. C. — Two leading North Carolina newspapers are continuing to press top state officials for a review of the convictions of eight officers and members of the Textile Workers Union of America for a dynamiting conspiracy.

The renewed drive to focus public attention on the case, which stemmed from a long strike at the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills, is being carried on by the Raleigh News and Observer and the Charlotte Observer.

Latest statements in the two newspapers came in the wake of the arrest in Martinsville, Va. of the state's star witness during the Henderson trial. Harold E. Aaron, whose testimony sent the TWUA members to prison, was charged in the new case with the malicious wounding of a man in a motel room.

Much of the newspaper campaign to have Gov. Terry Sanford (D) reopen the Henderson case stems from the fact that at the time of his arrest in the Virginia shooting, Aaron allegedly identified himself as an "undercover agent" for the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation.

Atty. Gen. Wade Bruton, under whose office the SBI operates, denied Aaron's claim. Subsequently, SBI Dir. Walter Anderson disclosed that Aaron had received $1,100 for his role in the Henderson case, but his listing of the payments, the Raleigh News and Observer declared editorially, was "inexcusably vague."

Anderson's answers on the payments, the newspaper said, "will serve only to trouble the conscience of North Carolina more about the entrapment and imprisonment" of the unionists.

"Vagueness on the part of the SBI," the editorial continued, "does not make the State of North Carolina's skirts look any cleaner in the trial and conviction of these union men who, unlike informer Aaron, had no criminal records prior to the cotton mill strike.

"Indeed it is another reason for all fair-minded North Carolinians to be disturbed about the entire matter."

The question of Aaron's criminal record prior to the Henderson trial, in which the prosecutor hailed the witness as "the bravest man I know," was raised by the Charlotte Observer in an article by columnist Kays Gary.

He pointed out that Aaron previously had been convicted of "assault with a deadly weapon, drunkenness, reckless driving, theft, larceny of an auto, impersonation of an officer, etc."

Labor Safety Group Begins 3-Way Drive

The Labor Conference of the National Safety Council has voted to launch an intensified drive for three principal objectives—persuading union members to install automobile seat belts; cooperating in the third annual Labor Day safety campaign; increasing membership of unions in the council.

Meeting in Washington, delegates from government agencies and 60 unions also approved a campaign to "lock out" all unsafe equipment in shops, plants and offices by having it removed from use instead of "tagging" it with warning notices.

Vice Pres. Elwood Swisher of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers presided for two days of sessions. New officers, whose terms start in October, are George T. Brown, chairman, and Hunter P. Wharton, secretary-treasurer of the Operating Engineers, as vice chairman for 1961. Brown, a former assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, has just been named deputy director of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Standards.

Vice Pres. Roy Siemiller of the Machinists, labor repesentative on the President's Committee for Traffic Safety, told the conference that packets of material on safety belts are now available and have been sent to unions requesting them.

Lloyd Utter of the Auto Workers, vice president for labor of the National Safety Council, presented the group's Public Interest Awards to labor papers—the Aero Mechanic, of Machinists District 751 in Seattle, Wash.; the Air Line Pilot, Intl. Operating Engineer, Intl. Woodworker, the Lampmaker, of UAW Local 663, Elwood, Ind., the Machinist, NMU Pilot, Oregon Teamster, Railway Clerk, Sentinel, of Steelworkers' Local 1397, Munhall, Pa.; Trainman News, Union Register of the Carpenters Council, Portland, Ore.; United Mine Workers Journal, United Rubber Worker, Voice of the Cement, Lime, Gypsum & Allied Workers; and the Waco, Tex., Farm & Labor Journal.

Message to Congress:

Kennedy Asks Broad Tax Program Shifts

Pres. Kennedy has sent Congress proposals for sweeping tax changes including new tax incentives to business to modernize plants and proposing to offset the revenue losses to the Treasury by a series of reforms, including reforms long urged by labor, to eliminate existing "preferential treatment" of some classes of taxpayers.

Emphasizing that his recommendations involve a "set," which he asked Congress to consider as a unit, Kennedy also promised even more comprehensive tax proposals next year after a study by the Treasury Dept.

Special provisions written into the revenue laws, he said, had disturbed the "uniform distribution of the tax burden" and it would be a "major aim to reverse this process" and bring a system "more equitable, more efficient and more conducive to economic growth."

A major proposal is for repeal of the dividend tax credit and other preferred treatment of income from dividends written into the law in 1954 under former Pres. Eisenhower's Administration.

Kennedy also asked that the tax-withholding principle now applied to wages and salaries be extended to the payment of dividends and interest income. He said that in the absence of such a withholding system, an estimated $3 billion in dividends and interest now "improperly escapes taxation."

Credit for 'Incentives'

For "incentives" to business to invest in new plant and equipment, the President recommended a tax-credit system allowing business firms to offset expenditures in this field by subtracting part of the cost from its tax bill.

Under various formulas, this would allow a firm to subtract either 6 percent or 15 percent of extra investment expenditures up to a maximum of 30 percent of its tax bill.

This would be in addition to normal depreciation allowances.

Kennedy said that the plan, designed to stimulate business investment that would not otherwise be made, would be particularly useful to small firms and new and growing ones, without "raising the profitability of old investment."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has expressed strong opposition to any "tinkering with depreciation rates or other tax incentives" as "unsound and as providing special unnecessary benefits for business at the expense of other members of the taxpaying public."

In its February 1961 meeting the council said "we most seriously disagree" that tax incentives are needed to spur modernization of production facilities.

"The economy is in the throes of recession not for lack of adequate business investment, but for lack of adequate purchasing power and consumer markets," the council declared.

Liberalized tax allowances will not stimulate economic growth, the council continued, "because experience has demonstrated that funds are adequate and stimulus sufficient to induce high rates of investment."

Would Close "Tax Havens"

Among other proposals, Kennedy asked Congress to eliminate the "tax haven" of deferred liability for taxes earned by investment abroad, particularly in countries that are economically highly developed and where no national policy makes American business investment desirable.

More and more companies organized abroad by American firms, the President said, have arranged their corporate structures "so as to exploit the multiplicity of foreign tax systems to reduce sharply or eliminate completely their tax liabilities both at home and abroad."

He also urged:

- Reform of the laws to reduce abuses of expense-account living by business executives engaging in "luxury spending." The cost of "such business entertainment" as yachts and hunting lodges should be disallowed and restrictions imposed on other business spending claimed as expense-account items, he said.
- Withdrawal of present privileges allowing a capital gains tax rate to apply to income from the sale of business property.
- Clarification of the present laws on taxation of income of co-operatives so that either the co-ops or their patrons must pay taxes on all earnings distributed either as cash or patronage dividends.

The President also urged reform of tax administration through an increase in the number of Internal Revenue Service agents to audit returns and check compliance, and authorization of account numbers for taxpayers.

He said he had directed special attention to inventory manipulation by some business firms for the purpose of avoiding taxation.

UNION MEMBERSHIP DRIVE, conducted by Labor Dept. local of the Government Employes, brought in 153 new members in a single day. AFGE shop stewards, who had the key role in the drive, turn in membership applications and dues at the close of the union's "Sign-Up Day." The campaign was part of an intensive AFGE organizing program in the Washington, D. C., area carried on in cooperation with the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization.

Schnitzler Asks Labor, HEW Funds to Speed U.S. Recovery

Many of the nation's vital programs to meet the recession will be "severely limited" unless Congress authorizes adequate funds and manpower for the Labor Dept. and the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, the AFL-CIO has declared.

Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler pointed out that the departments play key roles in administering unemployment insurance, the employment service and social security, and deal with such "dynamic social and economic problems" as automation and the growing proportion of the elderly in the population.

These and other activities can "influence directly the speed of our economic recovery," Schnitzler told a House Appropriations subcommittee headed by Rep. John E. Fogarty (D-R. I.), and therefore Congress should go beyond Administration requests, in some instances, in appropriating funds for the two departments for fiscal 1962.

$1.56 Million Higher

The AFL-CIO official pointed out that the Labor Dept. requests for the coming fiscal year are only $1.56 million higher than those which the former Eisenhower Administration had asked for the new fiscal year.

"In our testimony last year," Schnitzler said, "we emphasized that the former Administration had curtailed its request for funds for the Labor Dept. so severely as to hamstring some very important functions. We have no doubt that the former Administration drew up its request for fiscal 1962 according to the same parsimonious principles as in the past."

Although the Kennedy Administration has expanded on some of Eisenhower's figures, Schnitzler said, the budget requests remain "extremely conservative" in some areas, particularly in view of the fact that Kennedy has assigned the Labor Dept. a key role in dealing with the problems of recession and unemployment.

The AFL-CIO urged these changes in Kennedy's budget requests:

- An additional $900,000 for the Wage-Hour & Public Contracts Division to permit hiring 100 additional investigators, because "literally hundreds of thousands of low-paid workers are being denied even the pitifully low minimum wage by employers who violate the law with impunity because of lack of adequate enforcement."
- Appropriation of funds to permit the Bureau of Labor Statistics to expand its work of collecting and publishing information on the conditions of workers abroad, particularly in the newly independent countries of Africa and in the countries of the Sino-Soviet bloc.
- An additional $750,000 for the Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training to hire 100 additional field workers.
- A "substantial increase," instead of a $20,000 cutback, for more adequate policing of the Mexican farm labor program.
- Added funds to permit the Bureau of Labor-Management Reports to expand its technical assistance activities to supply unions with information on requirements under the Landrum-Griffin Act.
- More funds for the Social Security Administration to assure speedy disposition of claims, for training of public assistance personnel and for more staff to develop new social security programs.
- A sharp increase in grants for construction of hospital and health facilities to achieve the maximum levels authorized under the Hill-Burton Act.

Schnitzler asked the subcommittee to take a close look at the Administration's requests for a $2 million increase in appropriations for community health activities and $1 million for the Public Health Service to purchase polio vaccine for use in epidemics. He questioned whether the funds asked are "sufficient" to do the job.

Other Requests Endorsed

The AFL-CIO endorsed Kennedy's requests for a $290,000 hike for the office of the Labor Dept. solicitor for implementing and enforcing standards; $235,000 more for an increased staff to strengthen administration of the Longshoremen's & Harbor Worker's Compensation Act; $300,000 more for testing cargo gear used in loading ships; and $105,000 additional for the Child Labor and Youth Employment program.

The federation also supported the Administration's request for $23.5 million for the Food & Drug Administration, which Schnitzler called "the citizen's chief bulwark against the dangers that inevitably accompany the benefits of rapidly advancing technology in the field of foods, drugs and cosmetics."

On requests for the National Institute of Health, where, during the Eisenhower years, Congress annually went beyond White House requests, Schnitzler urged the committee to continue to exercise "inspired and responsible leadership."

Labor, he said, has consistently taken the position that "the only legitimate limitation on appropriations for medical research should be the availability of professional resources to use such funds productively."

Supreme Court Kills NLRB Brown-Olds Doctrine

(Continued from Page 1)

union members only or to compel workers to join unions.

The general theme of the Supreme Court rulings was that actual proof of discrimination against non-union members or compulsion to join a union must be available—that in effect the board cannot go beyond Taft-Hartley in decisions aimed at prevention of compulsion.

This is how the court acted:

Hiring halls: In a 6-to-2 decision it nullified standards set by the NLRB in the Mountain Pacific case and overturned a lower court decision upholding these standards.

In the Mountain Pacific case the board set forth a model hiring-hall provision, and declared that any different provision was invalid and an unfair labor practice.

Justice William O. Douglas, for the majority, wrote that "there being no express ban of hiring halls in any provisions of the (T-H) Act, those who add one, whether it be the board or the courts, engage in a legislative act."

The case involved the Los Angeles-Seattle Motor Express, Inc., and Teamsters Local 357 and contract provisions that casual employes be hired on the basis of seniority regardless of union membership through a union-operated hiring hall.

It may not be inferred, the court said, that discrimination between union and non-union members follows from an exclusive hiring agreement, particularly one which states that union membership will not determine seniority standing for referral purposes.

Brown-Olds: The court reversed a lower court ruling that the Carpenters, its Indianapolis and Central Indiana District Council and Local 60 reimburse all employes of Mechanical Handling Systems, Inc., for the full amount of money "illegally exacted" under a hiring contract found to be illegal.

The remedy, the court said in a 7-to-1 decision, is "punitive and beyond the powers" of the board where there is no showing that any union member was coerced or compelled to become or remain a member of the union.

Douglas said that while the board has broad discretion to adapt its remedies to the needs of particular situations, the power to command affirmative action is remedial, not punitive, and is to be exercised in aiding the board to restrain violations.

Union foremen and general laws: The court upheld a lower court ruling sustaining the legality of a Typographical Union contract providing that mail room foremen must be union members and must do the hiring and that the union's general laws are permitted in the contract.

Douglas for the 6-to-2 majority said the foreman remained the employer's agent despite his union membership and that the court could not assume that a union foreman would discriminate in favor of union members in the absence of actual proof of discrimination. The case involved the ITU and the News Syndicate Co. and Dow Jones & Co.

Douglas wrote on the general laws that the contract provided that any conflict between the general laws and the T-H closed shop ban makes the laws inoperable.

Another ITU case involving the ITU locals and the Worcester Telegram and Haverhill Gazette in Massachusetts grew out of a strike to enforce the general laws and the foreman clause. The NLRB and a lower court held the strike illegal.

The court reversed the board by 6 to 2 on the general laws clause but split 4 to 4 on the foreman's provisions, leaving in effect the lower court decision that the strike for this clause was illegal.

Minimum Wage Bill Passed by Senate

Administration Wins In Test with Coalition

(Continued from Page 1)

ments which, he said, would "weaken or dilute" the Administration-backed measure introduced by Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.).

In telegrams to the leaders of both parties and to members of the Senate Labor Committee which had reported the bill, Meany said the McNamara bill represented the "irreducible minimum in wage and coverage extensions long overdue."

The Senate action set the stage for a showdown with the House, which in March rejected an Administration-backed compromise and substituted a watered-down measure providing a $1.15 minimum for presently covered employes and extension of coverage to only 1.3 million new workers, with a $1 wage floor and no ceiling on hours.

Bill Goes to Conference

As the sharply differing Senate and House versions headed toward a joint conference committee, it was uncertain what form the final bill would take.

The situation was strongly reminiscent of that which prevailed in the post-convention session of the 86th Congress, when the Senate and House passed minimum wage bills substantially the same as the ones they approved this year. In 1960, efforts at a compromise collapsed when members of the conservative Republican - southern Democratic coalition—then in a dominant position among the House conferees—refused to recede from the narrow House measure.

The crucial Senate vote on coverage came on an amendment introduced by Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D-Okla.) which would have exempted from coverage retail enterprises which do not have units in at least two states. On the vote, 13 Republicans teamed up with 43 Democrats to oppose the amendment, while 19 Republicans and 20 Democrats supported the attempt to curtail coverage.

The Senate earlier defeated, by a 63-34 vote, a substitute offered by Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.). Dirksen originally moved to give presently covered workers $1.15, and to give 1.2 million newly covered workers $1.05. Before the vote, he accepted an amendment by Sen. Thruston B. Morton (R-Ky.) which would have given presently covered workers $1.25.

After the Dirksen defeat, the Senate in rapid-fire order rejected three other efforts to weaken the measure. It turned down, 63 to 34, a proposal by Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.) to knock out all new coverage; defeated 61 to 35 a plan by Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D-Fla.) to eliminate all retail establishments; and rejected, 58-38, a proposal by Sen. Winston L. Prouty (R-Vt.) to allow the Secretary of Labor to suspend a minimum wage increase for a particular industry on a showing that it would cause unemployment or an increase in the cost of living.

As passed by the Senate, the measure would:

- Raise the minimum from its present level of $1 to $1.15 four months after enactment, and to $1.25 two years after that.
- Give newly covered workers $1 minimum the first year, $1.05 the second, $1.15 the third and $1.25 the fourth.
- Put no ceiling on hours for newly covered workers the first year. In the second year, overtime would be payable after 44 hours, with the ceiling dropping to 42 hours the third year and 40 hours thereafter.
- **Extend wage-hour coverage to 2.4 million retail and service workers, 140,000 laundry workers, 30,000 telephone operators and 1 million employes of construction firms.**
- Provide minimum wage protection, but not overtime coverage, to 110,000 employes of local transit companies, 100,000 seamen and 33,000 seafood processing workers.
- **Set up a new test for coverage under which employes of retail establishments would be brought under the act if the firms do at least $1 million worth of business a year and purchase at least $250,000 worth of goods in interstate commerce. In chain operations, individual stores making less than $250,000 in gross sales would be exempt.**
- Retain specific existing exemptions from coverage for hotels, motels, restaurants, lunch counters, caterers, hospitals, nursing homes, movies, amusement or recreational establishments operating on a seasonal basis, and gas stations doing less than $250,000 gross business.

Joseph P. Cahill Of Trainmen Dies

Cleveland — Joseph P. Cahill, 66, a vice president of the Trainmen for 12 years, died at his home in suburban Shaker Heights after an illness of several months.

A native of Cincinnati, he began his nearly half-century of railroading as a machinist's helper on the old Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, and in 1917 joined BRT Lodge 148 in that city.

INFORMAL MEETING between West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany was held at historic Blair House in nation's capital. The two are shown holding picture taken during Adenauer's visit with Pres. John F. Kennedy.

House Votes Increased Social Security Benefits

(Continued from Page 1)

measure, under which federal grants would be made available to the states for use, at their option, for either classroom construction, teachers' salaries, or both.

- Another House Education subcommittee gave approval to the Administration's $2.4 billion college aid bill calling for a five-year program of federally financed but state-administered college scholarships.

The bill provides a first-year authorization of $26.25 million. It also provides a long-term, low-interest loan program for constructing college classrooms, laboratories and libraries.

- The Senate formula for financing the Kennedy Administrations' $394 million depressed areas bill prevailed in House-Senate conference, setting the stage for another House showdown between liberal and conservative forces.

The Senate-passed bill called for long-range financing, while the House bill had favored annual congressional review of loans and grants. The House conferees receded only after reportedly receiving word from the President that he favored long-term financial commitments.

- The House Agriculture Committee rebuffed the Kennedy Administration and voted 27 to 3 to continue without change for two more years government recruitment of Mexicans to work on U.S. farms. The Administration and the AFL-CIO had called for a major overhaul of the Mexican contract labor program.
- A Senate Banking subcommittee wound up hearings on the Administration's $3.2 billion housing and urban redevelopment measure, and Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.), subcommittee chairman and sponsor of the bill, forecast floor action by early May.

The AFL-CIO is on record as endorsing the measure as "a forward-looking approach," but has urged considerable broadening of many of its provisions.

The federation urged that the Federal National Mortgage Association be authorized to purchase $3 billion worth of mortgages, instead of the $750 million asked by the Administration; that the number of additional low-income housing units to be built be increased from the proposed 100,000 to 400,000; and that $6.25 billion be authorized for urban renewal over a 10-year period, instead of the $2.5 billion spread over four years which the Administration asked.

- The Senate Finance Committee gave its approval to an Administration proposal, already passed by the House, which would temporarily broaden the aid-to-dependent-children program so that help could be extended to the families of jobless workers.

The social security measure sailed through the House following defeat of the GOP substitute introduced by Rep. John W. Byrnes (R-Wis.). The substitute would have raised the minimum to $40 and extended basic pensions to all persons over 72 not presently covered, but would not have raised widow's benefits or permitted early retirement. Voting

The House-passed measure, according to the Ways & Means Committee, would pump an added $780 million into the economy during its first year of operations.

An estimated 2.2 million retirees would share $170 million under the increase in the minimum benefit; 560,000 men would receive $440 million under the earlier retirement; liberalization of work requirements in order to be eligible for benefits would add 160,000 persons to the rolls for a total of $65 million in benefits; and the increase in widows' benefits would mean $105 million for 1.5 million beneficiaries.

To finance the added benefits, the bill would raise the contribution rate by one-eighth of 1 percent each for employers and employes, beginning in 1962. At present employers and employes are each taxed 3 percent on the first $4,800 in earnings.

PRES. KENNEDY, who has long gone bareheaded even in harsh weather, is now beginning to like wearing a hat, Alex Rose, president of the Hatters, reported following this White House chat with the President. Rose said that Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, however, "still needs a little education" along the hat line.

Mitchell Wins GOP Fight in New Jersey

Former Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell has won the Republican nomination for governor of New Jersey in a three-way fight reflecting a national dispute within the GOP over policies and personalities. Major figures of the Eisenhower Administration, including the former President himself, backed Mitchell in the race.

Mitchell's Democratic opponent in the election will be Richard J. Hughes, a former Superior Court judge, who had the support of retiring Gov. Robert S. Meyner.

Hughes, who had sought elective office only once before, captured the Democratic nomination against token opposition. His total on the basis of unofficial returns with one-fourth of the vote still missing tallied 190,000, and observers noted that in final results his vote might exceed Mitchell's.

Mitchell won the Republican nomination with a minority of the votes cast in the GOP primary but scored a clear plurality over his principal opponent, State Sen. Walter H. Jones, who was backed by most of the Republican county organizations.

The unofficial but nearly complete totals showed 197,000 for Mitchell, 158,000 for Jones, and 95,000 for Wayne Dupont, Jr., a third starter.

The Mitchell victory projected New Jersey's Republican Sen. Clifford P. Case, a liberal spokesman for the GOP, as a power in state Republican affairs.

Case backed Mitchell in the primary against the traditional GOP

4-22-61

county organizations. He charged that the party leaders, many of whom had opposed his own renomination for the Senate in 1960, had led the Republicans to repeated defeats in the state in the past eight years.

Norrell's Widow Wins His Seat in Congress

Monticello, Ark. — Voters in Arkansas' 6th Congressional District have elected Mrs. Catherine Norrell (D) to Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of her husband, Rep. W. F. Norrell.

Mrs. Norrell easily defeated four other candidates for the post which her late husband had held for 22 years.

AFL-CIO to Broadcast Labor News Conference

"Labor News Conference," a new public affairs program produced by the AFL-CIO, will begin Sunday, Apr. 30, on the Mutual Broadcasting System, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler has announced. The program will originate over the MBS network at 4:35 p.m. each Sunday, Eastern Daylight Time.

Two labor reporters representing leading metropolitan newspapers and the wire services will question AFL-CIO officials on the most recent newsworthy developments in the trade union and related fields during the preceding week. The guest and reporters will vary weekly.

Jobless Areas at Record High in April

300 Cities Now Listed On 6% Roll

Long-term joblessness continued to plague the nation in April as the number of communities with "substantial unemployment" rose to unprecedented levels, Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg has disclosed.

Goldberg reported that the number of small labor markets with critical joblessness increased by 15 between March and April to a record-setting 199, while the number of major industrial centers with heavy unemployment remained unchanged at March's all-time peak of 101.

In the face of some signs of business recovery, Goldberg declared, the figures underscore the fact that the economy "is still not out of the woods," and that "the hard-core unemployment problem is serious."

'Gratified' at GOP Study

The Secretary said in the light of this continuing problem he was "quite gratified" that the Joint Republican Leadership had ordered an expert study of the impact of automation and technological change on structural unemployment. The GOP action, he said, is a "welcome indication of national acceptance of the problem we face."

The April survey of the labor supply in major and smaller market areas by the Labor Dept's Bureau of Employment Security marked the first time that the summary was made public on a monthly basis. Previously the listings were on a bimonthly basis.

The new high of 199 smaller areas with "substantial unemployment"—which the BES describes as a jobless rate above 6 percent that is expected to persist for several months—topped the previous record of 195 set in September 1958.

The 15 newly added smaller labor surplus areas are: Danbury, Conn., Willimantic, Conn., Cedartown-Rockmart, Ga., Tocca, Ga., Danville, Ill., Kankakee, Ill., Kokomo, Ind., Alexandria, La., Newton, N. J., Forest City-Rutherfordton, N. C., Marion, O., Klamath Falls, Ore., Centralia, Wash., Oskosh, Ind., and West Bend, Ind.

Two of the smaller areas—Cedartown-Rockmart, Ga., and Centralia, Wash.—were also designated as areas with a "persistent labor surplus," entitling them to priority on government contract. This brought the total of small markets in this classification to 90. Twenty major areas also carry this designation.

Although there were no changes in the overall total of major markets with substantial joblessness, the BES figures showed that the job situation deteriorated in three major areas—Saginaw, Mich., Toledo,

(Continued on Page 12)

NLRB Shifts Election Rule To Regions

The National Labor Relations Board in a major move to speed up its procedures has delegated to its regional directors broad powers to handle and decide representation election cases.

Subject to review by the NLRB on specified grounds, a regional director may order a hearing and issue an election order on petition of a union seeking to establish its bargaining rights for a group of

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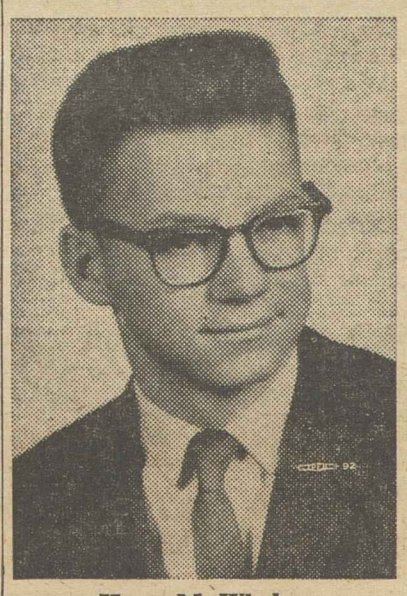
Anderson Rips AMA 'Lies' On Health Care for Elderly

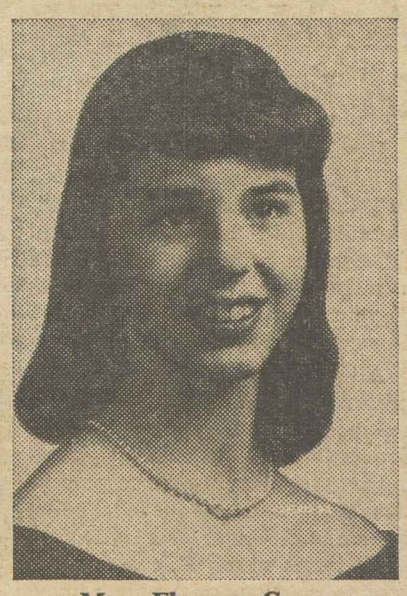
Georgie Anne Wiggins

David Skipwith Cannell

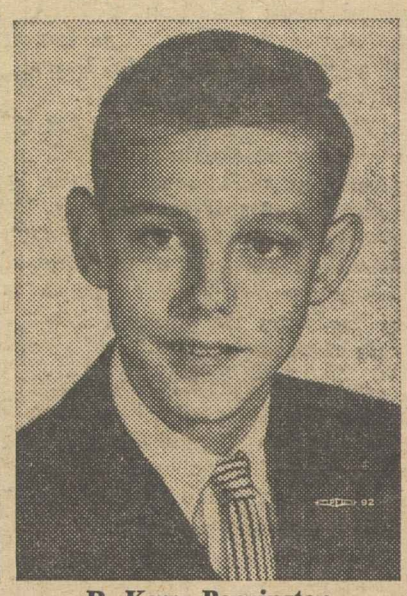
Phyllis Margaret Storm



Harry M. Whalen



Mary Florence Cogar



R. Kerry Pennington

THESE SIX high school seniors, chosen through competitive examinations, will enter college this fall on four-year scholarships awarded by the AFL-CIO. **(See story Page 11.)**

In Federationist Editorial:

Meany Discounts 'Cheery' Forecasts

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has discounted the expected "cheery predictions that the economic weather will improve as rapidly as the temperature climbs."

Warning that there will be no automatic "thaw," Meany said "that only thoughtful legislation promptly enacted can get the job [of solving the unemployment problem] started. The Congress is not going to act," he cautioned, "unless it feels a sense of urgency. An aroused citizenry, demanding action from its representatives, is the answer for America today."

In a signed editorial in the May edition of The American Federationist, official monthly publication of the AFL-CIO, Meany said that official reports reflecting more people working and fewer people idle "just because the weather has improved," will tempt some to "think the worst is over."

But the labor movement "must be more realistic," he said.

He warned that continued mass unemployment is a "practical, immediate and universal problem."

"There are no islands of security for the favorite few nor economic bomb shelters for anyone," Meany wrote. "We are in this together, and together we must grope our way toward a real and lasting solution."

The text of Meany's editorial follows:

"With the arrival of spring, we can expect to read cheery predictions that the economic weather will improve as rapidly as the temper-

(Continued on Page 12)

Pricing Plot Held Known To GE Brass

By David L. Perlman

Three former General Electric Co. officials have told the Kefauver Senate Anti-Trust subcommittee that GE's top management knew of and approved the price-fixing and bid-rigging conspiracy among 29 leading electrical equipment manufacturers.

Linked to the conspiracy in public testimony were:

- GE Board Chairman Ralph E. Cordiner, who termed the accusation "an outrage."
- Robert Paxton, who retired recently from his $200,000-a-year post as president of General Electric.
- Arthur F. Vinson, a key GE vice president, who was subpenaed to appear before the subcommittee after refusing to testify voluntarily and who swore he knew nothing of any price-rigging.

Vinson was one of 46 individ-

(Continued on Page 5)

Hits Lobby Charge of 'Socialism'

The American Medical Association has been bluntly accused by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N. M.) of "misrepresentations, distortions and outright lies" for claiming that legislation to finance health care for the aged through social security constitutes "socialized medicine."

In a major speech on the Senate floor, Anderson turned a wither-

Final House action on depressed areas bill and aid to dependent children send bills to White House for Pres. Kennedy's signature. See story, Page 5.

ing fire of criticism on the AMA's "propaganda campaign" against the bill. The medical association's charges of "socialized medicine" were contained in one of a series of advertisements currently appearing in 30 major metropolitan newspapers across the country.

The New Mexico Democrat is co-sponsor, with Rep. Cecil R. King (D-Calif.), of legislation backed by the Kennedy Administration and the AFL-CIO which would place the financing of insurance to cover some hospital, nursing home and in-home care for the elderly under the existing social security structure.

The AMA's assault on the bill, and its characterization of it as "socialism," is "consistent" with its long history of opposition to similar social legislation, Anderson declared.

He accused the medical lobby of having opposed the original social security bill, extension of benefits to the permanently and totally disabled, and the use of federal funds to support state agencies working to reduce the maternal death rate.

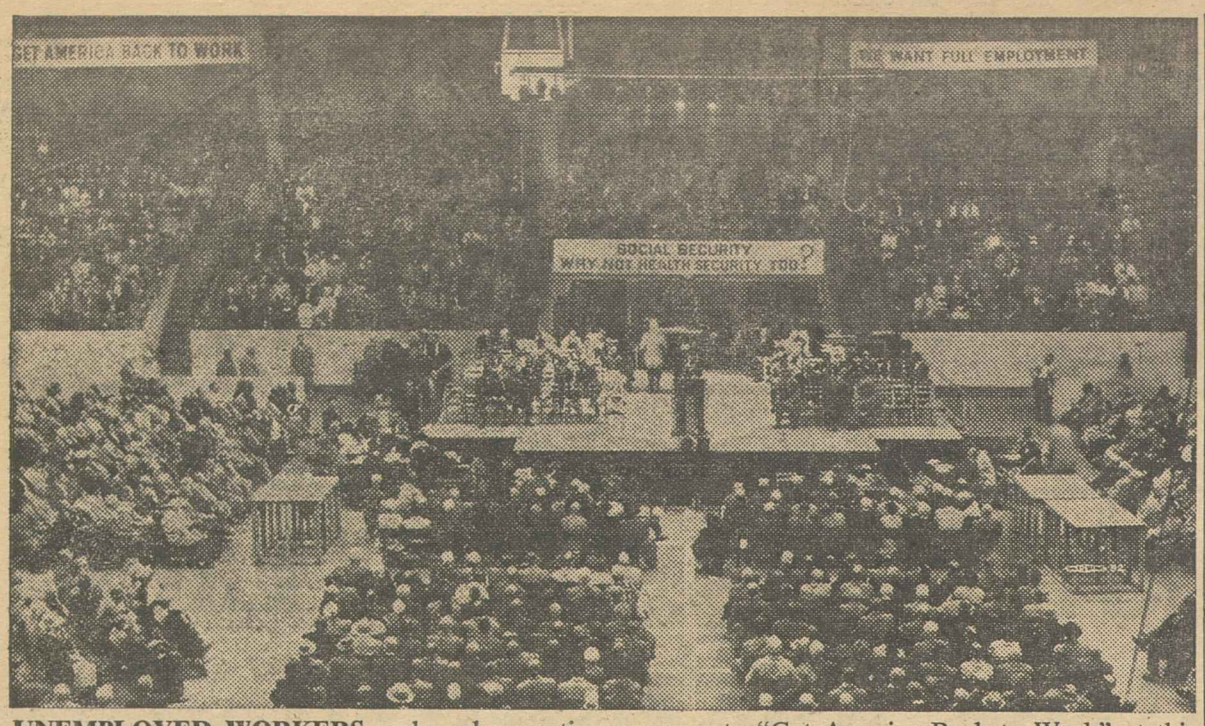
Hits 'Socialism' Tag

Anderson was particularly critical of the AMA charge that the bill "adds up to nothing more than socialized medicine—controlled by a bureau of the federal government." He also condemned this statement in the AMA ad:

"When the federal government enters the privacy of the examination room—controlling both the standards of practice and the choice of practitioner—the cost includes loss of freedom. Your doctor's freedom to treat you in an individual way. Your freedom to choose your own doctor. When the physician is socialized, his patient is socialized as well."

The senator stressed the fact that it is "plainly stated" in the Ander-

(Continued on Page 5)



UNEMPLOYED WORKERS endorsed an action program to "Get America Back to Work" at this Detroit rally, first of a series, which was sponored by the Wayne County AFL-CIO and the Auto Workers. The picture shows Pres. Al Barbour of the county central body at the microphone.

Jobless Rally Asks Congress For 'Back-to-Work' Legislation

Detroit—More than 7,500 jobless workers at a labor-sponsored rally here have urged Congress to take speedy action on a "Get America Back to Work" program.

In a resolution, a cross-section of Detroit's 210,000 unemployed urged a series of measures including a moratorium on debts, mortgages, and installment payments for the period that workers are jobless through no fault of their own, and "stand-by" authority for the President to suspend income withholding tax payments temporarily.

Speakers Listed

The meeting, first in a series, was sponsored by the Wayne County AFL-CIO and the Auto Workers and heard talks by UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Michigan Gov. John B. Swainson, Detroit Mayor Louis C. Miriani, and Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.).

Pointing out that 25 percent of the nation's production capacity is idle and 5.5 million workers were totally unemployed in March, the meeting called on Congress to "support Pres. Kennedy's program" and to implement the Employment Act of 1946 by taking these steps, among others:

- Apply federal standards to all state unemployment laws so that workers in each state will get similar treatment.
- Enact a wage law giving at least $1.25 an hour to the 7 million working Americans now being paid 40 cents to $1 an hour.
- Add a health care program to the Social Security structure, and raise the level of Social Security benefits for all covered groups.

Other measures called for in the resolution include an area redevelopment program providing special help for unemployed workers in depressed areas; a speedup in placing government contracts in labor surplus areas; reduction of FHA interest rates to 4.5 percent or less; and a gradual cut in working hours without loss of take-home pay.

The Fair Labor Standards Act should, the resolution concluded, provide for periodic review of the workweek so that workers may, through shorter hours enjoy "an increasing measure of creative and purposeful leisure" instead of "suffering the wasteful idleness of unemployment."

Reuther said the UAW will fight for job security at the bargaining table and on Capitol Hill. The union, he said, in its coming negotiations with the auto industry, will seek an annual wage for blue collar workers, reduction of working hours with no cut in pay, and improved pension and supplemental unemployment benefits. He stressed the need, in addition, for federal aid in helping jobless workers.

Live Music Scant, Union Opposes TV Renewal

The Musicians Union has asked the Federal Communications Commission to deny license renewal to a New Orleans television station which it said "has wholly failed to fulfill its commitments" to use live music on its programs.

Musicians Pres. Herman Kenin said the union petition opposing renewal of the license of Station WWL-TV "marks the first step in an all-out effort to close the shocking gap between promise and performance" by TV stations.

The union, which actively supported the station's original license application over two competitors, said both it and the FCC had been "completely taken in" by promises which weren't kept.

The television station is owned and operated by Loyola University, which cited extensive use of local, live music on its radio station WWL in support of its application for a television license.

In the petition opposing license renewal, the Musicians declared: "It is fair to conclude from the history of Loyola's application that it received its highly valuable and profitable right to operate a television station in one of the nation's major market areas because of its emphatic and persuasive promises of development and use of local live talent and especially live music.

"It is equally fair, then, to judge Loyola's right to a renewal of its license on the basis of how it has kept its programming promises."

The AFM petition asserted that WWL-TV which had estimated in its original application that 24 percent of its programs would be live, actually has used less than 12 percent live programs since it went on the air in September 1957.

The union said the station "never employed a staff orchestra, combo unit or string group." Its staff organist was released in early 1957.

In asking for a full-scale hearing, the Musicians said 1960 amendments to the Communications Act were intended to spur the FCC into taking "a more positive role in the establishment and enforcement of programming standards which will encourage greater use of local live talent and local live programming."

GOP Pushes Anti-Labor Bill In Michigan

Lansing, Mich.—Michigan Republicans have transformed an anti-strikebreaker bill into an anti-picketing bill and have moved through one house of the legislature a measure ostensibly raising unemployment benefits that takes away from workers more than it gives.

A bill barring the importation of professional strikebreakers from outside the state was amended by Senate Republicans to limit picketing in any labor dispute to persons who are members of the local union on strike. Under this provision, small locals could not call for support on members of the same union in other locals in the same city.

The amended bill, disowned by most of its original supporters, passed the Senate with 16 Republicans and two Democrats supporting it and nine Democrats and two Republicans opposed.

The jobless benefits bill, which passed the GOP-controlled House on a party-line 56-52 vote, raises jobless benefits an average of $1.40 a week.

An amendment, however, in effect repealed a State Supreme Court decision holding that workers who are laid off because of a strike at a company plant in another state are entitled to collect unemployment benefits.

The bill also cancels a $162 million deficit balance owed by a number of Michigan companies to the unemployment compensation fund. The companies were faced with liability for higher tax rates to wipe out the deficit.

A labor-backed proposal to raise maximum jobless benefits to two-thirds of the state's average weekly wage was defeated 59 to 44 when it was offered as an amendment. Also defeated was a GOP-opposed proposal to add public members to the Michigan Employment Security Advisory Council, now divided equally between labor and management members.

Take-Home Inches Up:

Living Costs Stick At All-Time Record

By Robert B. Cooney

The nation's cost of living remained unchanged at its "all-time high" between February and March, the government has reported.

The Consumer Price Index stood at 127.5 "as lower average prices for commodities offset higher service rates," the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics said. This means the market basket which cost $10 in the 1947-49 base period now costs $12.75.

The spendable earnings and buying power of factory workers "edged up slightly" over the month, according to an accompanying report.

An increase in working time caused the pickup in spendable earnings or "take-home" pay. The average rose about 65 cents over the month to $80.89 per week for a production worker with three dependents and to $73.34 for a worker without dependents, the report said.

"At the same time, consumer prices remained unchanged so that the increase in spendable earnings was fully reflected in higher buying power, up by 0.8 percent over the month," the report added.

Compared to a year ago, the cost of living was up 1.4 percent; spendable earnings were at about the same level as a 3-cent hike in hourly earnings offset a 36-minute cut in the workweek; buying power was reduced by about 1.5 percent, however, because of the increased prices.

No Escalator Raises

The earnings of about 150,000 workers, including those in major aircraft and missile companies, are tied to the March index under union contracts. There was no monthly or quarterly adjustment, however, since the March CPI, at 127.5, was unchanged from both February and last December.

BLS Deputy Commissioner Robert J. Myers told reporters the escalator cost-of-living adjustment clause now covers some 2.5 to 3 million workers under major contracts.

The escalator protection once covered about 4.5 million workers and applied to about 4 million in early 1959. It was dropped in 1960 under railroad and electrical equipment industry contracts and coverage has decreased with falling steel employment, he observed.

Myers said that even though the March CPI was "still at an all-time high," the fact it remained unchanged instead of showing the usual slight increase between February and March should provide "a little satisfaction."

The expectation, he said, was for continued price stability—the 127.5 for March compares to the 127.3 of last October—and "possibly a decline" for April.

He noted that a steady increase in the cost of services exerts an upward pressure on price movements.

"All services" account for 36.3 percent of the market basket, compared to a weighting of 28.5 percent for food, 22.2 percent for other soft goods and 13 percent for durable commodities.

Compared to a 1947-49 base of 100, while "all items" were at 127.5 in March, "all services" reached 152.2 in continuing a strong upward trend of the past five years. Myers pointed out there was less chance to increase productivity in the service industries in the face of rising costs.

'Do Not Patronize' Ban To Be Fought in Court

Sacramento, Calif. — Two broadcast industry unions have announced they will appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court, if necessary, a lower court order restraining the unions and their members from giving publicity to "do not patronize" lists of advertisers on struck Station KXTV here.

The unions charge the injunction denies the right of free speech and goes beyond the "secondary boycott" provisions of the Landrum-Griffin Act.

The unions are the Broadcast Employes & Technicians, which had held bargaining rights at the station since 1955, and the Television & Radio Artists, certified in 1956. Members struck last Sept. 26 after the station had been sold to a company headed by John Hay ("Jock") Whitney, former U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain and the new management repudiated an oral agreement on a new contract and demanded several backward steps, according to the unions.

When the unions went to central labor bodies and labor meetings with "do not patronize" appeals, management charged them with an illegal secondary boycott of the station's advertisers. The National Labor Relations Board obtained a temporary injunction in federal district court.

The court order enjoins the unions, their members and other labor organizations from "threatening, coercing or restraining" five named advertisers, or "any sponsor advertising over Station KXTV, or other person engaged in commerce or in an industry affecting commerce," by doing any of these things:

"Publishing, circulating or distributing leaflets, handbills, unfair lists, 'do not patronize' lists, or by other consumer appeals, direct or indirect, written or oral, . . . appealing to consumers or the public . . . not to patronize or purchase the products" listed or "any sponsor or person advertising or about to advertise over Station KXTV during the strike" or by "permitting any such unfair lists or 'do not patronize' lists to be maintained in existence."

Gary Ellingsworth of AFTRA and Robert A. Lenihan of NABET in a press conference in Washington, D. C. announced the decision of the two unions to fight the injunction in the higher courts. They said:

"It isn't the fate of this small group that's most important, but the implications for everyone in the broadcast and communications industries. If this order is upheld, it will make consumer boycott campaigns exceedingly difficult, if not impossible."

Since the court order, management has filed a suit against the two unions in Sacramento asking $105,000 in damages.

New York Area Contract:

45,000 in ILGWU Win 14-Cent Hike

New York—The Ladies' Garment Workers and four employer groups have agreed to a two-year extension of a contract covering 45,000 coat and suitmakers in the New York area, with wage rises averaging 14 cents an hour and increased employer payments into the union-industry retirement, health and welfare funds.

The negotiations, originally confined to wages under a reopener clause, were broadened at the union's request to include a proposal for higher retirement fund contributions.

The agreement concluded less than two months of intensive negotiations. ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky called it a "token of the maturity in labor-management relations" achieved by the union and management associations.

First Extension in History

The contract extension — from the former expiration date of May 31, 1962, to the new date of May 31, 1964—was the first such extension in ILGWU history here and, Dubinsky said, "marks the confidence of both sides in the continuation of amicable relations."

J. Louis Dubow, an industry spokesman, agreed the new pact is "another example of the enlightened labor-management relations that have characterized the coat and suit industry for many years."

The settlement, announced by Gen. Manager Henoch Mendelsund of the ILGWU Cloak Joint Board, contains these improvements:

- Pay boosts effective June 12.
- An increase from 5.5 to 6 percent in employer contributions to the retirement fund, effective June 5.
- An increase from 4 to 4.5 percent in employer payments into the health and welfare fund and the supplementary unemployment-severance benefits fund.

The new contract also calls for additional wage reopenings at stated periods.

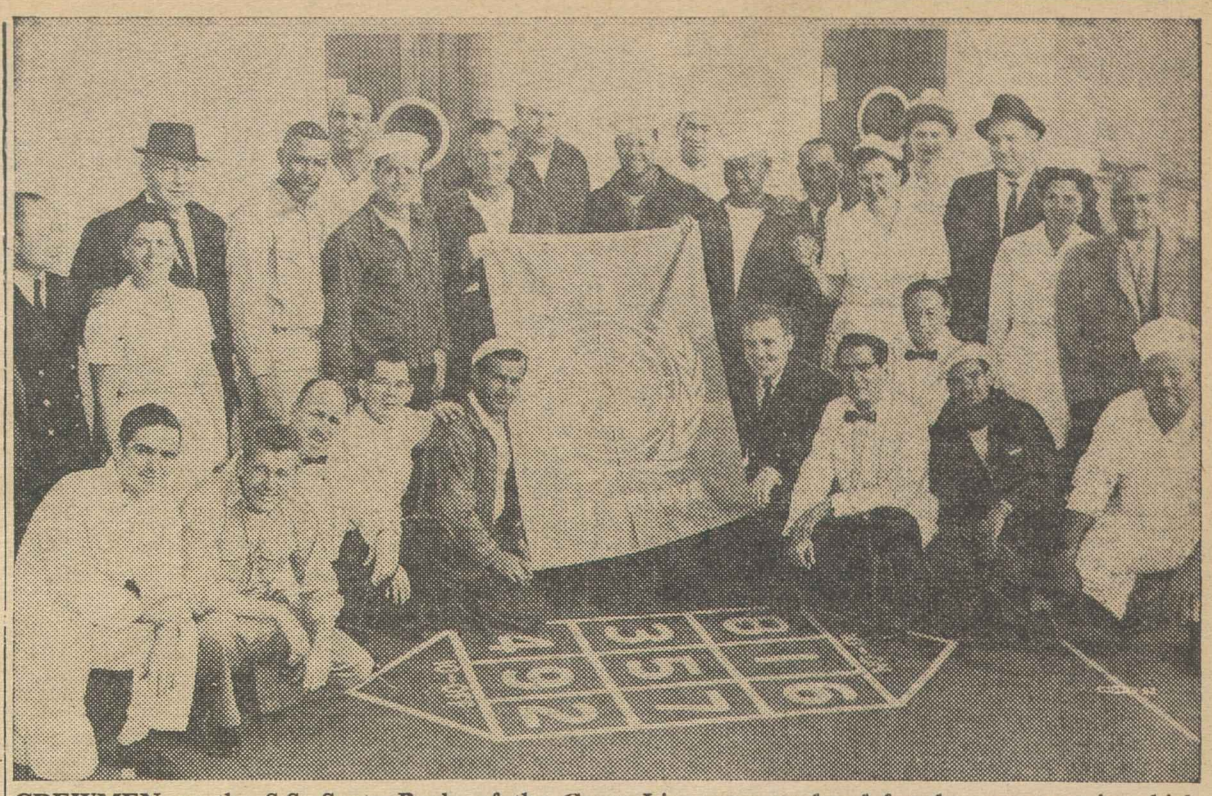
More To Retire

Mendelsund headed the union negotiating committee, which was joined in the final days by Dubinsky. Mendelsund said industry's additional retirement fund contribution will make it possible to retire all eligible applicants who want to retire during 1962.

"The new contribution rate will further strengthen our retirement fund—the first such industrywide fund in the United States—and will enable the fund to carry out its obligations to the workers in full," he said.

Established in 1943, the fund has financed the retirement of some 12,500 workers since 1946. Because it has operated on the principle that pension benefits shall not exceed the yearly income of the fund, an increase in employer payments will enable fund trustees to approve more retirement applications.

The industry's 550 jobbers and 625 contractors do an annual wholesale volume of business approximating $600 million a year. Parties to the new agreement are the Industrial Council of Cloak, Suit & Skirt Manufacturers, the Merchants' Ladies Garment Association, the Infants & Children's Coat Association, and the American Cloak & Suit Manufacturers Association.



CREWMEN on the S.S. Santa Paula of the Grace Line were on hand for the ceremony in which Maritime Union officials presented a flag bearing the United Nations symbol to the crew. Representing NMU at the presentation in New York were Mel Barisic, national union representative; Ed Pogor, port agent; and Harry Baker, union patrolman. The union plans similar ceremonies on 700 deep-sea vessels to make active UN champions of 40,000 union members sailing to foreign ports.

Hillman Foundation Presents Five Awards

New York—The Sidney Hillman Foundation has presented awards of $500 each to five men in the mass communications field for their writings in areas of social problems during 1960.

The 11th annual awards made in the memory of the founder and first president of the Clothing Workers were presented by Jacob S. Potofsky, ACWA president and head of the Hillman Foundation, at a luncheon at the Commodore Hotel.

At the same time, a special award was presented to William L. Shirer, one of the judges in the annual competition over the past 11 years, for his best-selling book, "The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich."

Recipients of the Hillman awards this year were:

Davis McEntire, professor of social welfare at the University of California, for his book, "Residence and Race," which studied minority housing problems.

Sylvan Meyer, editor of the Gainesville, Ga., Daily Times, for editorials and columns on civil rights.

Fred Cook, for his article, "Gambling," Inc., in The Nation magazine.

Walter Peters and Marshall Diskin, producer and director, respectively, of an ABC-TV documentary, "Cast the First Stone," which dealt with discrimination and prejudice.

In presenting the awards, Potofsky said they were based "not so much on technical excellence as on a sense of social responsibility and a willingness to grapple with controversial issues."

The ACWA president outlined other programs of the foundation which, he said, "seeks to perpetuate Hillman's philosophy and his broad-ranging interests and concerns." These programs, he declared, have included the providing of lecturers for colleges and universities, college scholarships, and grants-in-aid for such programs as medical research.

Principal speaker at the award luncheon was Dr. Buell Gallagher, retiring president of City College of New York and one of the judges in the awards competition.

Steel Strike Publicity Hit

Speaking on what he termed "signs of immaturity in industrial relations," Gallagher was critical of what he called "ill-considered" public relations efforts of both management and labor in the record-breaking 116-day steel shutdown in 1959-60.

Gallagher, who served on a special committee set up by the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. to study the steel strike, deplored government intervention in the dispute through the use of a national emergency injunction which forced steel workers back to the mills.

"Collective bargaining," he said, "should be the expected cornerstone of any durable industrial structure, and unless the public health and safety are threatened" there should be no government intervention."

Subsidy Program Urged To Aid Finances of Canadian Rails

Ottawa, Ont.—A Royal Commission on Transportation, making a study of the railroad industry as the outgrowth of a strike threat by the non-operating unions, has recommended a program of subsidies and a gradual ending of public regulation of the carriers in a preliminary report filed with the House of Commons.

Vice Pres. Frank Hall of the Railway Clerks, chairman of the negotiating committee representing the 110,000 non-op employes, said that if the government accepts the subsidy recommendations, the railways no longer will be able to claim inability to pay the wage increases the unions are seeking.

The commission said its proposals are based on bringing about orderly relief from burdens imposed on the rails when they had a virtual monopoly so they may "adjust more effectively to competition from other forms of transport."

Regulation should be retained, it said in the 90-page first volume of a prospective three-volume report, only in areas where competition has not effectively reached the railroads.

Accompanying the proposed loosening of public control was a recommendation that the government give the rails more authority to cut passenger service and to eliminate branch lines.

On subsidies, the report proposed:

- To offset passenger service losses, $62 million the first year, declining to $12.4 million in five years and then ending.
- For the operation of "uneconomic" branch lines, $13 million, leading to their elimination in 15 years.
- To meet the cost of grain shipments, rates for which Parliament set in the Crowes Nest Pass rates law of 1897, a varying subsidy leading off with about $22 million this year. The $22 million was the commission's estimate of a loss the rails set at $70 million a year.

The Royal Commission was set up last December when Prime Minister John Diefenbaker pushed through Parliament legislation banning a non-ops' strike for six months and freezing wages for that period. The enforced truce ends May 15.

Outlawed IWA Coming Back in Newfoundland

St. Johns, Nfld.—The Woodworkers are on the way back in Newfoundland.

The union was driven out of the woods in 1959 after a bitter strike that was smashed by legislation which outlawed it and arbitrarily took away the bargaining rights of two locals.

But the laws enacted at the behest of Premier Joseph Smallwood did not bar a new IWA local from seeking recognition and the right to organize openly.

Now the new local has obtained legal recognition and is signing up loggers, according to H. Landon Ladd, IWA eastern president. The "real test will come when we apply for certification," he said. The probability is that the new local will ask in May for the right to represent 5,000 employes of the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co.

Ladd said that since the end of the strike, the IWA in the province "although decertified has been active."

The IWA got a big boost a few months ago when the report of a royal commission studying loggers' wages and living conditions in camps of Anglo-Newfoundland and the Bowaters Co. bore out union charges that both were substandard.

It also said that the Newfoundland Brotherhood of Wood Workers, set up by Smallwood to replace the IWA, was not enforcing collective bargaining agreements with the two employers.

Smallwood has vowed to "stop at nothing" to keep the IWA out of the province, but Ladd said the union is "not looking for any fight with Premier Smallwood or anyone else."

"We aren't going in there with a chip on the shoulder," he insisted. "We are strictly in the job of building a union."

Ladd stressed that recognition is not the same as certification. It merely gives the local legal status, and certification as bargaining agent will be necessary before the IWA can legally represent the loggers.

Newfoundland has about 15,000 loggers, many of whom are chronically unemployed or are farmers who work in the woods in the winter.

Cement Union Wins 30 Cents In New Pact

Chicago—The Cement Workers have reached agreement with the Dundee Cement Co. on a new contract with a money package estimated by the union at 30 cents an hour over a two-year period. Sec.-Treas. Toney Gallo said the union will seek the same package from 45 companies with more than 17,000 workers in 137 plants in the United States and Canada.

The Dundee Cement Co., with 100 workers in plants at Dundee, Mich., and Clarkson, Ont., has agreed to these contract changes:

Effective May 1, 1961, a general wage increase of 5 cents an hour and inequity adjustments averaging 3 cents an hour; vacations increased to four weeks after 20 years instead of the present 25; an increase in second shift differentials from 8 to 10 cents an hour, with third shift differentials going up from 12 to 17 cents an hour; life insurance coverage raised from $4,000 to $5,000, with the employer payment rising from 60 percent to 75 percent.

The employer has agreed to help laid-off workers by paying all hospitalization, health and welfare plan costs for the first six months of unemployment, and to improve the supplemental benefit plan.

Effective May 1, 1962, employes will get an additional 8 cents an hour in wages and an increase in maximum sick and accident benefits from $50 a week to $55. The agreement also provides for employer payment of the full cost of the insurance program up to age 65; a wage progression plan for all grades above labor grade; job descriptions, and other benefits.

STRONG SUPPORT for the declaration of social and economic principles adopted by the regional conference of the Intl. Labor Organization at Buenos Aires was given by the U.S. worker delegation. The worker delegate, AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Serafino Romualdi (left), is shown (from left) with Pres. William C. Doherty of the Letter Carriers; George L-P Weaver, special assistant to Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg; Emil Rieve, president-emeritus of the Textile Workers Union of America, and Executive Vice Pres. William Dodd of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters. Doherty, Rieve and Dodd were advisers to Romualdi.

At Buenos Aires Conference:

Regional ILO OKs Charter of Progress

Buenos Aires — A charter of social and economic progress for the Americas was unanimously adopted by delegates from western hemisphere member states at the seventh regional conference of the Intl. Labor Organization here.

The delegates proclaimed that social and economic policy for all nations should be based on "free democratic government, respect for personal freedom and freedom of association, promotion of a climate favorable to investment, respect for property and the abolition of privilege."

Approval of the declaration represented the first unanimous action by worker, employer and government delegates representing virtually every country in the hemisphere in endorsing a set of economic and social standards.

The statement defined the duties of the three segments of the tripartite organization.

It called on governments to give immediate effect to standards of social legislation adapted to "economic and social realities in harmony with the pertinent ILO conventions and recommendations," and supplementing them with measures needed to eliminate "the obstacles to balanced economic and social development."

Worker Obligations

Workers and their organizations were urged to contribute "maximum effort" to assure "greater economic development and increased production of goods as an essential for the achievement and preservation of their legitimate social objectives."

Employers and their associations were urged to increase the rate of investment, mechanize production, mind the needs of consumers, promote the training of workers at all levels and to "increase the real wages of their workers."

All three groups were urged "to seek together equitable, coordinated and effective solutions, as required, for the orderly implementation of programs of economic and social development and improvement of public services."

Governments in addition were called on to stabilize commodity markets at fair price levels.

The ILO was directed "to give special emphasis to its work in the fields of employment policy, productivity, vocational training, sound management methods, worker education, labor-management relations in both public and private employment, and the integration of indigenous populations."

The resolution also asked international organizations to work with the ILO.

AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Serafino Romualdi was U.S. worker delegate, with Pres. William C. Doherty of the Letter Carriers, Pres. Emeritus Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers Union of America, and Executive Vice Pres. William Dodd of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, as his advisers.

George L-P Weaver, special assistant to Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg, brought a message of greetings from Pres. Kennedy.

Message From Kennedy

"Spurred by our democratic heritage," Kennedy said in his message, "we of the Western Hemisphere are joining together with renewed vigor to fulfill the demands of our peoples for social justice, human dignity and freedom. We are faced with the urgent challenge to provide a better way of life for our children than that which we have known."

The workers group at the opening session succeeded in barring the worker representative from Paraguay on the ground the labor movement he purported to represent has lost its freedom and is dominated by the government.

The workers also defeated with but one dissenting vote a resolution backed by the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions praising Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba and condemning the alleged U. S. 'intervention.' Representatives of the Cuban anti-Castro labor front were received with cheers.

Rieve was elected chairman of the Committee on Social Security. Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald of the Canadian Labor Congress was elected conference vice-chairman representing the workers.

Kohler Co. Bows to NLRB Order, Ex-Strikers Go on 40-Hour Week

Sheboygan, Wis.—The Kohler Co. has moved a step closer to compliance with a seven-month-old National Labor Relations Board directive aimed at resolving one of the longest and bitterest strikes in U.S. history.

The plumbing ware firm announced resumption of a 40-hour workweek in the wake of an advisory opinion from an NLRB regional official that a short workweek, in effect since the historic ruling on Aug. 26, 1960, did not constitute compliance with the board's order to reinstate striking members of the Auto Workers.

The labor board had ordered the company to restore members of UAW Local 833 involved in the six-year dispute, dismissing replacements, if necessary, to rehire strikers.

Raymond A. Jacobson, compliance officer at the NLRB's Chicago office, advised the company that the 32-hour week failed to measure up to this directive. Replacements remained on the payroll in such numbers, he said, as to result in the reduction of the workweek.

On the heels of Jacobson's opinion, Kohler Vice Pres. L. L. Smith announced the 40-hour week for former strikers. He declared the decision had been made before the agency's letter was received.

Smith conceded that the return to a full workweek would "relieve the company from a possible serious back pay obligation." This was a reference to the UAW's contention that the company had built up a "liability for back pay amount- to hundreds of thousands of dollars" on the basis of eight hours pay lost each week by the 1,150 rehired strikers.

Other Non-Compliances

In his advisory opinion, issued at the company's request, Jacobson said the company was not in compliance with the board directive on several other counts. It failed to:

- Make proper offers of reinstatement to 11 UAW strikers, on the basis of NLRB investigations of these individual cases.
- Offer reinstatement to members of the union who chose to retire at the time of the strike, providing they apply for jobs.
- Rehire 148 strikers who had signed so-called "termination slips" during the strike. These slips were required by new employers. Jacobson held that these workers sought jobs elsewhere only for economic reasons, and that since their "termination" did not have a voluntary aspect, they should not be barred from reinstatement.

In addition, Jacobson said, Kohler strikers have a right to refuse offers of reinstatement from the company until management resumes bargaining in good faith with the union, as the NLRB ordered. He indicated, however, that the board ruling that strikers would be entitled to lost wages for the period between the Aug. 26, 1960, directive and the date of reinstatement would not accrue for strikers refusing jobs pending resumption of negotiations.

The case is now before the U.S. Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia on the basis of appeals from the board's directive by both the union and the company.

The UAW has asked that the NLRB order be broadened to include reinstatement of 78 unionists —including the members of the strike committee and those found involved in mass picketing—who were excluded from rehiring by the board. The company has asked that the scope of the directive be considerably narrowed.

Union Officers, Insurers Talk L-G Bonding

A committee of secretary-treasurers of AFL-CIO unions has opened a series of informal talks with a subcommittee of the Surety Association of America on bonding rates and claim experience since passage of the Landrum-Griffin Act.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler said future meetings are scheduled to continue the discussions initiated by the organization of federation secretary-treasurers headed by Toney Gallo of the Cement Workers.

The first meeting held at AFL-CIO headquarters discussed the bonding provision of the Landrum-Griffin Act covering faithful discharge of duty. The union leaders pointed out that there has been no valid claim filed or paid in this category since passage of the act but that the bonding companies have set rates as high as 50 percent greater than for the cost of a simple honesty bond.

The sessions discussed a possible adjustment in rates on faithful discharge of duty bonds as well as various aspects of group bonding policies.

Gallo headed a special subcommittee of the secretary-treasurers group in the meeting which included Arthur P. Gildea of the Brewery Workers, Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers, William A. Smallwood of the Communications Workers and AFL-CIO Gen. Counsel J. Albert Woll.

Representing the Surety Association were its chairman, A. W. Sparrow, and C. C. Varney, William D. Driscoll, F. C. Ayres, John F. Fitzgerald, secretary of the association, and W. J. Zimmerman, assistant secretary.

NLRB Names Head of San Francisco Office

The appointment of Roy O. Hoffman as San Francisco regional director for the National Labor Relations Board has been announced by NLRB Gen. Counsel Stuart Rothman.

Hoffman has been in the San Francisco office since 1948 as chief field examiner and as assistant to the regional director. Before that he served the agency in Cincinnati, New Orleans and Memphis.

Kefauver, 16 Co-Sponsors Propose Cabinet-Level Dept. of Consumers

A bill creating a cabinet-level Dept. of Consumers has been introduced by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) and 16 co-sponsors.

Kefauver, who introduced a similar bill two years ago, said the need for a high-level voice for the "unorganized and unrepresented" consumer "is considerably greater today."

Lack of consumer purchasing power, resulting in large part from inflationary increases in administered prices areas, "lies at the root of the problem of unused capacity and idle men with which we are currently plagued," the senator said.

The Kefauver bill would bring into the proposed new department the Food & Drug Administration, now under the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare; the Division of Prices & Cost of Living, now part of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics, and elements of the Agriculture Dept. and the National Bureau of Standards.

The proposed Dept. of Consumers would be charged wtih representing the consumer viewpoint in the development of governmental economic policies and in hearings before regulatory agencies.

At present, Kefauver charged, "the regulatory agencies are preoccupied with settling conflicting claims among rival groups of producers."

"Thus the Interstate Commerce Commission is caught in disputes between railroads and trucks," he said, "the Civil Aeronautics Board between large certified carriers and smaller airlines; the Federal Communications Commission between rival applicants for television and radio licenses; the Federal Power Commission between gas producers and utility companies."

Kefauver described as "most heartening" reports that Pres. Kennedy is considering establishment of the position of "consumers' counsel" to take part in regulatory hearings. He declared, however, that legislative action would still be needed to give a consumer's council the power to obtain necessary information on pricing policies from companies seeking rate increases.

Joining in sponsorship of the bill were Democratic Senators E. L. Bartlett and Ernest Gruening of Alaska, Dennis Chavez (N. M.), John A. Carroll (Colo.), Paul H. Douglas (Ill.), Clair Engle (Calif.), Philip A. Hart (Mich.), Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), Stephen Young (O.), Wayne Morse and Maurine Neuberger of Oregon, John O. Pastore (R. I.), Jennings Randolph (W. Va.), Ralph W. Yarborough (Tex.) and Gale W. McGee (Wyo.), and Republican Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (N. Y.)

Both on Kennedy Priority List:

Congress Passes Area Bill, Aid to Children of Jobless

By Gene Zack

Congress has voted final approval on the second and third of the Administration's five anti-recession priority measures, sending the bills to the White House for Pres. John F. Kennedy's signature.

In quick succession, the House voted final passage of a $394 million depressed areas measure, and then, on a voice vote, approved temporary expansion of the aid-to-dependent-children program to provide emergency aid to the families of the jobless. Both bills had won earlier approval in the Senate.

Approval of the area redevelopment bill by the House marked acceptance by that body of Treasury financing of federal loans to communities with chronic joblessness, with appropriations required for direct grants.

The House originally had demanded annual congressional appropriations for the entire program, but acceded to the Senate on revolving long-term Treasury loans. On passage, 192 Democrats and 31 Republicans voted for the long-term financing preferred by the Administration, while 56 southern and border-state Democrats joined with 137 Republicans in opposition.

Twice Vetoed by Ike

Approval of the bill marked the third time in recent years that Congress had attempted to provide federal aid for communities hard-hit by chronic joblessness. Bills virtually the same as the one sent to Kennedy were vetoed in 1958 and 1960 by former Pres. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The measure provides $100 million in federal loans to build industrial plants in urban areas; $100 million for plants in rural communities; $75 million for public facilities, including roads, water systems and sewage treatment plants; and $19 million for programs to retrain unemployed workers for new jobs.

The first of Kennedy's anti-recession legislative proposals to win approval by the 87th Congress was a bill calling for temporary extension of unemployment compensation insurance benefits. The measure, passed by Congress in March, is expected to pour $1 billion into the lagging national economy.

The remaining two measures on the Administration's priority list are improvements in the amount and coverage of the wage-hour law, and upgrading of social security benefits.

Both the House and Senate have passed sharply differing versions of minimum wage legislation.

The conflicting minimum wage bills are now in conference, where initial votes indicated the strong possibility that the final version which emerges will more closely resemble the Senate, rather than the House, version.

The fight for social security improvements, meanwhile, shifted to the Senate after the House, by an overwhelming 399-14 vote, approved a modified version of Kennedy's proposals in this area.

The House measure provides a 10 percent hike in cash benefits for widows, a boost in minimum benefits from $33 to $40 a month, and gives men the option of retiring, on reduced benefits, at age 62.

Kennedy had asked for a 13.3 percent hike in widows' pensions and a $43-a-month minimum benefit, in addition to the earlier retirement for men.

SEN. ESTES KEFAUVER (D-Tenn.), center, and Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.), right, listen intently to a General Electric Co. official testify that his superiors had told him to take part in price-fixing meetings with competitors. At left is the subcommittee counsel, Horace L. Flurry. Earlier Kefauver, chairman of the Senate Anti-trust subcommittee, and Dirksen, Senate Republican leader, had clashed over whether hearings should be open to the press and public. Dirksen and other GOP members sought unsuccessfully to close the hearing.

Anderson Rips AMA 'Lies' on Health Bill

(*Continued from Page* 1)

son-King bill that "nothing in this legislation shall permit the federal government to tamper with hospital administration or with the practice of medicine." He hurled this series of challenges:

"I defy the AMA to quote a line in my bill that injects the federal government 'into the privacy of the examination room.' This is an old tack by the AMA.

"I defy the AMA to cite anything in my bill that would control 'standards of practice and the choice of practitioner.'

"I defy the AMA to offer one iota of evidence that any doctor would be 'socialized' by my bill, or that there would be a trace of interference in the doctor's 'freedom to treat you in an individual way.'"

Anderson's broadside against the medical lobby was the latest round in a burgeoning battle over the health care measure. Earlier, addressing the National Council on Aging in New York, Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Abraham A. Ribicoff accused the AMA of "misleading" the public in its series of newspaper ads. He insisted that the bill's provisions "specifically prohibit government interference in the practice of medicine."

On the heels of this charge, AMA Vice Pres. Dr. F. J. L. Blasingame challenged Ribicoff to a nationwide debate on the issue "to end the claims and counter claims" about the effects of the legislation. Ribicoff promptly accepted the challenge and said he would debate with AMA Pres. Dr. E. Vincent Askey, adding that at least two television networks had indicated an interest in carrying the debate.

In his Senate speech, Anderson denied speculation in some newspapers in recent weeks that there would be no effort to seek action on the Administration-backed health measure at this session of Congress.

Declaring that the "speculation is in error," Anderson said "neither the Administration nor the supporters of this proposal in the Senate are shelving their interest in the health of our elderly until next year. We are going to move forward to achieve a program that grows more urgently needed with each passing day."

Anderson's attack on the "deliberately false" AMA ads, he said, was in no way intended as a criticism of either American medicine or of individual physicians. He added that it was his belief "that organized medicine does not speak for all physicians and all persons connected with the healing arts."

The New Mexico Democrat also ripped into AMA claims in the ads that the Kerr-Mills Act, passed last year by Congress and providing federal-state grants for health benefits for the impoverished, constituted "final and complete fulfillment" of the health-financing needs of the aged.

The bill, pushed through by the conservative forces as a substitute for a measure similar to the Anderson-King proposal, provides federal grants to those states which vote added funds for medical care for public welfare recipients.

The AMA claim that Kerr-Mills benefits are "unlimited" and that the bill extends aid to all senior citizens "who cannot meet the cost of a serious or long-lasting illness," Anderson said, "just is not so."

One state, for example, sets a maximum limit on hospital care of only three days, Anderson said, "and even this much—along with any other benefits—is denied to anyone with a gross annual income in excess of $1,000. There are the 'unlimited benefits' the AMA so proudly hails."

He also disputed the AMA claim that the Kerr-Mills program "is now being put into operation in 46 states." Only seven states had a program in operation as of Apr. 17, Anderson said.

Anderson said he endorsed the Kerr-Mills program on the grounds that it would "at least deal with a small part of a larger problem," but that it is not a complete program in itself.

He had this major criticism, however, of the Kerr-Mills Act: the fact that its basic element is "a means test—no matter what language may be used to disguise it. This requires that an elderly person, before he can draw benefits, must be subject to a public agency's audit of his private finances.

"Talk about an intrusion on individual rights! How would the AMA describe this procedure?"

Virginia Labor Backs Byrd Foes in Primary

Richmond, Va.—The Virginia State AFL-CIO has voted strong endorsement of a slate headed by Lt. Gov. A. E. S. Stephens in a Democratic primary battle with the powerful Old Guard political organization of U.S. Sen. Harry F. Byrd.

The state federation said the July 11 primary represents "a contest between moderation and reaction, between progress and stagnation."

Unanimous endorsement of Stephens, who is candidate for governor, and his running mates was voted by 180 delegates to a special statewide AFL-CIO conference. The ticket includes State Sen. Armistead L. Boothe as candidate for lieutenant governor and T. Munford Boyd for attorney general. They are opposed by the Byrd organization slate, headed by State Atty.-Gen. A. S. Harrison, Jr., the gubernatorial candidate and State Senators Mills Godwin, Jr., and Robert Y. Button, candidates for lieutenant governor and attorney general respectively.

While Harrison was not identified with the Byrd organization's now-collapsed "massive resistance" to school desegregation, his running mates were outspoken in demands that public schools be closed rather than integrate.

GE Officials Say Brass Knew of Price Plots

(*Continued from Page 1*)

uals indicted by a federal grand jury last year but the government dropped the case. Neither Cordiner nor Paxton was a defendant in the anti-trust case.

George E. Burens, $127,000-a-year GE vice president and general manager before the price-fixing scandal broke, said he had been asked by Paxton to meet with GE's competitors. On one occasion, he said, Paxton had told him in the course of a price discussion: "Well, George, I see no reason in the world why you can't meet with these people and do business with them."

Burens, who was fired by GE after serving a brief jail term on his plea of guilty to the anti-trust law violations, said he had learned of Cordiner's awareness of the price-rigging meetings in 1952 from conversations with the late Henry V. Erben, then GE executive vice president.

After he had told the subcommittee that he disliked price-fixing and had argued with both Paxton and Vinson against it, Burens was asked why he hadn't taken his complaint to Cordiner.

"I assumed that whatever Mr. Vinson told me came from his superiors," Burens replied. "That's the way business is run."

Vinson also was linked to the conspiracy by two other former GE general managers, Clarence E. Burke and Frank E. Stehlik, both of whom were fined and given suspended jail sentences for price-fixing activities.

Vinson's testimony under oath that he had never directed his subordinates to attend price-fixing meetings with competitors led Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), a subcommittee member, to the conclusion that "somebody's crazy or somebody's lying."

The GE executive specifically denied attending a Philadelphia luncheon in 1958 at which, according to previous testimony by four former subordinates, he had approved arrangements for secret meetings with GE's competitors.

Burke told the Kefauver subcommittee that he had been indoctrinated into the mechanics of price-fixing in 1945. He said he learned at that time to camouflage his activities by turning in fake expense statements showing he traveled to a city other than the one where the meeting with competitors was held.

He said he had received a promotion 10 years ago because his superiors considered the man who then held the job "too religious" to disobey the anti-trust laws.

Although he was first demoted from his $75,000-a-year job and then fired when GE decided to oust all officials sentenced in the anti-trust case, Burke said he still "loved" GE.

"Believe it or not," he told the subcommittee, "the GE company is a company to admire."

Earlier, the subcommittee had heard another former GE official, Paul Hartig, describe the price-fixing atmosphere which pervaded the company.

Hartig, now vice president of the Yale & Towne Co. in Philadelphia, said GE's directive forbidding company officials to violate anti-trust laws "was just another policy . . . we had many of them."

Asked what would have happened if he had refused to take part in the price-fixing meetings, Hartig replied:

"You just would not say that. . . . I would run the risk of being transferred to another assignment."

Justice Dept. to Get Identical Bid Lists

Pres. Kennedy has ordered government agencies to inform the Justice Dept. of all identical bids received on federal purchases totaling more than $10,000.

The directive also invited state and local governments to submit such reports. Kennedy said the order was aimed at stepping up enforcement of anti-trust laws by giving the Justice Dept. all information available relating to possible price-fixing conspiracies.

Officer of Roofers Dies in Chicago

Melvin C. Fink, secretary-treasurer of the Roofers, died of a heart attack in a Chicago hotel while attending a meeting of the union's international executive board. He was 43.

He had recently moved from Chicago to Washington, where the union's international headquarters are being transferred, and lived in suburban Silver Spring, Md.

He began his union career as business manager of a local in the Cleveland area and later became an international vice president. He first assumed the secretary-treasurer's post two years ago.

Surviving are his widow, Eleanor, and four children.

A Code For Business?

IN ADJOINING COLUMNS the AFL-CIO News is publishing excerpts from a recent speech by Henry Ford 2d, chairman of the board of Ford Motor Co., warning businessmen that recent scandals in the electrical and automotive industries may arouse popular distrust and revive hostility to American business.

Ford calls for the "establishment of our own formal principles of ethical practice, plus the effective means of self-policing those principles," if business is to avoid codes "imposed on business . . . by a federal legislature."

The AFL-CIO has long urged business to adopt codes of ethical practices along the lines of the codes adopted by the labor movement. The National Association of Manufacturers has produced some generalities, but nothing meaningful has been undertaken to combat the practices that have now erupted in the price-rigging and other cases.

Adoption of a code of ethics, in any case, is only one part of the problem as it concerns mounting public distrust of business ethics and operations.

The other image projected by most business organizations—and especially the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the NAM—is the basic antagonism of large sectors of industry to trade unions and collective bargaining.

As long as business and industry mount campaigns to weaken and destroy unions, in face of public acceptance of trade unionism in part and parcel of American life, so long will there be popular distrust of business and industrial objectives and mouthings about the "American way of life."

Job for the Nation

SIX OF THE NATION'S top high school students will begin four-year collegiate careers this fall under scholarships provided by the AFL-CIO.

There will be hundreds of additional students on college and university campuses who reached there with the help of scholarships awarded by AFL-CIO affiliated unions, state and central bodies and local unions.

But while the labor movement's contribution is important and will provide needed economic assistance for outstanding students, the problem is beyond the resources of any single group, or of private groups as a whole.

This is a job for the nation itself through a program of federally financed scholarships which will help provide the equality of educational opportunity of which we talk much but in the past have done little.

Chilly Spring

THE LABOR DEPT.'S monthly report on unemployment in the nation's key labor areas indicates that "nearly everything's blooming but jobs."

Between March and April the number of major job areas with unemployment exceeding 6 percent of the labor force remained unchanged at an all-time record of 101. The number of smaller areas with substantial unemployment rose to a new peak of 199.

The business press and other government reports disclose a rise in retail sales and new construction, and improvement in many other areas of the nation's economic life. But long-term chronic unemployment is not thawing with the warmer weather.

For the jobless in areas with 6 percent unemployment, the frost isn't off the recession.

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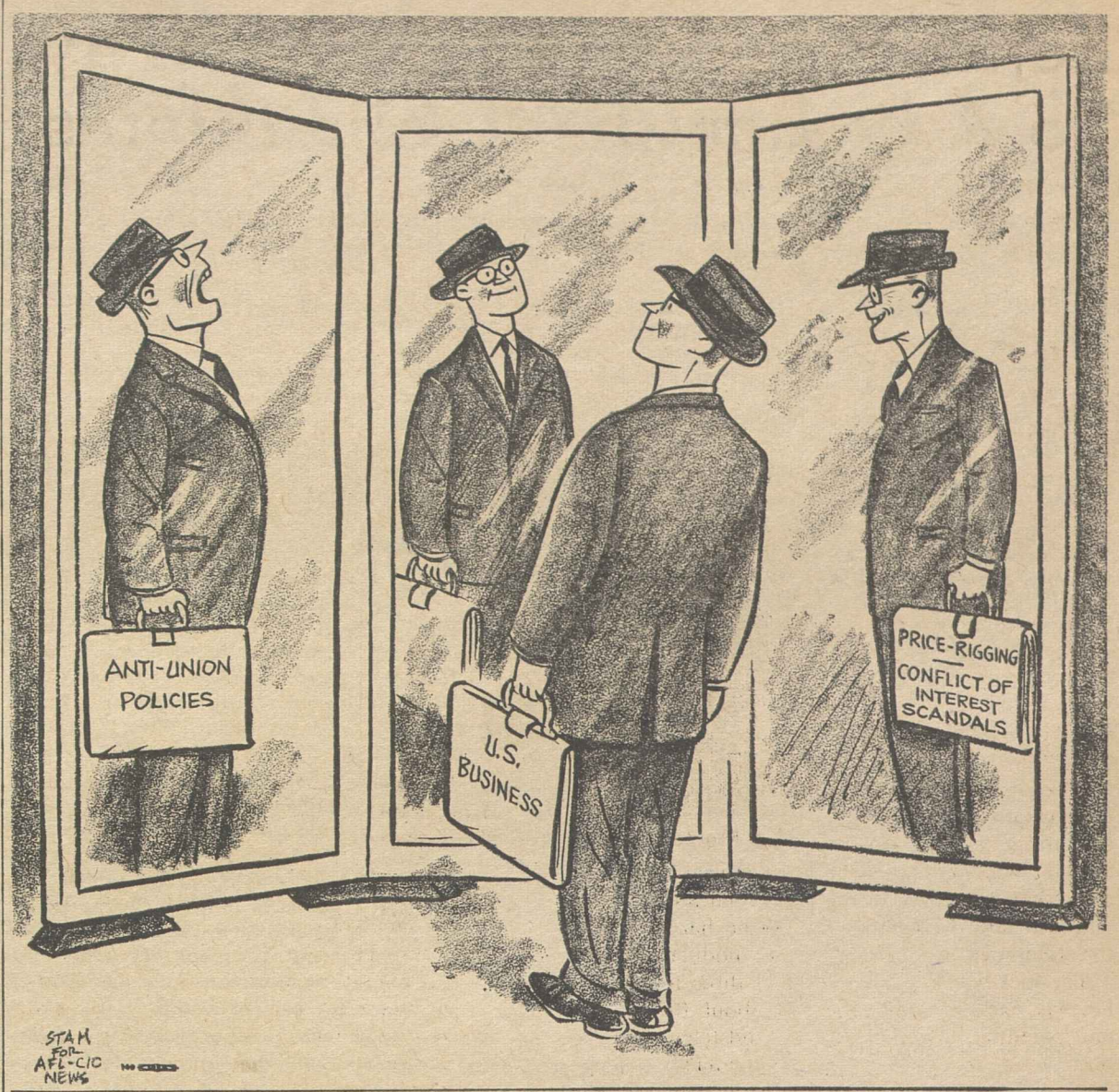
Reflections



Henry Ford 2d Says:

It's Corporation Executive's Job To Keep His House in Order

(The following is excerpted from an address by Henry Ford 2d, chairman of the board of the Ford Motor Co., to the Minneapolis Junior Chamber of Commerce:)

I AM CONCERNED as I am sure many of you are, at a recent chain of events that could arouse broad popular distrust and that could revive old and worn-out hostilities toward American business and industry. Too fast and too close together for comfort we have had a series of falls from grace involving some of our oldest and most respected business firms. As a director of one of the electrical goods manufacturers, and as the chief executive officer of an automotive manufacturing business, my concern is more than academic.

In addition to price-fixing convictions in the one industry and conflict-of-interest charges in the other, congressional committees, in still other industries, have turned up evidence of widespread collusion between corrupt unions and equally corrupt management. Let me note that, whatever differences our company may have had with the UAW (United Automobile Workers Union) we have developed a genuine respect for the determination of its leadership to keep it free of corruption.

In such a decade, America needs more than ever before an atmosphere of mutual trust and confidence among such major elements of our society as industry, labor, and government. Without that confidence, we will not only be far less effective in meeting the goals of our country, we will present to the world at large the image of a quarrelsome, divided and possibly corrupt society. World communism could not ask for a better gift than this.

No doubt there are those who will say that it is neither necessary nor wise for us to wash our business linen in public, that by talking about these things we will draw attention to them and, by so doing, foster the impression that things are much worse than they actually are.

I don't agree. I think what has happened has very grave implications for all of us in business.

OF ONE THING I am sure, the confidence and faith of the American people in business—particularly in the big corporations that play so vital a role in our whole life—will not be strengthened by alibis, excuses, or counter-recriminations.

If we are to preserve the good name of our respective companies, we must be sure that management does everything reasonable in prudence and good sense to prevent such things happening, and takes swift and sure corrective action when the occasional misdeed does occur. At the very least, the top operating executives are responsible for establishing strong and explicit policies concerning the conduct of employes under the law and in conformance with high ethical standards.

These executives also are responsible for communicating these policies to their employes and making sure they are understood. Let me emphasize that this is not a simple or a routine matter. It must be carried out with the utmost thoroughness and intensity. Employes at all levels must be made to feel in their bones their company's codes and policies mean exactly what they purport to mean.

Finally, it is the responsibility of the executives to punish swiftly and impartially violations of those policies at whatever level of the business they may occur.

In other words, it is the job of our corporate executives to keep their own houses in order. If and when they fail to do so, the housecleaning job certainly will be put in less friendly hands.

I believe these recent happenings should alert outside directors to the need to be aware of the pertinent codes and policies of the companies on whose boards they sit. Normally, the outside director has only a broad picture of the business and cannot be completely familiar with the day-to-day operating details. But, when serious improprieties occur, all companies, whole industries and individuals, whether legally responsible or not, suffer the consequences of an inflamed and properly outraged public opinion.

Comforting as it may seem, and true as it may be, I'm afraid it is little use—for instance—to drag out the old bad-apple alibi to explain away things—the idea that there are always a few bad ones in every barrel. In my opinion, it is up to business to find the bad apples in the barrel, if there be any, and clean them out before they contaminate the whole.

I think that we now run a serious risk of having codes with sharp teeth imposed on business, not by chambers of commerce or associations of manufacturers, but by a federal legislature. Because such codes would further restrict the areas of free business action and decision, it is up to us in our various companies and industries to see to the establishment of our own formal principles of ethical practice, plus the effective means of self-policing those principles.

Morgan Says:

Rejuvenated FCC Shows Way To Advance the Public Interest

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

A **FASCINATING** and possibly portentous example of how a government agency can increase its influence and authority—and thereby presumably its effectiveness—without asking Congress for new supporting legislation is being furnished by the Federal Communications Commission.

Morgan

Not long ago the new chairman of the FCC, Newton Minow, noticed in his morning paper that a television station in the New York City area, WNTA-TV was for sale and that a group was trying to buy it for educational use but its offer was languishing. Minow brings to the commission what might be called a citizen's interest in broadcasting. When he was Adlai Stevenson's youthful law partner in Chicago he hardly knew the difference between amplitude modulation and a disc jockey but as the father of three little girls he was excited and concerned about the actual and potential influence of radio and television for both good and evil, about the media's capacity for enlightenment and inclination to commercialized stuff and nonsense in programming. So the news item that morning set Minow to reflecting on the fact that the only two metropolitan areas in the country which had seven TV channels in operation—New York and Los Angeles—did not have any educational television outlet.

He thought the possible deals revolving around WNTA-TV might make it a psychologically timely move for an FCC investigation of the need for educational television in the nation's two largest cities, and so one was ordered.

The inquiry has not even fully begun but already interesting things have been happening. Variety, the journalistic bible of show business, reported last week that agreement in principle had been reached for the sale of WNTA-TV to an educational citizens group for $5,750,000. One of the most intriguing developments in the deal is that it has been quietly encouraged by the commercial broadcast interests. Variety implied that a reason for this was a kind of "who me?" game in which some broadcasters had been prompted to reexamine their programming services in the light of impending questions from the FCC.

THIS IS ONLY one example of Chairman Minow's activity which by contrast, indicates how flaccid the FCC's muscles of moral persuasion had become in the past due to lack of exercise. By 4-3 votes, the commission recently decided to hold on-the-spot hearings on the license renewal of a radio station in Pasco, Wash., which had put 50 percent more commercial plugs into its programs than it said it would, on the case of a station in Kingstree, S. C., which had let a dirty story slip out over the air and on the application for a license renewal by a radio station in Florida which might have been routine except for the fact the station is owned by two men deeply involved in the TV quiz show scandals of a year and a half ago. Under previous administrations the tendency was to decide such cases automatically in favor of renewal. Minow not only insists that the cases be carefully reviewed but that hearings be held right in the applicant's respective home towns, a procedure almost unheard of in the past.

Another matter on which the FCC shows signs of getting tougher is a controversial practice called the option time rule. Under it, networks reserve the right to use certain hours of broadcast time on their affiliated stations. During such intervals, ordinarily, network programs must be shown. The networks argue this device is essential to their prosperity. The Justice Dept. holds that the practice is a flat violation of the anti-trust laws.

Last September, the FCC voted, in effect, continued approval of it while ordering a reduction in the total option time permissible from 12 to 10 hours a day. The case is already under review by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Washington and last week the FCC instructed its counsel to ask the court to send it back for reconsideration, indicating it may have changed its mind and is now opposed to option time.

Minow concedes, however, that the networks have a real and valid problem on this issue. Without option time, they argue, many of their expensive quality shows, including public affairs programs, won't be taken by local stations which already reject important ones in non-option time. One of Minow's approaches to such instances will be to write to the individual stations, warning them their promised programming is under review.

A fact particularly spurring Minow in his drive to improve the quality of broadcasting is the statistic which shows that children in the United States spend more time watching television than they do in school.

Washington Reports:

Federal Aid Bill Seen Opening Colleges to 100,000 Students

CONGRESSIONAL approval of federal aid to colleges will provide 100,000 more able young men and women the means to continue their education, Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.), chairman of a House special education subcommittee, asserted on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational program heard on 460 radio stations.

"The best estimates are that 150,000 high school graduates of real ability are not able to go on to college today," Mrs. Green said. "We also have surveys made by universities which show that finances are the main reason for drop-outs among young men and women who begin to go to college."

Rep. Charles E. Goodell (R-N.Y.), also a member of the subcommittee, endorsed the principles of the bill and said it would provide 25,000 scholarships each year for five years at a maximum of $1,000 each. In addition, he pointed out, students can take advantage of loan opportunities through the National Defense Education Act.

"This year," he said, "I believe 135,000 students in college are receiving loans."

"The average cost of attending a private college is $2,260 a year and $1,500 at state universities," Mrs. Green said.

"The program would be administered through a state scholarship agency," Goodell explained, "at least as the bill is now drawn up. There would be a determination of need in each case, an evaluation made also as to other possible sources of income such as supplemental work in college, or aid from family or friends, so that the scholarships may be more widely available."

BOTH STRESSED the need of college aid because "in five years we will have a 30 percent increase in enrollment in our institutions of higher learning," and because the U.S., in this age of space and automation, needs to aid more students to become engineers, scientists, and professional people.

Mrs. Green said that since the increased enrollment requires more college facilities, the measure before Congress would provide $300 million for that purpose.

Mrs. Green said that each high school student awarded a college scholarship under the proposed legislation, would "attend the university of his or her choice." Goodell expressed hope the bill for federal aid would escape the controversy that has "bogged down the public school measure."

"We've come up with a bill that is essentially non-partisan," he asserted.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

A SHOWDOWN FIGHT on the issue of tax-deductibility of political advertising by corporations is headed for the courts, and we can expect a decision of some consequence on the question of whether corporations can spend millions in social and economic propaganda campaigns, and charge it off to the taxpayers.

The Timken Roller Bearing Co. has sued to recover nearly $1.3 million in taxes and interest paid under protest when the Internal Revenue Service disallowed the company's claims that advertising and other campaigns fostering a "favorable climate" were deductible as "business expenses."

The Timken company indignantly charges that Internal Revenue had "discriminated against and penalized" the firm by disallowing some of its claims while allowing others, and that its freedom of speech and press were abridged.

Internal Revenue, in making its disallowances, took the viewpoint that some of the Timken claims could not be accepted as reasonable and necessary business expenses under the tax laws—and that the issue was not the corporation's free speech but who would pay for it—the company or the general public.

* * *

AND WHAT does the company consider a necessary and proper business expense in the way of advertising?

Among the so-called "institutional" ads were campaigns on "inflation" and the alleged threat thereof, running during a time when the whole issue of what causes inflation was directly involved in legislative proposals in Congress. Housing bills, minimum wage bills, social security bills, the question of "big" or "little" government spending, have been the subject of unremittent public political debate since the end of World War II.

The scare ads on inflation hit heavily on the issue of wages, making glib claims that wage rises drive up prices, when exactly that issue was involved in current negotiations and in state and national law controversies.

Another "institutional" advertisement pictured a Santa Claus mask hung over the Capitol in Washington and the text assailed Washington "bureaucrats" who were charged with trying to beguile the people into thinking that Uncle Sam would give them something for nothing.

No bill was mentioned—but the whole subject of what social services should be financed by taxes was immediately current in Congress, and everybody knew it.

Another advertisement charged "union bosses" with not allowing a vote by "secret ballot" on whether a company offer to its workers would be accepted. Other ads carried a phrase, "The right to work shall not be abridged or made impotent"—but the company explained that this wasn't invented in connection with "recent controversial" state battles over so-called "right-to-work" laws but had been used regularly since 1948 "to express the company's fundamental belief in free enterprise."

Oddly, state "right-to-work" laws became legal just the year before, in 1947, when Congress passed the Taft-Hartley Act.

Another disallowed company "business expense" was for an opinion survey "to obtain valuable information on worker attitudes that will serve as guidance to Timken in its industrial and community relations programs." The company wanted the general taxpayers to pay for this one, too.

* * *

THE ISSUE HERE, of course, is not free speech in the broad sense, because nobody has tried to stop the company from publishing its officers' social and economic philosophy in the papers.

The precise issue, surely, is something else—whether the publication of the company's "views" can really be treated for tax purposes as if it occurred in a political and legislative vacuum.

In short, can the company propagandize on public issues—and charge 52 percent of the cost to the Treasury?

THE RUSSIAN MAN in space gives renewed impetus to the U.S. federal aid for college programs, Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.), chairman of a House special education subcommittee, left, and Rep. Charles E. Goodsell (R-N. Y.), also a member of the subcommittee, agreed as they were interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational radio program.

How to Buy:

Water at $1.25 a Pound Seems Costly Even for Frozen Foods

By Sidney Margolius

WHEN YOU BUY one of those frozen meat or fish dinners to eat while you look at TV, or many other ready-cooked frozen and canned foods in the supers today, you often get more of such inexpensive fillers as potatoes, water, flour, celery, etc., than of meat or fish.

The watered hams, about which consumers are complaining, are only one part of a fantastic story of the padding and watering of modern "convenience" foods.

Recently the New York State Cooperative Extension Service advised consumers to read labels on ready-cooked products to know what they are really getting. By law, the label must list the ingredients in order of the relative amount. The first on the list is the largest single ingredient, the second is the next largest, and so on.

But other reports and surveys have shown that most shoppers do not read the ingredients on labels. Most simply look at the picture on the package. Obviously a shopper who can read and doesn't, has no advantage over one who can't.

If that's how people shop nowadays, they are paying a lot of hard-earned money for some cheap ingredients, and the food processors have discovered a wonderful way to get as much as $1.25 a pound for such fillers as rice, flour and even water.

For example, the extension service found one brand of "shrimp" chop suey actually contained, in order of importance, celery, bean sprouts, and shrimp broth, with the shrimp itself in fourth place.

A brand of frozen fish balls had potatoes, not fish, as the leading ingredient.

And do you know what the leading ingredient is in "shrimp croquettes with Newburg sauce?" Not shrimp, but water.

WE DID SOME FURTHER shopping and found a brand of frozen cooked turkey slices, ready for heating, has as its leading ingredient not turkey, but broth, with turkey second, followed by giblets and flour. At 39 cents for a five-ounce package, you pay $1.25 a pound for this dish.

Or take a widely sold brand of frozen cooked meat balls. The leading ingredient is beef and pork all right, but the second is water, followed by non-fat dry milk and bread crumbs. At 61 cents for a 10-ounce package, these semi-meat balls come to 98 cents a pound.

Potatoes at least have some nutrition. But if you pay 69 cents for a famous brand of canned "chicken chow mein," the first and leading ingredient is good old water. Other fillers in this product are celery, starch and bean sprouts. The

Foods already breaded for the frying pan are rarely a good value because you pay a meat or fish price for bread crumbs and flour. Frozen breaded veal patties at 45 cents for 8 ounces come to 90 cents a pound and part of that isn't even meat. At the fresh meat counter you can buy patties for 60 cents a pound or so.

But you have to be careful when buying the patties increasingly offered in the freshmeat as well as the frozenfood departments. These often are called "veal birds," "mock chicken leg" and so on.

Here the problem is the frequent addition of extra suet. The frozen prepared patties must reveal such addition in the list of ingredients. For example, one brand of frozen veal "chopettes" lists "fat added."

But the freshly-ground patties sold in the meat department don't have to say when extra fat is added. One manufacturer now even sells stores a machine to convert beef, veal and lamb trimmings into patties. This manufacturer advertises to butchers that this machine "helps you merchandise a great part of this suet at 55 to 69 cents a pound instead of the 3 cents a pound you get from the renderer . . . you take your trimmings and part of your suet, combine them with the other slow-moving cuts and convert them into fast-selling, profit-making patties."

THE WIDE USE of various fillers in prepared foods shows a serious need for additional legislation to require processors and retailers to state the exact perecentages of starch, water, etc., used in foods. It also shows how badly government protective agencies have let down consumers. It's not enough to say "fat added" or "water" or "flour." We also need to know how much. One brand of bologna or cooked salami may have 10 percent water; another 30 percent.

Otherwise, the loss of confidence as consumers do learn to check the ingredients will be self-defeating for the manufacturers and retailers.

As this department previously reported, cats get more facts than humans. Canned cat foods must state the exact percentage of water. But the cats aren't living so well either. Some canned cat foods on the market are as much as 74 percent water.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

Cookbooks Are a Magic Carpet If You Keep Out of the Kitchen

By Jane Goodsell

SOME PEOPLE get away from it all by going fishing. Others putter in basement workshops or read detective stories or get drunk.

Me, I read cookbooks.

Cookbooks are my magic carpet, my dreams of glory and my Arabian Nights. They are my refuge from making beds and cooking three meals a day.

My imagination is fired by a recipe for Vichyssoise or bouillabaisse or oysters Rockefeller. I see visions and dream dreams not of paradise, but of trout almondine and chestnut souffles.

Baked Alaska is my Bali H'ai, and strawberries Romanoff my stairway to the stars.

I dwell, in real life, in the pallid realm of modern short-cut cookery. It is a world of precooked rice, frozen orange juice, packaged puddings and pancake mixes. Cookbooks are my escape, my dream world. I don't mean the new, modern cookbooks that tell how to get dinner on the table in seven minutes flat for 97 cents a person. I'm talking about the old and wonderful recipes that pay no attention to stop watches and price tags.

Crepes suzette lure me like the song of the Lorelei, and pate de foie gras looms in my dreams like the pleasure dome of Kubla Khan.

Sometimes in a moment of madness, I even seize a pair of scissors and cut out a recipe to paste in my loose-leaf cookbook. These impulses usually come on me after an hour or so of dreamy cookbook reading.

It is a state of mind induced by narcosis, like convincing yourself that you are Napoleon Bonaparte.

I never attempt these cherished recipes of mine. I just dream about them as I mold the hamburger into meat loaf and beat the mashed potatoes.

There are armchair travelers, armchair adventurers and armchair lovers. I'm an armchair cook, and a great one.

Cookbooks are my gateway to adventure, and maybe someday I'll cook something truly magnificent.

'Briefing Session' On 14 New Stations

Fourteen new television stations, topped by New York City and Washington outlets, have been added to the roster of those showing the "Briefing Session" series sponsored jointly by the AFL-CIO and the National Education Television & Radio Center. This brings the total to 67. The complete list is shown below, with latest additions in bold type:

CITY	STATION			TIME	
Akron, O.	**WAKR**	**(49)**	**Sunday,**	**4:30**	**p.m.**
Albuquerque, N. M.	KNME	(5)	Monday,	12:30	p.m.
			Friday,	6	p.m.
Andalusia, Ala.	WAIQ	(2)	Monday,	6	p.m.
Athens, Ga.	WGTV	(9)	Wednesday,	7:30	p.m.
Atlanta, Ga.	WETV	(30)	Wednesday,	8	p.m.
Birmingham, Ala.	WBIQ	(10)	Monday,	6	p.m.
Boston, Mass.	WGBH	(2)	Monday,	7	p.m.
			Sunday,	2:30	p.m.
Buffalo, N. Y.	WNED	(17)	Monday,	9	p.m.
Chapel, Hill, N. C.	WUNC	(4)	Wednesday,	8:30	p.m.
Chattanooga, Tenn.	WTVC	(9)	Sunday,	2	p.m.
Chicago, Ill.	WTTW	(11)	Monday,	8:30	p.m.
Cincinnati, O.	WCET	(48)	Tuesday,	9:30	p.m.
Columbus, O.	WOSU	(34)	Monday,	9	p.m.
Corvallis, Ore.	KOAC	(7)	Monday,	8	p.m.
			Friday,	8:30	p.m.
Dallas, Tex.	KERA	(13)	Monday,	9	p.m.
Denver, Colo.	KRMA	(6)	Monday,	8	p.m.
Des Moines, Ia.	KDPS	(11)	Tuesday,	9:30	p.m.
Detroit, Mich.	WTVS	(56)	Wednesday,	9	p.m.
	WWJ	(4)	Sunday,	11	a.m.
Duluth, Minn.	WDSM	(6)	Saturday,	4	p.m.
East Lansing, Mich.	WMSB	(10)	Thursday,	7	p.m.
			Sunday,	4	p.m.
Ft. Wayne, Ind.	WKJG	(33)	Sunday,	2	p.m.
Gainesville, Fla.	WUFT	(5)	Wednesday,	8:30	p.m.
			Friday,	9:30	p.m.
Green Bay, Wis.	**WLUK**	**(11)**	**Sunday,**	**2:30**	**p.m.**
Greenville, S. C.	WFBC	(4)	Sunday,	2	p.m.
Hartford, Conn.	**WHNB**	**(30)**	**Sunday,**	**11:30**	**a.m.**
Harrisburg, Pa.	**WHP**	**(55)**	**Sunday,**	**6:30**	**p.m.**
Houston, Tex.	KUHT	(8)	Tuesday,	8	p.m.
			Thursday,	7:30	p.m.
Huntington, W. Va.	**WHTN**	**(13)**	**Sunday,**	**11**	**a.m.**
Jackson, Miss.	**WJTV**	**(12)**	**To be announced**		
Jacksonville, Fla.	WJCT	(7)	Wednesday,	9:30	p.m.
Johnstown, Pa.	**WJAC**	**(6)**	**Sunday,**	**6:30**	**p.m.**
Lincoln, Neb.	KUON	(12)	Monday,	9	p.m.
			Friday,	7:30	p.m.
Louisville, Ky.	WFPK	(15)	Monday,	3	p.m.
	WHAS	**(11)**	**Saturday,**	**4:30**	**p.m.**
Madison, Wis.	WHA	(21)	Wednesday,	7:30	p.m.
Memphis, Tenn.	WKNO	(10)	Tuesday,	9	p.m.
			Thursday,	4:30	p.m.
Miami, Fla.	WTHS	(2)	Monday,	8:30	p.m.
Milwaukee, Wis.	WMVS	(10)	Wednesday,	5	p.m.
			Friday,	6	p.m.
Munford, Ala.	WCIQ	(7)	Monday,	6	p.m.
New Orleans, La.	WYES	(8)	Wednesday,	8	p.m.
New York City	**WNTA**	**(13)**	**Sunday,**	**11**	**a.m.**
Norman, Okla.	KETA	(13)	Wednesday,	7:30	p.m.
Oxford, O.	WMUB	(14)	Tuesday,	7	p.m.
Philadelphia, Pa.	WHYY	(35)	Friday,	1:40	p.m.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	WQED	(13)	Tuesday,	9:30	p.m.
Portland, Ore.	KOAP	(10)	Monday,	8	p.m.
			Friday,	8:30	p.m.
Pueblo, Colo.	**KCSJ**	**(5)**	**Sunday,**	**4:30**	**p.m.**
Richmond, Va.	**WTRV**	**(6)**	**Sunday,**	**11**	**a.m.**
Sacramento, Calif.	KVIE	(6)	Monday,	9	p.m.
Salt Lake City, Utah	KUED	(7)	Thursday,	8	p.m.
San Francisco, Calif.	KQED	(9)	Wednesday,	9	p.m.
San Jose, Calif.	KNTV	(11)	Sunday,	3	p.m.
Seattle, Wash.	KCTS	(9)	Friday,	7:30	p.m.
South Bend, Ind.	**WSBT**	**(22)**	**Saturday,**	**4**	**p.m.**
Springfield, Mo.	**KYTV**	**(3)**	**Saturday**	**4**	**p.m.**
St. Louis, Mo.	KETC	(9)	Thursday,	9	p.m.
St. Paul, Minn.	KTCA	(2)	Friday,	10	p.m.
Tacoma, Wash.	KPEC	(56)	Thursday,	8	p.m.
Tallahassee, Fla.	WFSU	(11)	Monday,	8	p.m.
			Friday,	12:30	p.m.
Tampa, Fla.	WEDU	(3)	Wednesday,	10	p.m.
			Friday,	4:30	p.m.
Toledo, O.	WGTE	(30)	Tuesday,	2:30	p.m.
Tucson, Ariz.	KUAT	(6)	Monday,	9	p.m.
Tulsa, Okla.	KQED	(11)	Wednesday,	7:30	p.m.
Washington, D. C.	**WTTG**	**(5)**	**Sunday,**	**12**	**noon**
Wheeling, W. Va.	WTRF	(7)	Sunday,	11:30	a.m.
Urbana, Ill.	WILL	(12)	Wednesday,	9	p.m.

Cruikshank Says:

States Drag Feet On Health Measure

Kansas City, Mo.—Only a "small segment of America's aged" will receive benefits under the 1960 Kerr-Mills program providing federal-state grants to cover some health services for senior citizens, Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, has declared here.

Addressing a conference of hospital administrators from seven midwestern states, Cruikshank said the program would provide aid only to "those already in dire need who happen to live also in a state where matching money has been appropriated."

He said organized labor at the state level has supported implementing legislation and emphasized that the Kerr-Mill provisions would provide a "needed supplement" to broader legislation, like the Anderson-King bill, to insure health care for 13.5 million elderly under social security.

The Anderson-King bill, backed by the Kennedy Administration and the AFL-CIO, is the 1961 version of the measure originally introduced by former Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R. I.).

Cruikshank ran the record of the seven states from which the administrators came — Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Wyoming—to show that only about 226,000 of the more than 1.5 million people over 65 in these states "can possibly have any protection" under the program.

"And this is the program that doctors and most hospitals pushed in preference to the Forand bill on the grounds the Forand bill didn't take care of all the aged," the AFL-CIO spokesman declared.

The Kerr-Mills bill was pushed through the post-convention session of Congress by a conservative Republican-southern Democratic coalition after GOP leaders had warned strongly that legislation placing health care for the aged under social security faced a veto from then Pres. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

As passed by Congress, the measure set up a program of federal grants to help states provide an additional $12 a month for medical care for the 2.4 million persons receiving state old-age assistance benefits. The federal share ranges from 50 to 80 percent, depending on the per capita income of the states. To receive federal aid, state legislatures were required to appropriate added funds to cover their share of medical assistance.

Cruikshank gave this rundown on the seven midwestern states:

Arkansas—A bill implementing the federal program goes into effect July 1, covering in-patient care in hospitals, nursing home care and out-patient clinic visits. However, indications are that eligibility criteria would rule out aid to elderly couples with more than $1,500 annual income.

Colorado—The legislature adjourned Apr. 1 without taking action on implementing legislation.

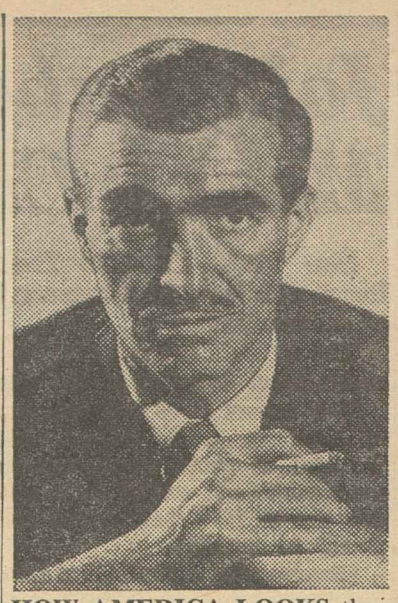
Kansas—The legislature has adjourned without action.

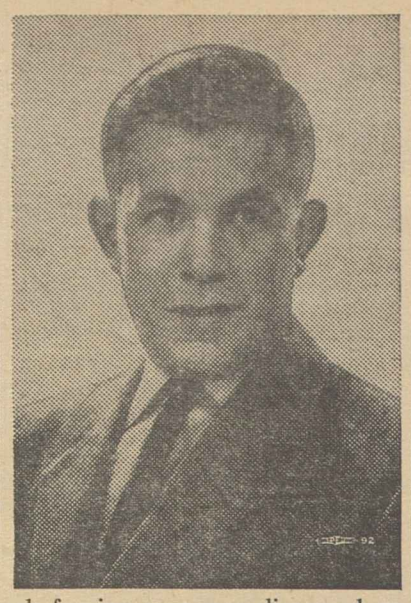
Missouri—A bill has been introduced, "but there seems to be little prospect of enactment."

Nebraska—A bill has been introduced, but there has been no action to date.

Oklahoma—This was one of the first states to act, the program having gone into effect in October 1960. The program is "so full of restrictions and limitations it's doubtful many people will be aided." For example, hospitalization, up to a maximum of 21 days, is provided only if an illness is "life-endangering or sight-endangering."

Wyoming—The legislature adjourned Feb. 19 without taking action.





HOW AMERICA LOOKS through foreign eyes was discussed on "Briefing Session" by Kenneth G. Crawford, left, Washington columnist for Newsweek magazine, and Kenneth W. Thompson, a political scientist and former university professor.

Briefing Panelists See Improved U.S. Image

America's "image" in the eyes of the world is created by deeds, not words; and it will be improved if our goal is to be respected rather than liked, according to the most recent "Briefing Session" panel.

Appearing on the weekly public affairs program presented jointly by the AFL-CIO and the National Educational Television & Radio Center were Kenneth G. Crawford, veteran foreign and Washington correspondent, and Kenneth W. Thompson, a political scientist who specializes in international affairs. Their views were nearly as alike as their first names.

Both agreed that the Kennedy Administration has improved the American image abroad, even though as yet it has had little chance to do more than re-state our aims and outline new objectives. But they noted that our actions—such as our United Nations vote on behalf of Angola—have reinforced the prinicples expressed by the President.

"I think our image should be precisely what Pres. Kennedy has sought to make it—namely, the defender of freedom and the supporter of social, economic and political development of peoples around the world," Thompson said.

One difficulty, Edward P. Morgan, host and moderator of the program, pointed out, is that the remaining colonial powers, such as Britain, France and Portugal, are also our staunch allies. Thompson acknowledged this, but said the Angola decision indicated that "the margin of choice is wider than we had thought."

Crawford deplored America's "tendency to feel that we must be loved."

"It seems to me that this is a fallacy," he said. "Before the first World War, Great Britain for many years kept the peace, on the balance of power principle. For most of that time it was called Perfidious Albion. Nevertheless, it was respected.

"I think we should not confuse love with respect. I think what we need is respect, respect for what we are doing, and respect for the reasons we are doing it. We do not have to be loved, and we shall not be as the world's great power."

Thompson, while generally in accord, warned that "respect is very often something that comes at the end of the road rather than the beginning;" and the end is not months or years away, but possibly generations.

Turning to our continuing contest with the Soviet Union, the panelists conceded the Russians had an advantage in being able to put forward "simple and appealing propositions" to the new and uncommitted nations. Though these propositions are both cynical and irresponsible, they said, this is not quickly apparent.

Crawford, on a more optimistic note, felt that some Soviet propaganda, specificially on the Castro regime, was beginning to "wear thin."

Our own domestic behavior is vital in shaping our world image, the panelists agreed. The average citizen, Thompson said, can best improve the world's opinion of the United States by improving matters in his own community. But both men felt that Americans abroad, whether tourists or troops, left a better impression than is popularly believed.

Housing Plight Listed as Next Briefing Topic

A major domestic problem, "Housing America," will be examined in the next production in the Briefing Session television series. The guest panelist will offer two viewpoints—that of an active housing administrator and that of of a commentator and critic.

Ira S. Robbins, currently a member of the New York City Housing Authority, has been a housing official for more than 30 years. He served New York state under Governors Herbert H. Lehman (D) and Thomas E. Dewey (R) as counsel, deputy commissioner and acting commissioner of housing.

From 1948 to 1958 he was executive vice president of the Citizens' Housing & Planning Council of New York.

Robbins was a member of Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller's 1959 task force on middle income housing. He has been president and board chairman of the National Housing Conference and is a member of the board of governors of the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials.

Douglas Haskell in 1930 created the first regular column of architectural criticism in the United States, and he has been a prolific writer and editor in the field ever since. He is himself an architect and practices the profession between his editorial undertakings. He is frequently called upon to write or edit the architectural sections in such standard reference works as the Brittanica, and he has served as an adviser to numerous housing groups, including the Public Housing Administration.

Administration Pushes Farm Worker Reforms

A showdown battle between the Kennedy Administration and powerful corporate farm interests appeared to be shaping up as Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg called on Congress to halt the importation of Mexican farm workers unless major reforms are made in the program.

"At a time when unemployment is a major problem in the United States, there can be no justification for continuing such a program unless action is taken to protect the interests of U.S. farm workers," Goldberg declared.

He placed the Administration "solidly behind" a bill introduced by Rep. Merwin Coad (D-Iowa) which would provide employment priority and wage safeguards to domestic farm workers as a condition for a two-year extension of the Mexican labor program.

The Coad bill—if Rules Committee clearance can be obtained—is expected to be offered as a substitute for a straight two-year extension of the present program which won 27-3 approval from the House Agriculture Committee.

In testimony opposing extension of the program, the AFL-CIO had denounced it as "imported colonialism" and Assistant Labor Sec. Jerry R. Holleman charged that by providing cheap labor for 50,000 of the biggest farms, it discriminates against smaller farmers who use family labor.

Goldberg, in a public statement supporting the Coad bill, declared:

"It is my view and the view of the Administration that the power and authority of government should not be used in a manner which tends to perpetuate or lower the already depressed economic conditions of U.S. farm workers.

"Evidence accumulated by the Dept. of Labor proves beyond doubt that the mass importation of Mexican labor has had, and is having, an adverse effect on the wages, working conditions and employment opportunities of U.S. farm workers.

"It is extremely important that the Administration's position be understood. We are against any extension of Public Law 78 (the Mexican farm labor program) without reform. We are solidly behind the bill introduced by Congressman Coad."

Key provisions of the Administration-backed bill provide:

- Growers seeking to employ Mexican workers must first offer employment to U.S. workers at wages at least equivalent to the average farm wage in the state.
- Eligibility to employ Mexican workers would be restricted to employers who make reasonable efforts to attract U.S. workers by offering —and actually providing—conditions of employment at least equal to those they are required by law to offer Mexicans.
- Mexican workers would be confined to employment in seasonal and temporary jobs, and to employment not involving the operation of machinery.
- The Secretary of Labor would be authorized to limit the number of foreign workers who may be employed by any employer to the extent necessary to assure active competition among growers for the services of U.S. farm workers.

Birch Society Linked to 'Right-to-Work' Drive

The National Council for Industrial Peace has linked the "ultra-right wing" John Birch Society to the drive to enact or toughen so-called "right-to-work" laws in state legislatures this year.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-N.Y.), co-chairmen of the citizens' organization which has fought compulsory open-shop laws, said admitted members of the John Birch group have been active in the so-called "right-to-work" movement.

"Alliance of the two highly reactionary right-wing groups has been especially virulent in Indiana and Kansas," they stated.

The industrial peace council also pointed to attempts in several states to enact bans on union shop contracts through "obscurely-worded" amendments to state labor laws or fair employment practices acts. The council said such "back-door approaches" have been made in California, Connecticut and Oregon.

Despite the "strenuous campaign" carried on by the "right-to-work" lobby, the industrial peace council's box score showed that no new legislation outlawing the union shop has been enacted in any state.

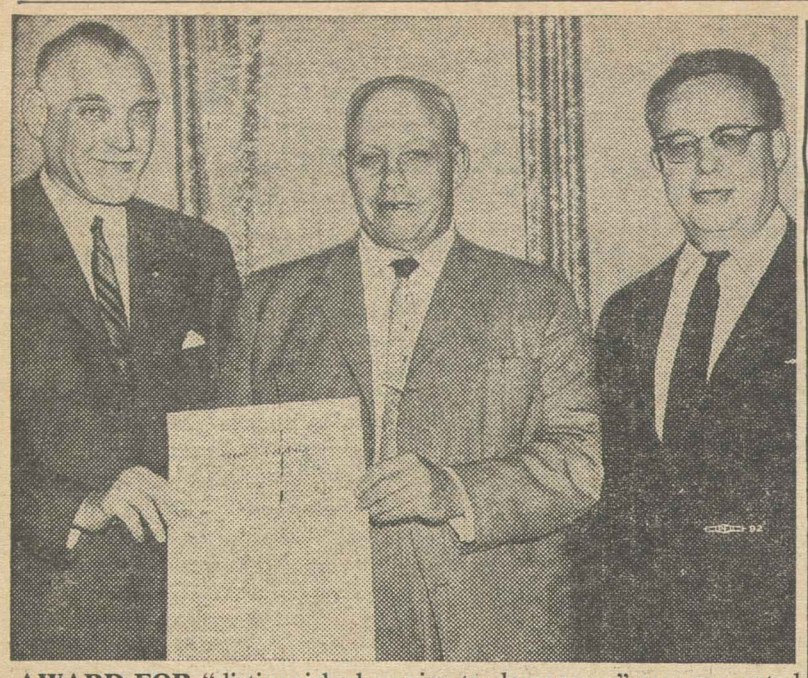
Bills backed by the National Right-to-Work Council have been rejected by the legislatures of Idaho, Kansas and New Mexico, the box score noted. Various versions of "right-to-work" legislation, however, are still pending in legislatures in California, Connecticut, Maine, Oregon, Oklahoma and Texas. In Florida, anti-union groups are expected to seek legislation to implement the state's "right-to-work" constitutional amendment and to outlaw the checkoff of union dues.

Attempts to repeal existing "right-to-work" laws failed in Utah and Indiana. In the latter state, a Republican-sponsored bill to outlaw the agency shop was also defeated.

Use of Military in Civilian Jobs Hit

The executive council of the Government Employes has sharply protested the use of military officers and enlisted men to fill "civilian-type government jobs."

The union, urging congressional action to prevent the Defense Dept. from replacing civilians with servicemen, charged that "the practice of employing military personnel in civilian jobs weakens the military structure of the nation, increases the cost of government, and interferes with the continuity necessary for the efficient operation of the nation's business."



AWARD FOR "distinguished service to democracy" was presented to Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky (left) at 56th annual conference of League for Industrial Democracy in New York. Making presentation was AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. At right is Dr. Leon Keyserling, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors in the Truman Administration, who was principal speaker at the league's luncheon in Potofsky's honor.

Partnership Based on Equality:

Join Labor To Fight Reds, Meany Challenges Industry

New York—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has challenged the leaders of industry to join forces with labor in a common battle "to preserve the American way of life" against the menace of communism.

The nation's economy is "in trouble," Meany said, at a time when the rising tide of world communism has forced the free enterprise system into a "major struggle for existence."

"We cannot have one segment of American society imbued with the idea of profit, profit, always more profit, and waiting for someone else to save their system for them," he declared.

Meany spoke at the 56th annual luncheon of the League for Industrial Democracy at the Astor Hotel here, at which he presented the league's 1961 award for "distinguished service to democracy" to Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky.

The citation hailed Potofsky for his half-century of service to the ACWA's "pioneering activities" in the fields of industrial organization, collective bargaining, cooperative housing, labor banking, education, health, recreation and union welfare; and saluted him for the "integrity, distinction and vision" with which he has served the trade union movement at large as an AFL-CIO vice president and Executive Council member.

Potofsky called for a determined effort by the federal government to stimulate a higher level of economic growth to avoid having a permanent army of 6 million or more jobless at the end of the present recession.

He urged, in particular, a "massive attack" in the public sector of the economy on problems in the fields of housing, education, health care, roads, river and land development and conservation. At the same time he asked for "serious thought" about reduction of the workweek to 35 or 32 hours to meet the challenges of automation and a growing labor force.

A permanently high level of unemployment, the ACWA president said, will have a "serious effect" on America's efforts to assure democracy and higher living standards for other nations.

Ideological Conflict

"Our enemies abroad claim that our system cannot provide jobs, that only under a totalitarian system can a nation maintain a high level of employment," Potofsky declared. "It is up to us to prove that under a democratic government freedom is not equal to insecurity, poverty is not a necessary partner of liberty."

In a panel discussion during the two-day conference staged by the LID, Boris Shishkin, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, called discrimination because of race, creed or color, a "major blight" on the national scene.

Shishkin placed particular emphasis on discrimination in employment and in housing. He called on Congress to carry through on Pres. Kennedy's "bold initiative" in creating the new President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, by enacting "without further delay" an enforceable federal Fair Employment Practices Act. He also urged the President, by Executive Order, to halt discrimination in all housing involving federal grants, loans, mortgage insurance or guarantees.

Meany told the several hundred luncheon guests that the recent chain of events in the Far East, in Africa, and on America's doorstep in Cuba offers "convincing proof" of the struggle which Communists are waging to topple the free enterprise system.

In the face of this threat, he said, the time has come for management and labor to enter into a "partnership based on absolute and complete equality" and work toward the preservation of the existing economic machinery in this country.

"If we do not," he warned, "not all our military machinery and not all our free world alliances will be enough, and our system can succumb without a shot being fired."

It is not enough, the AFL-CIO president declared, for management to deal with labor "only because the law says it must, and only to the extent that it is compelled to do so." Instead, he said, in the interests of "intelligent self-preservation," management should sit down with unions to explore ways to meet the challenges of the '60s.

Meany paid tribute to Henry Ford 2d for his recent criticisms of industry based on the exposure of unethical practices in the electrical and automobile industries, and declared that Ford had "finally gotten around to a code of ethics which labor had long ago."

Asks Further Step

He challenged the industrialist to "go a step further and come up with another code which recognizes completely and without qualification the right of workers to organize and which recognizes the part labor can play in preserving the American way of life."

The principal luncheon speaker, Dr. Leon Keyserling, former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under former Pres. Harry S. Truman, warned that greater national efforts are needed to end the "roller-coaster prosperity," of constant economic ups and downs, which has characterized the period since the end of the Korean War.

"At the top of each economic upturn," Keyserling said, "we have more unemployment than we did during the previous peak of so-called prosperity." He said the situation is so acute now that at the top of the 1959 upturn, the U. S. "had more unemployment than we did at the bottom of the 1953-54 downturn."

While praising the current programs placed before the Congress by Kennedy the economist said that they "do not measure up to the needs of the situation," and warned that unless America "elevates its sights" it will have 9 million unemployed by 1965.

Kennedy Hails Labor Ethical Code

New York—The ethical standards established by organized labor have made a "lasting contribution" to the nation, Pres. John F. Kennedy has declared.

In a telegram to the 56th annual luncheon of the League for Industrial Democracy, Kennedy said labor's ethical practices codes are a recognition that "in order not to be mastered by others, we must first be masters of ourselves."

Kennedy praised Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob F. Potofsky, recipient of the LID's 1961 distinguished service award, as a "labor statesman of great accomplishment."

Meany May Day Call Hails Freedom Battles

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has voiced American labor's solidarity with the "stirring struggles" of workers throughout the world "to win freedom from hunger and tyranny and to share in the benefits of modern industrial progress."

In a May Day message—marking labor's traditional holiday in a large part of the world—Meany called on trade unionists everywhere "to redouble their efforts to free the entire world from the perils of war and dictatorship, from the evils of poverty and oppression."

Declaring that "the struggle for liberty and equality is at the heart of the American tradition," Meany hailed efforts in Algeria, South Africa and Angola "to break the last chains of the old colonialism."

He warned against "the steady expansion" of Communist imperialism, citing the crushing of Tibet, invasion of Indian territory, infiltration in the Congo, armed aggression in Laos and South Vietnam, a base in Cuba and threats to the freedom of West Berlin. Meany reminded the world of "the heroic Hungarian and Tibetan freedom fighters, momentarily overwhelmed by the . . . new imperialism of Soviet and Chinese communism."

The AFL-CIO president said the free world "must use all its resources—military, economic, social, moral"—to meet the common threat to peace and freedom.

He said American labor backs "the firm position taken by Pres. Kennedy" in resisting Soviet expansion.

Warning that economic stagnation in the U.S. "represents as great a threat to our national security as Communist aggression," Meany declared:

"The wheels of our factories must be kept turning; our productive potential must be realized; the millions of unemployed must be absorbed; the depressed areas of our country must be relieved; the shortage of schools, decent housing, hospitals, roads must be overcome."

The initial efforts of the Kennedy Administration to meet these problems, Meany said, "must be deepened and accelerated" so that the nation "can play its true role in the world of aid to the needy, of support to the just."

Meany pledged that American labor will "continue to fight for the elimination of racial discrimination in our own country" and "will use all our strength to influence our government to aid the cause of freedom everywhere."

IUD Seeks Relief for All Situs Pickets

Broadening of pending situs-picketing legislation so that it will "insure relief" to all workers from the National Labor Relations Board's Denver Building Trades rule has been urged by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

Testifying before a House Labor subcommittee, IUD Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey said a bill introduced by Rep. Elmer Holland (D-Pa.) would protect all workers from the application of the Denver secondary boycott restrictions at common work sites. A bill sponsored by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.), Carey said, would bring relief only to building trades unionists.

The AFL-CIO and the federation's Building & Construction Trades Dept. are strongly supporting the Thompson bill. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany opened the hearings by citing Executive Council resolutions backing the Thompson measure to redeem bipartisan pledges over the past seven years to correct the inequities of the Denver ruling.

The Kennedy Administration has urged passage of the Thompson bill pending court clarification of several cases involving industrial unions. Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg has pledged that if the courts uphold the NLRB against industrial unions the Administration will support remedial legislation to correct the situation.

Al J. Hayes, president of the Machinists, asked that situs-picketing legislation be clarified to "prevent its misinterpretation and misuse." He asked that the bill make clear that the picketing rights it would confer could not be used against union crews sent by missile manufacturers to install certain equipment at construction sites.

Pilots International Hit Turboprop Setup

Chicago—The Intl. Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations has protested to Canadian and U.S. aviation officials against the operation of a new Trans-Canada Air Lines turboprop plane with only two crew members in the cockpit.

Fair L-G Enforcement Pledged by Goldberg

"Vigorous enforcement" of the Landrum-Griffin Act to prevent corruption by either management or labor has been pledged by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg.

In letters to heads of major management associations and to the presidents of national and international unions, the Cabinet official said the law would be administered "with reason and fairness."

Goldberg emphasized that the department's primary objective would be "to achieve voluntary compliance" with the requirements on reporting and disclosure.

At the same time, however, he stressed there should be "no question that we will deal with corruption through vigorous enforcement of the law."

The Secretary told union officials that "few people know better than I that the vast majority of union officers are dedicated citizens" who are "devoted to safeguarding the rights and advancing the interests of the members of their organizations."

"Yet," he added, "we must frankly acknowledge that many reputations are being questioned in the public mind because of dishonest, corrupt and unethical practices of a few who have betrayed their trust as labor leaders."

In his letters to management, Goldberg repeated his praise for the vast majority of union leaders, declaring that unions, "by their very nature as organizations of trust to their members and the public, have a special responsibility to dedicate themselves to the highest ethical values."

Management, the Secretary continued, "also has a serious moral obligation." He added:

"Most of our dedicated business leaders have displayed a keen awareness of moral responsibility. But, again, we must acknowledge that the record has been tarnished because of those who sought to bribe their way to advantageous positions in their industrial relations and pursued unethical courses for expedient gains."

Carpenters Pick Eldridge as Editor

Indianapolis, Ind.—Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson of the Carpenters has announced the appointment of James A. Eldridge of Indianapolis as editor of the Carpenter, the union's official publication.

A former Indianapolis newspaperman and a lecturer, until his appointment Eldridge was publicity director of the Indianapolis office of the Bobbs-Merrill Co., book publishers. He formerly was midwest field director of the American Association for the United Nations. He succeeds Peter E. Terzick, who is now treasurer of the union.

AFL-CIO Scholarship Winners Named

Six June Graduates Selected for Awards

Six June 1961 high school graduates will enter college this fall on full four-year scholarships awarded by the AFL-CIO, bringing to 18 the number of students thus honored since the program was inaugurated in 1959.

The six winners—from both union and non-union families—were chosen on the basis of tests conducted by the National Merit Scholarship Corp., in which some half million high school students took part.

The students receiving this year's federation scholarships are:

- Georgie Anne Wiggins, Sunapee, N. H.
- Phyllis Margaret Storm, East Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Mary Florence Cogar, Concord, Calif.
- David Skipwith Cannell, Annapolis, Md.
- Kerry Ronald Pennington, Birmingham, Ala.
- Harry Michael Whalen, LaMoure, N. D.

In announcing the winners, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany reiterated labor's continuing interest in broadening educational opportunities in the U.S.

"The AFL-CIO looks forward to the day when all of America's young people have the opportunity to complete a college education," he declared.

"Federally financed scholarships for college study would be a long step forward toward a stronger democracy and would show the world that, in America, opportunities are equal.

"In the meantime, however, the AFL-CIO is happy to prove its interest in furthering educational opportunities by these awards."

The AFL-CIO awards range up to $1,500 per year, depending on the actual costs involved at the accredited college or university of the individual student's own choice and the funds available to the student. They are subject to change if the family financial circumstances change during the year.

The federation program is only a part of the constantly expanding effort by American trade unions in this field. Scholarships offered by national and international unions, their affiliated locals, and state and local central bodies add up to a labor investment in education of more than $500,000 a year.

Under the AFL-CIO program, two scholarships are granted annually in each of three geographical sections of the country. One scholarship in each section is set aside for a student from a trade union family while the other is entirely unrestricted.

Here are brief biographical sketches of this year's winners:

Georgie Anne Wiggins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George I. Wiggins, is the valedictorian in her class at Sunapee, N. H., High School. She has demonstrated outstanding ability in mathematics, science and dramatics; won $250 for her essay on her school's mock town meeting; is editor of the school yearbook and represented her school at the Boston University Scholastic Press Association Conference. Her father is general manager of the Federal Machine Tool Co., Newport, N. H., and her mother is a registered nurse. She plans to major in bio-chemistry at Cornell University.

Phyllis Margaret Storm, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Storm, ranks first in a class of 228 students at Turtle Creek High School, East Pittsburgh, Pa. She is assistant editor of the yearbook, vice president of "Quill and Scroll," participated in the Westinghouse Science Honors Institute and received the Bausch & Lomb honorary science award. Her father is a crane operator at Westinghouse Electric Co., and a member of Local 601, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. She will major in chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania.

Mary Florence Cogar, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Cogar, is the top student in mathematics at Clayton Valley High School, Concord, Calif. Her interests include biology and gardening, and she devotes considerable time to working with children as a Cub Scout den mother, teaching a summer bible school class and working with underprivileged children. Her father is a service station operator and a member of Machinists Lodge 1173. She will prepare for a career as an elementary school teacher at the University of California in Berkeley.

David Skipwith Cannell, son of Mrs. H. S. Cannell, ranks first in his class at St. Mary's High School, Annapolis, Md. He is a member of the National Honor Society, president of the school science group, member of the student council, the Sea Explorers and the Science Seminar of Annapolis. The oldest of five children, he has contributed to the family income by holding parttime jobs since the death of his father, an economist and writer. His mother teaches at the Anne Arundel County High School. He will major in physics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Kerry Ronald Pennington, son of Mr. and Mrs. Keith E. Pennington, ranks among the top students in his class at Ensley High School, West Birmingham, Ala. He is feature editor of the school paper, and has held office as president, vice president, treasurer and publicity chairman of his Sunday School and youth group. He has been an active member of his school's ROTC unit. His father is a billing clerk at U.S. Steel Corp., and has been a member of Steelworkers Local 1013 for 12 years. He will major in electrical engineering at Georgia Institute of Technology.

Harry Michael Whalen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Whalen, ranks first in his class at LaMoure, N. D., High School. He is editor of the school paper, president of his church youth group and secretary of the Letterman's Club. He has worked as a newspaper carrier, a printer's assistant and as a service station attendant. Both parents are active in the Farmer's Union, and both work at the cooperative farm equipment and service station run by the Farmer's Union. He will major in physics at Concordia College, Moorhead, Minn.

Parley to Mark Norris Centennial

The 100th anniversary of the birth of the late Sen. George W. Norris, Nebraska Republican whose name is synonomous with liberalism, will be observed with a centennial conference in Washington on May 16 and 17.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers are members of an initial committee of sponsors.

FILMS FOR LABOR

FILM DIVISION—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND
CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

NEW CATALOGUE of "Films for Labor," describing 50 sound films available from the AFL-CIO Film Division, has just been printed and can be purchased from the Pamphlet Div., Dept. of Publications. The department also announced that starting May 1 all films which are 16 mm wide, will rent at $3 per showing except for a few at $7.50.

NLRB Election Power Transferred to Regions

(Continued from Page 1)

workers in the face of employer opposition.

Employer petitions and decertification petitions also may be processed by regional directors.

In announcing the delegation of election powers to the 28 regional directors, the new chairman of the NLRB, Frank W. McCulloch, termed it "one of the most far-reaching steps ever taken with respect to election cases."

"It should provide a major speedup in NLRB case handling in line with the policy of Pres. Kennedy for the independent regulatory agencies," he continued.

"By relieving the board of a substantial part of its total case load, the new plan will free the board to reduce its large backlog and dispose of its other cases involving unfair labor practices more promptly and carefully."

The order delegating representation election powers to the regional directors appeared to accept substantially the principles recommended by the AFL-CIO in a memorandum on the issue submitted to the labor board on Oct. 15, 1959.

Authority in Landrum-Griffin

The Landrum-Griffin Act contained a section giving the NLRB statutory authority to delegate its representation cases to the regional directors. The section was written into the bill at the initiative of Senate conferees headed by then Sen. John F. Kennedy, when the final language of the legislation was devised in a joint Senate-House committee.

The AFL-CIO memorandum pointed out that Congress had granted the authority because of "concern over the slowness of representation proceedings," and urged the board to adopt rules and regulations to carry out "to the fullest possible extent the congressional intent."

The federation warned, however, that new rules and regulations should be so devised as to "expedite" proceedings and not simply add "one more delaying step" by allowing the regional directors first to issue an order and then by administrative practice make the order broadly subject to review by the board itself.

McCulloch's announcement made it clear that the intent is to speed up procedures.

Stuart Rothman, NLRB general counsel, backed up McCulloch's viewpoint in a statement agreeing on "the importance and desirability" of the delegation of powers.

"The Office of the General Counsel," he pledged, "will do everything possible to ensure dispatch, thoroughness and fairness in all areas of representation case work which fall within its responsibility."

The board announcement said that review of a regional director's election order or denial of an order will be reviewed only on "restricted" grounds, which it limited to four.

These were spelled out as allowing review only if a regional director's order raised a "substantial question of law or policy" because of a violation of established precedents; a "clearly erroneous" decision on a "substantial factual issue"; "prejudicial error" in the conduct of a hearing; or the presence of "compelling reasons" for reconsideration of an important board rule or policy.

Influence of Kennedy Appointees

The NLRB, as formerly made up wholly of members named by then Pres. Eisenhower, asked for proposals on delegation of its representation cases on Sept. 15, 1959—the day after the Landrum-Griffin Act was signed into law.

It was in response to this request that the AFL-CIO submitted its recommendations on Oct. 15 of the same year. Other interested groups also submitted recommendations.

No decision was issued until after the advent of the Kennedy Administration and the President's appointment of two new members—McCulloch and Board Member Gerald A. Brown—to fill vacancies created by expiration of the terms of Eisenhower appointees.

New List of Labor Films Now Available

A completely revised AFL-CIO film catalogue, "Films for Labor," which includes descriptions of 50 new movies, has just been published and is now ready for distribution, the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education has announced.

All the films are 16 mm size and carry sound tracks. Featured are three new films which can be obtained from the AFL-CIO Film Division — "'Land of Promise," which the AFL-CIO produced for TV use on Labor Day; "Harvest of Shame," the Columbia Broadcasting System film on the problems of migratory workers; and "Our Election Day Illusions: The Beat Majority," which deals with reapportionment and gerrymandering.

The department also announced that beginning May 1, all films will rent at $3 per showing except for a few expensive ones like "Harvest of Shame" and "Automation — Weal or Woe," for which the price will be $7.50.

The catalogue includes a description of how to use the AFL-CIO Film-of-the-Month program most effectively. It can be obtained from the Pamphlet Div., Dept. of Publications, 815 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Single copies, 25 cents; 10 or more copies, 23 cents each; 100 or more, 21 cents each.

Pilots Cited For Deeds in Plane Fire

Chicago—Two airline pilots have been cited for outstanding performance in "ditching" a burning Northwest Air Lines plane in the Pacific Ocean on July 13, 1960, and supervising a rescue operation in which all but one of 58 passengers and crewmen were saved during a Tokyo-to-Manila flight.

Capt. David Rall, Seattle, Wash., and First Officer Travis Everett, Fall City, Wash., were nominated for the annual award of the Order of Daedelians, flyers' fraternity, for the outstanding 1960 action in furtherance of air safety on commercial airlines. The award was presented at Kelly Air Force Base, Texas.

Representatives of the Air Line Pilots, Air Transport Association and the Federal Aviation Agency nominated the men. The plane was over the ocean when a propeller tore loose, ripped into the fuselage and caused a wing to catch on fire.

Rall and Everett, both ALPA members, landed the plane on the water, got passengers and crew on rafts, and signaled rescuers.

Strike Insurance Reprints Available

Reprint copies of an article, Strike Insurance: A Threat to Collective Bargaining, from the March American Federationist, are now available.

The analysis of the recently-developed anti-labor weapon was written by John Barry, assistant editor of the Guild Reporter, official organ of the American Newspaper Guild. The reprint may be obtained from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; single copies free, $10 per 1,000.

New Office Set Up:

Goldberg to Act on Automated Jobless

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg has outlined plans for "energetic" action by the Labor Dept. to help workers displaced by technological changes and to expand the job-finding and guidance functions of the U. S. Employment Service.

He told the House Labor Subcommittee on Unemployment & Automation that one proposal being considered by the Administration would enable the government to pay the transportation costs for unemployed workers referred to jobs in other communities.

Goldberg also announced that he has set up a new Office of Automation & Manpower within the Labor Dept. which will keep abreast of fast-changing technological developments and "develop proposals for both training and retraining" of workers.

Ford Co. Hailed in Plant Sale for Job

The Ford Motor Co. has been praised by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg for demonstrating "enlightened self-interest" in the sale of its abandoned Chester, Pa., plant.

Goldberg told a House Labor subcommittee that Ford turned down an offer, from a firm planning to scrap the plant and equipment, in favor of a lower bid from an employer promising jobs at the plant for local workers.

Although Ford received less money, Goldberg pointed out, "Scrap can't buy automobiles but employed workers can."

He called for the cooperation of states, cities, labor and management, declaring that all these groups as well as the Federal Government have been "derelict in the past" through "indifference to the plight of the displaced worker."

He told the subcommittee, headed by Rep. Elmer J. Holland (D-Pa.), that "we must consider many more measures of longer terms and even greater depth to tackle the hard-core unemployment generated by technological change."

Automation Defended

Defending "automation and other technological advancement as an essential and desirable development for maintaining the strength of the U. S. economy, "Goldberg said productive capacity now idle could be utilized in meeting the nation's needs for slum clearance, highways, public buildings and other public works projects, all of which he emphasized would provide more jobs in private industry.

Warning that 1.8 million persons face technological displacement during the coming year, Goldberg said management must do more than it has in the past to meet its responsibilities to its workers. He declared:

"Management has got to stop automatically resisting proposals to ease the human burden of automation, whether they are made by labor unions or public officials.

"Retraining programs, allowance payments, vesting of pensions, care in the location and relocation of plants, and a host of other schemes should receive management's most serious attention."

Goldberg added that "labor, for its part, must meet management half-way. It must abandon restrictive practices . . . Both sides must concentrate on devices to increase labor mobility. Both sides must jointly explore these problems."

Labor and management together, he declared, "must now make a major contribution to ending hard-core unemployment. I feel they have made only a minor contribution thus far."

For the states and communities, particularly in the depressed areas, Goldberg outlined a two-part program, with federal assistance.

Local and state governments, he said, "must be ready with plans and projects for the development of their own economic life. They must have on the shelf important public facilities and natural resources programs."

More Education Urged

He called also for improved educational facilities and standards "to educate young men and women to the needs of a technological society."

To re-shape the U.S. Employment Service into a more effective job placement and guidance agency, Goldberg emphasized, the cooperation of the states is essential since the network of employment offices throughout the nation is state-operated, although federally subsidized. He said the Labor Dept. will shortly propose a reorganization of the employment service but "it is not my intention to federalize it."

Goldberg said the new Office of Automation & Manpower, to be headed by Deputy Assistant Labor Sec. Seymour Wolfbein, will be "a very energetic office" which will examine "all phases of employment and unemployment."

He said it will "serve as a clearinghouse for materials on technological developments, hold conferences with employers and workers affected by technological change, and prepare information materials."

ARCHITECT'S SKETCH of the proposed Rutgers Labor Education Center at New Brunswick, N. J., is admired by (left to right) Pres. Wilfrid T. Connell of the Photo Engravers, Pres. Madison Gross of the university, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Pres. Winfield S. Chasmar of the Laundry & Dry Cleaning Intl. Union. The group planned a drive to raise the final $75,000 of the $600,000 construction cost.

Areas Hard-Hit by Unemployment Rise to Record Levels in April

(Continued from Page 1)

O., and Charleston, W. Va. These areas moved from Group D, a classification of unemployment ranging from 6 to 8.9 percent, into Group E, a category showing joblessness of between 9 and 11.9 percent.

Steel-Sparked Improvements

At the same time, the situation improved for two markets—Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind., and Steubenville, O.-Weirton, W. Va.—which moved from Group E to Group D.

The improvement in the latter two areas, Goldberg said, reflected generally improved employment in steel. He cited recent tonnage figures from the American Iron & Steel Institute which, he said, showed that steel is now operating at 61 percent of capacity—a 25 percent improvement over December 1960.

In his statement on the GOP study of hard-core unemployment, Goldberg noted that in February, when he toured recession-ridden cities to examine the long-term joblessness picture first hand, he called for "nonpartisan and nonpolitical" solutions.

The Secretary recalled that he had been "criticized for playing politics" during the February tour, but added:

"The criticism of February has now given way to the hard facts of April, as the Area Labor Market release . . . affirms once more. Most Americans realize that changes are taking place in our economic life that gravely affect the employment situations of millions of people, especially older, younger, unskilled and minority workers."

Goldberg offered the GOP the "full facilities" of the Labor Dept. to aid the study, and expressed the hope that from the Republican investigation would come "full and enlightened support of the programs advanced by Pres. Kennedy and this Administration."

The Cabinet officer told reporters that the Administration currently is conducting a full-scale review of the economic situation, with particular reference to structural unemployment, as the basis for possible further recommendations to Congress for legislative action.

Among the subjects discussed within the Administration, he said, is the extent of recommendations which will be made to Congress for a permanent overhaul of the unemployment compensation system. This, he said, is in line with Kennedy's earlier statement that the recently enacted temporary extension of jobless benefits could not be considered a substitute for permanent improvements.

In another action, Goldberg announced appointment of a three-member Missile Site Public Contracts Advisory Committee to investigate the application of the Davis-Bacon Act to construction work at missile sites.

Named were Dr. Thomas Holland, professor of economics at George Washington University, and two well-known arbitrators, Lloyd Bailer and Peter Seitz, both of New York.

4-29-61

N.Y. Times Reprints Employment Series

The New York Times has made available in reprint form a series of four articles by its labor reporter, A. H. Raskin, on the problems of chronic unemployment.

The articles appeared in the Times of Apr. 6-9 and dealt with how automation affects chronic joblessness, what it does to people and what is being done about it.

Reprints are available from the New York Times, 229 West 43rd St., New York City.

Meany Discounts 'Cheery' Forecasts of Upturn

(Continued from Page 1)

ature climbs. But will it really improve?

"One thing is sure, however, the memories of this bitter winter recession weather, with growing unemployment in an ever-increasing number of industries and geographical areas, will not soon fade away.

"Certainly the official reports of the Dept. of Labor will reflect more people working and fewer people idle—just because the weather has improved. Those with jobs will be tempted to think the worst is over.

"But we in the labor movement must be more realistic.

"Even if the Dept. of Labor's figures are more favorable than expected, they will still show that some 65 out of every 1,000 American workers cannot find jobs. They will show a continuing "hard core" of close to 2 million workers who have been idle for 15 or more weeks. They will offer little indication that our economy can absorb an additional 1.25 million workers a year, on top of the undigested surplus we now have.

"Over the last decade we have failed to find jobs for a work-force that has increased by 800,000 a year. What will happen when the annual increase nearly doubles as it will shortly? What will happen as automation continues to put one button-pusher in the place of 50 or 500 wage earners?

"This is no academic problem. It is practical, immediate and universal. It concerns the proudest craftsman, smug in his conviction that no machine can touch him; for even if he's right, who will hire his skill? It concerns the most arrogant industrialist, sure he will be first with the best equipment; for who will buy his products? It concerns the most unworldly scientists, technicians or professional men, for they cannot survive without the backing of a prosperous community.

"The day has passed when we can have 'aristocrats' safe from the economic disaster of others. Unless our society works it will collapse; and it cannot work unless there is work for all

"There are no islands of security for the favored few, no economic bomb shelters for anyone. We are in this together; and together we must grope our way toward a real and lasting solution.

"The rising temperatures will not thaw our economic problem. Only thoughtful legislation, promptly enacted, can get the job started.

"And the Congress is not going to act unless it feels a sense of urgency. An aroused citizenry, demanding action from its representatives, is the answer for America today."

Labor Urges Race Ban End In Hospitals

Knoxville, Tenn.—The Knoxville Area AFL-CIO has called on area hospitals to open their doors to all patients and to all qualified doctors regardless of race.

Acting on information that church-affiliated hospitals have a policy of refusing to admit Negro patients or to allow Negro doctors to practice, the local central body adopted by unanimous vote a resolution urging equality of opportunity to those of all races.

Asserting that equal access to medical facilities is essential to the well-being of all citizens, the central labor council declared that the University of Tennessee's "limited and segregated facilities (except for obstetrics and pediatrics) are not adequate to the needs of the Negro population" or for good medical practice.

Pressmen's Home Gets 50-Bell Carillon

Pressmen's Home, Tenn. — A 50-bell carillon has been installed and will be dedicated here May 28 at headquarters of the Pressmen in memory of Thomas E. Dunwody, who served the union as director of its trade school, editor of its official publication and president from 1952 until he died in 1959.

Congress Votes $1.25 Wage; 3.6 Million Workers Added

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AUTO WORKERS in special bargaining convention in Detroit make job security—for those now working and others still laid off—the major target in their negotiations with major producers this summer.

Big Breakthrough Won on Coverage

By Gene Zack

The Kennedy Administration and organized labor scored a historic breakthrough on minimum wage coverage as the 87th Congress voted to bring 3.6 million workers—most of them in retail and service trades—under wage-hour protection, and to raise the minimum, in steps, to $1.25.

Passage of the 1961 amendments—by a 64-28 vote in the Senate and a 230-196 vote in the House—marked the first time in the nearly quarter-century life of the Fair Labor Standards Act that its provisions were broadened to protect new groups of workers.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany hailed the enactment of the "realistic improvements" as a "long step forward," and pledged that passage "is by no means the end of our efforts in behalf of the 'working poor.'"

The bill must be followed, he said, "by other strides toward the final elimination of starvation wages and sweatshop hours from all phases of American life." He singled out, in particular, the nation's laundry, hotel and restaurant workers, who he said "badly need" a floor under wages and a ceiling over hours.

For Pres. John F. Kennedy, in office 103 days, enactment of the bill was an impressive victory cancelling out an earlier setback sustained when the House in March rejected an Administration compromise and the conservative Republication-southern Democratic coalition rammed through what the AFL-CIO termed a "meaningless bill."

The new amendments will go into effect four months after the bill is signed by Kennedy. At that time, the minimum for those presently covered will go to $1.15, and the newly covered will start at $1 an hour.

Shot in Arm for Economy

The bill constitutes a shot in the arm for the ailing U.S. economy in its first year of operation, providing more than $500 million in added purchasing power at the lowest end of the economic ladder. It is estimated that of the 24 million presently covered, 1.9 million are receiving less than the new $1.15 minimum, and that 660,000 of the 3.6 million newly covered currently are below $1.

Here are highlights of the amendments:

- Presently covered workers

(*Continued on Page 12*)

Long-Term Idle Set New High

By Robert B. Cooney

Unemployment in April remained at a "relatively high plateau" for the fifth straight month, the government has reported, while the number of long-term jobless spurted upward to a postwar record high.

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg released a summary job report showing that unemployment declined seasonally by 500,000 to a total of 5 million, but that the number was "still 1.3 million higher than a year ago."

"The seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment — 6.8 percent in April — showed no significant change" from March figures, the report said. This rate means 68 of every 1,000 Americans in the labor force were looking for work and could not find it.

The AFL-CIO said the April job report leaves no room for "complacency" about the health of the economy. The federation said the jobless totals underscore AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's warning against undue optimism because of the usual spring pick-up and added that "solving America's unemployment problem must be the Number One task before Congress."

Seymour Wolfbein, Labor Dept. manpower expert, told reporters that even with the seasonal improvement "this was the fifth con-

(*Continued on Page 2*)

'Work' Laws Harm States, Officials Say

By David L. Perlman

Commissioners of labor in so-called "right-to-work" states have warned that laws banning the union shop may stunt the industrial growth of the states that enact them and damage both workers and fair-minded employers.

The views of state officials best equipped to judge "work" laws were put on public record for the first time as a result of a survey conducted by Maine's Commissioner of Labor & Industry, Marion E. Martin.

Miss Martin, in testimony before the Joint House-Senate Labor Committee of the Maine legislature, said that only two of the 17 labor commissioners replying to her questionnaire felt that "right-to-work" laws had accomplished "some good" in their states.

This mild approval from commissioners in Virginia and Florida contrasted with a damning indictment of "work" laws by labor commissioners of Arkansas, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Nevada and Tennessee, and by the former labor commissioner of Florida.

In nine other states Miss Martin told the legislature, the labor commissioners said the effect of the "work" laws was uncertain either because constitutional provisions had never been implemented by statute or because the laws have been in effect only a short time.

Only two state labor commis-

(*Continued on Page 9*)

At Special Convention:

Job Security Goal Set by Auto Union

By Eugene A. Kelly

Detroit—Jobs for the auto industry's unemployed workers and greater security for the employed will be the major targets of the Auto Workers in this summer's negotiations with auto employers.

Nearly 2,000 delegates from more than 1,000 local unions endorsed, at a special bargaining convention here, a program giving negotiators great flexibility in details but spelling out clear goals for new contracts with General Motors, Ford, Chrysler and other auto makers.

"We're not looking for a fight—we want solutions" to job insecurity, said UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, presiding at the three-day meeting.

The solution must be sought not only at the bargaining table but also in Congress and the state legislatures — and management must join labor, Reuther asserted, in meeting the problem of shrinking job opportunities.

The convention approved these major goals for negotiations starting in July:

- A reduction in work time by a variety of methods—shortening hours by the day, week or year, early retirement and longer vacations, or worker "sabbaticals," as paid leaves of absence. The program asks that all work time be paid for on a salary rather than an hourly wage basis.
- Preservation and improvement of present contract protections—basic wage rates, cost-of-living increases, productivity increases, supplemental benefit funds, pensions and health plans and overtime controls.

Citing the fact that the auto industry has increased production by 64.7 percent since 1947 with 5.7 percent fewer workers, the delegates listed various ways to meet the problem:

- Establishment of a national workweek adjustment fund fi-

(*Continued on Page 5*)

Kennedy Unit Asks Action to Ease Automation Impact on Employment

A joint assault by government, industry and labor on the impact of automation is needed to solve the nation's "intolerable" unemployment situation, a tripartite Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy has reported to Pres. Kennedy.

Meeting in their second session at the White House, representatives of labor, management and the public reached unanimous agreement on a broad approach to achieving "full technological efficiency without significant and lasting unemployment."

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, chairman of the advisory committee, characterized the recommendation as a "significant first achievement."

The statement adopted by the committee—seven of whose members are drawn from the ranks of labor, seven from management, and seven representing the Administration and the public—declared pointedly that "with full employment the problems of adjustment to technological change are more easily solved; without it they can never be adequately met."

Its recommendations called specifically for:

- "Broad new retraining programs" by both government and private facilities to help workers displaced by automation and newcomers to the work force, to acquire new skills. In this regard, the advisory committee said, "unemployment compensation systems should encourage retraining programs."
- Development of "both government and private collective bargaining policy" that will permit movement of workers "with due recognition for the economic costs of moving and of retraining, the value of employe rights which have accumulated with service (e. g. pension and seniority), and the human factors involved."
- Establishment of more accurate yardsticks to measure the impact of technological change.
- Improvement of government

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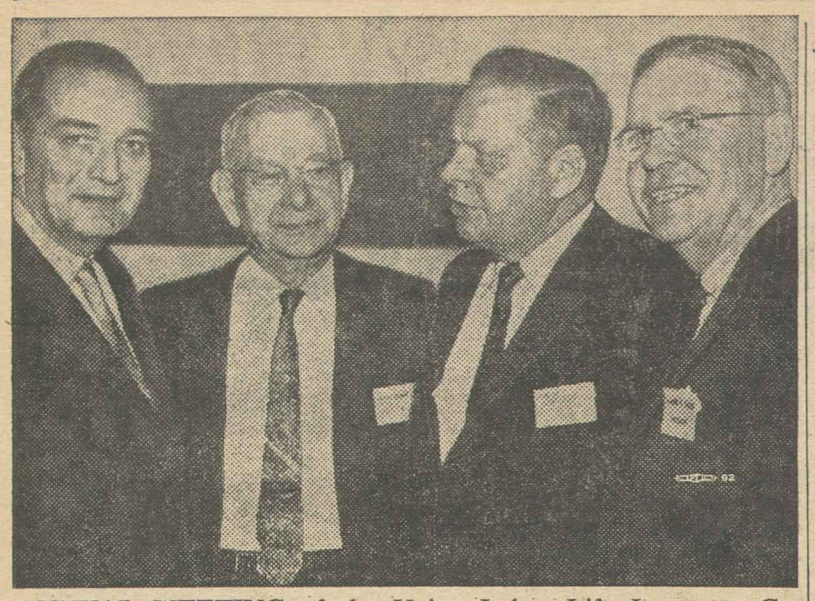


ANNUAL MEETING of the Union Labor Life Insurance Co. elected E. C. Hallbeck, left, president of the Postal Clerks, to the board of directors replacing Leo George, second from left, former Postal Clerks president who retired. At right is Edmund Tobin, ULLICO president, with AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Wm. F. Schnitzler.

Long-Term Jobless Set Postwar Record

(Continued from Page 1)

secutive month that unemployment has stayed at this relatively high plateau."

He stressed the trend among the long-term jobless—those out of work 15 weeks or longer.

The long-term jobless group usually increases by about 100,000 between March and April, he noted. This time it jumped by 266,000 to 2.1 million, a postwar record topping the previous peak of 1.9 million for the same month in the 1958 recession.

The number of long-term jobless has doubled in four months.

The figures showed a monthly average of 956,000 for 1960 and a total of 1 million last December.

Jobless in Canada at 11.1 Percent Level

Ottawa, Ont.—Canada's March unemployment statistics showed a drop of 14,000 from the February peak of 719,000 out of work, the first decrease in nearly a year but still leaving a total sharply higher than the level of 1960.

In mid-March 705,000 were jobless — 11.1 percent of the labor force, compared to 9.8 percent in March 1960.

There was a wide variation in unemployment rates. In the first three months of the year the national average was 11 percent, but 33 percent of all laborers were without jobs and 30 percent of construction workers.

The unemployment rate for transportation workers was 17 percent and for service workers 7.5 percent. Only 3.5 percent of professional and office workers were jobless.

Since then, the average jumped to 1.3 million in January, to 1.6 million in February, to 1.9 million in March and to 2.1 million in April.

Those bearing the brunt of long-term unemployment, Wolfbein said, are "the unemployed older workers, the Negro, the people in the goods-producing industries, especially manufacturing, and the unskilled workers."

900,000 Out 6 Months

"Among the long-term unemployed," the report observed, "were 900,000 without jobs for more than half a year."

The number of those jobless 27 weeks or longer increased by 122,000 from March to a total of 923,000 in April; there were 500,000 in this group in April 1960.

The summary, with a more detailed report due May 11, showed employment edging up to 65.7 million in April. This was 400,000 below a year ago.

The report said non-farm employment rose seasonally by 200,000 to a total of 60.7 million.

Agricultural employment, however, remained "stock still" at about 5 million, Wolfbein said, when a rise of about 500,000 had been expected. He said this was attributed to "a very wet season" which delayed planting.

Asked to forecast unemployment figures, Wolfbein said that if only seasonal influences obtained, the jobless total would show 4.7 million in May, 5.5 million in June with the influx of students into the work force, 5.1 million in July and 4.5 million in August.

Air Line Employes Sign Cunard Pact

Chicago—The Air Line Employes and Cunard Eagle Airways (Bermuda) have signed a first agreement giving cargo agents wages up to $450 a month.

The union is affiliated with the AFL-CIO through the Air Line Pilots. The air line serves New York, Miami, Nassau and Bermuda.

Victor J. Herbert, union president, said the agreement also provides improved vacation benefits, guaranteed sick leave, severance pay, shift differentials, uniform allowances, the union shop and the checkoff. The initial contract expires Dec. 7.

In Joint Committee's Eyes:

U. S. Economy Seen Running 'Fast Enough to Stand Still'

By Saul Miller

A grim picture of the American economy running "only fast enough to stand still" in 1961 and facing a high level of unemployment by the end of 1962 has been painted by the Joint Economic Committee of Congress.

The prospect of a 6 to 7 percent rate of unemployment at the end of 1961, the majority of the committee declared, is based on the assumption of prompt enactment of Pres. Kennedy's legislative program and "substantial increase in expenditures by state and local governments."

The majority report of the joint House-Senate group called for additional action in a number of fields, with top priority directed toward reducing long-term interest rates and programs for aiding and retraining job-displaced workers.

The committee specifically called for a Treasury Dept. review of the tax structure "with a view to recommending a downward revision of taxes—not a temporary tax cut—and that it make further periodic reviews for the same purpose every five years."

A Republican minority and a Democratic senator dissented from the majority views, the GOP members declaring that the country is recovering from the 1960-61 recession with "little direct help from the government" and expressing skepticism that "greater federal investment in education, health, housing, research and resources development will accelerate the nation's long-term economic growth."

Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) said he dissented with reluctance but felt that the report "underestimates two big economic problems facing America. . . . the enormity of the unemployment dilemma in its full long-term significance . . . [and] neither the Administration nor this report has even come close to providing the answer . . ."

Gap Seen Widening

The majority report said that while the recession is at a "turning point," the most optimistic forecasts indicate that the "gap between the nation's production and its capabilities to produce could widen" in 1961. Present indications of the scope of recovery from the recession point to increased output of only 2 to 3 percent by the end of 1961, the report said, adding:

"An economic recovery of such magnitude will not wipe out the employment deficits of the past year, nor at best do more than keep pace with the nation's growing labor force."

'Staggering' Losses

Economic losses in 1960 the report termed "staggering." If unemployment during the year had been maintained at 4 percent instead of the actual rate of 5.6 percent there would have been an increase in output of $30 to $35 billion. The loss of this output, the majority said, is equal to $500 per American household.

The production gap has been widening, the report warned, and at the level of unemployment "prevailing at the end of the first quarter of 1961, our current production gap is about $50 billion annually."

As a first step toward economic recovery and growth, the committee recommended prompt enactment of the Kennedy program. In addition it called for:

- Federal Reserve monetary policies to help reduce unemployment to a 4 percent rate by bringing down long-term interest rates. This would include having the FRB abandon its "bills only" policy and invest substantially in long-term government securities, supply member banks with greater reserves and lower the discount rate.
- Legislation to provide, for a limited time, federal grants on a matching basis to local communities for public works projects that can be started within 90 days and finished in 12 months.
- A program for large-scale retraining of workers, and where necessary relocating them, including a new kind of "GI Bill" available to all workers who are displaced by technological improvements and incentives to business firms to establish schools to retrain workers about to be displaced. Also, permanent liberalization of the unemployment insurance system and coordination of state employment agencies into an "effective national system."
- Development of retirement and recreational areas for retired workers.
- More flexible private pension systems.
- Creation of a capital bank for municipal securities to reduce the interest burden on state and local governments.
- A federal capital budget.
- Accelerated enforcement of the anti-trust laws and budgets for the anti-trust enforcement agencies which "are more realistically related to the magnitude of the tasks . . ."

Regulations Due Soon On U.S. Job Bias Ban

Proposed rules and regulations will be issued shortly for carrying out Pres. Kennedy's executive order prohibiting employment discrimination in government contracts, representatives of management and labor have been informed.

Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson and Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, chairman and vice chairman respectively of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, met May 2 with 48 of the nation's 50 largest defense contractors and on May 3 with 39 labor spokesmen.

Reporting on the meeting with corporation executives, Johnson said that the businessmen expressed no objection to the executive order and indicated no insuperable difficulty arising from it.

Goldberg said that 39 union representatives, including AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and eight other members of the federation's Executive Council, pledged the desire and intention of cooperating in carrying out the non-discrimination directive.

The proposed rules and regulations, Johnson said, would be issued for scrutiny and a public hearing will be held before they are made final. Goldberg and Johnson emphasized that the President's committee will not function as a "policing" agency in the field of employment discrimination.

The greatest possible reliance will be placed on persuasion, education and conciliation, they said, in seeking to eliminate cases of discrimination because of race, creed or color in government employment and government contracts.

Sanctions provided in the President's executive order nevertheless will be used "whenever the circumstances require," the Vice President and the Secretary said. Such sanctions include cancellation of contracts, public hearings and recommendations to the Justice Dept. for possible court action.

GE's Officers Declare Ignorance of Price-Fix

General Electric's top officials have flatly denied—to the Kefauver Anti-Trust subcommittee and to the company's stockholders—that they knew that high-ranking GE officials were conspiring with competitors to fix prices and divide up businesss.

Robert Paxton, president of GE during the height of the conspiracy, told the Kefauver subcommittee that he must have been "pretty damn dumb" but he didn't know what was going on. Paxton, who said his salary last year was "roughly $300,000," recently announced he was retiring as president because of ill health.

His denial contradicted earlier testimony by a former GE vice president, George E. Burens, who said Paxton had suggested that he meet with competitors "and do business with them."

At the annual stockholders' meeting in Syracuse, N. Y., GE Board Chairman Ralph J. Cordiner said he "did not know" about the price-fixing. He said he had ordered two investigations of himself by attorneys inside and outside the company which he implied cleared him of taint.

GE management, which went into the meeting with proxies guaranteeing them solid control, easily defeated a series of motions by Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers which called for:

- An impartial investigation into the question of whether management had known and approved of the price-fixing conspiracy.
- Court action to recover bonuses paid by GE to officials convicted in the anti-trust cases.
- Dismissal of all employes involved in price-fixing, now and in the future.
- Civil damage suits against those responsible for GE's violation of the anti-trust law.

Carey, who voted 25 shares of GE stock held by the IUE pension fund, and two women representing an association of small shareholders were heckled by catcalls and shouts of "throw them out" as they addressed the meeting.

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) said that transcripts of testimony at the Senate hearings are being sent to the Justice Dept. for consideration of possible perjury action. In addition to Paxton, GE Vice Pres. Arthur F. Vinson has denied under oath testimony linking him to price-fixing.

The denials of both Paxton and Vinson were backed by testimony of William S. Ginn, the highest-ranking GE official sentenced for price-fixing. Ginn said the only company official higher than himself who took part in the conspiracy was a vice president who has since died.

Paxton, in his testimony, admitted that he had come across instances of price-fixing in the company as far back as the 1930's but said he thought it had been stamped out.

In 1950, he said, Ginn admitted to him discussing prices with competitors. He said he had called Ginn a "damned fool" but did not report the incident to Cordiner.

He conceded, in response to a question from Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), that in his own mind there was a distinction between violations of anti-trust laws and other criminal behavior such as stealing.

Supreme Court Rules:

Job Freeze Denied In Railroad Merger

The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that rail workers are entitled to wage protection, but not to job protection, for a maximum four-year period following a railroad merger.

In an 8-to-1 decision, the high court turned down a union appeal seeking to block the merger of the Erie Railroad with the Deleware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. The Maintenance of Way Employes and the Railway Labor Executives' Association had contended that protection provided employes under the terms of merger did not meet legal requirements of the Transportation Act of 1940.

At issue was interpretation of a section of the law which requires that merger agreements between railroads protect employes from "being in a worse position with respect to their employment" for a period equal to their accumulated seniority but not exceeding four years.

The Interstate Commerce Commission and the railroads argued that this requirement was met by a provision that discharged employes be paid their former salaries for four years, less what they may make in other employment. The unions contended that the language of the law protected workers against dismissal.

In a dissent from the majority ruling, Justice William O. Douglas commented that the legislative history of the law—so far as determining the intent of Congress at the time—is "at best, ambiguous." He said he "would resolve the ambiguity in favor of the employes."

He added:

"The toll which economic and technological changes will make on employes is so great that they, rather than the capital which they have created, should be the beneficiaries of any doubts that overhang these legislative controversies when they are shifted to the courts."

Chief Justice Earl Warren, speaking for the majority, wrote that the unions had not protested other mergers in past years providing similar wage protection.

He said the court is "unwilling to overturn a long-standing administrative interpretation of a statute, acquiesced in by all interested parties for 20 years, when all the sign-posts of congressional intent . . . indicate that the administrative interpretation is correct."

Warren, discussing the law's legislative history, pointed out that a House-passed provision clearly prohibiting railroad mergers that would "result in unemployment or displacement of employes" was changed before final passage.

He said that to assume that the present language prohibits dismissal of employes as a result of a merger, "it would be necessary to say that a substantial change in phraseology was made for no purpose."

The chief justice also said that on one occasion in the past the RLEA itself had argued that the law did not impose a mandatory job freeze.

Death Rate at New High Among Fire Fighters

The 1960 death rate among fire fighters reached a new high for recent years, a survey of the record has revealed.

The death and injury list, compiled in 1,200 communities by the Research Dept. of the Fire Fighters, showed that 68 per 100,000 were killed in the line of duty during the past year, compared to 66 per 100,000 the previous year. In 1958, 37 per 100,000 lost their lives, and in 1957 the toll was 54 killed per 100,000.

The survey also revealed that 21 out of every 100 fire fighters suffered injuries in the line of duty. This compares to the general injury rate of workers of 3 of 100.

The survey showed that hazards facing fire fighters are becoming greater as science and technologies advance.

It has been reported that more than 45 radiation releases have occurred through fire or explosion in the United States since 1955. The number of industrial plants using radioactive materials has mushroomed to 6,700. Construction techniques are also making fire-fighting more difficult, and the increasing density of traffic flowing through city streets poses as a particular hazard to fire fighters.

Other causes of death and injury were burns, asphyxiation, structural collapses, electrical shock, heart attacks from over-exertion and accidents due to false alarms.

Injuries stemmed from multiple factors, including collisions, falls, smoke inhalation, falling objects, sprains and strains, flying glass and metal, burns, ascending and descending ladders, nails, etc.

With the 1960 death rate among American workers established at 22 per 100,000, the Fire Fighters' study revealed that its members sustained three times as many deaths as the average worker.

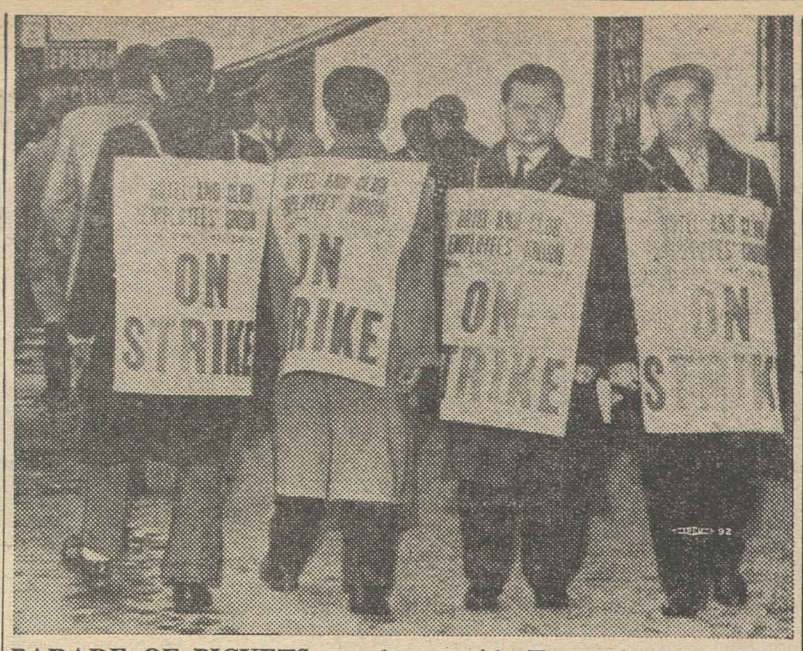
"Although the firefighting profession is considered and recognized as extremely hazardous, it is imperative that all safety measures be carefully observed and every possible means initiated to reduce the number of deaths and disabling injuries to fire fighters," Pres. William D. Buck of the union said in a message to all affiliates.

"It is of deep concern that many fire department personnel rosters are not brought up to full strength. One man can hardly be expected to do the work of two and three men at a fire without proportionately increasing the possibility of his death or injury.

"Officials in many communities, too, must come to the realization that fire fighters must be supplied with proper and adequate protective clothing and equipment."

In the United States, fire fighters were killed in the line of duty in Baltimore, Buffalo, Chicago, Denver, New York, St. Louis, San Antonio, Meridan, Conn.; Champaign, Evansville and Rock Island, Ill.; Davenport and Des Moines, Ia.; Louisville, Ky.; Portland, Me.; Lynn, Mass.; Madison Heights, Mich.; Manchester, N.H.; Hoboken and New Brunswick, N.J.; Auburn, N.Y.; Akron and Bucyrus, O.; Albany, Ore.; and Lancaster, Pa.

Canadian fire fighters were killed in Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, New Westminster, B. C.; Prince George, B. C.; Halifax, N. S.; Scarborough, Ont.; and York Township, Ont.



PARADE OF PICKETS marches outside Toronto's Royal York Hotel, largest in the British commonwealth and scene of many labor conventions. Management has hired many strikebreakers to replace 1,200 members of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes who struck after last-ditch negotiations for a new contract failed.

Hotel Walkout Ends 29 Years of Peace

Toronto, Ont.—The Royal York Hotel, host to hundreds of labor conventions including the founding sessions of the Canadian Labor Congress, has launched a hard drive to crush the first strike in its 29-year history.

The first pickets of Local 299 of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes were hardly in front of the giant hotel on Apr. 24 when management gave the signal to start a smoothly functioning strike-breaking machine that takes advantage of every legal protection.

The hotel, which introduced a 2.5-cent hourly raise to new employes after being deadlocked with the union for eight months on a new contract, has hired 750 strike-breakers to try to keep the 1,600-room hostelry operating.

The Royal York, which enjoys tax concessions because it is railway-owned (Canadian Pacific), also offered the strikers the 2.5 cents raise. The union had bargained for a total of 10-cents-an-hour increase spread across 33 months.

The trump card for the hotel has been a tunnel connecting its lower lobby with a railway station across the street.

Because the tunnel is claimed to be on private property, it has not yet been picketed and the hotel has set up an employment office in the station to recruit some of Toronto's 55,000 jobless to break the strike.

Two major international unions have already wired the hotel that they will cancel convention reservations if the strike is not settled. The Toronto Labor Council, which holds a $5,000 Labor Day dinner annually in the hotel, has also warned it will go elsewhere.

The strike cost the hotel a prominent Canadian political leader when Saskatchewan Premier T. C. (Tommy) Douglas, the man expected to lead the labor-sponsored New Party, checked out rather than cross a picket line.

Irish playwright Brendan Behan refused to enter, saying he would rather sleep outside in midwinter than help break a strike. Actors Sir Laurence Olivier and Sir Cedric Hardwicke checked out.

The Canadian Broadcasting Corp. dropped two radio shows originating at the hotel.

The 1,200 strikers have laughed off claims by the Royal York that its service is "normal."

"You can bet that it is not," smiled Archie Johnstone, Canadian vice president of the striking union.

The strikers predicted that they will win the walkout with the dignity of their members—"the same dignity that made the Royal York famous."

The sudden break in more than a generation of labor peace is attributed by experts to a warning shot by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The CPR faces a possible Canada-wide strike May 16 by its non-operating railway employes. The Royal York's challenge to its hotel union members is considered by railway labor leaders to amount to a show of force.

Local 299 has started a court test challenging the claim that the tunnel is private property. The union contends it is a public passage and can be picketed in an orderly manner to convey information to hotel guests and to members of the union.

Rail Unions Set Program On Legislation

The Railway Labor Executives' Association has adopted a legislative program aimed at strengthening the nation's railroad system and providing greater safety for employes and the public.

The federation of 23 rail brotherhoods:

- Urged congressional action to suspend temporarily the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to approve railroad mergers while Congress studies the effect of recent mergers.
- Asked passage of legislation which would close "loopholes" in the 1958 Transportation Act allowing railroads to discontinue passenger trains.
- Endorsed legislation authorizing federal loans for extension of commuter transportation facilities.
- Opposed legislation which would require railroads to raise their rates for "piggyback" transportation of truck trailer units.

CWA Wins Vote In New England

Boston — The Communications Workers have won their first representation election in the operating company field in New England, scoring a National Labor Relations Board victory involving 149 direct advertising salesmen of New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.

The CWA defeated an unaffiliated guild in the election, scoring 83 votes to 62 for the guild, with 4 not voting.

New England Telephone operates in Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

N. Y. Teachers Get Help In Organizing

New York—Support of all AFL-CIO unions in helping Teachers Local 2 win bargaining rights for almost 40,000 New York City teachers has been asked by the city central labor council.

Council Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., in letters to affiliates, said union teachers have exhausted their resources in trying to organize in nearly 900 schools and need immediate financial contributions. The local, known here as the United Federation of Teachers, has collected and spent $14,000 more than its dues income in a three-year campaign, Van Arsdale said.

"This is one election the UFT cannot afford to lose," the letter asserted. "Our children deserve union teachers."

A date for an election, probably in June, will be set if the Board of Education approves a report by a five-member collective bargaining commission. The report is expected this month.

Meanwhile more than 12,000 teachers have signed "unity" petitions urging merger of the UFT with elementary and secondary teachers' associations and arbitration of unresolved salary issues. The UFT staged a walkout Nov. 7 and 8 in protest against unresolved grievances, including the date of a bargaining election.

44 Cement Firms Face Strike Action

Chicago—Forty-four cement companies face a walkout unless they end a "sitdown" strike and begin bargaining with representatives of their 20,000 workers, Pres. Felix C. Jones of the Cement Workers has warned.

The union has signed one big contract and is willing to accept similar terms with other companies, but eastern employers led by the Portland Cement Association are "dragging their feet," Jones charged.

On advice of the union, all members remained at work after May 1, expiration date of most contracts.

The Dundee Cement Co., Dundee, Mich., contract provides for wage increases totaling 30 cents an hour over a two-year period. The contract also calls for improved vacations, an eighth paid holiday, improved health and welfare benefits, and other improvements.

Bargaining in the industry has been conducted mainly on a plant-by-plant basis. The union has called this "endless circle" bargaining, dominated by eastern employers who want no contract changes except possibly a small wage increase in spite of high 1960 profits.

IAM Research Director Dies

Carl Hundorff, 56, for 15 years research director for the Machinists, died May 3 at his Lewisdale, Md., home after an illness of several months.

A native of San Antonio, Tex., he had been an IAM member for 25 years, and formerly was recording secretary of his local lodge in Port Arthur, Tex., and president of his district lodge.

Hundorff came to Washington in 1943 as assistant research director for the IAM and became head of the department three years later.

During World War II he was an AFL representative on several labor advisory committees in the War Production Board, and was on the health and welfare committee of the Wage Stabilization Board during the Korean War.

He is survived by his wife and two sons.

PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM to stimulate economy and halt upward spiral of unemployment, proposed in letter to Pres. John F. Kennedy, is discussed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany on Labor News Conference, new AFL-CIO public affairs radio program carried on Mutual Broadcasting System Sundays at 4:35 p. m., EST. Interviewers were Joseph Gambatese (center), associate editor of Nation's Business, magazine published by U.S. Chamber of Commerce; and Alan Adams (right), Washington labor reporter for Business Week, a McGraw-Hill publication. Harry Flannery (back to camera), AFL-CIO radio coordinator, was program's moderator.

Meany Letter to Kennedy:

Public Works Urged To Spur Economy

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, declaring that the nation's unemployment rate "continues to remain at an intolerable level," has proposed to Pres. John F. Kennedy a three-pronged multi-billion-dollar public works program as a major stimulus to economic growth.

In an interview on Labor News Conference, a new AFL-CIO public affairs radio program carried by Mutual Broadcasting System Sundays at 4:35 p.m., EST, Meany said the proposals were set forth in a personal letter to the President.

Meany proposed:

- A $1 billion emergency federal grant-in-aid program to help accelerate construction of local public works projects already authorized.
- Increased federal loans for state and local public facilities, with particular attention to hard-pressed local governments during periods of excessive unemployment.
- Authority for the President to transfer $2 billion of funds appropriated for Executive Departments to accelerate substantially federal and federally-assisted public projects already authorized.

In addition, Meany asked Kennedy to give consideration to other AFL-CIO proposals "to alleviate continuing serious unemployment problems," including a temporary income tax reduction, a "more vigorous effort" to reduce interest rates, and a maximum 4.5 percent rate on federally-guaranteed home mortgages.

In the radio interview, Meany called unemployment the nation's "most urgent domestic problem," and declared that "it's quite obvious from the constant recurring recessions that there is something basically wrong with the economy."

He urged the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy, of which he is a member, to study the problem of continued high joblessness. Finding an answer to continued high unemployment, he said, is "the employers' problem, the government's problem, as well as labor's problem."

The federation president was questioned on Labor News Conference by Joseph Gambatese, associate editor of Nation's Business, a magazine published by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce; and Alan Adams, Washington labor reporter for Business Week, a McGraw-Hill publication.

In response to a question, Meany emphasized that organized labor is not opposed to automation but only to "the economic consequences of it." America, he said, "just can't afford to have this growing residue of unemployment."

He pointed out that there were 3 million jobless at the start of the 1953 recession, and that the level was higher at the beginning of each of the succeeding two economic downturns.

"Is the next recession going to start from about 7 million unemployed?" he asked.

If the upward trend continues, the AFL-CIO president pointed out, in a few years 10 percent of the nation's work force will be permanently unemployed. "We can't afford to have 10 percent," he declared. "The political and social consequences would be drastic."

Meany said there was need for a study of the ability of American industry, and particularly the steel manufacturers, to operate at a profit while running at only 40 percent of capacity. He declared pointedly that "the American worker and the American worker's children can't remain healthy eating 40 percent of the time."

In a statement accompanying his letter to Kennedy, Meany pointed out that last January the AFL-CIO Executive Council urged "the immediate speedup of public construction to help counteract unemployment and business stagnation." In February, he said, the council applauded Kennedy's Economic Message pledging an acceleration of construction programs.

"Unfortunately," the federation president declared, "despite the fact that the unemployment rate continues to remain at an intolerable level, Congress has not acted. Furthermore, the prospect for an adequate increase in public works outlays is not reassuring."

On the subject of federal grants for state and local projects, Meany pointed out that Congress has already provided funds for the planning of a substantial shelf of such projects but has failed to act on legislation to help finance construction of these standby programs.

Clark, Kefauver Bills Praised

Meany praised measures introduced by Senators Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) and Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) which would accelerate public works projects.

"Today, America suffers from vast unmet public facility needs," Meany told the President. "At the same time, there are hundreds of thousands of idle workers who should now be engaged in public construction and in producing the steel, cement and other materials required for these projects.

"This nation can no longer afford to tolerate the needless human want, the wasted skills and the ignored social needs which continued failure to utilize public works acceleration as a countercyclical tool perpetuates."

Advisory Unit Calls For Action To Ease Impact of Automation

(Continued from Page 1)

employment services "to meet the new and different demands of worker displacement as part of a technological revolution."

- Recognition that, in the months ahead, unemployment will arise "with special seriousness" among new entries to the work force, unskilled employes, older workers, minority groups and in the depressed areas.

In a press briefing, Goldberg told reporters it was the "unanimous view" that unemployment compensation systems should be "so geared that a person should not have to . . . leave a retraining program" in the middle of it. He pointed out that under present state jobless insurance laws, workers have to accept job offers or lose unemployment benefits.

The committee, Goldberg said, felt that for workers on retraining programs, the invocation of this rule "would be highly undesirable."

Before drafting its automation statement, the advisory body received working papers from three economists: Dr. Seymour L. Wolfbein, director of the Labor Dept. Office of Automation & Manpower; Stanley H. Ruttenberg, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research; and Curry W. Gillmore, director of statistics and economics for Intl. Business Machine Corp.

Goldberg stressed that the papers represented "the views of these three men individually" and did not "purport to be industry views, labor views, government views, on the topic of automation and unemployment."

As he did on the occasion of the tripartite group's first organizational meeting, Kennedy met with the committee for about 20 minutes before it began its deliberations. Goldberg said the President "stressed again the urgency of the committee's work in light of both our domestic problems and our foreign problems."

The Secretary said he had been asked to state that "the sense of urgency which the President imparted is shared by the entire committee."

The advisory committee is scheduled to meet again June 5 to deal with what Goldberg called the "essential question" of how to achieve general prosperity and the "highest practicable rate of overall economic growth" as a barrier against unemployment.

In advance of the next meeting, the Council of Economic Advisers —in conjunction with the Labor, Commerce and Treasury Depts.— will submit a working paper presenting the Administration's views. Goldberg said he would designate a six-member subcommittee to review the document and submit written comments to the other committee members.

New Party Chiefs Offer Proposed Constitution

Ottawa, Ont.—A proposed constitution for the New Party, based on hundreds of suggestions offered in response to an appeal, has been made public by the National Committee for the New Party.

The document will be the basic working paper for the founding convention scheduled for the week of July 31 in Ottawa, and is subject to amendment from the floor, with ultimate approval or rejection by the convention.

The New Party is a political grouping advanced by organized labor, the existing Cooperative Commonwealth Federation and Liberals. It would function in competiton with the long-established Canadian parties — the Liberals and the Progressive Conservatives who now control the federal government.

The proposed New Party constitution provides for a democratic structure which is rare in a political organization and unique in Canadian politics. Its highlights include:

- Vesting of control of party policy in a national convention every two years, and in the interim in an 82-man national council, 50 of whose members would be chosen by provincial conventions.
- A large measure of autonomy for provincial parties.
- Provisions for democratic affiliation of trade unions and other organizations, including the right to "contract out" for any member who does not want to contribute to the New Party.
- Election of a national leader, who shall act as leader in Parliament, by convention; also, convention election of a president, associate president, secretary, treasurer and five vice presidents.
- Setting of dues at $2.50 for individuals and 60 cents a year for affiliated members.

The New Party was not given a name in the draft constitution. A committee spokesman said the name would be dealt with separately.

Ontario Machinists Support New Party

Toronto, Ont.—The Ontario Machinists Council, composed of 26 lodges in the province, at its first constitutional conference formally endorsed the New Party, in which organized labor and the existing cooperative Commonwealth Federation are uniting.

Veteran Housing Leader Retires

Boston—John Carroll, veteran labor leader deemed by some "the father of public housing in the U.S.", has resigned as a commissioner of the Boston Housing Authority because of ill health.

He had served longer on a housing authority than any other person in the country, having been a member of the Boston unit since its inception in 1935 and chairman for five years. He also was a member of the State Board of Housing for eight years, five of them as chairman.

Coincident with his resignation from the housing authority, he also retired as business agent of Cement Masons' local 534 of Boston. During his 45 years as a labor leader Carroll served as president of the Boston and Massachusetts Building Trades Councils and vice president of the former Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Situs Bills Referred by House Unit

A House Labor subcommittee, dividing along party lines, has voted to report all situs-picketing measures to the full committee without recommendation.

The three Democrats on the subcommittee headed by Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.) favored the action; the two Republicans opposed it.

Included among the measures sent to the full committee were the bill by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.), backed by the AFL-CIO and the federation's Building & Construction Trades Dept.; and another measure sponsored by Rep. Elmer Holland (D-Pa.), endorsed by the Industrial Union Dept.

The goal of situs picketing legislation is to overturn a National Labor Relations Board ruling, sustained by the Supreme Court, that picketing of one employer at a multi-employer job site constitutes an illegal secondary boycott if it induces workers of other employers to refrain from working.

Ailing Botkin Back On Job at IWA

Portland, Ore.—Sec.-Treas. William Botkin of the Woodworkers has returned to his office at IWA headquarters here after a five-week hospital stay. During treatment for a slipped disc, he supervised many of the activities of his office from a bedside telephone.

Job Security Goal Set by Auto Union

(Continued from Page 1)

nanced by a small payroll tax on employers—a 1 percent figure was suggested by Reuther.

- Creation of an automation fund by management to pay the cost of relocating workers and their families, and maintaining them during retraining.
- Higher pensions from company-financed plans and from social security funds.

'30-40-60' Plan Dropped

By a standing vote, the convention dropped discussion of the "30-40-60" plan sponsored by delegates from 15 locals who wanted to direct negotiators specifically to demand a 30-hour week with 40 hours of pay, and retirement on full pension and full social security at 60.

The "30-40-60" supporters carried their campaign to the delegates with signs and demonstrations. Reuther called for an informal straw vote on instructing the resolutions committee, but fewer than 10 percent of the delegates registered their support.

Reuther hailed the convention program as one which would give union bargainers the widest possible scope to meet any management proposal. He characterized the '30-40-60' program as "too narrow."

"It takes away the flexibility we need," he said. "I want that and many other things in our set of tools."

Spelling out its goals in detail, the resolution on bargaining included these provisions:

Salaries for All—The convention said the system of employment by the hour is "obsolete, uneconomic, irresponsible and unjust," and forces one group, the "blue collar" workers, to "bear the brunt of the insecurities of our economy."

The hourly worker "cannot hibernate in bad economic weather—he has to live in good times and bad. The landlord expects his rent on schedule. The finance companies, however friendly, will not reduce payments to match a three-day paycheck, or no paycheck at all," the report said.

Wages—Workers are entitled to assurance that they will share "fully and fairly in the increasing abundance" of a machine economy. The present 2.5 percent annual improvement factor is "grossly inadequate" and the cost-of-living escalator table out of date.

"The UAW serves notice now," the convention said, "that it will permit no tampering with the basic principles" of the cost-of-living and annual improvement factor formulas under which union members for years have been protected.

Short-Time Weeks—Saying that the short-time week is management's responsibility, the convention said the ultimate remedy lies in salaried status, with the details to be worked out by a union-management committee. In the meantime, the resolution called for expansion of the supplementary unemployment benefits plan to make up for wages lost in short workweeks.

Full-Week Layoffs—Saying that SUB plans negotiated in 1955 and 1958 represented a great advance, the convention declared they nevertheless "deny protection entirely to many laid-off workers and their families," and must be improved.

Displaced Workers—The "Okie of the 1960s" whose plant has been closed or sold, or whose job has been automated, needs help. The convention cited several European countries which help displaced workers. Reuther named Sweden, which pays all costs of moving a worker and his family and retraining the worker for a new job—"that's the civilized way to do it," he said.

Contracting Out—The convention said subcontracting of work to employers outside the plant is a bargaining problem. It charged that some employers have "pirated" work by paying lower wages for work performed outside the UAW bargaining unit.

Production Standards—The convention reaffirmed its opposition to all forms of speedup or the imposition of an unreasonable work pace, and insisted that "management negotiate with us adequate protections."

Retirement—The delegates called for higher pension benefits to meet rising living costs; survivor rights in pensions for a worker's widow; vested pension rights for workers who are severed from their jobs by plant movings. They asked management to work out with the union methods of investing pension funds in low-cost housing and similar projects.

Health Care—Calling for better health care plans, the convention said satisfactory solutions have been hampered by the fact that our present medical system "is not organized to provide, and the reactionary forces in the medical profession continue to resist providing," what workers need.

Flexible Workweek—The convention said the standard workweek should be automatically raised or lowered when needed by contract agreements plant by plant, or company by company. If a change in the wage-hour law is needed, the union said management should join in seeking changes.

The UAW financial report showed $52.9 million in UAW resources, including $34.6 million in the strike fund, and liabilities of $389,729. Average dues-paying membership was just over 1 million for the first three months of 1961.

Veto Kills Bill Delaying Fire Safety

Albany, N. Y.—Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (R) has vetoed a bill which would have permitted owners of potential firetrap buildings to delay installing water sprinklers for up to a year. The governor said the law already gives adequate safeguards to landlords.

Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers commended Rockefeller for refusing to sign "such a regressive bill." A statewide ILGWU campaign against the measure was launched when Dubinsky, at a memorial service in New York City for 146 workers who died in the 1911 Triangle Shirtwaist Co. fire, urged its defeat, as did Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Frances Perkins, and others.

The bill would have postponed the effective date of the Abrams Act from July 1, 1960, to Apr. 1, 1962.

The Abrams Act, passed after a fire killed 24 Monarch Garment workers in 1958, tightens safety regulations in industrial buildings.

Harvard Honors BRT President

Boston—Pres. W. P. Kennedy of the Railroad Trainmen has been honored by the Alumni Association of the Harvard University Trade Union Program for "outstanding achievements" in service to the labor movement.

In accepting the citation of merit award from Joseph P. O'Donnell, executive director of the program, Kennedy emphasized the need for a strong labor movement militantly conscious of its stake in Congress."

Negro Fight Against Segregation Finds Inspiration in Labor's Past

The following is excerpted from an address by the Rev. Martin Luther King, delivered at the 25th anniversary dinner of the Auto Workers.

Organized labor has come a long way from the days of the strike-breaking injunctions of federal courts, from the days of intimidation and firings in the plants, from the days that your union leaders could be physically beaten with impunity. The clubs and the claws of the heartless anti-labor forces have been clipped and you now have organizations of strength and intelligence to keep your interests from being submerged and ignored. This is the glorious meaning of your anniversary.

Negroes who are now but beginning their march from the dark crypt of segregation can gain from you real inspiration and encouragement for the hard road still ahead. But though we have a multitude of problems absorbing almost every moment of our time and consuming almost every ounce of our energies, we cannot be unmindful of new problems confronting labor.

Perhaps few people can so well understand the problems of auto workers as Negroes because we built a cotton economy for 300 years as slaves on which the nation grew powerful, and we still lack the most elementary rights of citizens or workers. We too realize that when human values are subordinated to blind economic forces, human beings can become human scrap.

Our kinship was not born, however, with the rise of automation. In the birth of your organization as you confronted recalcitrant antagonists you forged new weapons appropriate to your fight. Thus, in the 30's, when industrial unionism sought recognition as a form of industrial democracy, there were powerful forces which said to you the same words as we Negroes hear now: "Never—you are not ready—you are really seeking to change our form of society—you are reds—you are trouble makers—you are stirring up discontent and discord where none exists—you are interfering with our property rights—you are captives of sinister elements who wish to exploit you."

Both of us have heard these reckless charges—both of us know that what we have sought were simple, basic needs without which no man is a whole person.

In your pursuit of these goals during the middle 30's, in part of your industry you creatively stood up for your rights by sitting down at your machines, just as our courageous students are sitting down at lunch counters across the South. They screamed at you that you were destroying property rights—but nearly 30 years later the ownership of the automobile industry is still in the hands of its stockholders and the value of its shares has multiplied manyfold, producing profits of awesome size.

We are proudly borrowing your techniques, and though the same old and tired threats and charges have been dusted off for us, we doubt that we shall collectivize a single lunch counter or nationalize the consumption of sandwiches and coffee.

There are more ties of kinship between labor and the Negro people than tradition. For example, labor needs a wage-hour bill which puts a firm floor under wage scales. Negroes need the same measures, even more desperately, for so many of us earn less than $1.25 per hour. Labor needs housing legislation to protect it as a consumer. Negroes need housing legislation. Labor needs an adequate old-age medical care bill and so do Negroes. The list might be extended ad infinitum, for it is axiomatic that what labor needs, Negroes need—and simple logic therefore puts us side by side in the struggle.

As we survey the problems of labor, from the chilling threat of automation to the needs in housing and social welfare generally, we confront the necessity to have a Congress responsive to liberal legislation. Here again the kinship of interest of labor and the Negro people expresses itself. Negroes need liberal congressmen if they are to realize equality and opportunity.

In these circumstances, the campaign for Negro suffrage is both a fulfillment of constitutional rights and a fulfillment of labor's needs in a fast-changing economy. We, the Negro people and labor, by extending the frontiers of democracy to the South, inevitably will sow the seeds of liberalism where reaction has flourished unchallenged for decades. A new day will dawn which will see militant, steadfast and reliable congressmen from the South joining those from the northern industrial states to design and enact legislation for the people rather than for the privileged.

When that day comes, the crippling fears of insecurity, the torments of frustration, and the doubts clouding our future will be transformed into confidence, into excitement to reach new goals, and in which the brotherhood of men will be undergirded by a secure and expanding prosperity available to all.

Broader Programs of Housing Renewal Urged by AFL-CIO

Pres. John F. Kennedy's $3.2 billion housing and urban renewal program represents "a forward-looking approach which has been sadly lacking in recent years," but Congress should broaden both "the scope of the program and its financing," the AFL-CIO has declared.

Testifying before a House Banking subcommittee headed by Rep. Albert Rains (D-Ala.), sponsor of the Administration bill, Boris Shishkin, chairman of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee, called for "prompt action" to help put the nation "back on the road to economic prosperity and full employment" and to meet the housing needs of millions of Americans.

"Homes for American families and jobs for American workers must be the twin objectives in the housing legislation enacted in 1961," the federation spokesman declared.

The AFL-CIO called for these improvements in the Administration program:

- Authorization of $3 billion for the Federal National Mortgage Association's programs of cooperative housing, urban renewal housing and housing for the elderly, and for two proposed new programs for moderate-income families and home improvement.

The Rains Bill calls for only $750 million for these functions, a figure which Shishkin called "most inadequate." Assuming an average mortgage loan of only $10,000, he said this would permit construction or rehabilitation of only 75,000 housing units. "Obviously," he said, "this is not going to make a dent in the existing severe deficiency of housing for moderate-income families."

- Expansion of proposals to extend no-down-payment, 40-year FHA-insured mortgages to moderate-income families so that it will cover housing for sale, as well as rental and cooperative housing.
- Authorization for construction of 400,000 housing units, instead of the 100,000 asked by the Administration, to complete the public housing program envisioned in the Housing Act of 1949.

In asking for a quadrupled effort, the AFL-CIO pointed out that the 1949 law was intended to authorize construction of 810,000 low-rent housing units. "Hobbling limitations on the program," Shishkin said, "have held it to a snail's pace."

- A 10-year, $6.25 billion urban renewal program instead of the four-year, $2.5 billion program called for by the White House. This broadening of the program, labor said, would adhere to Kennedy's annual rate of $625 million for this program—a rate which the AFL-CIO called "the rock-bottom minimum required to launch a significant attack against urban blight and slums"—but would insure a longer-range program.
- Authorization of $450 million, instead of the Administration's request for $207 million, for loans under the proposed extension of the farm housing program.
- Additional authorization for the Secretary of Agriculture to insure loans and make direct federal loans for housing for domestic farm labor.
- An additional authorization of $100 million for community facility loans, instead of the $50 million asked by the President.

At Last, A Start

AFTER FIVE YEARS, millions of words of testimony and debate and two presidential vetoes, Congress has passed and Pres. Kennedy has signed a measure to provide simple justice and assistance to the nation's chronically depressed areas.

These areas have been the price paid for technological progress and the geographical shifting of American industry. They are the exhausted mine villages, the deserted textile towns, the centers of obsolete, rundown plants left to disintegrate as industry has moved elsewhere to reap the profits of automation and the latest in design and technology.

These are the areas that have accounted in large measure for the chronic joblessness that has been plaguing the nation. They are the areas that give the lie to the "affluent society."

The new area redevelopment law is a start towards a solution of rebuilding these areas so that they once again become productive parts of the nation where families can live in dignity and decency.

Five Recession Months

FOR THE FIFTH straight month the Labor Dept. reports no significant change in the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment. Since December 1960 it has ranged between 6.6 and 6.9 percent of the labor force. And the best informed estimates indicate that at the end of 1961 the figure will be essentially unchanged.

Statistics such as these in no way reflect the misery and despair of the chronically unemployed—a group that reached a new post-war high in April. But they indicate the persistence of economic ill health which is not yielding to the routine cures administered to date.

The upswing in business activity from the low of the 1960-61 recession will possibly dent but not make any real inroads on the problem of high chronic unemployment. A long-range program to stimulate economic growth is urgently needed, tied in with specialized programs designed to attack structural joblessness.

Expert Testimony

IN THE LONG and bitter fight against so-called "right-to-work" laws organized labor has pointed out that the public interest was deeply involved because the destructive attacks on union security would replace industrial peace with chaotic warfare.

Now a group of men who live intimately and on a day-to-day day basis with labor relations problems in states with "right-to-work" laws have gone on record substantially in opposition to the statutes.

Commissioners of labor in states with laws banning union security have verified that these laws may stunt the industrial growth of the states which enact them and harm both workers and fair employers.

This expert testimony should once and for all demolish the carefully-contrived arguments of the right-to-workers and expose in the cold light of reality their only purpose—to weaken and cripple trade unionism in their greedy drive for a few more pieces of silver in the cash register.

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In Senate Speech:

Executive Stock Option Plans Linked to Corporate Corruption

MOST PEOPLE are well aware that corporation executives get a number of tax breaks denied to the average taxpayer, but few have tied these tax bonanzas in with the corruption that is now being exposed in the business world.

The relationship between the special tax position of big business and corporate corruption was discussed on the Senate floor recently by Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.). His purpose was to explain a bill he was introducing which would end the granting of restricted stock options—which he described as "a particular gimmick of tax favoritism"—to corporate executives.

This gimmick entitled the executives to buy stock in their particular companies. However, it is so set up that an official may have an option —acquire the right to the stock—but can purchase it at any time he desires up to three years.

Under the arrangement he can buy the stock at the later date at the market price at the time the option is taken out. So, at no risk, he can watch his profits grow and grow and grow.

Since under the Republican-sponsored tax law of 1954 this profit is not considered a compensation connected with employment, he pays little tax on it, getting the advantages of capital gains.

This is the way Gore explained the workings of the restricted stock option gimmick:

"A corporation executive who is paid a large salary and so is, therefore, in a relatively high tax bracket, may wish to reduce his overall, effective tax rate while at the same time receiving increased compensation.

"The executive persuades the board of directors to set up a generous stock option plan conforming to the statute, Sec. 421 of the Internal Revenue Code, so that he can get the reduced tax treatment afforded the profits realized from the restricted stock option.

"It may not be very difficult to persuade the board of directors to do this, since many members of the board will also be officers of the corporation and eligible for the same generous treatment."

Gore pointed out some objections to restricted stock options as follows:

1. They lower the effective tax rate on corporate executives, depriving the Treasury of as much as $100 million a year.

2. The options serve to water the stock of other stockholders since the share of the stock in the hands of legitimate purchasers is lessened with each option purchase.

3. The practice discourages the vigorous growth of new and smaller companies to oppose corporate monopolies by enabling the big firms to hold on to executives so they will not start competing businesses.

"This sort of sharp practice may be symptomatic of our times," he declared. "But it brings into question the entire role of the corporation in American life, business and society and particularly the question of corporate control.

"WHO REALLY CONTROLS the corporation and who, in turn, is served by the corporation? These are grave questions involving the national interest. Willful men, in their reckless scramble for personal power, prestige and pecuniary benefits are using our great corporations for their own advantages, forsaking the national good, the general public and even the actual owners of the corporation, its stockholders."

Gore then recalled the conviction of 29 major electrical manufacturers, including General Electric and Westinghouse, for price-fixing and bid-rigging.

"One wonders if the large amounts of stock options held by General Electric and Westinghouse executives might have motivated some of them to act 'in a more extraordinary way' in entering into collusive agreements to fix prices, thus violating the law of the land and doing as yet unmeasured damage to their customers," he declared.

There are no figures available on the profit picture or the total impact of stock options but the Securities & Exchange Commission does provide some information.

Some 44,672 shares of GE stock were purchased under option by 17 officers and directors the past five months. The value of the options is a deep secret, but SEC does report that GE stock was selling for $68. In 1958 it sold for $57.

"If the option price was 95 percent of the 1958 price, the profit from these purchases was $618,-700," Gore noted.

The Tennessee senator quoted the economic writer, J. A. Livingston, on stock options to emphasize his point further:

"Executives have become an overprivileged class in a democratic society. Their power to overpay themselves with legal sanctions could, if unchecked, erode the very structure on which they and their corporations depend for survival . . . Corporate power could become synonymous with grab-bag morality." (PAI)

Morgen Says:

Just What Did the Doctor Order On Health Care for the Aged?

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

THE EXCITING POLEMICS of the Kennedy-Nixon debates may well pale comparatively into a pattycake affair if an impending event of the forensic season materializes—a debate supposed to be between Abraham Ribicoff and the president of the American Medical Association on the subject of medical care for the aged. The Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare has agreed to meet Dr. E. Vincent Askey, AMA head, in a public forum on the issue. Though, the AMA said the protagonist would be someone else—not Dr. Askey. Sec. Ribicoff said he had accepted Askey's challenge and would be glad to debate him.

Morgan

Whatever that outcome, the AMA already is in full cry against the Administration's plan to furnish medical assistance to senior citizens and finance it by broadening social security taxes slightly. Already Sec. Ribicoff has denounced the AMA advertising campaign for making "misleading and untrue statements" about the President's program.

There are supposed to be two sides to every argument, including how best to provide for the elderly, but the AMA, so far, has refused to examine and discuss the case on its merits. Instead it has loosed a paper flood of printed propaganda about "socialized medicine" clearly calculated to kill the Administration program by drowning it in fear.

The ethical standards of medicine are, by and large, a credit to the profession but no patent medicine man ever denounced a rival's product with more exaggerated counterclaims than the AMA is using against this legislation. Here is a Dr. Jekyll-and-Mr. Hyde equation come to life. If the average doctor practiced medicine as recklessly as his closed-shop professional association, the AMA, practices the deceptive art of propaganda, he would have his license lifted in a twinkling as a quack.

What basis is there for such harsh charges? In big ads in some 39 newspapers across the country, the AMA professed to list the pros and cons of medical aid for the aged. In discussing the Kerr-Mills law, limited legislation passed last year after the Forand bill had been defeated, the ad stated flatly that this law "is now being put into operation in 46 states." According to Health, Education & Welfare Dept. figures, in only seven out of 50 states is this law in effect insofar as new provisions for medical care are concerned, beyond the expansion of the old age assistance program. Only six other states so far have submitted plans or enacted laws that will result in operation of these provisions by summer.

BUT THE POINT the AMA has hammered most frantically on is the allegation that under the Administration plan, patients will lose their right to choose their own doctor. This consideration is not even at issue in the current package. The AMA knows this. It has studied the legislation. It knows what is in it. And yet its propaganda not only persists in charging that the normal doctor-patient relationship will be destroyed, it compounds the falsehood with a fantastic innuendo that Josef Goebbels would have envied. This, I realize, is a brutal comparison. But it's about time the AMA was called to account for its brutal tactics. The AMA has distributed to doctors for distribution in turn to their callers a leaflet headed "An Open Letter to My Patients." At one point this little document makes, in effect, the shocking charge that, under the Administration's plan of medical care for the elderly, doctors will be forced to violate their Hippocratic oath by revealing professional secrets. Lost with the freedom of choice of doctor, says the leaflet, "will be one of the basic principles of my responsibility to you. A principle expressed in the physician's pledge—'I will hold in confidence all that my patient confides in me.' "

This is the most irresponsible kind of false propaganda. In a recent interview on ABC's Issues and Answers program with this correspondent and my colleague Peter Clapper, Sec. Ribicoff said, "the truth of the matter is that the doctors are in no way involved in this bill. . . . This bill provides health care for the aging (for) hospital costs and nursing home costs (and) out-patient costs and has nothing to do with doctors. Every patient in America will have the right to choose his own doctor. The doctors' bills will not be paid. They are not controlled. They are not in any way affected by this bill, so the doctors are outside this legislation in each and every respect."

Ribicoff went on to say that the AMA nevertheless attempted to intimidate individual doctors who speak their minds for the bill. Which raises this interesting question for the debate: How much of the AMA position is just what the doctors ordered?

Washington Report:

Sparkman, Javits Join To Urge Passage of Senate Housing Bill

SEN. JOHN J. SPARKMAN (D-Ala.), chairman of a Senate housing subcommittee, and Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), a committee member, have urged passage of the housing bill now before the Senate as the best means of making jobs and helping reduce current high unemployment.

"A million and a half housing units built annually would mean 3 million jobs directly, not considering the additional jobs that result from the lumbering camps to the furniture factories," Sparkman observed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program. "The best producer of jobs is the construction industry, and home building is the major part of that industry."

Javits said it is estimated that "something like 10 percent of the economy is directly affected by the home-building industry, and that can make the difference between recession and reasonable prosperity with full employment."

The 1961 bill would provide not only for urban renewal, public housing and housing for the elderly, the senators explained, but also includes a new provision for middle-income housing. This is designed, as Javits put it, for "the people in the housing gap, those who are not eligible for public housing but cannot pay the rents demanded by private housing builders." He said this part of the bill would aid people who live in what he called "hand-me-down housing."

THE ADMINISTRATION BILL, sponsored by Sparkman, would aid middle-income home builders with a program for 40-year mortgage loans with insurance up "to 100 percent of value," Sparkman said, "so that it would not be necessary to pay anything down."

Javits has introduced his own middle-income housing bill, which proposes "direct loans to limited profit companies." He said this plan has worked well in New York, "where we now have 30,000 units going with loans of about $400 to $450 million outstanding, all approved by the voters."

Sparkman observed that the Javits proposal would have to be referred to the Senate Finance Committee, because it involves tax legislation, but an effort could be made to find a common ground.

Sparkman pointed out that although the Senate has passed comprehensive housing bills several times in recent years, they have finally failed because of presidential vetoes or House failure to approve. The main obstacle in the House, Javits said, is the public housing proposals. He urged voters to write their congressmen and urge approval of the 1961 bill.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

A CASE CAN BE MADE that passage of the minimum wage bill represents a breakthrough in social legislation such as this country has not known since Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal domestic reforms were brought to a halt after 1938.

It is clearly a major breakthrough for Pres. Kennedy and his still-young Administration. Majority Democratic leadership in the House has been restored, at least for purposes of this bill, and a coalition built to beat down the long-controlling conservative machine run by Representatives Charles A. Halleck (R-Ind.) and Howard W. Smith (D-Va.).

The significance is underscored by previous events in the House.

Late in March Smith and Halleck whipped Speaker Sam Rayburn and the Administration even after the Labor Committee bill had been watered down—and seriously watered down—to a "compromise" that would have given newly added workers only a $1 wage floor and no overtime coverage whatever.

Smith and Halleck defeated the compromise on a 186-185 teller vote and made it stick on a 216-203 rollcall.

Yet six weeks later, a stronger bill—with 3.6 million additional workers moving to a $1.25 wage floor and overtime payments beginning after two years—was passed by the House by the startlingly large margin of 230 to 196.

* * *

IN THE QUARTER-CENTURY since Roosevelt won his last major reform—it was, incidentally, the original wage-hour law—there have been many improvements and expansions of New Deal measures.

The minimum wage itself has been lifted twice—to 75 cents in 1949 and to $1 in 1956. Disability insurance was added in 1956 to the social security law, and great numbers of groups previously unprotected were given the benefits of the system.

But the McNamara-Roosevelt bill represents a tremendous stride in the direction of giving service trade workers the basic wage-hour protection that industrial workers have previously had—and this was precisely the barrier that had never before been breached.

This was where the Halleck-Smith coalition had always made its principal defense. The line has now been broken—and it can never be re-established. For if in principle retail store workers are recognized by Congress as deserving protection so are hotel and restaurant workers, so are laundry workers, so are many other service trade employes.

Passage was obtained in 1961 only after these groups—many of them among the most exploited workers in the country—were dropped from the bill. But the principle of great expansions into the service field has been established.

* * *

FOR THE KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION, many tests still lie ahead. A victory on wage-hour in the House does not necessarily mean that the same majority can be held on other controversial upcoming reform proposals—permanent and much stronger unemployment compensation, for one, and a comprehensive school-aid bill, and the Anderson-King bill for health care tied to the social security system.

But Halleck and Smith were deprived, this time at least, of their once almost total control of sufficient southern Democratic votes to beat Mr. Rayburn on economic issues. More than the usual number of northern Republicans slipped away from them. Maybe some southern Democrats and the moderately liberal Republicans will discover that they like voting with Kennedy and Rayburn instead of the GOP-Dixiecrat right-wingers.

"WRITE YOUR CONGRESSMAN," Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.), right, urged as he and Sen. John Sparkman (D-Ala.) were interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational program heard on 460 radio stations. They referred to a 1961 housing bill, which they agreed would pass the Senate, but might get stalled in the House.

How to Buy:

Furniture, Appliances, TV Sets Offer Real Buying Opportunities

By Sidney Margolius

SOME REAL BUYING opportunities are available this spring for families in the market for furniture, appliances and TV sets.

While appliance prices already had been reduced, the recession now also has forced a crack in furniture prices.

You also can find special prices—and some genuine bargains—on vacuum cleaners, carpet sweepers and smaller electrical housewares such as mixers and fry pans.

But the bargain of the month is refrigerators. Already running about one-third below prices of 10 years ago, tags are being cut again this spring. Refrigerators priced at about $400 a few years ago now can be bought for as little as $250-$260.

Here are tips on selecting best values:

REFRIGERATORS: Biggest price cuts are on the two-door frost-free models, now widely available at about $320-$350 for 13 cubic feet.

The "frost free" designation means you don't have to defrost either the freezer or the refrigerator sections. You also now can buy two-door refrigerator-freezers, with automatic defrost for the refrigerator section but not for the freezer compartment, for around $250 for a 12-cubic-foot size. Single-door refrigerator-freezers, with self-defrost refrigerator section but not "frost free" in the freezer section, now are available for around $180 in the 12-foot size.

If you don't need a very large freezer compartment, the single-door type is low in cost and adequate for most families. It would provide about 88 pounds of freezer compartment space in the 12-cubic-foot size.

If you want more freezer space, then the two-door type with the freezer mounted on top is a good value. A two-door model provides more freezer space than the single door. A 12-cubic-foot size will provide about 100 pounds of freezer space.

If this is all you need, then it is not really necessary to spend $80 more for a model with frost-free freezer. The type with self-defrosting for just the refrigerator section is perfectly satisfactory. You actually need to remove frost from the freezer section only once or twice a year. The no-defrost feature in a top-mounted freezer compartment is really a bit of a sales gimmick.

The no-defrost freezer feature may be more desirable if you buy a model with the freezer section mounted at the bottom. Then the frost-free feature is more of a convenience because the freezer area is not only larger but harder to get at to remove the accumulated frost.

Your best value is in the standard rather than the deluxe model of a manufacturer's line.

When you compare prices of different brands, check especially the freezer-compartment capacity. This is the expensive part of a refrigerator-freezer. You are likely to find two 13-cubic foot boxes, one $300, the other $320. But the $320 box in this example has 150 pounds of freezer capacity compared to 116 pounds for the $300 box.

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Agriculture Dept. Sets Watered Food Hearings

If you're a cat, the government requires that canners state on the label how much water is contained in cat foods. But if you're a human being, packers need not tell you the amount of water injected into hams, bologna, cooked frozen foods, many other products.

As the result of protests, the U.S. Agriculture Dept. will hold hearings on watered pork products in Denver on May 8 and Portland, Ore., May 11. Any consumer can voice his opinions then or can write them to the Administrator, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Agriculture Dept., Washington 25, D. C.

EDUCATIONAL FUTURE for "Americans at Work" was launched with the gift of 22 films from the AFL-CIO public service series to the University of Alabama. Barney Weeks, left, president of the Alabama Labor Council, makes presentation to M. O. Hulsey, state supervisor of trade and industrial education. In rear is Spencer V. Johnson, one of five assistant state supervisors who attended the ceremony. "Americans at Work" films are being made available to selected educational bodies with the cooperation of the American Vocational Association.

From Soup to Nonsense:

For the Traveler Back Home, Frustrations Are Just Starting

By Jane Goodsell

THERE'S NO PLACE like home when you return from a trip—the suitcases filled with dirty laundry, the desk piled high with bills, the depleted bank account. But there's one bright thought to lighten the gloom of anti-climax: everybody will be waiting impatiently to hear about your trip.

That illusion is shattered even before the souvenirs you've brought home have fallen to pieces.

I've been trying to talk about our trip to Mexico ever since we got back, but I can't find anybody to listen.

I hadn't been home 10 minutes before my next-door neighbor phoned to welcome me home.

"I'm dying to hear about your trip," she said. "You must tell me all about it."

"Well," I began, "Mexico is a fascinating country, full of contrasts. For instance . . ."

"Oh, speaking of contrasts," she interrupted, "I must tell you about the darling sofa pillows I bought. They're a brilliant purple to contrast with the blue sofa, and they absolutely make the room. You must come over to see them, and then you can tell me all about Mexico."

I went to see the sofa pillows, but I didn't get to tell her all about Mexico. In fact, I didn't get to tell her anything about Mexico because everything I said reminded her of something she wanted to talk about instead.

I started to tell her about the marvelous tacos we had at a little restaurant in Mexico City, which reminded her of a wonderful recipe for tamale pie, which in turn reminded her of the church supper at which she'd first tasted it. The church supper reminded her of the new minister.

She's not the only one. Last night at a party I started to describe the place near Oaxaca where we'd watched pottery being made. The lady across the table interrupted to say that she'd been taking ceramic lessons from a man in Raleigh Hills, and the man on my right said that, speaking of Raleigh Hills, they're building a new ice skating rink there, which reminded the gentleman on my left of the ice skating he'd done as a kid in Minnesota.

EVEN WORSE ARE people who've been to Mexico themselves. They can hardly wait to point out the errors we made and the high spots we missed.

"Where did you stay in Guadalajara?" they ask, and I tell them.

"Oh, what a shame!" they say pityingly. "That's such an ordinary tourist hotel. Now, if you'd only talked to me before you left, I could have told you about a little out-of-the-way hacienda, full of charm and authentic color. . . ." And there I am, listening again.

I give up. I'll never get to tell anybody about my trip. But just wait till other people try to tell me about their vacations.

Consumer Finances Survey:

2 Out of 3 Families In Debt, Study Shows

TWO OUT OF THREE American families are debtors, according to the University of Michigan Survey Research Center.

About half—48 percent—have installment debt, one-third have mortgages, and one-fourth have non-installment credit. Many owe more than one kind of debt.

Following the installment credit splurge of the early Fifties, however, most families have taken a more conservative view of this type of debt. While monthly payments remain a highly popular means of financing new cars, appliances and other durable goods, Americans generally have kept their use of this kind of credit closely in line with their income increases during the past six years.

Early last year, half those with installment debt owed $500 or more.

These findings are reported in a new SRC book, "1960 Survey of Consumer Finances," an up-to-date analysis of the financial position of American families. The books presents comprehensive data on the distribution of incomes, assets, debts, purchases of houses, automobiles, and other durable goods, as well as consumer attitudes and expectations, during the past 15 years.

The Surveys of Consumer Finances represent basic source material for business and government as well as economists and laymen concerned with consumer demand, business cycles and inflation. Complete reports of four recent national surveys of consumer attitudes and inclinations to buy, involving more than 7,000 interviews, are included.

Authors of the volume are George Katona, James Morgan, John Lansing, Eva Mueller, Charles Lininger, Ben Okner, Albert Marckwardt and Jerry Flower of the SRC's economic behavior program.

Between 1956 and 1960, they note, installment debt stabilized at approximately 10 percent of personal income. Installment debt for additions and repairs to homes and personal debt increased during this period, but the use of monthly payments to finance car purchases remained "fairly conservative."

DURING THE PAST THREE YEARS, the proportion of families owing installment debt has not increased. Reflecting rising incomes, however, the proportion of families owing more than $1,000 on the installment plan has doubled (from 7 to 14 percent) since 1955.

Use of installment credit is concentrated in middle income families, those in the $5,000 to $10,000 bracket. Families with income of less than $2,000 are overwhelmingly debt free; only 4 percent of this group owes $500 or more. Similarly, those with incomes exceeding $10,000 annually do not often use this kind of credit.

About one family in eight had debt payments exceeding 20 percent of their income early last year. High debt ratios were fairly frequent in the $2,000 to $7,500 income class, being concentrated in young families looking forward to higher earnings and among those experiencing temporary low incomes.

Interestingly, more than one-third of those making monthly payments had liquid assets—cash in the bank, government bonds, and so forth—sufficient to pay off all their installment debt.

"The proportion of debtors among people with fair-sized or substantial liquid asset holdings has increased somewhat during the last few years," the authors note. "People who buy on time even though they are in a position to pay cash for their goods see installment buying as a means of getting better service or even better price, feel monthly payments are a means of self-discipline, or want to save their cash for a 'rainy day' or some other purpose."

'Right-to-Work' Laws Harmful, Labor Commissioners Agree

(Continued from Page 1)

sioners failed to answer the request for information.

Miss Martin, a nationally-known Republican, has on several occasions in recent years urged the GOP to break with its past and support progressive social legislation. She has served as state labor commissioner under both Republican and Democratic administrations during the past 10 years.

On the basis of the replies received, Miss Martin told Maine legislators she was convinced that a proposed "right-to-work" law would seriously disrupt Maine's "excellent" labor-management relations.

Following are some of the comments quoted by Miss Martin to the legislature:

Arkansas—Labor Commissioner Clarence R. Thornbrough rejected the often-suggested assumption that a "right-to-work" law helps bring industry into a state. He said:

"I have talked to dozens of people who have brought plants to Arkansas and find they are interested in many things—climate, water, natural resources, transportation, power, availability and cost of labor, etc.—but not a single person has indicated that this law had any major part in the decision to move to Arkansas." He called it a "bad law."

Indiana — Labor Commissioner Hobart P. Butler declared:

"If there are any assets to the law, we are certainly not familiar with them. If there has been any additional opportunity for work for non-union people, our department is unaware of them.

"Indiana is an industrial state and we are continually striving for better labor-management relations. To my knowledge, our experience with our so-called 'right-to-work' law has not been to our advantage. It only adds to conflict and many times stymies better labor-management relations."

Iowa—Labor Commissioner Donald W. Lowe minced no words. He wrote:

"Knowing that Maine is a progressive state, I regret to learn that there is a move to add it to the list of 'right-to-work' states.

". . . In our state [the law] has broken some smaller industrial unions and prevented others from organizing.

"I think one has only to look at the census figures and readily see that most of the 'right-to-work' states have not increased industrially on a par with those that have had strong union organizations.

"It undoubtedly has brought in some small plants that were after cheap labor and we have some plants paying only the federal minimum wage. In my opinion the state would be better off without these."

Nebraska — Commissioner Donald Bastemeyer reported:

"This law in Nebraska has only served the purpose of confusing the whole field of employe-employer relationships and is not good legislation in any sense of the word . . .

" 'Right-to-work' laws have the net effect of legalizing the existence of parasites, or those individuals who would feed maliciously and without cost or self-effort on the gains and efforts of organized groups such as the unions.

"Restrictive labor laws have resulted in a substantial loss of our younger people or at least, in my considered opinion, have constributed much towards this trend."

Nevada—Commissioner George F. Jolly wrote:

"It is my firm belief that every effort should be made to defeat so-called 'right-to-work' legislation, as I do not believe it is of benefit to either the worker or to industry.

"I believe it hinders the negotiation of mutually acceptable contracts between management and labor . . . I further believe it is the right of management and labor to decide whether or not union help shall be employed, rather than a matter for legislative action."

Tennessee — Commissioner W. H. Parham reported:

"The initial effect [of the 'right-to-work' law] was to disturb labor relations that had been in existence for many years and today some of this has failed to subside . . .

"Not even the most rabid supporters of the law make any claim of it having any value . . .

"Apparently there was some hope by supporters of this legislation that it would encourage the growth of industry in the state. This, however, has not developed, and significantly the industries developing in Tennessee are moving into the unionized areas.

"In my opinion the law has weakened rather than strengthened the individual workman; it has hampered unions, has no positive value to the general public and probably is of negative value."

Florida's former labor commissioner, James T. Vocelle, wrote that he considers "that 'right-to-work' laws are un-American and morally indefensible."

Adding her own opinion, Miss Martin told the Maine legislators that a "right-to-work" law:

- Is not needed.
- Is not wanted.
- Does not work.
- Interferes in the right of contract between the employer and the employe.
- Is difficult to enforce.

She concluded: "It is bad legislation, not needed in the State of Maine, and I hope that the committee will report unfavorably on the measure."

Maine Legislators Ask Probe of 'Work' Group

Augusta, Me.—Two Maine legislators, a Republican and a Democrat, have called for an investigation of activities of the National Right-to-Work Committee and its Maine affiliate and an alleged failure to register under the state's lobbying act.

In separate statements, Rep. Cleveland Curtis (R) and Rep. Leonce Jobin (D) charged that efforts to push a so-called "right-to-work" bill through the legislature have been directed by top officials of the National Right-to-Work Committee from an Augusta motel.

The two legislators said no representative of the "right-to-work" group or its Maine affiliate has registered with the Maine Secretary of State as a legislative representative.

Curtis quoted newspaper accounts of activities in Maine of Reed Larson, director of the National Right-to-Work Committee, and an aide. He charged their activities represent "an intrusion from outside the state in an effort to pressure this bill through the legislature."

Jobin said the "origin and inspiration" for the legislative attempt "to undermine the collective bargaining process and to destroy labor organizations" came from the National Right-to-Work Committee. He told the House "there is no doubt" that representatives of the committee have "approached at least a select few of the members of this House."

Jobin noted that the penalty for violation of the lobbyist registration law is only a fine of from $100 to $500, but he added:

"Even if the teeth in the law are baby-sized, they need to be used if this House is to be kept free of inordinate pressures such as this organization and its representatives from outside the state have brought to bear."

He cited a provision in the law requiring the registration of "all persons who for compensation shall approach individual members of the legislature . . . with the intent in any manner, directly or indirectly, to influence action upon proposed legislation."

This, he said, would certainly cover paid officials of the National Right-to-Work Committee and he said the role of the recently-established Maine committee and its financing should be investigated.

Building Service Pact Covers 15,000 in N. Y.

A new three-year contract covering 15,000 workers in 1,400 Manhattan apartment building and including a more than 20-cents-per-hour package increase has been concluded by Local 32B, Building Service Employes, and the Realty Advisory Board On Labor Relations, Inc.

The agreement climaxed more than 10 weeks of negotiations which went before the New York State Board of Mediation when the parties were unable to reach a settlement.

The contract calls for a $7.50 wage increase across the life of the pact, including an immediate boost of $3 per week retroactive to Apr. 21, a further $2 increase next year, and an additional $2.50 in 1963.

In addition, apartment building workers will be covered by a medical benefits plan in the form of home and office doctor visits, a program for sick pay benefits, improved termination pay and vacation schedules, plus increased contributions of $1.00 per week to the Union's Welfare Fund to insure continuation of present benefits.

Representing the union in negotiations was Thomas Shortman, Local 32B president and Building Service Employes international vice president, who cited the rent control law as having been a major factor in employers' resistance to granting substantial improvements. The Realty Advisory Board, represented by Pres. Edward F. Gallagher, joined Shortman in praising New York State Mediation Board Chairman George Moskowitz for helping conclude the new agreement.

Building service workers affected by the new pact include handymen, elevator operators, doormen, porters, maintenance and custodial workers.

PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL views of housing America proved closely aligned when Ira S. Robbins, left, of New York City Housing Authority, and Douglas Haskell, veteran architect and critic, exchanged views on "Briefing Session" television program.

Briefing Panel Backs Kennedy on Housing

The Kennedy Administration is right in saying that the restoration of old houses can be as useful as building new ones, provided there are proper safeguards; but the 40-year mortgage is a dubious device unless construction standards are strengthened. In any case, there is undoubtedly a need for more housing in America.

This was the gist of a discussion on the latest "Briefing Session" program between Ira S. Robbins, a member of the New York City Housing Authority, and Douglas Haskell, editor of Architectural Forum and a long-time commentator on housing affairs.

"Briefing Session," presented jointly by the AFL-CIO and the National Educational Television & Radio Center, is a weekly half-hour public affairs series now seen on nearly 70 television stations.

Haskell hailed as "most welcome" the rehabilitation elements in the Kennedy housing proposals. These are in contrast, he said, to "people's ambition (that) cities . . . be razed almost like European bombed cities, and built up from the ground new. It was soon found that you could not afford to do all that straight through America."

Robbins cautiously agreed that rehabilitation was a "good experiment," but warned, first, that it was no substitute for needed new construction, and, second, that it must be applied on an area rather than an individual basis.

The New York expert, who served under Governors Lehman, Dewey and Rockefeller, charged that programs such as Kennedy's were misrepresented in terms of costs. A $3.3 billion program, he pointed out, described the amount of housing that would be built, not its cost to the government.

Edward P. Morgan, host and moderator of the "Briefing Session" series, asked for reactions to the argument that "a person is no more entitled to a subsidized house than he is to a subsidized car."

Haskell retorted that "the car is subsidized by . . . a fantastic federal highway program which gives it the track to run on. . . . Consequently . . . it just cancels out."

Neither panelist had any enthusiasm for a Kennedy proposal for no-down-payment, 40-year mortgages, though neither came out flatly against them. In essence, they agreed such mortgages made very little economic sense, but might be useful if there was some guarantee that the houses would last as long as the debt.

The acute economic impact of home construction was stressed by "Briefing Session" news analyst John MacVane, who noted that when 100,000 homes are not built, a market is lost for "nearly a billion board feet of lumber; over 100,000 bathtubs; over a million electric switches; 32,000 garbage disposal units; almost 2 million gallons of paint," and much more.

These are the figures for 100,000; they would have to be multiplied by seven to represent the difference between the present rate of home construction and the Administration's goal of 2 million new units a year, MacVane pointed out.

Panel Session To Look at Latin America

The current and very touchy question of Latin America will be examined by the next "Briefing Session" panel—as always with a view to looking beyond the headlines of the moment to the deeper issues underlying them.

Guests will be John C. Campbell, director of political studies for the Council on Foreign Relations, and Alberto R. Cellario, South American expert for Life magazine.

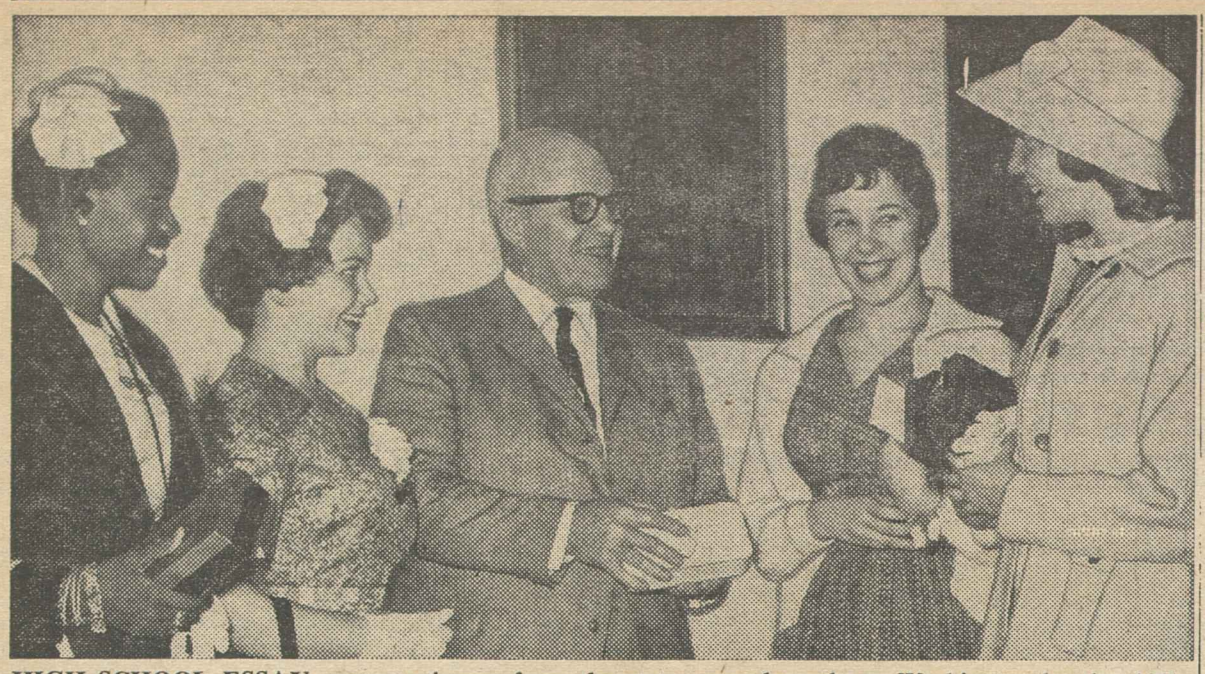
Campbell, a Harvard graduate but not a member of the Kennedy Administration, served the government in various fields of international relations from 1942 until he took his present post 13 years later. He has written extensively on international problems, and traveled through Latin America for two years on a Rockefeller fellowship.

Cellario, a native of Argentina, was trained on that country's distinguished newspaper, La Prensa, and among other assignments was a war correspondent in Europe. He fled the country when the Peron dictatorship took control. He has been on the Life staff for almost a decade.

Consumer Aide Asked of Kennedy

The two top officers of the Meat Cutters have urged Pres. Kennedy to appoint a consumer counsel as a member of the top-level White House staff.

Meat Cutters Pres. Thomas J. Lloyd and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman declared, in a letter to the President, that "the ideal solution" would be establishment of a new cabinet-level Consumer Dept. They added that "if such a step is currently unfeasible, we suggest the least the consumer should be able to expect is an office in the White House whose head is directly responsible to the President."



HIGH SCHOOL ESSAY contest winners from the states were brought to Washington by the AFL-CIO or state labor bodies for opening sessions of the annual meeting of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped. Shown with Pres. George Meany on a visit to AFL-CIO headquarters are, left to right, Arline L. David, St. Thomas, V.I.; Claire Marek, Albuquerque, N.M.; Peggy Dennis, Omaha, Neb., and Mary Ellen Fischer, Baltimore, Md.

Meany Urges Labor-Management 'Partnership' to Aid Handicapped

Organized labor looks on handicapped workers "just as we look at any other group that suffers from prejudice, discrimination and inadequate opportunity," according to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

"We want to help them win their full status as productive citizens," he told the annual meeting of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped.

The AFL-CIO offers "full partnership," he said, to all who will help in the cause of seeing to it that "it's ability, not disability, that counts."

"The progress of medical science has made it possible for almost every victim of a handicap to fill a useful place," Meany asserted. "That progress must be more strongly supplemented by better rehabilitation services, intensified placement efforts, improved workmen's compensation laws and — most important— closer partnership between labor and management.

"The President's Committee has performed a most useful service, over the years, in working toward these goals."

Meany assured the delegates that labor's representative as committee vice chairman, Pres. Gordon Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, "keeps us in close touch with what you are doing and is constantly urging us to do more on our end."

Attending the opening session were state winners of the national essay contest for high school students sponsored by the committee and the Governors' Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped.

The committees brought the winners of five major prizes to Washington and the AFL-CIO or state labor bodies had the remaining 45 state winners and their parents as their guests. The visitors were given guided tours of the capital city, went to Mount Vernon and the Lee Mansion, attended the changing of the guard at Arlington Cemetery, were introduced to Pres. Meany on an inspection of AFL-CIO headquarters and attended a luncheon in the Willard Hotel.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told the luncheon guests that organized labor is primarily concerned with the human values in employment of the handicapped.

"Labor has found that handicapped workers deliver well on the job and when properly placed are able and efficient," he said. "It is the well-established policy of the AFL-CIO that every practical means shall be used to insure equal opportunity in employment for all physically handicapped workers."

Cartoonist Allen Saunders, who draws the Kerry Drake strip, was toastmaster of the luncheon. Gene Barry, the Bat Masterson of television fame, was guest of honor.

Gen. Melvin J. Maas, retired Marine, collapsed at the opening session while telling the 1,000 delegates how he managed to have an active life after losing the sight of both eyes due to a wartime injury. Physicians said he apparently suffered a cardiac spasm and placed him in Bethesda, Md., Naval Hospital for several days.

Pres. J. W. McGovern of the National Association of Manufacturers joined Meany and other labor spokesmen in urging "better acceptance" of qualified handicapped workers by their immediate supervisors. He advocated more education to overcome prejudices against handicapped workers often aroused not only in supervisors and foremen but also in fellow-workers.

At a closing luncheon top awards for aiding the handicapped were presented to Rep. John E. Fogarty (D-R. I.) and Director Mary E. Switzer of the U.S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.

COPE Area Meetings Set Attendance Marks

A record 4,100 local union delegates have taken part in the first nine of a series of 16 COPE area conferences aimed at stepping up the pace of labor's political education program at key shop and precinct levels.

The series of two-day area conferences, conducted by COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt and his staff, have been held in Pensacola, Fla.; Galveston, Tex.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Hartford, Conn.; Boston, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; Rochester, Minn.; and St. Louis, Mo. Attendance ranged from 334 in Galveston to 909 in Pittsburgh.

Seven additional area meetings remain on the schedule.

Delegates set their sights on the 1962 congressional elections with the aim of assuring a liberal majority in the House and preventing domination by the long-controlling conservative Republican-Dixiecrat coalition.

They set as an immediate task the job of informing rank-and-file union members on the importance of writing their congressmen this session in support of such major issues as medical care for the aged, aid to education and labor-management laws.

At workshops and in discussion groups, the area groups studied ways of strengthening their local COPE organizations, exchanged views on methods of collecting voluntary contributions to support political activity and discussed registration and get-out-the-vote drives.

In conference "buzz sessions," the delegates suggested methods to improve coordination of state, district and local COPE activities with those of other interested groups.

Problems of gerrymandering and the reapportionment of congressional and state legislative districts were on the agenda of most of the conferences. These sessions reflected concern over refusal of many state legislatures to revise districts in line with population shifts to the cities.

Still on the COPE conference calendar are the following area meetings:

Durham, N.C., May 7 and 8: delegates from North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia.

Louisville, Ky., May 13 and 14: Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia.

Denver, Colo., May 17 and 18: Idaho, Colorado and Utah.

Las Vegas, Nev., May 22 and 23: Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada and New Mexico.

Seattle, Wash., May 26 and 27: Alaska, Oregon and Washington.

Billings, Mont., May 31 and June 1: Montana and Wyoming.

Sioux Falls, S.D., June 3 and 4: Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota.

N. J. Federation Picks Murphy as President

Newark, N. J.—Vincent J. Murphy, long-time secretary-treasurer of the New Jersey Federation of Labor, has been named president of the state body.

Murphy was chosen by the executive board to succeed the late Louis P. Marciante as head of the 300,000-member federation. Murphy, a member of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, served as secretary-treasurer of the state federation for the past 28 years.

Calvin's Keynotes:

Boilermakers Told To Fight Reaction

Long Beach, Calif.—The reactionary coalition of "horse and buggy" factions of both major political parties is an "almost impenetrable barrier to progress," but can be defeated by concerted efforts of labor and liberal segments of the nation.

So declared William A. Calvin, president of the 160,000-member boilermakers, in his keynote speech to the union's 21st quadrennial convention here.

Nearly 750 delegates were urged to dedicate themselves not only to retaining already-won gains, but to widen "our united efforts to surmount every barrier erected to retard progress."

The nation's economy has been sick and "plagued by repeated industrial recessions for more than eight years," Calvin said, noting that each new recession starts with a greater number of unemployed.

The tragedy, he said, is that the workers of the nation are hurt, while the recessions have "little, if any, impact upon big business."

Steel and auto, he said, are examples of industries which continue to reap enormous profits while the workers are unemployed and communities in which the industries are located are regarded as distressed areas.

He praised the Kennedy Administration's fight against the reactionary coalition, but declared it is his "firm conviction that no political party, regardless of its leadership, campaign pledges, promises or pronouncements, can be an effective substitute for a strong, solvent and honestly administered labor movement."

Domestic problems are further complicated, Calvin said, by the menace from "the slimy octopus of world communism which threatens everything precious to the hearts and lives of free men and whose strangling tentacles have vacuumed the breath of liberty from the lives of the peoples of Russia, her European satellites and China."

The threat is now being stretched "insatiably to all parts of Asia, Africa and the Western Hemisphere, where past and present political suppression and oppression have retarded majorities in their search for equity and dignity," he said.

Calvin also warned that too many local lodges have members who "embrace any flimsy reason to condemn their officers."

Some say, he declared, that those who work from within their unions to destroy them have merely responded to "the mass brainwashing of congressional committees."

"But I find it difficult to convince myself that members who wilfully violate their solemn and binding obligation to abide by the will of the majority . . . have ever been trade unionists in the first place," he said.

John Henning, California state industrial relations director, told delegates that they can help achieve the goals of organized labor only by devoting the same kind of energy to political activities that they now devote to the field of collective bargaining.

Thomas L. Pitts, California State AFL-CIO executive secretary-treasurer, admitted this state has many unfilled needs, but declared that under the leadership of Democratic Gov. Edmund G. Brown "California is the most progressive state in the nation."

Strong Economy Vital To Freedom—Meany

Philadelphia—Organized labor has a "prime interest in defending the free way of life" because what it has achieved has been won "under freedom and democracy," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the 26th convention of the Firemen & Oilers.

He cited the growth of Soviet power during the past 15 years and pointed out that Red propaganda uses these accomplishments as weapons against other people everywhere.

"The ultimate Soviet aim," Meany said, "is to destroy the free way of life in this country if it is to win the world. We in the labor movement have a particular stake in this battle."

Meany, who was frequently interrupted by applause, emphasized the vital importance of maintaining the U.S. economy in the struggle against communism. He noted that the country is now "economically weak" with millions of workers unemployed and with an economic growth rate below that of most other nations.

"The big challenge now," he declared, "is to put America back to work. We must fight the battle as we would in wartime. We need more housing, more schools, more hospitals, more roads and other resources to build up America.

"The conservative press asks, 'Can we afford this?' I say we cannot afford to do otherwise. We can no longer afford to go down hill with 'recessions as usual'.."

About 400 delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada under the direction of Pres. Anthony Matz undertook to revamp the international union constitution and bylaws so as to bring them into conformity with the Landrum-Griffin Act, as the last convention was held in 1956.

The officers' report showed that about 150 local lodges had been forced to merge because members of many smaller lodges declined to run for office in view of Landrum-Griffin's detailed reporting requirements and its penalties for failure to comply.

Other speakers included Chairman George E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives' Association; Pres. Michael Fox of the AFL-CIO Railroad Employes Dept.; Pres. James Brownlow of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., and Ruben Levin, editor and manager of Labor, the rail unions' weekly newspaper.

Textbook on Labor On Sale in Detroit

Detroit — "Labor-Management Dynamics," a textbook prepared to help high school teachers present an accurate and objective account of labor relations problems, can be purchased for $3.50 from the Detroit Board of Education, 1346 Broadway, Detroit 26, Mich.

Since publication in the Mar. 11th issue of the AFL-CIO News of an article describing how a committee of union and management advisers worked on preparation of the textbook, a number of readers have asked how they could obtain copies.

'To Strengthen Industry':

Kennedy Announces Textile Aid Program

Declaring problems of the ailing textile industry are "serious and deep-rooted," Pres. Kennedy has announced a seven-point program to "strengthen the industry and expand consumption of its products without disrupting international trade."

His program ranged from government-union-management research programs to expand the market for textile products to an international conference dealing with the problems of both importing and exporting countries.

Several points in the President's program closely paralleled recommendations on international trade policy made by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its February meeting.

Kennedy described the textile industry—with 2 million employes and another 2 million workers in related jobs—as "essential to our national security" and vital to the nation's peacetime economy. He emphasized that "unemployment in textile mills strikes hardest at those communities suffering most from depressed conditions."

The President announced that he has:

- Directed the Commerce Dept. to "launch an expanded program of research, covering new products, processes and markets." This, he emphasized, "should be done in cooperation with both union and management groups."
- Asked the Treasury Dept. to review depreciation allowances on textile machinery to "assist in the modernization of the industry."
- Directed the Small Business Administration to help the cotton textile industry obtain financing.
- Directed the Agriculture Dept. to make recommendations "to eliminate or offset" the difference in the price of U.S. raw cotton sold to domestic industries and on the world market. Foreign purchasers presently pay 6 cents a pound less for cotton grown in the United States than do U.S. purchasers. In August, the differential is scheduled to rise to 8 cents.
- Prepared for submission to Congress in the near future "a proposal to permit industries seriously injured or threatened with serious injury as a result of increased imports to be eligible for assistance from the federal government."

Kennedy, while a member of the Senate, was one of the original sponsors of the AFL-CIO-endorsed Trade Adjustment bill, along with Senators Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) and Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N. J.). The bill would have permitted the President, as an alternative to raising tariffs, to authorize retraining programs, supplementary unemployment compensation and other benefits for workers and assistance to employers and communities adversely affected by imports.

- Directed the State Dept. to set up "an early conference of the principal textile exporting and importing countries." The goal would be "an international understanding which will provide a basis for trade that will avoid undue disruption of established industries."
- Promised that any application by the textile industry for higher tariff protection against imports would be "carefully considered on its merits."

Kennedy said an interdepartmental committee headed by Commerce Sec. Luther H. Hodges has been studying the special problems of the textile industry since mid-February. He referred to previous studies as far back as 1935 and added: "I believe it is time for action."

Pres. William Pollock of the Textile Workers Union of America expressed the hope that the program "will lay the foundation for constructive development of the industry."

He said the TWUA is "encouraged" by the emphasis on the need for research to create new products and markets and by the provision for union and management participation.

Pollock said one-price cotton and international trade negotiations are also in line with the union's own program, although he expressed disappointment that the Kennedy program does not provide specifically for import quotas.

WINNERS OF SIDNEY HILLMAN Foundation prize awards for 1960 are shown at New York luncheon staged by Clothing Workers. Left to right are Dr. Buell Gallagher, president of City College of New York and one of Hillman judges; Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, head of foundation set up to honor founder and first president of ACWA; William L. Shirer, who received special award for book, "The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich;" and $500 award winners Sylvan Meyer, editor of Gainesville, Ga., Daily Times; Fred Cook, free-lance writer; Davis McEntire, professor of social welfare at University of California; and Marshal Diskin and Walter Peters, director and producer, respectively, of ABC-TV documentary, "Cast the First Stone."

'Principles of Business Practice,' Aged 37 Years, Dusted off by CofC

The U. S. Chamber of Commerce, declining to take action on members involved in price-rigging cases, has dusted off a 37-year-old statement on "principles of business practices" as a guideline for the business community.

In his keynote address to the chamber's 9th annual meeting in the nation's capital, CofC Pres. Arthur H. Motley, publisher of Parade Magazine, paid fleeting attention to the electrical industry price-fixing scandal.

Anti-trust laws, he declared, "are a proper form of government regulation and . . . must be obeyed. Violators should be punished and all businessmen should recognize that even a relatively few misdeeds of this nature tend to weaken the whole economic system."

Motley declined, however, to acknowledge CofC responsibility for misdeeds of its members.

"The enforcement of the anti-trust laws is the function of the Dept. of Justice," he declared. "Punishment is the business of the courts.

"The duty of the CofC is to support the anti-trust laws, but not to go beyond them in vigilante fashion and try to impose its own brand of punishment on wrongdoers."

The chamber's board of directors subsequently adopted a statement containing virtually the same language and reaffirmed the 1924 statement of principles which declared, among other things, that "unfair competition, embracing all acts characterized by bad faith, deception, fraud or oppression, including commercial bribery, is wasteful, despicable, and a public wrong" and called on business to "rely for its success on the excellence of its own service."

In a letter to Commerce Sec. Luther H. Hodges, who had expressed an interest in having the CofC develop a code of business ethics, Motley said the chamber was satisfied to stand on the "wisdom and soundness" of the 1924 statement of principles.

At the same time Motley took a swipe at the trade union movement, declaring "it is of overriding importance to recognize that there are many forms of monopolistic and other improper practices by labor organizations which are not subject to restraints and remedies under anti-trust or other laws."

Much of the chamber's three-day session was given over to broadside attacks on the Kennedy Administration and the trade union movement.

Dr. Ernest L. Wilkinson, president of Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah, declared that Kennedy's programs to ease the recession constituted a "derogation" of the President's Inaugural Address statement that the American people should "ask not what your country can do for you" but instead should "ask what you can do for your country."

Wilkinson, and a parade of other speakers assailed the Administration's aid-to-education program, extension of unemployment compensation benefits, the new area redevelopment law, the step-up in surplus foods distribution, health care for the aged through social security, the minimum wage increase coupled with broadened coverage, and proposals for housing and urban renewal.

In the labor field, the 3,000 delegates heard Rep. Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.) attack pending situs-picketing legislation as a "major and most immediate threat" to the Landrum-Griffin Act, which he co-authored in 1959 with Rep. Phil M. Landrum (D-Ga.).

The chamber convention adopted a resolution calling for federal legislation to ban industrywide and companywide bargaining, declaring that such negotiations result in a "labor-force monopoly." Delegates also approved resolutions opposing a shorter workweek and calling for state, rather than federal, legislation covering pension and welfare funds.

Chamber Digs Up Some Creaking Economics

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce has come up with some refurbished 19th Century economics to support its opposition to wage increases unless an employer faces a manpower shortage.

That's the gist of a new pamphlet, "Productivity and Wage Settlements," prepared by the chamber's Economic Advisory Council.

The 14-page publication discusses the problem of increasing productivity in the economy and concludes that the gains of such productivity should not be directly distributed in the form of higher wages. Wage rates and wage levels, it says, should be left to the "forces of supply and demand."

The advisory council includes Arthur E. Burns, chairman of the Dept. of Economics, George Washington University, and a half-dozen other economists from the University of Chicago, University of Virginia, Cornell University, Bates College, Vanderbilt University and Washington University.

On general wage increases the publication declares:

"If an employer has difficulty in securing enough manpower, this suggests that the remuneration is inadequate; if he has more applicants for jobs than there are openings or has no difficulties in securing adequate help, this suggests that his offering rates are adequate or more than adequate."

Proper wage and salary policy, the publication adds, may provide "for individual payment adjustments in response to improved skill, better performance, etc. Furthermore, wage adjustments from time to time to maintain morale, reduce turnover and reward cooperative teamwork may be good personnel policy and sound business practice."

The publication adds that "such wage policies . . . would help distribute productivity gains over the years . . . " and concludes:

"It is difficult to escape the conclusion that regardless of the conflicting diagnoses and prescriptions and the claims of union officials, the forces of supply and demand—that is the free play of market forces — should determine wage rates and wage levels."

Labor Role 'Decisive' in Social Service Changes

Atlantic City—The influence of organized labor will be a decisive factor in bringing about much-needed changes in the nation's $2 billion a year voluntary health and welfare services, delegates to the sixth annual AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services were told here.

Dr. Robert H. Hamlin, director of a Rockefeller Foundation study of voluntary health and welfare program, leveled charges of duplication, inadequacy and inefficiency against social and health agencies, both local and national.

He said there are "over 10,000 such agencies, excluding church groups, and this is far too many." He also charged that the "organization and structure of voluntary agencies has not changed in 20 years."

Hamlin cited the "outstanding contribution" to the study by Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers and chairman of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee, served on the study group.

Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, said:

"We must not do anything to undermine the confidence of the American people in our voluntary health and welfare agencies, but unless these agencies put their own houses in order, Congress will help them to do so."

Dan W. Dodson, director of the School of Education, New York University, told delegates "the great change in the status of labor lies in the increased respect working people have for themselves because they no longer conceive of themselves as impotent."

Dr. Harold J. O'Brien, Pennsylvania State University, said union organization "does not exist in a vacuum: it is a vital force in a free society." He added that the union leader must be a community leader because "prestige comes to union organization when the leader is also a strong man in his community."

In his keynote address, Perlis defined the community leader as one who serves "the social needs of the community and the human needs of the individual."

He told the delegates the "greatest achievement of the community services program to date has been your ardent participation in community affairs as trade unionists and as citizens with a point of view."

URW, Goodyear Name Umpire

Akron, O.—The Rubber Workers and the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. have named Carl A. Warns, Jr., associate professor of law at the University of Louisville, as national umpire to arbitrate disputes arising from the contract between union and company. He replaces Dr. Charles Killingsworth, resigned.

Warns has been an arbitrator since 1949 in contracts or disputes involving management and the Firemen and Oilers, Distillery Workers, and other unions. At one time he was personnel director and labor negotiator for Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc., distillers.

Hailed by Kennedy:

Depressed Areas Bill Signed Into Law

Pres. John F. Kennedy has signed into law a $394 million area redevelopment bill—one of the key measures in his Administration's priority anti-recession program. The measure was essentially the same as bills twice vetoed by former Pres. Eisenhower.

At White House ceremonies marking the enactment, Kennedy announced the appointment of William L. Batt, Jr., Pennsylvania's Secretary of Labor & Industry, to head the new Area Redevelopment Administration, which will operate under the Dept. of Commerce.

The President—for whom enactment of the area redevelopment law meant the fulfillment of a major pledge to hard-hit communities during his campaign for the White House—declared that there was "no piece of legislation which has been passed which gives me greater satisfaction to sign."

The new law, as with the bills Eisenhower vetoed in 1958 and 1960, seeks to create new jobs by helping to attract new industries to urban areas having chronic unemployment and to rural areas with under-employment. It contains safeguards against the use of federal funds to "pirate" industry from other communities.

WILLIAM L. BATT, JR.

Named to Administer $394 Million Depressed Areas Program

It authorizes the borrowing of $200 million from the Treasury to set up two revolving loan funds of $100 million each, one for industrial redevelopment and the other for rural development. From these funds, the government will make loans for the construction of plants and facilities and the purchase of machinery and equipment to help stimulate long-range employment opportunities.

It also authorizes direct Treasury borrowing of another $100 million to finance loans covering up to 100 percent of construction and improvement costs of such public facilities as water and sewage systems. The loans, for as long as 40 years, would be designed to help attract new industry to hard-hit communities.

In addition, the law authorizes an annual $75 million in grants for public facilities in redevelopment areas which could not afford to repay federal loans; $4.5 million in grants for vocational retraining programs in lieu of unemployment compensation; and $4.5 million for technical assistance to areas in substantial need of aid in preparing redevelopment programs. These would require specific appropriations by Congress.

"This bill will help make it possible for thousands of Americans who want to work, to work," the President said at the White House ceremonies.

"It will be of special help to those areas which have been subjected to chronic unemployment for many months and in some cases for many years.

"In this free society we want to make it possible for everyone to find a job who wants to work and support their families, and this bill is an important step in that direction."

Communities eligible for loans or grants under the program must be designated by the Labor Dept. as areas of "substantial labor surplus." The Labor Dept. said that 20 major industrial areas and 90 smaller areas currently meet these requirements.

Eligible Areas Listed

Major areas immediately eligible are Atlantic City N. J.; Altoona, Erie, Johnstown, Pittsburgh, Scranton, and Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, Pa.; Fall River, Lowell and New Bedford, Mass.; Detroit and Flint, Mich.; Evansville, Ind.; Charleston, Huntington-Ashland and Wheeling, W. Va.; Mayaguez, Ponce and San Juan, P. R.; and Providence-Pawtucket, R. I.

Batt, new administrator for the area aid program, has headed Pennsylvania's Dept. of Labor and Industry since March 1957 and has served as vice chairman of the state's Industrial Development Authority. He served on the task force named by Kennedy prior to his inauguration to study the needs of areas of chronic joblessness.

The task force was headed by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), Senate sponsor of the bill adopted by Congress and signed by Kennedy.

AREA REDEVELOPMENT LAW, to provide $394 million in aid to communities of chronic, long-term joblessness, is signed by Pres. John F. Kennedy at White House ceremonies. Looking on are (left to right) Rep. Daniel Flood (D-Pa.), Commerce Sec. Luther P. Hodges, partly hidden; Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey (D-W. Va.); Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.); Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson; Rep. Frank Stubblefield (D-Ky.); Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), Senate sponsor of Administration measure; Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.); Rep. Brent Spence (D-Ky.).

Congress Passes $1.25 Wage, 3.6 Million New Workers Added

(Continued from Page 1)

will stay at the $1.15 minimum wage for two years, and will then receive $1.25 an hour.

- The newly covered workers, who start at $1 an hour, will go to $1.15 the fourth year, and $1.25 the fifth.
- There will be no overtime benefits for newly covered workers during the first two years, but in the third year, overtime will be payable after 44 hours and the ceiling will drop to 42 hours the fourth year and 40 hours thereafter.
- Protection will be extended to 2.1 million employes of retail chain stores under a new test of coverage which includes firms doing at least $1 million worth of business a year and purchasing at least $250,000 worth of goods in interstate commerce. In chain operations, individual stores with gross annual sales of less than $250,000 are exempt.
- Coverage will also be extended to 86,000 workers employed by gasoline stations doing more than $250,000 gross business a year; 30,000 telephone operators in small exchanges; 1 million construction employes; and 100,000 workers in previously covered establishments, most of them wholesale firms, who had been unprotected because coverage was spelled out only for workers specifically handling goods in interstate commerce.
- Minimum wage protection, but not overtime coverage, also is granted to 93,000 employes of local transit companies, 100,000 seamen and 33,000 seafood processing workers.

Passage was not without its price. The measure was a compromise, worked out in conference committee, between a more liberal Senate bill covering 4.1 million workers and the narrow House bill which would have raised the minimum to only $1.15 and would have given 1.1 million newly covered workers only $1 an hour and no overtime coverage.

In conference, 140,000 low-paid laundry workers and 305,000 employes of automobile dealers, scheduled to be protected by the Senate bill, were dropped from coverage; 17,000 local transit employes were shaved off the Senate figures; and between 16,000 and 25,000 cotton gin workers, shadegrown tobacco workers and employes of small grain elevators—covered by the wage-hour law since its inception in 1938—were dropped in a series of moves designed to crack the House conservative coalition and insure passage.

On the House rollcall for final passage, 197 Democrats and 33 Republicans teamed up to push the bill through, while 138 Republicans and 58 Democrats, all of the latter from southern and border states, opposed it. In the Senate, 48 Democrats and 16 Republicans favored the bill; while 15 Republicans and 13 Democrats voted against passage.

In his statement hailing the action, Meany extended labor's congratulations to Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) and Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), sponsors of the Administration measure, for their work in the conference committee which resulted in "salvaging a good bill following passage of the meaningless House bill."

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg said he was "delighed and highly gratified" by the vote.

Pres. James A. Suffridge of the Retail Clerks said the broadening of coverage to workers in the retail industry was a major step toward bringing "long overdue justice to those who need it most." Noting that more than 400,000 retail employes have the advantage and protection of collective bargaining agreements negotiated by RCIA locals, Suffridge said that for the millions of others the bill is "the first recognition of their rights as American workers."

Communications Workers Pres. Joseph A. Beirne said passage of the bill was of "tremendous significance to the entire labor movement" and an "important victory" for CWA, which had waged a 20-year battle to end the exclusion from wage-hour protection of the 30,000 switchboard operators in small telephone exchanges.

The minimum wage question was a key issue in the 1960 presidential campaign and a major plank in Kennedy's anti-recession program.

Three other priority measures the President recommended—temporary extension of unemployment compensation benefits, depressed areas legislation and aid to dependent children—already have been passed. The fifth, improvement in social security benefits, has been passed by the House and is awaiting Senate action.

Meanwhile, another major Kennedy measure—a $2.3 billion program of federal grants to public elementary and secondary schools, which states can use at their discretion for either classroom construction or teachers' salaries—won approval in a Senate Education subcommittee.

By a vote of 8 to 1, the subcommittee headed by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) approved the three-year program. At the same time it rejected Kennedy's request to cut in half appropriations for school districts where the student population is swollen by children of federal employes, and voted instead to continue the so-called "impacted areas" program intact for another three years.

The aid-to-education bill, cleared earlier by a House Education subcommittee, is now under consideration by the full House Education & Labor Committee. Another House subcommittee has approved the Administration's $2.4 billion program for college construction loans and scholarship grants.

Labor Cooperation Asked in TUC Study

The AFL-CIO has urged its affiliates to work with state employment agencies and local employment offices to cooperate in surveys being conducted by the Labor Dept. to evaluate the effectiveness of the Temoporary Unemployment Compensation law passed by Congress.

The Labor Dept. has initiated the survey program to gather data on past employment experience of those drawing the extended jobless benefits. It has stressed that answers to questions will in no way affect claimants' eligibility to receive aid under the program.

In letters to all national and international unions, state and local central bodies and AFL-CIO regional offices, Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank of the Dept. of Social Security declared it was important for local labor people to participate in the research program.

Labor participation would "help assure that the interviews are conducted in a manner most likely to enhance public confidence in the employment security program," Cruikshank said, and would "see that the purposes of the research are generally understood."

In addition to the questions on past employment, he noted, workers in 14 states—Alabama, Arizona, California, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania and Vermont—will be asked for information on family income.

Udall's Brother Wins House Seat

Tucson, Ariz.—Morris K. Udall (D) has won a special election for the congressional seat left vacant when his brother, Stewart Udall, resigned to become Interior Secretary in Pres. John F. Kennedy's Cabinet.

Udall defeated Mac C. Matheson by a margin of about 2,500 votes—50,285 to 47,730. Matheson unsuccessfully ran against Stewart Udall for the 2nd congressional district seat last November.

The election raises Democratic strength in the House to 262 seats, compared with 172 held by Republicans. There are currently three vacancies. They include two seats formerly held by Republicans—in Pennsylvania and Tennessee—for which special elections will be held May 16, and a contested seat in Indiana.

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$2.5 Billion Education Bill Heads Toward Senate Vote

IN HISTORIC MOMENT at White House, Pres. John F. Kennedy presents to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany a pen with which he signed minimum wage law achieving first breakthrough in basic coverage since enactment of Fair Labor Standards Act in 1938. Looking on (left to right) are Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), Senate sponsor of bill; Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.), chairman of House Labor Committee; House Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D-Mass.); Senate Majority Whip Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.); Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), House sponsor; Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg; and Rep. Carl Albert (D-Okla.), House whip. **(See story Page 11.)**

House Unit Also Clears Measure

By Gene Zack

The Senate has cleared its decks for action on a $2.5 billion federal aid-to-education bill that would provide grants over the next three years which states could use for public school construction or teachers' salaries, or both.

Debate was expected to open May 16 on a bill, cleared by the Senate Education Committee, which retains the principles urged in Pres. John F. Kennedy's education message to Congress but calls for more funds and a different method of distributing them among the states.

Under the bill, which cleared the committee by a 12-2 vote, grants would be made under a complex formula based on student population and per capita income in each state. The grants would range from a low of $9.26 per pupil in Connecticut to a high of $27.77 in Mississippi, South Carolina and Arkansas.

This "equalization formula" would add about $252 million to the recommendations submitted by the President, who had asked for a minimum allocation of $15 per pupil, plus adjustments to take into account per capita income.

The Senate Committee departed from the White House recommendations in another major respect. Kennedy, facing squarely the so-called "religious issue" which had been raised in the 1960 presidential campaign, had made it clear that since no funds would be allocated to church schools, students in these schools would not be counted in determining funds allocated to each state.

The committee, headed by Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala.), rejected this

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Labor Hits Dividends Tax Boon

Special tax benefits on stock dividends, enacted by the Republican-controlled 83rd Congress, represented "a bonanza for the high-income taxpayers," the AFL-CIO has declared in endorsing Pres. John F. Kennedy's proposals to abolish these tax privileges.

Organized labor "strongly opposed" the special deductions at the time of their enactment in 1954, Stanley H. Ruttenberg, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, reminded the House Ways & Means Committee.

"Nothing that has happened since that time," he said, has changed labor's opinion that these loopholes represented "favorable treatment to one class of income receivers at the expense of all others."

Currently the law allows taxpayers with dividend income two special benefits:

- A taxpayer may exclude from his income the first $50 received in stock dividends. In the case of married couples, the exclusion is $100.
- A taxpayer is entitled to deduct from his tax an amount equal to 4 percent of all dividends received above the exclusion.

In his tax message to Congress, Kennedy called these provisions "wholly inequitable" and declared they "greatly overcompensate the dividend recipient in the high-income bracket, while giving either insufficient or no relief to shareholders with smaller income."

Rescinding of the 1954 stock income provisions, the President said, would produce a revenue gain of $450 million annually.

Ruttenberg emphasized that organized labor is not "against dividend income." Dividends, he said, "play an important role in the American economy," since they are "the means of providing a return to the owners of equities in American industry."

The issue before the committee, he declared, is "how dividends should be taxed." He added that "it is our judgment that all sources of income—whether it be wages, rents, dividends or interest—should be treated alike under our tax laws."

The AFL-CIO spokesman pointed out that stock ownership is confined to a "relatively small minority" of American families. He cited a recent study by the University of Michigan Survey Research Center showing that in 1959 and 1960 "only 14 per-

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Mills Plans Hearings On Health Care Bill

Hearings on the Anderson-King health care bill will be the next order of business for the House Ways & Means Committee, Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) has announced.

A date for the first public hearing on the subject—health insurance for the aged under the Social Security Act—will be set after the committee finishes hearings on Pres. John F. Kennedy's recent tax message, Mills said.

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N. M.) said he welcomed the announcement, in view of doubts that had been expressed that any progress would be made on health care legislation in this session of Congress. Anderson, co-sponsor of the Anderson-King bill, said he hopes the House hearings will be followed by hearings in the Senate.

Raise Ends Rail Crisis In Canada

Toronto, Ont.—A dispute threatening a nationwide railway strike has been ended with 111,000 non-operating employes winning the largest single total pay increase in Canadian history.

The non-operating workers will share a $34-million raise under terms of the settlement with the two largest North American rail systems, Canadian National and Canadian Pacific.

The victory could not be measured in terms of the wage increases alone.

Six months ago, the government banned a strike and imposed a wage freeze because the CPR and CNR said they could not afford to pay the recommendations of a government conciliation board.

The actual settlement gave the 15 unions the exact recommendations of the conciliation board—14 cents an hour and four weeks of vacation after 25 years—retroactive to Jan. 1, 1960.

The rail presidents protested that the award, which brings average non-op wages to $1.91 an hour, was exorbitant. They said they had to pay it because the non-operating employes were determined to strike for it.

The settlement also resulted in a victory for labor's demand that railway wages be measured according to pay in the durable goods industries.

The conciliation board upheld this contention and awarded the 14 cents so that the non-operating em-

(Continued on Page 3)

Heavy Backlog Deplored:

NLRB Considering Delegating Powers

By David L. Perlman

The National Labor Relations Board, bogged down by the greatest backlog of undecided cases in its history, is working on a plan to speed its work by delegating authority to make decisions in unfair labor practice cases to its 64 trial examiners throughout the nation.

NLRB Executive Sec. Ogden W. Fields told a House Labor subcommittee that the five board members "cannot possibly decide all the ever-increasing number of cases coming before them." He said the NLRB "is now moving . . . in the direction of delegating its authority, directing itself to become an appellate body."

The board has already given its regional directors power to act on petitions for representation elections, starting May 15. Fields said the NLRB is "actively considering" revamping its role under the Reorganization Act recently passed by Congress. Reorganization proposals submitted by the President become effective after 60 days unless disapproved by the House or Senate.

The subcommittee, headed by Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (D-Ill.), also heard sharp criticism of the NLRB and particularly of its decisions during the Eisenhower Administration from union officers and attorneys.

Pres. William Pollock of the Textile Workers Union of America told the subcommittee:

"Our bitter experience, particularly during the last eight years, convinces us that the NLRB majority is a biased group which favors employers and aids them in their efforts to deny workers the right to freedom of association in unions of their choice.

"To aggravate this situation, the NLRB's administration of this law, is marked by indifference, laxity and incompetence."

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Policy Shifts, Delays Cited in Missile Lag

Management decisions and an "inordinate number" of changes in construction plans—rather than labor disputes—have been "primarily" responsible for delays in the nation's missile base construction program, Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. has told Congress.

In a statement filed with the Senate Government Operations Permanent Investigations subcommittee, which has been seeking to pinpoint responsibility for America's space lag, Haggerty emphasized that the BCTD "does not condone unauthorized, irresponsible and unjustified strikes at missile bases."

To "reduce such local work stoppages to a minimum," he told the subcommittee headed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), the BCTD in February "voluntarily and unilaterally" approved an unprecedented peacetime policy of using the full power of the department and its 18 affiliated unions to prevent disruption of the missile program.

Haggerty's statement was placed in the record as McClellan called a temporary halt in the hearings. The action was taken pending what McClellan said would be the issuance of an executive order by Pres. John F.

(Continued on Page 4)

Peter Henle Takes Post With BLS

Peter Henle, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, has been named assistant commissioner for publications and program planning in the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics.

A native of New York, Henle was graduated from Swarthmore College in 1940, emerged from World War II as a major in the Air Force, and received a master's degree from American University.

He worked for the former AFL from 1946 to1952, spent a year with the National Labor-Management Policy Committee in the Labor Dept. and returned to the AFL in 1953. He was named assistant director of research upon the AFL-CIO merger in 1955 and has been working in the areas of unemployment, taxation, consumer problems and economic statistics. He is vice chairman of the Federal Statistics Users Conference, which is dedicated to improving federal statistics, and has been secretary of the AFL-CIO Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

Peter Henle

Henle will take over the post of Philip Arnow, now serving as executive director of the Presidential Railroad Commission.

Paul R. Kerschbaum, BLS chief of program planning and a BLS staff member since 1945, was appointed assistant commissioner for management and field services. He succeeds Henry J. Fitzgerald, who retired in March.

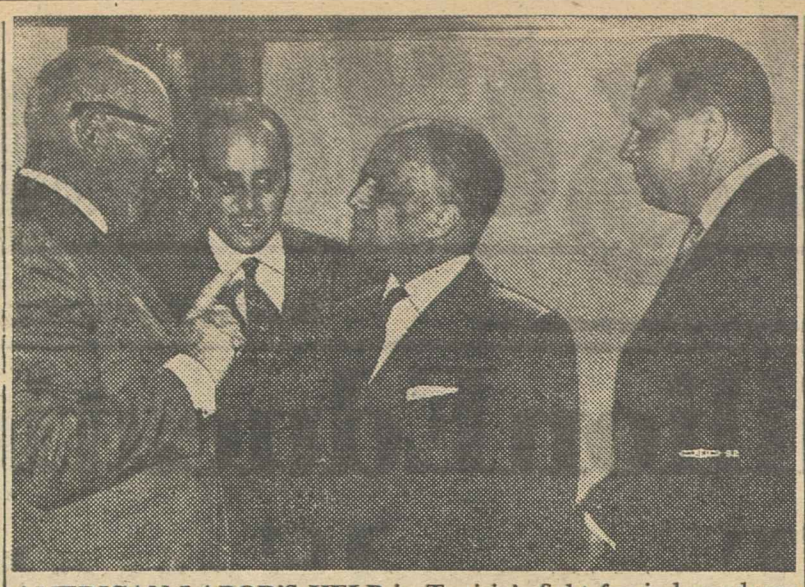
NLRB Names Feldesman as New Counsel

William Feldesman, law professor at Syracuse University and a prominent arbitrator, has been appointed solicitor of the National Labor Relations Board.

Feldesman, who served as assistant general counsel of the NLRB from 1947 to 1956, was named by NLRB Chairman Frank W. McCulloch to succeed James V. Constantine as the board's principal legal adviser, effective June 5. Constantine will become legal consultant to Board Member Boyd Leedom, former chairman.

Feldesman, 47, served on the NLRB staff for five years before being named assistant general counsel in 1947.

In addition to teaching, Feldesman has been engaged in private law practice as a member of the Rochester, N. Y., firm of Coyle, Marks, Feldesman and Jordan. He is a member of labor arbitration panels of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, the New York State Board of Mediation and the American Arbitration Association.



AMERICAN LABOR'S HELP in Tunisia's fight for independence was recalled by Pres. Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia when he was greeted by Pres. George Meany during a visit to AFL-CIO headquarters. Shown from left to right are Meany, Habib Bourguiba, Jr., Tunisian ambassador to the U. S. who acted as translator, Bourguiba and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

Bourguiba Welcomed On Visit to AFL-CIO

Pres. Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia, an old friend of the AFL-CIO, dropped in for a visit at federation headquarters in Washington while on his official trip to the United States.

He was greeted by AFL-CIO leaders headed by Pres. George Meany, who said, "It's good to see you again."

"I do not forget the help you gave us," replied Bourguiba. "It is a pleasure to visit those who helped us in our strenuous fight for freedom. I have not forgotten the convention in San Francisco, where you invited Farhat Hached and me."

Bourguiba referred to a convention nearly 10 years ago at which, he recalled, his welcome was deeply appreciated because he was not there the head of an independent nation but a freedom fighter. Hached, general secretary of the General Union of Tunisian Workers and an executive board member of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, was assassinated in Tunisia in 1952 after being denied permission to leave the country and attend an ICFTU board meeting in New York.

Meany emphasized that U.S. labor's faith in Bourguiba and his associates was justified, and praised him for bringing Tunisia into the 20th Century.

"More importantly," said Meany, "you have brought liberty to your people and we are sure that you will also bring them prosperity. Thank you very much for coming to see us."

Among those greeting Bourguiba were AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Vice Presidents James B. Carey, Joseph D. Keenan and James A. Suffridge. Schnitzler and Carey had met him at an ICFTU congress in Tunisia in 1957.

Meany and Bourguiba talked briefly in the former's office. The Tunisian president was accompanied by his son, Habib Bourguiba, Jr., his country's ambassador to the U.S., who served as an interpreter. A reception followed in the Executive Council room.

Before leaving the building, Bourguiba presented a bound copy of his speeches to Meany as a "token of friendship" for American labor and in recognition of its encouragement of Tunisian independence.

Union Wins Puerto Rican Leather Plants

San Juan, P. R.—Unionization of three new Puerto Rican plants with 400 employes as the result of a major organizing drive has been announced by Pres. Norman Zukowsky of the Leather Goods, Plastics & Novelty Workers.

Initial contracts containing substantial wage increases and other benefits, including health and welfare programs, have been negotiated for workers in two Puerto Rico Tanning Corp. plants in Caguas Juncos, and the recently-established plant of the Billfold Corp. of America at Gurabo.

The union's beachhead in Puerto Rico was established when the Caguas plant of Craftsman Billfolds of Puerto Rico was organized.

The recent successes were gained in a campaign aimed at unionizing the whole of the island's rapidly-growing small leather goods industry. It is being led by Zukowsky with the assistance of Intl. Rep. Ralph Cennamo and Staff Organizers Dionisia Carrillo and Ellalio Marcano.

NLRB Will Appeal Darlington Setback

Greensboro, N. C.—The National Labor Relations Board has served notice of appeal from a federal judge's order prohibiting the board from considering new evidence in the Darlington Mfg. Co. case.

Involved are job rights and back pay for more than 500 Darlington workers who lost their jobs when the company closed its plant in 1956 and went out of business after they had voted for union representation. The Textile Workers Union of America has argued that the Darlington mill was controlled by the Deering Milliken chain. Both companies were headed by Roger Milliken.

After an initial ruling by an NLRB trial examiner that Darlington's conduct was an unfair labor practice but that the Deering Milliken firm could not be held responsible the labor board remanded the case for a further hearing on the basis of new evidence uncovered by the TWUA.

U.S. District Judge C. C. Wyche granted the company's request for a restraining order barring further hearings in the case and requiring the NLRB to make its final decision on the basis of facts already in the record. The judge held that the board "has failed to act with dispatch in the handling and determination" of the case.

Alaska Labor Cleared:

Political Spending Charge Collapses

Anchorage, Alaska—A federal charge of illegal political expenditures by the Anchorage Central Labor Council has collapsed in court with a directed verdict of acquittal.

The indictment, obtained by the Justice Dept. during the term of former Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers, charged that the council made an illegal "expenditure" of $244 from its general funds in paying for four 15-minute television programs publicizing labor endorsement of two Democratic candidates for the Senate and one Democratic candidate for the House.

The indictment charged that during October and November 1958 the televised broadcasts "included expressions of political advocacy" and "were intended to influence the general electorate," including citizens "who were not members of any labor organization."

Declaring that the facts of the television broadcasts were not in dispute—that the only issue was whether federal law had been violated—U.S. District Judge Walter H. Hodge issued a direct verdict of acquittal after the government had presented its case to the jury. The acquittal is not subject to appeal.

Hodge noted that the telecasts were a continuing part of the council's activities, dating back to 1955, and were the only regular means of communicating with union members.

The judge pointed out that the U.S. Supreme Court in 1948 had upheld the right of unions to use their newspapers to publicize political endorsements and he noted that the cost of the television programs was less than the cost of publishing a newspaper.

He emphasized that the telecasts were largely paid for out of a special "TV fund," to which affiliated unions contributed voluntarily. Noting that each union decided by vote of its membership whether to contribute and how much to contribute, the judge added:

"Surely that is voluntary; and that I think is the crux of the situation here."

The judge commented that the Corrupt Practices Act, which bans corporations or labor unions from making contributions or expenditures in connection with federal elections, was designed to prevent corporations and unions from "controlling elections" and to protect the rights of individual union members.

He concluded that "the statute was not designed to prohibit the type of activity disclosed by the evidence in this case," and added:

". . . I am in accord . . . that it not the intent that the statute cover cases such as this any more than a newspaper, which is a corporation or published by a corporation, containing editorials favoring or disfavoring political candidates."

6 Ordered Reinstated In 'Bugged' Trailer Plant

A National Labor Relations Board trial examiner has recommended the reinstatement with back pay of six employes of a Baltimore trailer company, admittedly fired in an effort to break up a Machinists' organizing drive.

James W. Fyle, president of the Intl. Trailer Co., which is now in receivership, testified under oath at the NLRB hearing that the plant had been "bugged" in an effort to overhear conversations of workers and that employes were dismissed on trumped-up charges if "we thought they had ever been connected with a union, or had ever worked at a place where they had a union."

After attempting to unravel the tangled relationship between Intl. Trailer and its sales agent, Gibralter Industries, Inc., Trial Examiner Louis Plost recommended that orders be issued against both companies directing reinstatement of the fired employes and requiring the Gibralter firm to bargain with the IAM.

In December 1960, the examiner noted, Intl. Trailer Co. went out of business and the Gibralter firm took over the employes "and became responsible for remedying International's unfair labor practices."

Until that time, testimony at the hearing revealed, employes didn't know whether they were employed by Gibralter or Intl. Trailer.

The union organizing drive began last summer after the company canceled paid vacations for its employes.

Under questioning at the NLRB hearing, Fyle described how he and Charles F. Painter, president of Gibralter, paid a midnight visit to the home of one of the workers, Thomas C. Collins, to try to get information about a union meeting the night before. In Fyle's own words:

"We questioned him at great length as to what was going on . . . who was involved and who were the ringleaders and the organizers in the plant. We spent a couple of hours there and we kept digging the hole deeper, but we still couldn't get any information out of Collins. . . . It appeared he was a little bit smarter than we had him figured."

After that, Fyle testified, "we thought up an excuse and Mr. Stutsman [the plant manager] fired him."

Describing how management had the plant "bugged" in mid-August, Fyle said the purpose was "to listen in on conversations of the different employes" and "find out who was involved in the union."

He said the bugging was discontinued after four or five days because:

"The speakers we bought were of such intensity that it wasn't of much value. Most of it was garbled. . . . As more and more people got under the microphone, it just became impossible to understand and so we found it impractical."

Describing the selection of workers for dismissal, Fyle said:

"We began literally to clean house . . . anybody that had ever worked at a place that had a union —or we thought by their wages . . . they had at one time been union members, we set up a list and proceeded to go to work . . . we felt that anybody that had been involved in it before probably would be hooked up in it again."

In L-G Reporting Failure:

Labor Spy Charge Names Chicagoans

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg has charged a Chicago rug manufacturer and a detective agency with having failed to report payments for spying on workers and their union.

The civil complaints, filed in U. S. District Court in Washington, D. C., together make up the first action brought against an employer or his agent under the reporting and disclosure provisions of the Landrum-Griffin Act.

The suits charge that the Illinois State Detective Agency furnished information to the Olson Rug Co. "concerning the activities of . . . employes and the Textile Workers of America" and charge that Olson engaged the agency for that purpose.

Allegations of labor spying also are involved in a current contempt proceeding before the U.S. Court of Appeals in Chicago, where the National Labor Relations Board has asked that the Olson company be cited for contempt of a 1958 decree ordering it to bargain with the TWUA. The union, which won bargaining rights in a 1957 representation election, is still seeking its first contract.

TWUA Pres. William Pollock told a House Labor subcommittee on May 9 that "the evidence which provoked this court hearing was the discovery that the employer had infiltrated detectives into the union's bargaining committee."

The Labor Dept. suits were brought under Sec. 203 of the Landrum-Griffin Act which requires employers and third parties to report to the Secretary of Labor within 30 days after the close of the fiscal year "any expenditure, during the fiscal year, where an object thereof, directly or indirectly, is to interfere with, restrain or coerce employes in the right to organize and bargain collectively."

The complaint against both the Olson company and the detective agency covered the period from Sept. 14, 1959, the effective date of L-G, to Dec. 31, 1959, the end of the fiscal year for both firms.

The suit asks the court to direct the two firms to file reports covering past activities and to enjoin them from violating the reporting law in the future. No penalty is provided in the civil action.

FUND-RAISING DRIVE by Local Div. 685 of Street Railway Employes resulted in presentation of special school bus to Brantford, Ont., School for Retarded Children. Don Houliston, a member of Local 685's fund-raising committee, is shown presenting keys to Mrs. B. R. Dunn, school principal. The Ontario local has raised a total of $6,000 to date for the school.

Rubber Workers Win Pay Hike At Goodyear

Akron, O.—The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., largest firm in the rubber industry, has reached agreement with the Rubber Workers on wage increases for 20,000 workers in 11 plants.

The parties had reached settlement on a master contract, not including wages, on Apr. 15. They reopened negotiations after the union concluded wage settlements for 16,000 Firestone Tire workers, 3,500 at General Tire, and 1,400 at Seiberling Rubber Co.

Goodyear and the union issued a joint announcement of these contract terms:

- Effective June 5, 1961, increases of 7.5 cents an hour in five tire plants, 3.5 cents in six non-tire plants.
- As of June 11, 1962, an additional 7 cents an hour for tire plant workers, 4 cents in non-tire plants.
- One more paid holiday, making eight per year in all plants.

The wage agreement, similar to those reached with the other companies, is subject to ratification by a majority of local unions representing a majority of the affected members. Company and union representatives also must negotiate local supplemental agreements before wage and working conditions agreements go into effect.

Goodyear tire plants are located in Akron, Gadsden, Ala., Los Angeles, Jackson, Mich., and Topeka, Kan. Non-tire plants are at St. Marys, O., Muncie, Ind., Lincoln, Neb., New Bedford, Mass., Windsor, Vt., and North Chicago, Ill.

The master contract previously negotiated provides these agreements on working conditions and the supplemental unemployment benefit plan:

- Extension of SUB benefits in all states, in line with the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act, to increase weekly maximum benefits from $30 to $35 when an employe is eligible for state unemployment benefits, and from $52 to $57 when he is not; employes with five or more years of service may receive optional separation awards in a lump sum after being laid off more than two years.
- Vacation schedule improvements, giving three weeks after 10 years of service, four weeks after 22 years.

Still to be concluded are negotiations between URW and the U.S. Rubber and B. F. Goodrich companies.

Official Says L-G Reports Filed Smoothly

Chicago—The union reporting and disclosure provisions of the Landrum-Griffin Act have been enforced with a minimum of "litigation and headlines," Commissioner John L. Holcombe of the Bureau of Labor-Management Reports has said here.

In a speech at Roosevelt University, Holcombe said that more than 1,200 technical violations of the law have been remedied through cooperation and voluntary compliance as compared with 25 cases now in the courts.

Fears that innocent reporting mistakes would result in local union officers being subjected to fines or jail terms have "not been substantiated," he declared. Some union officials "find the [reporting] load lighter" than before the L-G Act, he added.

He said that "although many thousands of errors were included in the reports filed with us in the past year, not one union officer has been taken to court for a reporting error."

Declaring that "voluntary compliance" will continue to be the prime objective of the government, Holcombe cited the action taken by an international union after government investigators had found evidence of ballot box irregularities in a local union election. The international, Holcombe said, suspended the local officers and appointed an administrator who conducted new elections which reversed the reported results of the first vote.

Art Museum Signs Pact With SCME

New York — The Metropolitan Museum of Art has signed a collective bargaining agreement with Local 1503, State, County & Municipal Employes, benefiting about 250 workers in technical, operating, security and maintenance departments.

It was the first formal agreement with any New York museum or zoological society by AFSCME, whose Local 1501 has been trying for more than two years to win recognition from the New York Zoological Society. More than 300 workers at the Bronx Zoo and Coney Island Aquarium have been on strike against the society since Apr. 2.

The new contract at the Metropolitan Museum provides for union recognition, retirement benefits, employer-paid insurance, holiday pay, sick leave, seniority, grievance procedures and paid overtime. A no-strike clause guarantees the safety of museum exhibits.

Executive Dir. Jerry Wurf of the union's District Council 37 praised the museum's officers, trustees and negotiators for helping make "free and open" bargaining possible and said he hoped responsible Zoo and Aquarium officials would agree to negotiate a settlement also.

Wire Strike Won after Six Months

Toronto, Ont. — It took six months—all of them cold—to do it, but employes of the Industrial Wire & Cable, Ltd., in suburban Etobicoke, came out ahead in a strike.

Members of Local 24825, directly chartered by the Canadian Labour Congress, won a 5-cents-an-hour wage increase retroactive to Aug. 17, 1960, against the company's original attempt to impose a 5 percent pay cut.

They also retained the compulsory dues checkoff for members of the local and obtained the right to a plantwide vote conducted by the Labor Dept. to determine if it should be extended to all employes. They preserved the job rights of all members except for eight whose future will be determined by the Ontario Labour Relations Board.

Eighty of the original 84 strikers stayed on the picket line throughout the walkout. The CLC and affiliated locals gave strong support, with an estimated $60,000 paid in strike benefits.

Record Pay Hike Ends Canadian Rail Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

ployes would not fall further behind workers in the durable goods industries. The increase did not enable the railway workers to narrow the 15-cents-an-hour gap between their pay and that in durable goods.

The size of the settlement, which came after government pressure for an agreement to end the 18-month-old dispute, also meant that workers would no longer be expected to subsidize the railways through substandard wage rates.

The wage freeze was imposed last December so that the government could await the report of a Royal Commission on Transportation that was studying the financial condition of the two railways.

The commission's first report called for massive public subsidies, starting at $97 million a year, to compensate the railways for uneconomic operations carried on in the national interest.

The government is expected to announce the size of the subsidies this month. They would compensate the railways for government-imposed cheap grain rates, unprofitable branch line operations and other services that drain railway revenues.

The non-operating employes' Joint Negotiating Committee headed by Frank H. Hall, Canadian vice-president of the Railway Clerks, argued that railway workers should not have to subsidize these operations through their pay checks.

The conciliation board last November recommended pay boosts of 2 cents an hour back to Jan. 1, 1960; 5 cents from Sept. 1, 1960 and 4 percent (7 cents) from May 1, 1961.

The unions accepted the 14 cents award in November though they had asked for 25 cents. The railways rejected it, pleading that they could not afford any wage increases.

The government sided with the railways, banning a scheduled strike and freezing wages until May 15.

The non-operating unions rescheduled their strike for May 16, arguing they had taken their case before a public tribunal and had won it.

The labor negotiators are already preparing for the next round of bargaining. Talks will begin in November, since this contract expires Dec. 31, 1961.

USWA Maintains Scholarship Plan

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Members of the Steelworkers have maintained a $150,000 scholarship program this year despite widespread unemployment in the industry, according to an article in Steel Labor, the union's official monthly publication.

Eleven of the union's 29 districts in the U.S. and Canada support 24 scholarship programs, while local unions grant an additional 110 awards each year. Awards run from $75 to $4,000.

The fact that the programs were continued despite reductions in dues and personal income was described by USWA Pres. David J. McDonald as "truly sacrificial giving."

Rail Merger Rush Hit By Harrison

Cincinnati — Pres. George M. Harrison of the Railway Clerks has warned that the nation's railroads will all be government-owned "within 10 years" unless the present wave of proposed mergers is halted.

Addressing the union's annual organizational meeting here, Harrison told the 200 delegates that the prosperous railroads are merging and leaving the poor roads stranded.

"If the well-to-do roads get the green light for their mergers," he said, "the poor roads will be in bankruptcy and the government will have to step in and help them."

Declaring it "unthinkable" that the areas served by "problem" railroads will give up rail transportation, Harrison said these roads "will have to be taken over by the government."

By that time, he said, "the fat will have been picked off the carcasses of the well-to-do roads and they will be . . . ready for government ownership."

Declaring "we must fight the merger situation with all the might and resources we have," Harrison urged the delegates not to be "taken in" by management and go along with mergers simply because their own road would be the surviving one.

"You have a responsibility to every worker on every railroad in the country," he emphasized.

Declaring that mergers now contemplated would eliminate 200,000 jobs, Harrison warned that the railroads are visiting business and civic groups "trying to sell them the idea that mergers are good."

He urged railroad employes to "tell the other story. Tell it to their druggist, their doctor, their filling station operator, their grocer and all the other people who depend on their paychecks."

ROLE OF LABOR in health, welfare and recreational agencies was emphasized by Dr. Dan W. Dodson, right, director of school of education at New York University, at sixth annual AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services at Atlantic City, N. J. With Dodson is Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities.

Community Affairs Seen Industrial Peace Base

Atlantic City, N. J.—Labor-management cooperation in community affairs might well become a base for cooperative solution of industrial problems, Machinists Pres. Al J. Hayes told the sixth annual AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services here.

Hayes, in a speech titled "The Union Leader as a Community Leader," said: "Patterns of cooperation and habits of trust built up in solving community problems might well carry over into the solving of industrial problems." Such cooperation could become, he asserted, "the foundation from which settlements would grow without the need for strikes, litigation and community friction."

He said "honest economic differences" must not be permitted "to obscure the fundamental belief of both [management and labor] in our economic and political system."

In his speech read by Charles West, Hayes' assistant, the IAM president cited some of the reasons why union officers do not take part in community affairs and "some reasons why they should."

- Because they are "extremely busy men," union officers "duck the opportunity and the obligation to serve community needs." However, it is one of the "normal obligations" of union leadership, he pointed out.
- Many union leaders believe they are "not wanted" because of "newspaper reports about racketeers, corruption, and strikes." But the labor movement "reflects and typifies all the qualities, good and bad, of the American people," Hayes asserted, adding that closer cooperation with other groups in seeking solutions to community problems would be "mutually beneficial."
- Union leaders themselves "have some prejudices" and tend to look upon business and professional people as "stuffed shirts," he said, and this is "just as erroneous as the belief that all labor officials are crooks or racketeers.

"Union participation in community affairs is important for its own sake," not just for "good public relations," Hayes declared, since there are times when "organized labor will have to take an unpopular position, regardless of what it will do to our public relations."

Doctors Warned on Health Plan Tactics

Omaha, Neb.—Organized medicine, through its support of the Kerr-Mills law passed by Congress last year, has opened the way to greater government involvement in the "operation, organization and control of medicine," Auto Workers Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock has warned.

Addressing a meeting of the Nebraska State Medical Association here, Woodcock told the doctors that in their "virulent opposition" to placing health care for the aged under social security, they have "accepted an extension of nagging local regulation" of the medical profession.

The Kerr-Mills law provides for federal grants to finance some health care for senior citizens in those states where legislatures appropriate added funds. Aid would be made available through public welfare departments which submit applicants for assistance to what Woodcock called "degrading and humiliating" means tests.

The UAW official said that organized medicine endorsed the Kerr-Mills approach "reluctantly and only as what medicine conceived to be the lesser of two evils." He characterized it as "charity medicine, unworthy of America and degrading to those it purports to assist."

He said the Kerr-Mills program is "bound up in red tape . . . which regulates the agencies and institutions that can be used; . . . restricts the choice of physician; . . . (and) pays doctors on a cut-rate basis."

He urged the doctors to abandon their opposition to financing health care through social security, and declared that "virtually the only time doctors are heard to speak up on broad social or economic problems is when they stand in opposition to a remedial program."

Woodcock added:

"Too often, the image is transmitted of a profession interested more in income than healing, one that not only fights proposed solutions to real problems but officially denies the existence of the problems themselves."

In Senate Testimony:

Labor Backs Program for Hospital, Medical School Aid

The nation's "urgent problems" in the health care field call for prompt congressional action on grants for expansion and improvement of hospital and nursing home facilities, medical school construction and medical and dental scholarships, the AFL-CIO has declared.

At the same time, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller declared in testimony before the House Commerce Committee and a Senate Public Welfare subcommittee, Congress must strike down the "economic barrier that stands between many persons and the care they need" by approving Administration proposals to finance health care for the aged through social security.

Testifying on Administration proposals for nursing-home construction grants, contained in a bill sponsored by Rep. Oren Harris (D-Ark.), the federation spokesman cited a current deficit of 261,054 nursing home beds. This figure, he said, includes 134,000 classified as "nonacceptable," on the basis of fire and health hazards.

Biemiller described as "woefully inadequate" the Administration request that the present authorization of $10 million in matching federal grants for nursing home construction be doubled. The full $20 million thus provided, he told the House committee, would make possible an annual construction of facilities to provide only 5,840 new beds—2.2 percent of the number needed.

He cited earlier testimony by the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare to the effect that the states have indicated they could use $61 million in federal funds for nursing home facilities.

The AFL-CIO spokesman endorsed Kennedy's proposal for a $10 million initial annual appropriation for grants to states and communities to help develop programs of medical research and programs for greater utilization of health facilities.

He also asked for a program of long-term federal loans to nonprofit, prepaid group practice plans, as proposed by Rep. George M. Rhodes (D-Pa.).

Appearing before the Senate subcommittee headed by Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala.), Biemiller voiced the federation's support of the Administration-backed Hill bill calling for a 10-year program of matching grants for construction of medical and dental schools. The bill would provide $25 million in federal funds the first year and $75 million each year for the next nine years.

The bill also calls for federal scholarship funds, on the basis of $1,500 per scholarship annually, for a total equal to 25 percent of the new medical and dental school enrollment each year, plus an additional grant of $1,000 per scholarship to help schools meet necessary expenses.

The program of scholarships and construction, Biemiller said, is "the keystone of a sound health structure for America," because "the soundest reorganization of health care, and the most liberal provisions for financing it, will have little meaning unless we have the personnel to carry it out."

In his attack on the "economic barrier" which separates people from needed health care, the federation spokesman said labor, through collective bargaining, will continue to improve existing health plans and create new ones for its members.

"But such arrangements can't do the whole job," he declared. "They must be supplemented by legislation."

The AFL-CIO, he said, actively supports the Anderson-King bill which would use the social security financing method to provide hospital, nursing home, outpatient and home health services for 13.5 million persons over 65.

Maine to Probe 'Work' Lobbyists

Augusta, Me.—State Atty. Gen. Frank E. Hancock has told newsmen here that he will investigate the alleged lobbying activities of two officials of the National Right-to-Work Committee.

The investigation had been requested by two members of the Maine legislature—Rep. Cleveland Curtis (R) and Rep. Leonce Jobin (D). They cited newspaper accounts of activities within the state of Reed Larson, director, and Glen Green, education director, of the national "right-to-work" group.

Neither official, they asserted, has registered under the state's lobbying act.

Policy Shifts, Delays Cited in Missile Lag

(Continued from Page 1)

Kennedy designed to halt labor-management disputes that could slow the space program.

At a May 10 press conference, Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg described any missile program delays as presenting a problem "of the utmost urgency," and said he was "deeply concerned" about the need for finding a solution.

Goldberg said he had begun a round of conferences on the problem, including meetings with Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara, Air Force officials, McClellan and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. These will be followed by meetings with public experts, a BCTD committee to be headed by Haggerty, representatives of industrial unions, and industry officials.

From these meetings, the Secretary indicated, would come recommendations to the President that could form the basis for executive action designed to remove obstacles to an accelerated program.

Haggerty declared at a press conference that the department and its constitutent unions are anxious to see the missile base situation eased, and expressed the hope that any program formulated by the Administration would take into account "all of the problems" involved.

He explained that much of the "discontent on the job" arose from the government's "concurrency" program—a plan under which development of missiles and the construction of launching sites went forward simultaneously. As modifications became necessary in missiles, he said, building tradesmen were forced repeatedly to rip out concrete emplacements, miles of tubing and wiring and rebuild the launching sites to new specifications.

Haggerty spoke critically at the press conference of workmen who participate in wildcat strikes at missile projects, and emphasized that workers at these sites should be men "who can be expected to remain on the job."

In two weeks of hearings, the McClellan subcommittee heard testimony from government contractors and military personnel connected with the missile program, centering on strikes, slowdowns, jurisdictional disputes and overtime payments to workers.

Haggerty included in his testimony an article in the April 1961 issue of the "Constructor," official magazine of the Associated General Contractors, showing that prior to Aug. 1, 1960, "time lost due to strikes amounted to 1.5 percent of the total labor," and that this figure had since been reduced to "no more than one-half of 1 percent."

He emphasized that there can be "no complacency" about the missile program, and that work stoppages —"whether the fault of the union, the contractor or the contracting agency—delay the program."

It was for this reason, the BCTD president said, that the department unanimously approved its policy statement earlier this year. It called for exhausting all available procedures and methods for peaceful settlement of disputes before a walkout, and prohibited state or local building trades councils from giving "aid, assistance or support to any local union which violates this policy."

Haggerty recalled that during the fall of 1960, in the wake of public controversy over whether the missile program had fallen behind schedule, then Defense Sec. Thomas S. Gates met with labor leaders at the Pentagon concerning the program's status.

Among those present, he disclosed, were Meany; Gordon M. Freeman, president of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Peter T. Schoemann, president of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters; Al J. Hayes, president of the Machinists; Haggerty; Nicholas Zonarich, representing Walter P. Reuther, president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; and Frank Hoffman, representing Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald.

At that meeting, he said, Gates "explained the urgency of the program [and] conceded that the lack of preliminary organization was responsible for many of its difficulties."

To back up his contention that non-labor factors were "primarily" responsible for any slowdowns, Haggerty noted that at his Apr. 12 press conference, Kennedy called for "re-establishing efficient, technically competent management" for the program.

He also quoted Lieut.-Gen. Emerson C. Itschner, former chief of Army Engineers, who said in a speech Nov. 29, 1960, that "jurisdictional strikes by building trades unions played only a relatively minor part" in delays.

Answering charges that overtime at missile bases produced weekly paychecks for workers ranging from $287 to $520 a week, Haggerty said "the decision to work a job overtime is the decision of management or the contracting agency."

The labor movement, he said, fought for a 40-hour week "to protect the health and welfare of the membership." Overtime provisions in labor agreements "are intended to deter the actual working of overtime hours." The BCTD, he said, does not "condone or approve the pyramiding of overtime at missile sites."

How the Other Half Lives May Change

Dillon Assails Lush Expense Accounts

"Business expenses," totaling more than $1.1 million over a four-year period, for a fleet of corporation-owned yachts used "for entertaining customers and prospective customers."

Frequent trips to Las Vegas, Nev., and Havana, plus trips timed to coincide with "some New Year's Day bowl game," all charged as deductible expenses because the trips were "to see some concern about selling."

An annual hunting trip, including the use of a company-owned plane and the cost of a Wyoming hunting lodge, for the president of a corporation and four business acquaintances.

A corporation where "officers' salaries are held to a minimum," and where a wide variety of entertainment, vacation, travel and food and beverage expenses are paid by the firm and deducted as business expenses.

Country club and supper club membership fees, plus lavish "entertainment expenses," racked up by a father and son who were president and vice president of their own corporation.

These are fragments from an elaborate picture of America's growing "expense account society" painted for Congress by the Kennedy Administration.

The details were contained in a carefully documented 78-page report presented by Treasury Sec. Douglas Dillon to the House Ways & Means Committee to back up Pres. Kennedy's requests for action to close gaping loopholes in the income tax structure. Through the loophole of "excessive business expenditures," the Administration said, some $250 million a year is siphoned away from the treasury.

In his tax message to Congress, Kennedy hit out at what he called "widespread abuses" of expense accounts, to the extent that "expense account living has become a by-word in the American scene." The President declared forcefully: "The slogan — 'it's deductible' — should pass from our scene."

The Administration called for the complete disallowance of all business entertainment—not only the use of yachts and hunting trips but also nightclubs, theaters, prizefights, club dues and most food and beverage costs. It also urged strict ceilings be imposed on business gifts, expenses of business trips and excessive personal living expenses.

"These measures," Kennedy declared, "will strengthen both our tax structure and the moral fiber of our society."

In his testimony, Dillon declared that "the feature common to all of these expenses is that they confer substantial tax-free personal benefits which are in large measure a substitute for personal living expenses."

To tighten up on expenses, the Administration urged that a limit be placed on daily deductions. The maximum per diem rate authorized for government employes for travel in the U. S. is $12—a figure which the Budget Bureau has recommended be hiked to $15.

On this basis, Dillon told Congress, the limit for business deductions for food and hotel charges should be set at $30 a day.

The Treasury Secretary told the committee that Internal Revenue Service audits of 38,000 business returns resulted in the disallowing of $28.3 million worth of deductions for travel and entertainment, resulting in additional tax revenue of $11.1 million—but that millions of dollars more of such expenditures were allowed because of liberal court interpretations of what constituted "legitimate" business expenses.

The courts, he said, have permitted such lavish living—at the taxpayers' expense—in such instances as these:

- A $16,000 African hunting safari for the president of a dairy firm and his wife, including stays in London, Paris and Rome.
- More than $10,000 worth of expenses for maintaining a cabin cruiser for the president of a brewing company "because the company's plant was located in a slum area where it was not feasible to . . . meet with customers."
- A charge of $10,000 for redecorating the first floor of the home of the president of a manufacturing firm "for entertaining customers," and $6,600 "depreciation" on a swimming pool adjacent to the president's home because it was "purchased for business use and in anticipation of benefits to the business."
- Claims of $187,000 over a three-year period for a "luxurious hunting lodge" for a manufacturing firm's principal officer and used for entertaining customers and key personnel of the firm.
- A deduction of $353,000 for maintaining "luxurious facilities on a subtropical island" for entertaining executives and key personnel of the firm, accompanied by their families, plus $90,000 for the expenses of an airplane used to ferry visitors to the resort.
- Expenses by a supplier, over a six-year period, which included $111,000 for operating a yacht; $116,000 for a ranch and hunting lodges; $126,000 for night-club expenses; and $119,000 for "other entertainment."
- Total deductions of $666,000 by three taxpayers over a six-year period for leasing a hunting lodge and duck hunting preserve at which customers of each firm are entertained by company executives.

CLOSER COOPERATION between unions and universities in planning university labor education programs was urged by delegates to the Eastern Labor Education Conference in Washington. Addressing the session above is Chancellor George D. Stoddard of New York University.

World's Fair Unions Pledge 'No Stoppage'

New York—Labor and management have given "no-strike, no-lockout" pledges on construction involved in building the 1964 New York World's Fair, and have joined in a move to establish a joint advisory committee and arbitration machinery to forestall work stoppages.

Robert Moses, president of the fair corporation, said the pledge came from the New York Building Congress, the Building Trades Employers' Association, the General Contractors Employers Association, Inc., and the New York City AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Council.

Moses said a 14-member committee would endeavor to work out any labor-management problems that may arise during construction. Twelve members of the group—six each from labor and industry—will be voting members, while the remaining two will be non-voting members.

Chairman of the committee will be Peter W. Eller, former board chairman of the Building Trade Employers Association, while the secretary will be Walter M. Colleran, counsel to the BCT council.

Dividend Tax Bonanza Repeal Asked by Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

cent of American families owned any stock whatsoever in publicly held corporations." He estimated that "less than 6 percent of all families own 64 percent of the value of all stock."

Only 5.8 percent of families with incomes under $5,000 own stock, Ruttenberg said, with the percentage increasing sharply to the point where 55.4 percent of those with incomes of $15,000 or more own stock.

Concentrated at Top

"It is clear," he said, "that not only the dividends themselves but the tax benefits in the form of the exclusions and credits are all highly concentrated in the upper-income brackets."

He described as "without merit" the claim that special treatment of dividend income is needed to avoid having this income taxed twice—once via the corporation tax and again as income tax when dividends are distributed to the stockholders.

Ruttenberg said there are "many kinds of double taxation," pointing out that "a person who pays income tax on his earnings and then uses what is left to buy a car, on which he pays a federal excise tax, is paying a double tax but gets no special treatment."

In addition, he said, "double taxation" of dividend income would exist "only if the corporation bore the entire weight of the corporation tax," whereas most economists agree that "some, if not all, of the corporation tax is borne by the consumer in the form of higher prices or by the employes . . . in the form of lower wages."

The AFL-CIO spokesman said there is "no justification whatsoever for retaining the present system" of special dividend provisions.

Small Firms Told to Seek Export Trade

The Intl. Cooperation Administration has launched a new campaign to induce American small businessmen to enter the export market and spur foreign trade.

The specific objective is to get thousands of small business firms bidding on goods sought by foreign nations with funds made available through the U. S. foreign aid program.

The U. S. Dept. of Commerce estimates that out of 300,000 manufacturers in America, not more than 12,000 are engaged in export trade. The ICA Office of Small Business believes that many more small firms could compete in the export market if they had all the avaiable information.

The office, headed by Charles A. Richards, is issuing a series of circulars and mailings to small firms encouraging them to enter the export market and offering advice on markets, credit and other details of the export business.

It is estimated that ICA financing of procurement by foreign nations runs about $1 billion annually.

IAM, Airline To Arbitrate Strike Issues

More than 1,000 members of the Machinists have ended a six-day strike against National Airlines and agreed to return to work under settlement terms proposed by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg and Chairman Francis A. O'Neill, Jr., of the National Mediation Board.

Under the agreement, accepted in a referendum vote by National Airlines mechanics, inspectors and ground crews, unresolved issues will be settled in final and binding arbitration by Nathan P. Feinsinger, University of Wisconsin law professor.

Unsettled Issues

The unresolved issues involve vacations; automatic progression to senior stock clerk and new classification of lead stock clerk; passes; seniority; and rates of pay for non-mechanical employes.

All other issues were settled by agreements reached in negotiations before the strike started May 2. Among them was agreement on a 15-cent wage increase retroactive to Oct. 1, 1960, for mechanics and inspectors, and 8 cents next Oct. 1.

The memorandum on arbitration provides that the arbitrator shall consult with accountants appointed by the union and the company and that the company shall return employes to work within a week.

Goldberg commended the disputants and the National Mediation Board for their efforts to reach a settlement. It was the third time since Pres. John F. Kennedy's inauguration Jan. 20 that Goldberg had helped mediate a major dispute.

Letters Held Key to Shift In House Vote

Letters from "folks back home" played a major part in passage of the minimum wage bill, an AFL-CIO spokesman told reporters on Labor News Conference, the federation's new radio public affairs report.

Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the federation's Dept. of Legislation, said the letters and the development of a new "working coalition" in the House were the two important factors that produced House passage of the bill.

The new grouping included about 30 liberal Republicans, practically all of the northern and western Democrats, and a "good slice of the southern Democrats," Biemiller declared.

Stating that the public had effectively conveyed to Congress that it was backing up the Kennedy program, Biemiller said the development of the new group "bodes well" for other legislative proposals from the President.

Interviewed by John Herling, Washington correspondent for the National Newspaper Syndicate, and Editor Harry Conn of Press Associates Inc., Biemiller was a guest on the new program carried Sundays at 4:35 p. m. EST by Mutual Broadcasting System. He made these additional points:

- Chances of passing the Anderson-King health bill this session are "excellent." The bill, supported by Pres. John F. Kennedy and the AFL-CIO, would provide a health care program for the elderly through the social security method.
- Public opinion is swinging behind the Kennedy program, and Kennedy supporters in Congress are working more effectively.
- The economy still needs programs to generate more purchasing power, like the public works program endorsed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and the AFL-CIO suggestion of a temporary tax cut in the form of a $10-a-week forgiveness on withholding taxes for a maximum of 10 weeks.
- Labor hopes Kennedy will send a message to Congress asking federal minimum standards for unemployment compensation, plus a program to meet long-term joblessness. Such a program might provide for retraining of workers.

Biemiller expressed support of Kennedy proposals for passage of the Trade Adjustment Act, to assist industries hard hit by foreign competition; for an international conference of textile-producing nations, and possibly for a system of international quotas set by agreement of the nations involved.

In the Vanguard

NEARLY A QUARTER-CENTURY AGO Congress passed the first minimum wage bill providing a wage floor of 25 cents an hour. Passage of what proved to be the last major New Deal reform measure came after a bitter congressional fight highlighted by hysterical charges that a 25-cents-an-hour minimum wage would bankrupt the economy.

The nation "survived" the wage floor legislation and the minimum wage moved gradually to 40 cents an hour. In 1949, a second battle was waged to increase minimum gross pay for a 40-hour week above the $16-a-week level. This struggle was not so bitter, but the price of hiking the wage floor to 75 cents an hour was the elimination of some workers previously covered by the federal legislation.

In 1955, the third minimum wage battle produced a floor of $1 an hour, but all attempts to extend coverage to the millions who were totally unprotected were defeated.

The fourth phase of the struggle, with the emphasis on expanding coverage and bringing the wage floor to $1.25, found the coalition still strong enough to prevent meaningful action in 1960. Eight months later, with the Kennedy Administration taking a major role, the conservative coalition was cracked on the coverage issue and the minimum increased in steps until all protected workers eventually will be at the $1.25 level.

The 1961 amendments to the wage-hour law are giant strides toward the elimination of poverty-pegged wages and unconscionable hours. But there is much yet to be done. There are great gaps in the present coverage provisions which leave unprotected workers in the lowest paid industries and services—laundry workers, hotel workers, and others.

There are also the millions who work in offices or plants or stores who are not covered under the interstate commerce definition and who must rely on state legislatures for wage-hour legislation.

The struggle for a decent standard of living for all workers will never end as long as there is one worker victimized by an avaricious employer seeking a competitive advantage on the basis of sweatshop wages and hours.

The labor movement has been in the vanguard of this struggle to increase living standards for millions who hold no union card, pay no union dues. It will remain in the vanguard until the battle is finally won.

Premature Death Reports

THE ENTHUSIASTS who are heralding the demise of the Dixiecrat-GOP coalition on the basis of the votes on depressed areas aid, minimum wage extension and other measures enacted in the past week have not done their political arithmetic homework.

The Administration has chipped away enough votes from the coalition to secure passage of its carefully shaped program—a program geared to the bedrock realities of what can be done as opposed to the non-vote-counting approach of what needs to be done.

Votes have been picked up from southern Democrats on individual bills and the group of liberal Republicans in the House is growing despite the keep-'em-in-line efforts of Minority Leader Halleck.

The technique of picking up a few badly-needed votes on a particular bill has involved putting on the line the full powers of the White House.

The conservative coalition is still very much in business and will be very much in evidence if the President unveils a long-range growth program of a wider scope than the approach to date.

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First Pickup in 23 Years

Cruikshank Tells:

How to Get or How Not to Get An Effective Medical Care Plan

(Excerpts are given below from a speech by Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security on "Better Health—How Do We Get What We Want?" at the sixth Cleveland Workers Education Conference.)

THERE ARE SEVERAL WAYS of how not to get what we want in medical care. The first is that we cannot make available the kind of medical care that we wish for our members simply by providing money to pay for doctors' services and hospital care. The mistakes that we have made in this direction are understandable, because as plans for health care developed, beginning in the days of the Great Depression, it seemed to many of us that the main obstacle to getting medical care was the lack of money to pay for it.

We saw people deprived of medical care because they didn't have money, and we concluded that if they could pay for the care it would be possible to make it available to everybody. This accounts, I think, for our overconfidence in approaching the problem as one of simply providing cash to pay for medical services. We have now learned that having available funds does not necessarily insure medical care and certainly does not insure high-quality medical care.

We cannot get what we want by relying on a campaign of damning the doctors in our community. This is not a contest in condemning or exposing the shortcomings of the medical profession, although we know there are many. But we can't provide what our members need simply by screaming about the failures and the shortcomings of the present methods of distributing medical care and services.

We have learned also that we cannot really provide the kind of care that our members need by making arrangements with any individual or any fractional group of professional men that happen to come along and offer their medical wares. There are some individuals, and sometimes they are organized into groups, who, seeing the difficulties that the labor organizations are facing in this field, approach them with a view not so much to meeting the needs of the group as to making a fast buck for themselves.

If you are going to provide medical care, provide complete comprehensive care for all of the people in the group and for every individual in the group. Don't just start with a specialty or an emphasis on one particular medical need.

Another way not to get what you want is by just building a building. Of course, any medical group will have to be housed in a structure of some kind. Often an existing facility can be used. But whether you use an existing structure or have to build one, the obvious point has to be constantly borne in mind that the building does not make the program. It is purely incidental to it.

When you are developing a program, you can't do it by starting out to build a monument to some honored brother. The objectives of a health program are such that they cannot be achieved by simply setting up a fund or building an edifice to the memory of a deserving brother.

NOW HOW DO WE INSURE or make people certain of health? That is really the crux of our problem.

Here are some of the ways that we go about doing this. First, a program must be soundly financed. This is not a contradiction of my warning that you could not provide good health programs simply by providing money. I am now pointing out that you can't have a good health program without money, and both are true. It is just that we must not look on the supply of ready cash as a completed program. We look at it only as the beginning.

The second thing we must do is to develop or use existing arrangements to make available the best complete medical care for the most practical size group in the community. In some cases this will be a single large union. In others it will be a group of unions. In some it will provide care for both union and non-union people in the community. It is important, however, to think of the optimum size group for the efficient organization of a medical care plan. The need must determine the pattern. There is nothing wrong with starting small and growing with the years. It is much more important to have a good medical program than a big medical program.

And then for whatever membership group you have in the community, it is most important of all to arrange for the best medical personnel available.

If the leadership of the medical profession in your community is willing to work with you or can be persuaded to, this is most desirable. If it is not possible to get help from top medical personnel from within the community, it will be necessary to go outside the community. In any case it is highly important to have members of the profession advise you on the medical aspects of the program and help you find the other members of the profession who are to provide the care for your membership.

Morgan Says:

Major Reorganization of CIA Seen in Wake of Cuban Fiasco

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

KNOWLEDGEABLE HEADS believe that a major reorganization of the Central Intelligence Agency will be one of the principal results of a vigorous reexamination and reorientation of "our forces, our tactics and our institutions" which Pres. Kennedy promised in the wake of the Cuban fiasco.

Morgan

It is responsibly presumed that the CIA, which master-minded—if that is the term—the recent paramilitary operation against Castro, will be shorn of that kind of activity and left in future to concentrate on the gathering and evaluation of intelligence. Probably the black art department, so-called, will become the Pentagon's baby with tighter liaison with the Secretary of State.

In face of that prospect there is a mixture of relief and sadness here. Relief because of the stolid but reluctant belief on the part of many in both the executive and legislative branches of government that the CIA, largely unaccountable in the past to higher authority, has vastly overextended its hand into the actual shaping of U.S. policy, not only in the Cuban affair but in many other foreign fields. "It had become," says one high State Dept. figure, "an empire to itself." "A sort of second State Dept.," echoes a senator, "with a secret budget that is probably many times more what State has to spend" and with influence that has sometimes vetoed or changed policy in the field sometimes against the protest or even without the knowledge of the ambassador involved.

And yet there is genuine sorrow for the anguish inside CIA over both past and impending events. From Dir. Allen Dulles down the unnumbered minions of the agency are dedicated men and women who have largely had to celebrate their successes in private while suffering reputed failures or faux pas in public. This may be due in part to the fact that we Americans are somewhat new to this spy business and while we may be titillated by some of the mysterious aspects of it we are inclined to resent it and be uncomfortable with it.

In one of his more memorable columns, the New York Herald Tribune's Art Buchwald wrote from Hong Kong after the U-2 affair, chiding the then GOP Administration a little for making a clean breast of it in what he called the Eisenhower "open spies policy." But while sophisticated foreigners are bemused and startled, we seem to think nothing at all of the fact that for years the CIA director, deputy directors and other officials have made speeches about the country, have written articles and had articles written about them and are soon to move into a mammoth, multi-million-dollar new headquarters on the right Virginia bank of the Potomac.

WHETHER THE CIA comes under a congressional "watchdog" committee—and there will be resistance to this in Congress itself—whether under a version of the military inspector-general system or what, the chances are that it will be less in the public eye.

The fact that the CIA has blundered in the past would not appear to be the most disturbing aspect of its activities—anybody can make mistakes and sooner or later does. But there is a possibility that the CIA, in its splendid and independent isolation, did not fully realize what a frustration and grief its plans and actions were causing other government planners.

Behind the ill-starred Cuban story, there is substantial reason to believe that the CIA intervened in favor of rightist elements in Laos last December, dumping neutralist Premier Souvanna Phouma from power. Now British, French, Indian and some of our own officials argue that was a tragic mistake which intensified Communist opposition; that if we had supported a neutral Laos then as we are supposedly supporting one now, the situation might have been far less critical. Now it develops there was CIA involvement with Nationalist Chinese soldiers in northern Burma which highly embarrassed the Kennedy Administration some weeks ago.

The common threat seeming to run through all these operations, in Laos, Burma, Cuba and elsewhere, is one tying the CIA to right-wing elements. The forces of the right, the segments of the status quo or the status quo ante have not been spectacularly successful in adjusting to the forces of change of the 20th Century, let alone leading them. Instead they have been stumbling blocks over which it has been easy for the Communists to push us. How much more has to happen before we realize that? A shakeup of CIA will have been to no purpose if the government and the country don't grasp the fact that to compete with the Communist revolution we are going to have to display some American revolutionary tendencies ourselves.

Washington Reports:

Reuss Sees His Aid Bill a Spur To Needed Local Improvements

REP. HENRY REUSS (D-Wis.) has claimed that his local public works bill "will get into motion quickly, in localities large and small, the kind of improvements the people want and which are very much needed, but which localities have not been able to undertake because of lack of funds."

Reuss made the statement as he was interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational program heard on 460 radio stations.

Rep. Thor Tollefson (R-Wash.), also backing the bill on the same program, pointed out that many projects are held up because localities have constitutional limitations on the amount they can borrow.

The Reuss bill would provide localities with grants in total not to exceed $1 billion, to take care of one-third of the cost of projects such as parking lots, airports, fire stations, police stations, sidewalks, water facilities and similiar projects.

Both Reuss and Tollefson argued that such a measure is necessary to reduce unemployment, which persists despite upturns in production.

"The grants would act as a stimulant in the same manner as was the case with the water pollution control act," Tollefson observed. "In the few years that this program has been in effect, federal grants stimulated the expenditure of more than $600 million compared with $200 million in an equivalent period prior to passage of the act."

REUSS EXPLAINED that his bill would give priority to projects "which are ready to be started, on which ground can be broken within 90 days and which can be completed within 12 months."

"This is an emergency program," he said, "to put men back to work particularly in the construction industry, where more than 20 percent of the work force has been jobless and, at the same time, to provide things that the communities need."

Tollefson said something like $20 or $22 billion in projects have already been approved by Congress, and "have run the gambit of every test, the Army Engineers, the Rivers and Harbors Committee, the Public Works Committees, and Congress itself."

The Reuss bill would prohibit states and localities from using new federal funds to pay the cost of projects already under way. It provides that funds should go only for projects "that aren't already planned and which are over and above the normal level of projects for the last several years." Further, he said, the grants would cease "as soon as our unemployment goes down to 4 percent."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE NOTION THAT a government regulatory agency is supposed to be controlled by the industry it was created to regulate got a rough going over when the new chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, Newton N. Minow, told the National Association of Broadcasters some of his plans.

Minow bluntly reminded the people who run the networks and hold the licenses for operation of television stations that "the people own the airwaves" and that he himself "did not come to Washingon to idly observe" the "squandering" of the people's "precious natural resource."

"I understand that many people feel," he remarked, "that in the past licenses were often renewed pro forma. I say to you now: Renewal will not be pro forma in the future. There is nothing permanent or sacred about a broadcast license."

He promised that when a three-year license expires, the FCC will hold "a well-advertised public hearing, right in the community you have promised to serve," so that people in the homes that television enters can tell both the license holders and the FCC "what's been going on"—how much educational TV there has been, how many public service programs, whether the commercials are in grossly bad taste.

He is "deeply concerned" at the concentration of power in the hands of the television networks, Minow went on, so that "many local stations have foregone any efforts at local programming, with little use of live talent and local service."

Former Gov. LeRoy Collins of Florida, who recently became president of the broadcasters' trade association, indicated that Minow's comment seemed somewhat stringent—although Collins himself had warned the broadcasters they must improve the quality of their programming.

A prediction may safely be made: To carry out his ideas to break through the barriers that now check development of education TV, to lay the ground work for greater competition so that "we may have twice as many channels operating, we may have a half-dozen networks instead of three," Minow will need the full support of his chief in the White House and of the general public.

Years ago the broadcasting industry proved it could be untiring in seeking to force out FCC members who talked and acted decisively about the responsibility of radio for public service. James L. Fly, a former chairman, learned how assaults could be launched in Congress, how his every action was studied by enemies. Minow is not going to have an easy trip.

* * *

THEY ARE SHOOTING AT Stewart Udall, who was appointed to be a toughminded Secretary of the Interior who would protect the public domain from the self-proclaimed free enterprisers.

First they complained that Udall thought it was just as proper for him to try to get progressive bills passed as it was for Mr. Eisenhower's Cabinet members to try to block progressive bills. Now they have him confessing "embarrassment" over disclosure that J. K. Evans, a "friend" representing a foreign-controlled oil company, wrote letters to oil-and-gas industry figures mentioning Udall's name and asking for Democratic campaign contributions in the guise of ticket purchases for the President's birthday dinner.

It's all right for Udall to be "embarrassed" by the Evans letter, one supposes, but he shouldn't misunderstand the reason for the conservative potshots at him.

His opponents aren't afraid he will do improper favors for the oil-and-gas industry in return for political contributions helping pay off the Democratic debt. They are pretty sure he won't—and that's what the shooting is about.

The industry would very much prefer a Secretary it could think was more pliable. So would the private electric utilities, which fared well under Mr. Eisenhower's Sec. Douglas McKay in the Hells Canyon case and had White House aid in fighting to restrict the territory served by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

UNEMPLOYMENT would be reduced by a public works bill he is sponsoring, Rep. Henry Reuss (D-Wis.), left, declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program. Ruess and Rep. Thor Tollefson (R-Wash.) are interviewed by Harry W. Flannery, AFL-CIO radio coordinator.

How to Buy:

Neuberger Bill Would Handcuff Real Experts at Fooling Public

By Sidney Margolius

WOULD YOU LIKE A COP with muscles to help make sure you aren't deceived, by real experts at deceiving, when you go out to buy?

You'd have a powerful policeman on your beat if the U.S. Senate would approve Sen. Maurine Neuberger's (D-Ore.) proposal to establish a Committee on Consumer Interests. The committee would investigate, inform and figure out legislation to halt the many gay deceivers who sharpshoot the public today.

The proposal is backed by 15 other senators. But ironically, there has been no public support. The proposal is idling away. It will die for lack of gas unless people start telling their senators they want this committee.

Of all the proposals now being advanced in Washington for protecting consumers, this watchdog committee is potentially the most quickly useful, as shown by the success of the Kefauver subcommittee's investigation of drug prices. The drug hearings not only spurred efforts by unions and other groups to find ways of buying medicines at reduced prices, but actually have helped deflate drug prices. Ever since June, the Labor Dept.'s Consumer Price Index has shown a gradual decline in prices of prescriptions and other medicines.

Three leading deceivers currently begging for congressional investigation, and for your own awareness to avoid being fooled, are:

● The increasing trend to what we can only call imitation foods—watered meats, ready-prepared foods with various cheap fillers, etc.

For example, the Kansas State Food & Drug Division is carrying on a running battle against products sold under such names as "Chef's Delight," "Dairy Spread," "Protein Loaf," etc. Evan Wright, division director, says these products are in fact, imitation processed cheese spreads. Such "cheese" products are sold all over these days.

Wright told this reporter that some of these products contain as little as 10 percent cheese and as much as 65 percent water.

Wright reported that state food and drug officials throughout the U.S. are opposed to the addition of excess water to smoked pork products. The U.S. Agriculture Dept. is holding public hearings in May in various cities to review the permission to add water to smoked ham granted by the previous administration.

● The great amount of buyer-fooling packaging, making it difficult for you to know what you get for your money.

In June, a Senate Anti-Trust subcommittee headed by Sen. Philip Hart (D-Mich.) is going to hold hearings on this trend to fool-the-eye packages. There's plenty to investigate, and you could waste a lot of money between now and June if you don't look for the tiny print stating the number of ounces.

Recently the Grand Street Consumers Co-Op in New York showed a display of fool-the-eye packages which startled co-op store customers.

The co-op reported that "All" had dropped from 23 pounds, 10 ounces, to just 20 pounds, while the price remained the same. Similarly, Kraft caramels changed from a 16-ounce bag to 14-ounce, with the price still 39 cents. And, the co-op suggested, try to find the tiny "14 ounces" on the cellophane caramel bag while you're being pushed by a crowd of other shoppers.

Are you also aware of the candy-mint boxes? The Food & Drug Administration recently won an important court decision in a case against Delson Thin Mints. The evidence showed that less than half of the total volume of the container and only 75 percent of its practical volume was filled with mints. The remainder of the usable space was taken up with hollow cardboard dividers and end pieces. The court held that you have a right to expect that a non-transparent container of food is reasonably full.

● Deceptive interest rates—the most dangerous fooler of them all. Senator Paul Douglas' (D-Ill.) "truth-in-lending" bill has been reintroduced with the co-sponsorship of 20 other senators. The bill would require that you be told the true annual interest rate when you buy on time or borrow money.

As this department has warned many times, rates quoted by banks and finance companies, such as $6 or $7 per $100, are actually true annual interest rates of approximately 12 or 14 percent. Rates quoted by small-loan companies, such as 2 percent a month, are actually 24 percent a year.

Vance Austin, managing director of the Credit Union National Association, warns consumers that passage of this bill is vital. "It's necessary to know the annual rate you pay for credit so you can compare different deals," he advises. "If the price tag clearly shows the simple annual interest rate, you'll be able to make an intelligent comparison of fees charged by different lenders and installment sellers."

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LABOR AND INDUSTRY combined to give a testimonial luncheon in Washington for William E. Simkin following his assumption of office as director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service. Shown left to right at presentation of luggage are Wesley W. Cook, synthetics director for Textile Workers Union of America; Simkin; John W. Edelman, TWUA Washington representative; Mrs. Simkin; G. C. Horst, of American Viscose, and TWUA Intl. Rep. William Davis.

'Land of Promise':

Eighth Graders Like AFL-CIO's Movie

Louisville, Ky.—Eighth grade pupils of St. Raphael's School have their own ideas about what makes a good movie—and they definitely liked "Land of Promise," an AFL-CIO film.

The movie was produced for network presentation for Labor Day 1960 and now is available for wider showings. A half-hour documentary, it traces the progress of labor from the days of the sweatshop and the blacklist, through the depression to the present. It tells how unions won for many workers a chance to enjoy leisure and better living standards.

St. Raphael's School showed the film on loan from the Louisville Free Public Library, and asked pupils for written comments. Executive Sec. Sam Ezelle of the Kentucky State AFL-CIO sent the letters to the parent federation, along with letters from Dorothy L. Day of the library's audio-visual department, and from Sister M. Amelia, the eighth-grade teacher.

"Thank you for suggesting that we show 'Land of Promise,'" Sr. Amelia wrote. "The students of this generation have a difficult time even to imagine the terrible working conditions of yesteryear."

Student John Keyes said he thought "Land of Promise" was a "very good movie" because it brought out "many good points about the advantages of America, the functions of labor and the organization of labor unions."

Because the movie was "entertaining as well as educational," young Keyes said it "made me realize how important labor is and how difficult it would be to survive" without unions.

Mary Jo Ashcraft said the film "brought out the good and bad points" of unions and showed that Americans "still are fighting for the rights of people." She liked some of the songs but disliked the "music they had when it showed the ships and planes" during war.

Bill Yates liked the picture but decided that "some important things were left out." For instance, he said, no reference was made to the papal encyclicals on labor and their effect in improving working conditions.

Most pointed of the criticisms came from Forrest Schoenbachler, who thought the film was "very good except for a few things." Saying that there should be "more arbitrating before a strike," the young critic also objected to sitdown strikes, people who "operate the unions illegally," and those who "threaten" others to "join or not join" a union.

"There are disadvantages as well as advantages," he concluded his report.

Ricky Beyer enjoyed the historical content because it "blended in well" with other studies in history and civics. "However," he said, "I didn't think much of the singing."

The music "did not fit with the background" in the opinion of John Ising, who found the picture "very good because it told us how our unions were started" and how they developed.

"I liked the picture," wrote Bobby James, "because it brought out how the union workers help the nation. When the union worker is prosperous the country is prosperous. The money he earns goes to the community" in which he lives. Bobby, however, did not like the "drawings" in the movie and felt sitdown strikes should have been mentioned because they are "illegal possession of property."

Susan Maraman found the picture "gives you a wonderful feeling" to know that some Americans gave their lives to make the nation a better place to live in and concluded: "Like Mr. Meany said, we must go on, for as we overcome problems, still others block our way."

From Soup to Nonsense:

Whimsy Runs Rampant Among People Who Answer Questions

By Jane Goodsell

IT ALL DEPENDS on who you ask:

What color is it?

Her: "It's a subtle, delicate shade, sort of in between olive and artichoke with undertones of aqua and just a faint tinge of yellow."

Him: "It's green."

What does she look like?

Him: "A gorgeous redhead in a tight black dress with a neckline down to here."

Her: "Hair out of a bottle and a dress two sizes too small."

What did you have to eat?

Her: "The daintiest little canapes made of cream cheese and chutney on toast rounds. A marvelous casserole of crab and lobster in cream sauce flavored with a touch of curry. Salad with croutons and dressing made with wine vinegar and basil. And dessert was an almond torte with caramel frosting."

Him: "Dinky little sandwiches and some kind of fish."

Have you seen the new baby yet?

Her: "Oh, he's adorable! He has enormous blue eyes and round rosy cheeks and a little turned-up nose. His name is John Matthew, but they call him 'Jocko'."

Him: "I think it's a girl."

What kind of car is it?

Him: "It's an MG XVIII with fast-cornering springs and four-wheel drive and four-barrel carburetor. Gets 40 miles to the gallon, and you ought to see the way that baby takes hills!"

Her: "It's black with white leather upholstery."

How are the kids?

Her: "Well, the baby's been fussy the last few days, and I think maybe he's cutting a tooth. Susie's started piano-lessons, and we're very pleased with her progress. And Johnny is getting so tall he's outgrowing all his clothes. Why, would you believe it, he wears a size 10 and he's only. . . ."

Him: "They're fine."

Disparity in Value:

What's Arm Worth If Lost on the Job?

What is an arm worth—to a worker who loses it as the result of an on-the-job accident?

If he happens to work in Wisconsin, he will receive a cash indemnity of $20,000 under the state's workmen's compensation law. But if Arkansas is his home, the loss of an arm at the shoulder will bring him only $7,000.

The most he could receive in Maryland is $6,300, unless he happened to be a federal employe. In that case, his compensation under the federal government's program for its own employes would be $37,799.

The maximum compensation for loss of a foot is only $3,800 in New Mexico but it is $22,000 in neighboring Arizona. Loss of an eye brings $3,000 in Alabama and $18,000 in Hawaii.

These and other examples of disparity in workmen's compensation benefits are cited in the current issue of Labor's Economic Review, published by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research. The issue, devoted entirely to workmen's compensation problems, was prepared by Clinton Fair, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

The U.S. Dept. of Labor has recommended minimum standards for all state workmen's compensation laws and as far back as 1909 Pres. Theodore Roosevelt endorsed federal action in this area, the publication notes.

"The AFL-CIO seeks workmen's compensation coverage of all occupationally injured," the article declares.

'Assured, Prompt, Adequate'

"It seeks assured, prompt and adequate indemnity benefits. It seeks an effective administration with a minimum of litigation. It seeks the best our society can provide in medical care, including rehabilitation and vocational retraining when necessary. It seeks these goals at a minimum cost to society."

Citing Labor Dept. recommendations including increased and compulsory coverage, compensation for all occupational diseases including radiation effects, rehabilitation services, lifting of all restrictions on length or cost of medical care, benefits for the full period of disability and maximum benefits equal to at least two-thirds of the state's average weekly wage, the article declares:

"The AFL-CIO supports federal standards, because, after years of prodding, no state meets the standards recommended by the U.S. Dept. of Labor."

Oregon's state insurance fund, which has paid out approximately 93 cents of every dollar paid by employers in premiums as benefits to injured workers, is favorably compared with the more common private insurance programs which have paid an average of 60 cents of each premium dollar in benefits.

'Too Little Business'

Pointing out that the private insurance business is divided among 150 separate companies, the article notes: "Too many private carriers in too many states are doing too little business to assure prompt payment of benefits, to supervise adequately their medical care programs or to provide safety counseling to employers."

The AFL-CIO publication criticizes court administration of the workmen's compensation system—in effect in five states—declaring:

"The court inherently does not administer. It is without authority to supervise medical care, to guide rehabilitation, to assure prompt payment of benefits or to promote safety activities."

Unfortunately, the publication points out, some state commissions haven't met their responsibilities, either. Appointments of commissioners on a patronage basis, low salaries and insecurity of tenure are cited as having "caused many qualified persons to refuse appointment as administrators."

USWA Staffer Gets FEP Advisory Post

Philadelphia—The Pennsylvania Fair Employment Practice Commission at a meeting here named Joseph Odorcich chairman of its McKeesport Advisory Council. Odorcich, a Steelworkers' staff member since 1948, is a staff representative in the union's District 15 office in McKeesport.

Illinois Agreement Set On Job Injury Benefits

Springfield, Ill.—An agreement between labor and industry spokesmen on legislation to increase benefits under the Illinois workmen's compensation and occupational disease laws has been announced by Gov. Otto Kerner.

Changes agreed upon will raise weekly benefits by about 15 percent. They will mean payment of about $9 million additional to injured workers in the next two years, according to the governor's figures.

Agreement followed two months of deliberations by members of the Illinois Industrial Commission, officers of the state AFL-CIO federation, representatives of industry, an advisory committee of lawyers and a joint legislative committee.

Quick approval is expected in both houses of the Illinois General Assembly. An earlier bill, providing the largest single benefit increase in the history of Illinois unemployment compensation legislation, was moved through the legislature in record time after it had been agreed to previously by labor, management and public representatives.

Under the proposed new schedule of occupational accident or illness benefits, a single worker would draw $51 a week instead of the present $45. A married worker with four children under 18 would draw $61 instead of $51.

Death benefits would be increased $1,250 to $2,500, depending on family status. A widow with four children under 18 would receive $17,500 maximum, an increase of $2,500 above the present top. Other provisions call for liberalized burial allowances, higher payments for loss of sight and a five-year, instead of a three-year period, in which to file a claim resulting from radiation exposure.

Pres. Reuben G. Soderstrom of the Illinois AFL-CIO was chairman of the labor group which helped prepare the agreement. It also included Stanley L. Johnson, executive vice president, and Maurice McElligott, secretary-treasurer, of the state federation. Labor was represented also in the advisory committee of attorneys.

A WARNING against overt military action in Cuba was given on "Briefing Session" by guest panelist Alberto Cellario, right, assistant editor of Life Magazine's Spanish language edition, and John C. Campbell of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Panelists Warn on U.S. Troops in Cuba

Should America send Marines to Cuba and overthrow Fidel Castro once and for all?

"No. Definitely not."

This was the answer given by Alberto Cellario, assistant editor of Life magazine's Spanish language edition, on "Briefing Session," the television series produced by the AFL-CIO and the National Educational Television & Radio Center.

Appearing with Cellario was John C. Campbell of the Council on Foreign Relations, who shared Cellario's view that "hasty military action" would endanger good will developed in Latin America since the beginning of the Good Neighbor policy in 1933. Warned Campbell:

"We would be jeopardizing what is a very important asset for ourselves and for all the countries of the hemisphere. We could smash the inter-American system with this kind of hasty military action, which of course would dispose of Castro but might leave us problems going on for generations which we would not be able to cope with."

A point stressed by Cellario was the impact of Castro on the poor of Latin American countries.

Represents Hope

"He represents the hopes of a vast number of people toward a better life," Cellario said.

Both panelists see the basic problem of Castro one of interpretation. Many view his revolution in Cuba as a great social advance for the people rather than as a dangerous Communist takeover.

What is wrong with America's Latin American policy as a whole? To this question from moderator Edward P. Morgan, Cellario replied:

"The lack of a coherent and logical and continuous foreign policy during the history of the United States as a nation."

Latins Feel 'Neglected'

In the briefing session that preceded this interview, newscaster John MacVane observed that Latins believe we have neglected them because their Communist menace did not loom as large as that in Europe . . . that aid to their countries is a drop in the bucket compared with that given Europe and Asia . . . that the money we have given them went into the hands of dictators who used it to perpetuate themselves in power.

Most of the democratic governments of Latin America are sorely pressed from both right and left, according to Campbell. Using Venezuela as an example, he said it exists in a kind of delicate balance between the dispossessed military people of the right and Communists, Castroites and other non-democratic groups on the left.

What is the solution to the failure in American policy that both men see as manifest?

Cellario liked Pres. Kennedy's idea of establishing various commissions to study the needs of each country.

"The United States has to keep in mind that Latin America is not one unity," he said and added, "we do not have time to lose."

Both Cellario and Campbell had reservations on the value of the Peace Corps in Latin America.

Campbell feared it would be only another target for anti-American propaganda.

Cellario thought it might be useful in some of the argicultural countries in the north but that the more highly industrialized nations needed technicians.

Henderson 'Conspirator' Given Parole

Henderson, N. C.—The North Carolina Parole Board has released from prison the first of eight members of the Textile Workers Union of America jailed last fall on charges of conspiracy to dynamite the struck Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills here.

The first paroled was Malcolm Jarrell, who had served six months of a two-to-four-year prison term. His parole was granted at the earliest date on which he could have been released. The seven other union members and officials are serving terms ranging from four to 10 years.

TWUA Pres. William Pollock, in a statement issued in New York, said the union was "gratified" at Jarrell's release. He added: "It is our earnest hope that this development will be followed in the very near future by the release of the seven remaining Henderson prisoners."

Jarrell's parole came shortly after Harold E. Aaron, the state's star witness and a secret agent for the State Bureau of Investigation, was arrested for shooting a man in a Martinsville, Va., motel. Aaron's arrest has touched off a round of editorial demand that Gov. Terry Sanford (D) reopen the Henderson case.

Plea From Virginia

The Virginia State AFL-CIO has written Sanford asking that he use his authority on behalf of the TWUA members "to such extent as you consider would best serve the interests of justice and Christian concepts."

Meanwhile, in town elections here, Mayor Carroll V. Singleton, whose plea to state authorities brought in the National Guard at the height of the strike, was beaten for re-election by Cylde Finch, a labor-backed candidate.

Firemen & Oilers Vote Increase in Per Capita

Philadelphia—Delegates to the 26th convention of the Firemen & Oilers voted unanimously to raise the international per capita tax by 50 cents a month and to boost minimum dues to $4 to help finance an organizing drive aimed at offsetting membership losses.

The increase puts the new per capita levy at $1.50 a month.

The convention re-established the post of full-time secretary-treasurer and picked Vice Pres. William E. Fredenberger to fill it. It also established the office of president emeritus in a resolution praising the "long and valuable leadership" of Pres. Anthony J. Matz, who was re-elected, and making the title available to him when he chooses to retire.

The international union constitution was revised to bring it into conformity with the Landrum-Griffin Act and Edward J. Weber, business agent of St. Louis Local 6, was elected to the vice presidency vacated by Fredenberger. Other vice presidents were re-elected.

Pres. George E. Leighty of the Railroad Telegraphers told the convention that the Railway Labor Executives' Association, of which he is chairman, has developed a program aimed at stopping "the railroads' rush toward extinction."

"We have become greatly disturbed by the shortsighted policies of managements which seek to maintain profits at their postwar levels by the curtailment of services rather than by the improvement of service," he said.

Railroad management is angering and alienating the public, he said, by such actions as closing stations, "dangerous" cutbacks in maintenance and equipment, eliminating passenger trains, "deliberate discouragement" of less-than-carload freight, and mergers between "rich" roads.

He emphasized that railroad labor is not opposed to mergers, but stressed that none of those pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission is the kind which would be "beneficial to the industry."

Pres. Michael J. Fox of the AFL-CIO Railroad Employes' Dept. warned that the industry's job opportunities and service to the public have been cut by technological changes, by efforts of the carriers to get out of the passenger business and by mergers.

He recalled that Congress by legislation in 1940 encouraged mergers among "weak" railroads, but said the present trend is toward mergers among the strong. This will mean, he said, "big corporations getting bigger, the public interest sacrificed, many communities left as ghost towns, our people left with fewer and fewer jobs, and the security of this nation impaired."

House Rollcall Vote on Wage-Hour Bill

Here is the rollcall by which the House passed the historic wage-hour amendments, broadening basic coverage for the first time since passage of the Fair Labor Standards Act in 1938. The vote on passage was 230-196.

R-Right; W-Wrong; PR-paired right; PW-paired wrong; NV-not voting. (Numerals denote district; AL-At Large.)

ALABAMA

1. Boykin (D)	W
2. Grant (D)	W
3. Andrews (D)	W
4. Roberts (D)	R
5. Rains (D)	R
6. Selden (D)	W
7. Elliott (D)	R
8. Jones (D)	R
9. Huddleston (D)	R

ALASKA

AL Rivers (D)	R

ARIZONA

1. Rhodes (R)	W
2. Vacant	—

ARKANSAS

1. Gathings (D)	W
2. Mills (D)	R
3. Trimble (D)	R
4. Harris (D)	W
5. Alford (D)	W
6. Norrell (D)	W

CALIFORNIA

1. Clem Miller (D)	R
2. Johnson (D)	R
3. Moss (D)	R
4. Mailliard (R)	R
5. Shelley (D)	R
6. Baldwin (R)	R
7. Cohelan (D)	R
8. George P. Miller (D)	R
9. Younger (R)	W
10. Gubser (R)	W
11. McFall (D)	R
12. Sisk (D)	R
13. Teague (R)	W
14. Hagen (D)	R
27. Sheppard (D)	R
28. Utt (R)	W
29. Saund (D)	R
30. Wilson (R)	W

Los Angeles County

15. McDonough (R)	W
16. Bell (R)	W
17. King (D)	R
18. Hosmer (R)	W
19. Holifield (D)	R
20. Smith (R)	W
21. Heistand (R)	W
22. Corman (D)	R
23. Doyle (D)	R
24. Lipscomb (R)	W
25. Rousselot (R)	W
26. Roosevelt (D)	R

COLORADO

1. Rogers (D)	R
2. Dominick (R)	W
3. Chenoweth (R)	W
4. Aspinall (D)	R

CONNECTICUT

1. Daddario (D)	R
2. Seely-Brown (R)	R
3. Giaimo (D)	R
4. Sibal (R)	R
5. Monagan (D)	R
AL Kowalski (D)	R

DELAWARE

AL McDowell (D)	R

FLORIDA

1. Cramer (R)	W
2. Bennett (D)	R
3. Sikes (D)	W
4. Fascell (D)	R
5. Herlong (D)	W
6. Rogers (D)	W
7. Haley (D)	W
8. Matthews (D)	W

GEORGIA

1. Hagan (D)	NV
2. Pilcher (D)	W
3. Forrester (D)	W
4. Flynt (D)	R
5. James C. Davis (D)	W
6. Vinson (D)	R
7. John W. Davis (D)	R
8. Blitch	W
9. Landrum	R
10. Stephens (D)	W

HAWAII

AL Inouye (D)	R

IDAHO

1. Pfost (D)	R
2. Harding (D)	R

ILLINOIS

14. Hoffman (R)	W
15. Mason (R)	W
16. Anderson (R)	W
17. Arends (R)	W
18. Michel (R)	W
19. Chiperfield (R)	W
20. Findley (R)	W
21. Mack (D)	R
22. Springer (R)	W
23. Shipley (D)	R
24. Price (D)	R
25. Gray (D)	R

Chicago-Cook County

1. Dawson (D)	R
2. O'Hara (D)	R
3. Murphy (D)	R
4. Derwinski (R)	W
5. Kluczynski (D)	R
6. O'Brien (D)	R
7. Libonati (D)	R
8. Rostenkowski (D)	R
9. Yates (D)	R
10. Collier (R)	W
11. Pucinski (D)	R
12. Finnegan (D)	R
13. Church (R)	W

INDIANA

1. Madden (D)	R
2. Halleck (R)	W
3. Brademas (D)	R
4. Adair (R)	W
5. Vacant	—
6. Roudebush (R)	W
7. Bray (R)	W
8. Denton (D)	R
9. Wilson (R)	W
10. Harvey (R)	W
11. Bruce (R)	W

IOWA

1. Schwengel (R)	W
2. Bromwell (R)	W
3. Gross (R)	W
4. Kyl (R)	W
5. Smith (D)	R
6. Coad (D)	R
7. Jensen (R)	W
8. Hoeven (R)	W

KANSAS

1. Avery (R)	W
2. Ellsworth (R)	W
3. McVey (R)	W
4. Schriver (R)	W
5. Breeding (D)	R
6. Dole (R)	W

KENTUCKY

1. Stubblefield (D)	R
2. Natcher (D)	R
3. Burke (D)	R
4. Chelf (D)	R
5. Spence (D)	R
6. Watts (D)	R
7. Perkins (D)	R
8. Siler (R)	NV

LOUISIANA

1. Hebert (D)	W
2. Boggs (D)	R
3. Willis (D)	R
4. Brooks (D)	R
5. Passman (D)	PR
6. Morrison (D)	R
7. Thompson (D)	R
8. McSween (D)	NV

MAINE

1. Garland (R)	W
2. Tupper (R)	W
3. McIntire (R)	W

MARYLAND

1. Johnson (D)	R
2. Brewster (D)	R
3. Garmatz (D)	R
4. Fallon (D)	R
5. Lankford (D)	R
6. Mathias (R)	W
7. Friedel (D)	R

MASSACHUSETTS

1. Conte (R)	R
2. Boland (D)	R
3. Philbin (D)	R
4. Donohue (D)	R
5. Morse (R)	R
6. Bates (R)	R
7. Lane (D)	R
8. Macdonald (D)	R
9. Keith (R)	R
10. Curtis (R)	W
11. O'Neill (D)	R
12. McCormack (D)	R
13. Burke (D)	R
14. Martin (R)	R

MICHIGAN

2. Meader (R)	W
3. Johansen (R)	W
4. Hoffman (R)	W
5. Ford (R)	W
6. Chamberlain (R)	W
8. Harvey (R)	W
9. Griffin (R)	W
10. Cederberg (R)	W
11. Knox (R)	W
12. Bennett (R)	R
18. Broomfield (R)	W

Metropolitan Detroit

1. Machrowicz (D)	R
7. O'Hara (D)	R
13. Diggs (D)	R
14. Rabaut (D)	R
15. Dingell (D)	R
16. Lesinski (D)	R
17. Griffiths (D)	R

MINNESOTA

1. Quie (R)	W
2. Nelsen (R)	W
3. MacGregor (R)	W
4. Karath (D)	R
5. Judd (R)	W
6. Marshall (D)	R
7. Andersen (R)	W
8. Blatnik (D)	R
9. Langen (R)	W

MISSISSIPPI

1. Abernethy (D)	W
2. Whitten (D)	W
3. Smith (D)	W
4. Williams (D)	W
5. Winstead (D)	W
6. Colmer (D)	W

MISSOURI

1. Karsten (D)	R
2. Curtis (R)	W
3. Sullivan (D)	R
4. Randall (D)	R
5. Bolling (D)	R
6. Hull (D)	R
7. Hall (R)	W
8. Ichord (D)	R
9. Cannon (D)	R
10. Jones (D)	R
11. Moulder (D)	R

MONTANA

1. Olsen (D)	R
2. Battin (R)	W

NEBRASKA

1. Weaver (R)	W
2. Cunningham (R)	R
3. Beermann (R)	W
4. Martin (R)	W

NEVADA

AL Baring (D)	R

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1. Merrow (R)	R
2. Bass (R)	W

NEW JERSEY

1. Cahill (R)	R
2. Glenn (R)	R
3. Auchincloss (R)	W
4. Thompson (D)	R
5. Frelinghuysen (R)	W
6. Dwyer (R)	R
7. Widnall (R)	R
8. Joelson (D)	R
9. Osmers (R)	R
10. Rodino (D)	R
11. Addonizio (D)	R
12. Wallhauser (R)	R
13. Gallagher (D)	R
14. Daniels (D)	R

NEW MEXICO

AL Montoya (D)	R
AL Morris (D)	R

NEW YORK

1. Pike (D)	R
2. Derounian (R)	W
3. Becker (R)	W
26. Dooley (R)	W
27. Barry (R)	W
28. St. George (R)	W
29. Wharton (R)	W
30. O'Brien (D)	R
31. King (R)	W
32. Stratton(D)	R
33. Kilburn (R)	W
34. Pirnie (R)	R
35. Riehlman (R)	W
36. Taber (R)	W
37. Robison (R)	W
38. Weis (R)	W
39. Ostertag (R)	W
40. Miller (R)	W
41. Dulski (D)	R
42. Pillion (R)	W
43. Goodell (R)	W

New York City

4. Halpern (R)	R
5. Addabbo (D)	R
6. Holtzman (D)	R
7. Delaney (D)	R
8. Anfuso (D)	R
9. Keogh (D)	R
10. Kelly (D)	R
11. Celler (D)	R
12. Carey (D)	R
13. Multer (D)	R
14. Rooney (D)	R
15. Ray (R)	W
16. Powell (D)	R
17. Lindsay (R)	R
18. Santangelo (D)	R
19. Farbstein (D)	R
20. Ryan (D)	R
21. Zelenko (D)	R
22. Healey (D)	R
23. Gilbert (D)	R
24. Buckley (D)	R
25. Fino (R)	R

NORTH CAROLINA

1. Bonner (D)	PW
2. Fountain (D)	R
3. Henderson (D)	W
4. Cooley (D)	R
5. Scott (D)	W
6. Kornegay (D)	R
7. Lennon (D)	W
8. Kitchin (D)	W
9. Alexander (D)	R
10. Jonas (R)	W
11. Whitener (D)	R
12. Taylor (D)	R

NORTH DAKOTA

AL Short (R)	W
AL Nygaard (R)	W

OHIO

1. Scherer (R)	W
2. Clancy (R)	W
3. Schenck (R)	W
4. McCulloch (R)	W
5. Latta (R)	W
6. Harsha (R)	W
7. Brown (R)	W
8. Betts (R)	W
9. Ashley (D)	R
10. Moeller (D)	R
11. Cook (D)	R
12. Devine (R)	W
13. Mosher (R)	W
14. Ayres (R)	W
15. Moorehead (R)	W
16. Bow (R)	W
17. Ashbrook (R)	W
18. Hays (D)	R
19. Kirwan (D)	R
20. Feighan (D)	R
21. Vanik (D)	R
22. Bolton (R)	W
23. Minshall (R)	W

OKLAHOMA

1. Belcher (R)	W
2. Edmonson (D)	R
3. Albert (D)	R
4. Steed (D)	W
5. Jarman (D)	W
6. Wickersham (D)	R

OREGON

1. Norblad (R)	W
2. Ullman (D)	R
3. Green (D)	R
4. Durno (R)	W

PENNSYLVANIA

7. Milliken (R)	R
8. Curtin (R)	W
9. Dague (R)	W
10. Scranton (R)	R
11. Flood (D)	R
12. Fenton (R)	W
13. Schweiker (R)	R
14. Rhodes (D)	R
15. Walter (D)	R
16. Vacant	—
17. Schneebeli (R)	W
18. Whalley (R)	W
19. Goodling (R)	W
20. Van Zandt (R)	W
21. Dent (D)	R
22. Saylor (R)	R
23. Gavin (R)	W
24. Kearns (R)	W
25. Clark (D)	R
26. Morgan (D)	R
27. Fulton (R)	R
28. Moorhead (D)	R
29. Corbett (R)	R
30. Holland (D)	R

Philadelphia

1. Barrett (D)	R
2. Granahan (D)	R
3. Byrne (D)	R
4. Nix (D)	R
5. Green (D)	R
6. Toll (D)	R

RHODE ISLAND

1. St. Germain (D)	R
2. Fogarty (D)	R

SOUTH CAROLINA

1. Rivers (D)	W
2. Riley (D)	NV
3. Dorn (D)	W
4. Ashmore (D)	W
5. Hemphill (D)	R
6. McMillan (D)	W

SOUTH DAKOTA

1. Reifel (R)	W
2. Berry (R)	W

TENNESSEE

1. Vacant	—
2. Baker (R)	W
3. Frazier (D)	R
4. Evins (D)	R
5. Loser (D)	R
6. Bass (D)	R
7. Murray (D)	W
8. Everett (D)	W
9. Davis (D)	R

TEXAS

1. Patman (D)	R
2. Brooks (D)	R
3. Beckworth (D)	R
4. Rayburn (D)	NV
5. Alger (R)	W
6. Teague (D)	W
7. Dowdy (D)	W
8. Thomas (D)	R
9. Thompson (D)	W
10. Thornberry (D)	R
11. Poage (D)	W
12. Wright (D)	R
13. Ikard (D)	W
14. Young (D)	W
15. Kilgore (D)	W
16. Rutherford (D)	W
17. Burleson (D)	W
18. Rogers (D)	W
19. Mahon (D)	W
20. Kilday (D)	W
21. Fisher (D)	W
22. Casey (D)	W

UTAH

1. Peterson (D)	R
2. King (D)	R

VERMONT

AL Stafford (R)	R

VIRGINIA

1. Downing (D)	W
2. Hardy (D)	W
3. Gary (D)	W
4. Abbitt (D)	W
5. Tuck (D)	W
6. Poff (R)	W
7. Harrison (D)	W
8. Smith (D)	W
9. Jennings (D)	R
10. Broyhill (R)	W

WASHINGTON

1. Pelly (R)	W
2. Westland (R)	W
3. Hansen (D)	R
4. May (R)	W
5. Horan (R)	W
6. Tollefson (R)	R
7. Magnuson (D)	R

WEST VIRGINIA

1. Moore (R)	R
2. Staggers (D)	R
3. Bailey (D)	R
4. Hechler (D)	R
5. Kee (D)	R
6. Slack (D)	R

WISCONSIN

1. Schadeberg (R)	W
2. Kastenmeier (D)	R
3. Thomson (R)	W
4. Zablocki (D)	R
5. Reuss (D)	R
6. Van Pelt (R)	W
7. Laird (R)	W
8. Byrnes (R)	W
9. Johnson (D)	R
10. O'Konski (R)	R

WYOMING

AL Harrison (R)	R

Important Step Forward:

Minimum Wage Bill Signed by Kennedy

Pres. John F. Kennedy has signed into law the 1961 minimum wage amendments marking the first expansion of basic wage-hour protection since passage of the Fair Labor Standards Act in 1938.

Flanked by congressional leaders and a large group of AFL-CIO officials headed by Pres. George Meany, Kennedy affixed his signature to the bill raising the minimum, in steps, to $1.25 and bringing 3.6 million new workers under wage-hour protection.

At the historic White House ceremonies, Kennedy called the improvements "a most important step forward," but declared that the bill "doesn't finish the job." He forecast "greater gains in the months and years ahead."

Meany earlier had pledged that labor would continue its efforts "in behalf of the 'working poor'" in order to achieve "final elimination of starvation wages and sweatshop hours from all phases of American life."

Kennedy had special praise for Meany and the other leaders of organized labor for their "long interest" in minimum wage improvements. Virtually every member of their unions, the President said, is paid more than $1.25 an hour, "but they have been concerned about unorganized workers who have been at the bottom of the economic ladder, who have not benefited from the growing prosperity in this country . . . and who need our help."

Meanwhile, Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.), chairman of the House Labor Committee, acting almost before the ink was dry on the new wage-hour law, introduced a bill calling for extension of benefits to an additional 545,000 workers. His measure would bring protection to 140,000 laundry workers, 165,000 hotel and motel employes and 240,000 restaurant workers eliminated, at various stages, from coverage of this year's measure.

The minimum wage bill constituted a major plank in Kennedy's legislative program. On the heels of its enactment, the President signed into law another bill to channel funds to 500,000 needy children and 200,000 jobless parents.

The temporary $200 million extension of the federal-state program of aid to dependent children permits financial assistance to children whose parents are unemployed. Previously this type of aid was available only to children left destitute because of desertion, illegitimacy or the death of a parent.

Signing of the bill by Kennedy put into operation a second part of the Administration's program for easing distress caused by the recession. The other half of the program—temporary extension of unemployment compensation for workers who exhaust regular jobless benefits without finding work—was the first major measure cleared by the 87th Congress.

The signing of the two bills came against this backdrop of Capitol Hill action on other phases of Kennedy's legislative program:

- The House, by an overwhelming vote of 308 to 110, approved a 10-year extension of the program of federal grants to states to combat water pollution, and raised the annual grants from $3 million to $5 million. The bill also doubles the previous level of $50 million a year in grants for construction of waste treatment plants.
- The House, by voice vote, passed and sent to the Senate a modified version of Kennedy's program of higher annual authorizations for the interstate highway program. The bill is designed to bring in $900 million annually in added revenues for the program.

Kennedy had urged raising the entire amount through increased highway-user taxes, while the House-passed bill provides $750 million via this method and diversion of the remaining $150 million annual from general revenues.

The measure would continue gasoline and diesel fuel taxes at the present 4-cent-per-gallon level through Oct. 1, 1972—target date for completion of the vast new network of interstate highways. It also calls for increases in truck, tire and tube taxes during the same period.

- Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) and Rep. Emmanuel Celler (D-N. Y.) introduced six bills in the Senate and House aimed at implementing the civil rights plank of the 1960 Democratic platform. They included constitutional amendments to eliminate poll taxes and literacy tests as requirements for voting; a bill requiring racially segregated schools to adopt desegregation plans within six months; a bill authorizing the Attorney General to initiate civil injunction suits in civil rights cases; a fair employment practices bill; and a measure extending the life of the Civil Rights Commission.
- The House voted 231 to 157 to extend, for two years, the Mexican farm labor program after rejecting employer restrictions and safeguards for American workers sought by the Administration and the AFL-CIO. Before the vote, unsuccessful efforts were made to amend the bill to bar employers from importing Mexicans unless they made a "reasonable effort" first to hire Americans, and put a floor under the wages of Mexican laborers.

In another action, Kennedy met at the White House with the governors of the eight states in the Appalachian Mountains area — Kentucky, Alabama, Maryland, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia—to discuss the recently enacted Area Redevelopment Act.

The President pledged that the new program would focus particular attention on the eight-state area, described as one of the most concentrated groupings of distressed areas in the nation.

UNION OFFICIALS pose at White House with Pres. John F. Kennedy following signing of minimum wage law improvements. Left to right are: Pres. Alex Rose, Hatters; Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, Clothing Workers; Pres. David Dubinsky, Ladies' Garment Workers; Pres. James A. Suffridge, Retail Clerks; Kennedy; AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; Pres. William Pollock, Textile Workers Union of America; Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg; AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller; Vice Pres. Alex Bail, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union; Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman, Meat Cutters; and Pres. C. J. Haggerty, AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

School Aid Measure Nears Vote in Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

approach and reported a bill which counts both public and private school children for purposes of determining the amount to be paid to each state. It retained Kennedy's restrictions, however, in granting funds only to public schools for classroom construction or teachers' salaries.

The bill also calls for extension for three years of the program of aid to so-called "impacted" areas—communities in which school population is swollen by the children of employes at such major federal installations as missile sites or military bases. The bill would provide $840 million for continuation of the program. Kennedy had asked that the aid to "impacted" areas be trimmed back and that only $600 million be voted for this purpose.

As the Senate squared away for debate on the bill—similar in general details, but not in finances, to the two-year school-aid bill which is passed by a 54-35 vote in February 1960—the House Education Committee prepared to take up a similar measure.

Earlier, an Education subcommittee had reported a school-aid measure which would include private school pupils in the state-by-state head count, drop the per-pupil minimum to $12 and couple with it a different "equalization formula," and extend for another three years the $840 million "impacted" areas program.

When the aid-to-education bill hits the House floor, it will present a major new challenge to the strength of the Administration forces. In the House debate, the fight may center on the question of providing federal funds for teachers' salaries.

Last year, the House passed a $1 billion school measure authorizing grants only for classroom construction. The bill was later bottled up in the Rules Committee, then under control of the conservative coalition, and was never sent to Senate-House conference committee.

Meanwhile, the House Education Committee continued work on a companion education measure submitted by the Administration to aid the nation's colleges. By a vote of 16-15, it put back into the measure Kennedy's request for $900 million for college scholarships, which the committee tentatively had stripped from the measure in earlier deliberations. The federally financed, state-administered scholarships would go to talented but needy students.

The college-aid bill also carries provisions for a five-year, $1.5 billion program of long-term, low-interest loans for construction of college classrooms, laboratories, libraries and related structures.

Wage-Hour Amendments Make Labor Day 'Special'

Labor Day will have a special meaning this year—and for the next five years—to the millions of Americans protected by the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The 1961 wage-hour amendments—providing for a $1.25-an-hour minimum, in steps, and coverage for 3.6 million new workers—were signed into law by Pres. John F. Kennedy on May 5. The effective date of the higher minimums will come 120 days later on Sunday, Sept. 3.

Thus the actual pay increases will come for the first time on the payday following Labor Day. At that time, presently covered workers will go to $1.15 an hour, and the newly covered will start at the $1 level.

There are some 1.9 million presently covered workers below the $1.15 level, and some 660,000 newly covered workers making less than $1. For these more than 2.5 million workers, then, Labor Day 1961 will be the signal for significant wage increases.

The step-ups in the minimums, and the gradual ceiling that will be placed on hours for newly protected workers, will go into effect over the next five years on the same date—making each Labor Day a constant reminder of the major breakthrough scored with the 1961 FLSA amendments.

AFL-CIO Asks Enactment of Pollution Bill

The AFL-CIO has urged quick Senate concurrence in a House-passed bill to help states and communities protect the nation's water supply against pollution.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told a Senate Public Works subcommittee that existing anti-pollution programs are inadequate for the nation's present needs and he warned that future population and industrial growth will require a stepped-up program.

The House-passed Blatnik bill, by doubling the present authorization for federal grants-in-aid for sewage disposal to $100 million a year for 10 years, is "indispensable," Biemiller declared.

Labor is "gratified" that the Kennedy Administration "has given proper importance to the problem of water pollution," he said.

"No longer does the shadow of an executive veto hang over the legislation," he noted, referring to former Pres. Eisenhower's veto of an earlier Blatnik bill last year.

While the nation only used 8 percent of the total water supply in 1900, it used 60 percent in 1960 and will need to use an estimated 88 percent by 1975, Biemiller pointed out.

The AFL-CIO spokesman strongly endorsed the provision of the bill extending jurisdiction of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to all navigable waters in the United States and declared the Eisenhower Administration "wore its budgetary goggles" in describing water pollution as a "uniquely local blight."

Lockheed Negro IAM Unit Merged

Marietta, Ga.—The merger of a 400-member Negro Machinists local into three other IAM lodges at Lockheed Aircraft Corp. here has been voted by IAM District 33, which represents all of the 10,000 unionists at the plant.

The action — under which the Negro local was absorbed into the locals representing, respectively, day-shift, night-shift and clerical and technical employes—came after the Negro local voted to rescind an earlier request that it be allowed to continue its segregated status.

The lodge was established, at the request of the Negroes, in 1951 and was one of the last segregated units chartered by the IAM. In 1957, IAM Vice Pres. Jesse C. McGlon said, the international directed the merger of the four Lockheed lodges. The order was rescinded after the Negroes voted unanimously to request permission to retain their separate charter.

Suffridge Goes with Johnson to Asia

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. James A. Suffridge, president of the Retail Clerks, is accompanying the party of Vice Pres. Lyndon Johnson on its Asian tour as a representative of U.S. organized labor.

Suffridge, a member of the AFL-CIO Inter-American Affairs Committee and an executive board member of the Intl. Confederation of Commercial, Clerical & Technical Employes, was chosen for the Johnson trip because of his long interest in foreign affairs.

The Vice President's party is visiting the Philippines, South Viet Nam, Formosa and other points in the Far and Middle East.

NLRB Considering Delegating Powers

(Continued from Page 1)

David E. Feller, general counsel of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., charged that the NLRB has "multiplied its own difficulties and thrown monkey wrenches into its own machinery" by assuming functions not given to it by law.

'Dreamed Up' by Board

Describing the Boston Gas Co. Case, in which the NLRB first ruled that a contract containing a standard check-off of dues provision was invalid and then reversed itself, Feller said the issue of the check-off provision had not been raised by any party to the representation case and "had apparently been dreamed up, out of the air, by the board itself."

By the time the board's first decision in the case had been handed down, the whole question of whether the existing contract was a bar to a representation election was meaningless since the contract expired three days after the date of the decision, Feller noted.

He said the case revealed "an agency apparently possessed by a driving desire to insert itself into situations on its own motion, and with an apparent determination to go to the very limit of the law, if not beyond, to enforce restrictions on union activity, whether contained in the statute which the board is supposed to administer or not."

Fields, who has been NLRB executive secretary since March 1960 and an employe of the board since 1941, pictured the agency as heavily overburdened by a case load which has soared from 13,000 in 1955 to an estimated 23,000 in the current fiscal year. He said a "serious backlog" developed early in 1960 "and has increased steadily."

Advocating transformation of the NLRB into an appellate body which would decide for itself whether to consider appeals from trial examiner decisions, Fields said:

"In that capacity the board can and will concern itself with major policy questions arising from this difficult and complex law.

"It can and will survey and evaluate the impact and ramifications of its decisions upon day to day labor relations and the development of this law.

"It may use its wide discretionary powers to evolve the rules of that part of the labor relations game that is within its orbit so that labor and management . . . will know what is fair and what is foul."

Injustices Cited

Pollock, accompanied by seven rank-and-file TWUA members from the South, told the Pucinski subcommittee of the "injustice . . . inflicted under the cover of the Taft-Hartley Act and the NLRB's interpretation of that law."

The TWUA presented case histories of organizing attempts in recent years and charged that:

"Pro-union workers find themselves denied such basic rights as freedom of speech and assembly.

"They are browbeaten, brainwashed and terrorized by their employers. . . .

"Racial and religious hatred is exploited, and espionage, violence and brutality are also used to kill off union sentiment."

These things happen, Pollock and TWUA Counsel Benjamin Wyle charged, because neither the NLRB nor the Taft-Hartley Act makes "a fair attempt to stop them."

Representatives of the Maritime Union and Technical Engineers also presented testimony critical of NLRB decisions and procedures.

Labor board spokesmen said no timetable has been set for submission of a reorganization plan. However, NLRB Chairman Frank W. McCulloch is scheduled to testify before the Pucinski subcommittee and may spell out the agency's plans at that time.

FOLLOWING TRADITION, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany breaks a plate against the new headquarters of the Potters in East Liverpool, O., to dedicate the structure. Looking on is Pres. E. L. Wheatley of the union.

New Headquarters Dedicated by Potters

East Liverpool, O.—The American labor movement must take the lead in arousing the American people to a new "sense of urgency" about chronic unemployment and other problems—but first it must arouse union members themselves, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told labor and industry leaders here at the dedication of a new headquarters building of the Potters.

"Take pride in this fine new building, as a symbol of your long, hard-fought efforts," Meany told the audience after dedicating the building by breaking a piece of pottery against it.

'Pressing Dangers' Seen

"Take pride in your organization and its record of steady growth. But do not lose sight of the real and pressing dangers ahead.

"Do not be lulled—as so many of our fellow Americans have been lulled—into complacency, because it seems to be only the other fellow who's in trouble."

Pres. E. L. Wheatley of the Potters, who presided, said the building, erected on a hill seven miles north of this national pottery center, "represents the union's faith in the future of an industry" that has faced major problems successfully, and now faces strong foreign competition and severe unemployment.

A color guard of Marines, Air Force, Army and Navy representatives raised the national colors over the single-story modernistic hall and office building. Among those who spoke were Rep. Cleveland Bailey (D-W. Va.) and Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

Wealth 'Not Enough'

Meany said labor has come a long way since the days when the typical union headquarters was a "shabby office in a shabby building." Workers ought not to live in slums and there is no reason why their unions should operate in slum surroundings, he said, adding:

"Having said this, let me sound a note of warning. In our movement, the mere possession of property, of material wealth, is not enough to assure happiness or security."

Down the years, labor has made great strides by organizing new unions, expanding older ones, raising wages and improving social benefits, he said. It has become a "truly powerful force for good" in our national life. It has used its strength to help bring about sweeping improvements for all Americans.

These achievements, the AFL-CIO president said, are a living monument, "far more significant than anything we can build out of brick or steel." Yet it is in the economic area, Meany asserted, that we face our greatest danger.

When the nation has "recovered" from the latest recession—its fourth in the last eight or nine years—65 out of every 1,000 U.S. workers will still be looking for jobs, he said.

Members' Help Asked

In the 10 years ahead, the work force will grow by 1.3 million persons, not counting those who retire or die. But last year alone, almost 1 million industrial jobs disappeared—wiped out by job changes, by automation.

To help find answers to such problems, labor needs the assistance of all its members, Meany said. Pointing to the AFL-CIO program for recovery, he said "to get that program moving the way it should, we need the help of union members everywhere."

Sea Unions Hit Appointees to Study Group

The AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. has protested appointments made by Commerce Sec. Luther H. Hodges to a seven-member committee to study problems in the maritime industry.

Six of the members of the committee, the union spokesmen declared in a letter to Hodges, have had no experience or background in the maritime field.

Their participation in the study, Maritime Trades Dept. Pres. Paul Hall and Legislative Dir. E. N. Altman wrote, "would of necessity be perfunctory and uniformed."

The seventh appointee, Eugene Holman, former chairman of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, was described as the former head "of what is probably the largest 'runway-flag' fleet."

U. S. maritime unions have waged a continuing battle against "runaway" ships, which are registered by their American owners under the flags of foreign countries to escape U. S. safety laws, wage scales and working conditions. Panama, Liberia and Honduras are among the leading non-maritime nations which have provided "flags of convenience" for American-owned "runaway" shipping.

Members Listed

In addition to Holman, the committee members are: Donald K. David, head of the Ford Foundation, as chairman; T. V. Hauser, former chairman of Sears Roebuck & Co.; William P. Foster, head of Olin-Mathieson; Herbert Hoover, Jr.; Carter Burgess, of the American Machine & Foundry Co., and American Red Cross Pres. Alfred P. Gruenther.

5-13-61

Church Leaders Deny Pope Favors 'Work'

Prominent Catholic clergymen and editors have sharply challenged an Indiana priest's claim that a letter from the Vatican to a Catholic group in France represented an endorsement of so-called "right-to-work" laws in the United States.

This claim, made by the Rev. John E. Coogan of West Baden Springs, Ind., has been widely circulated by the National Right-to-Work Committee in an effort to counteract statements by leading Catholic bishops and theologians denouncing the union-shop ban.

The Catholic commentators said Fr. Coogan misinterpreted a letter sent by the Vatican Secretary of State, Cardinal Tardini, on behalf of Pope John XXIII, to a Social Week gathering in France. The letter, they noted, dealt with special problems of Communist domination of some European labor groups and did not apply to conditions in the United States.

Msgr. George G. Higgins, director of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference—which serves as the secretariat for the Administrative Board of American Bishops — pointed out that the Vatican warning "was not directed against the union shop as we know it in the United States. It was directed against 'all forms of usurped collective domination,' " Msgr. Higgins declared, quoting from the letter.

He added: "The union shop in the United States is not a form of 'usurped collective domination.' "

Another member of the National Catholic Welfare Conference staff, the Rev. John F. Cronin, and the Rev. William J. Lee, dean of St. Mary's Seminary at Baltimore, scoffed at the implication that the Pope was using a letter to a Catholic conference in France to rebuke the many American bishops who have condemned so-called "right-to-work" laws.

Joseph A. Breig, associate editor of the official Catholic newspaper in the Cleveland, O., diocese, declared:

"Fr. Coogan seems to have allowed his well-known total attachment to 'right-to-work' laws to lead him into the unpalatable error of trying to make Pope John say something that Pope John has not said and is extremely unlikely ever to say."

Rev. Raymond T. Bosler, editor of the newspaper of the Archdiocese of Indianapolis, said the Vatican letter "simply restates" the Catholic Church's opposition to undemocratic operations of totalitarian unions and emphasized:

"Anyone who says that this description fits unions in this country acknowledges that he knows nothing about American unions."

The comments by leading Catholics were released by the National Council for Industrial Peace.

Boiler Makers' Parley Hears Dual Morals Hit

Long Beach—Undersec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz has denounced here the "double standards of morality" of those who quickly criticize any abuse of ethics by labor, but are more tolerant of abuses by management.

Speaking to the nearly 750 delegates at the 21st quadrennial convention of the Boiler Makers, Wirtz said the recent convictions of some 30 leaders of the electrical industry was a prime example of the double standard of morality.

"If the industry leaders had been labor leaders instead, we would not hear the end of it for many years to come. When there are abuses by some labor leaders, those leaders are identified with the whole labor movement. This did not happen with the management abuses," he said.

As the convention neared its close, the delegates re-elected Pres. William Calvin for a four-year term. Also re-elected was Sec.-Treas. Homer Patton.

Per capita dues were boosted by $1 a month, bringing the total to $3.75 including $1.25 marked for insurance. The last per capita hike was 50 cents, adopted in 1953.

Rep. James Roosevelt outlined the battle in Congress over the minimum wage and said that the best answer this nation can give to communism is to make our own system work so well communism will have no appeal.

The minimum wage victory, he said, marked "the first time in 24 years that we were successfully able to battle the commercial interests that are always trying to keep the right to exploit and to work those people they can get to work at less than a living wage."

"The battle will have to continue," he said, "for we didn't do all the job."

On racial discrimination, Wirtz told the convention, the best summary of the Administration's position is that "we mean business about what has for too long been a matter of fine words; no one is going to be denied equal opportunity to work for the government or on its contracts."

He praised the national disputes adjustment plan adopted by the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. last February, and said the arbitration board it established "holds great promise for the resolution, without the waste and loss of work stoppages, of disputes which a democracy fighting for its life could ill afford."

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Local Public Works Aid Urged to Ease Joblessness

Race Issue Threatens School Bill

The Kennedy Administration's $2.5 billion federal aid-to-public-education bill began its tortuous way through Congress with its future clouded by the sudden eruption of the school desegregation issue.

The way had been cleared for Senate action on the bill—which would provide grants over a three-year period for public school construction or teachers' salaries, or both—after agreement was reached not to tack on to the measure the controversial question of limited aid to private schools.

As debate opened on the Administration measure, sponsored by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), Southern Democrats launched a determined fight to write in language which would prohibit the withholding of federal grants from school districts continuing to practice racial segregation.

The maneuver brought a warning from Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.), chairman of the House Education Committee, that he would retaliate by introducing his so-called "Powell amendment" which would specifically bar federal funds from schools not in compliance with the Supreme Court's desegregation ruling.

A similar amendment was successfully added to the school aid measure passed by the House in 1960. The issue was never resolved because the House Rules Committee, at that time dominated by the conservative Republican-Southern Democratic coalition, refused to send the measure to a joint House-Senate conference to iron out differences between that bill and a more extensive one passed by the Senate.

The Administration's position on the racial issue was spelled out in February by Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Abraham A. Ribicoff after the aid-to-education proposal was sent to Congress.

Side Issues 'Deplored'

Ribicoff declared it would be "a tragedy to put on the back of education the problems of everything, including the problem of civil rights," and added: "We should not block education with side issues."

In the first round of in-fighting on the desegregation issue, the Senate rejected, by a vote of 70 to 25, an amendment by Sen. Strom Thurmond (D-S. C.) which would specificially have barred the government from withholding aid from segregated schools.

Right behind it loomed a more generally worded amendment submitted by Sen. Herman E. Talmadge (D-Ga.) which would pro-

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POLICY AND DESIGN COMMITTEE of citizens, meeting in Washington, approved an education program for Latin American union leaders initiated by the AFL-CIO and developed by the University of Chicago. From left to right at the meeting are Dir. Michael Ross of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs (at end of table); William Benton, publisher of the Encyclopedia Brittanica; Joseph P. Grace, Jr., president of W. R. Grace & Co.; Dean Maurice F. X. Donahue of University College, University of Chicago; Berent Friele, vice president of the American Intl. Association; AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Serafino Romualdi; AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; John McCollum, director of University of Chicago's Union Research & Education Project; Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Dir. Gerard O'Keefe of the Retail Clerks Dept. of Foreign Affairs; and Kenneth Clark, representing Eric Johnston, vice president of the Motion Picture Association.

Meany Asks $1 Billion in U.S. Grants

By Gene Zack

Federal grants to stimulate a "vigorous" program of short-term, local public works projects are essential if unemployment is to be effectively reduced in 1961, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has told Congress.

Appearing as the leadoff witness before a Senate Labor subcommittee, Meany said a proposed $1 billion program to accelerate construction of a wide range of state and municipal projects is a "necessary supplement" to Pres. John F. Kennedy's proposals for revitalizing the economy.

The bill, introduced by Sen. Joseph S. Clark, Jr. (D-Pa.), the subcommittee chairman, would provide $500 million in federal grants —plus standby authorization for an additional $500 million—for short-range projects which states and municipalities could launch within 90 days and which would be completed in a year.

The program would be limited to projects that have already been planned but which would not be undertaken without federal aid. Authorizations for all such projects would halt when unemployment—now at 6.8 percent of the work force—fell to 4 percent, and could be reinstituted by presidential action if joblessness again exceeded that figure.

A similar measure has been introduced in the House by Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D-Wis.).

The Kennedy Administration has not yet indicated its stand on the proposals. As soon as it adopts a position, Clark said, its spokesmen will be scheduled to appear before the subcommittee.

In addition to urging prompt action on the Clark bill, Meany called

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'Handout to Business':

AFL-CIO Opposes Tax Credit Proposal

Pres. Kennedy's investment tax credit proposal "would harm the economy more than it would help it" and constitutes "an unwarranted handout of billions of dollars to business," the AFL-CIO has declared.

In testimony before the House Ways & Means Committee on the Administration plan to allow business to subtract 15 percent of extra investment expenditures from its tax bill, AFL-CIO Research Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg said America needs "the durable stimulus of rising family spendable income" which can best be accomplished by a reduction in "the individual income tax burden."

It is the "considered judgment" of the federation, Ruttenberg said, that neither a corporate tax rate cut, a further liberalization of depreciation allowances nor the proposed tax credit "can achieve the results that are now being promised."

He characterized the $1.7 billion tax credit plan as a "business tax subsidy crash program" and added, "we fear it would be an abortive experiment" that would not provide for the essential economic growth the nation so badly needs.

Ruttenberg warned that adoption of the tax credit proposal "would more likely distort the recovery process and hasten the next recession just as the over-generous business tax benefits of 1954 overstimulated investment while consumption lagged." This led, he said, to the recession of 1957-58.

Rising Demand Needed

"Even the most generous federal subsidies cannot long stimulate private investment in the absence of adequately rising demand," he added.

The Administration's tax credit proposal is part of its program to close various tax loopholes on expense accounts, dividends and interest income and other areas

(Continued on Page 2)

Latin Labor Training Plan Is Approved

By Gervase N. Love

A $1-million-a-year education program for Latin American union leaders, initiated by the AFL-CIO and developed by the University of Chicago, has been approved by a policy and design committee of prominent citizens and may be operating by the end of the year.

"The main purpose," said AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, "is to strengthen free unions in the Western Hemisphere by providing training opportunities for their leaders. It is an effort by American unions and other private organizations to supplement Pres. Kennedy's 'Alliance for Progress' program by Latin America."

The policy and design committee, which endorsed the program at a meeting in Washington, is composed of labor and industry leaders and educators. The program itself will be financed by soliciting funds from unions, foundations and the federal government, but will be controlled by a private agency to be established by the policy and design committee.

Plans are to bring about 300 Latin American union leaders to this country each year for three months of training. They would return to their home countries for nine additional months of training and specialized educational experience. The conduct of education programs for other union members would be included in their training.

Meany said the program grew out

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Plan Sought to Ease Problems on Missiles

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, stressing that delays on construction of the nation's missile bases involve "more than just a labor problem," has begun working on a formula to insure "uninterrupted" operation of the $3 billion U.S. space program.

Following a round of conferences with representatives of craft and industrial unions, missile manufacturers and building contractors —from whom, he said, he received pledges of "complete support"— Goldberg said he would move at once on preparing recommendations for White House action.

The Secretary said he planned to hold "further discussions" with Pentagon, labor and management officials before firming up his proposals for Pres. John F. Kennedy.

Goldberg said that at his meetings with each of the four groups at the Labor Dept., he read a letter from Kennedy stressing the "urgency" of the problem and declaring that "the security of our nation and the lives of each of us are today tied inexorably to our missile program and may well depend tomorrow upon what we do now in space."

The letter expressed confidence that out of the meetings would come "a voluntary and equitable solution to labor-management problems in this vital area, fair to the

(Continued on Page 10)

Equal Rights Hailed On 7th Anniversary

Hailing the U.S. Supreme Court desegregation decision of May 17, 1954, as a "historic step," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in an anniversary statement that labor calls on "all freedom-loving Americans" to make the Sixties "the years of fulfillment of our nation's promise of equal rights."

"The promise of equal opportunity, of equal justice before the law, of the sanctity of the rights of man, goes back to the very foundations of constitutional government," he declared.

"Let us make these rights inviolate" through legislative and executive action, he added, and through "concerted voluntary action."

Labor Joins In Red Cross Convention

Cincinnati—Labor took a large and active part in the 36th annual convention of the National Red Cross held here.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, who also heads the Clothing Workers, was chairman of an international relations session attended by 400.

In addition, a special session on cooperation between the Red Cross and labor at the local level was held for the first time, and local officials of the Amalgamated gave a dinner honoring their president.

Serving in his role as a member of the Red Cross board of governors, Potofsky set the tone of the meeting on international relations by saying that global differences make no difference to the Red Cross.

"We are dedicated," Potofsky declared, "to serve humanity, each in our own way—through the Red Cross."

Panel on Fund Drives

The special session on cooperation between local chapters and unions in their areas dwelt primarily on fund-raising campaigns. It was a working session in which many ideas were traded between the floor and panelists.

The panelists were: William F. Moser, chairman of the Berks County Red Cross Chapter, Reading, Pa.; Arthur Hellender, secretary, Central Labor Council of Alameda County, Oakland, Calif.; Philip Van Gelder, chairman, Community Services Committee, Baltimore Council of AFL-CIO Unions; and Kenneth L. Kramer, labor liaison, National Red Cross.

Cross Resigns Presidency of Ousted Bakers

James G. Cross resigned as president of the Bakery Workers, which was ousted by the AFL-CIO in 1957 on corruption charges, a day in advance of his scheduled union trial on accusations that he misappropriated $35,000 of union funds.

Cross agreed to turn back to the union his West Palm Beach, Fla., home, allegedly financed and maintained with union funds, in return for $1,000 he claimed as equity.

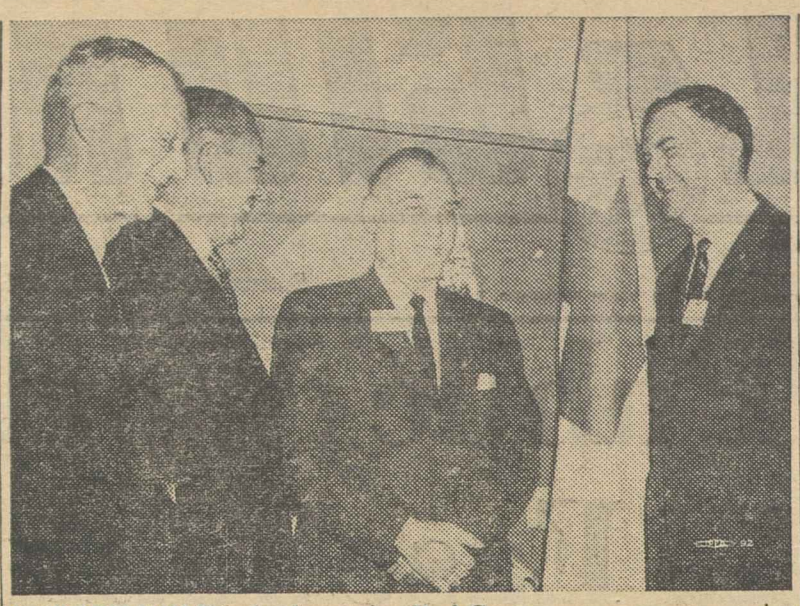
An undetermined monthly pension, a Bakery Workers' spokesman said, would be paid to Cross. The spokesman said the union could recover from pension payments any sum it might be determined the former president owed the union.

An earlier proposal for the resignation of Cross, agreed to by the Bakery Workers' board mapority that later filed charges against him, was denounced in March by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as "legalized highway robbery." The proposal would have given Cross a quarter of a million dollars in settlement of pension claims, and a local union group's federal court suit accusing Cross of misappropriating union funds would have been dropped.

Sec.-Tres. Peter H. Olson also resigned from office a day in advance of his scheduled union trial.

James Landriscina, acting president after union charges were filed against Cross, was chosen president by the executive board. Four members abstained from supporting him.

The Labor Dept. announced after the earlier quarter-million-dollar pension proposal that it had launched an investigation of Bakery Workers' affairs.



LABOR'S ROLE in backstopping Red Cross programs was a major topic of discussion at the Red Cross' national conference in Cincinnati. Shown at the session are, left to right, Philip Van Gelder, chairman of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee in Baltimore; Arthur Hellender, assistant secretary, Alemeda County AFL-CIO, Oakland, Calif; AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Jacob Potofsky, a panel chairman; and Kenneth Kramer, Red Cross liaison to AFL-CIO Community Service Activities.

Tax Credit Proposal Opposed by AFL-CIO

(Continued from Page 1)

where income has been escaping equitable taxation.

The AFL-CIO testified in support of the proposal to apply withholding to dividend and interest income and to end special treatment for a portion of dividend income. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce and other business groups have opposed the Administration program, including the tax credit plan. Business groups are seeking a step-up in depreciation allowances, a proposal strongly opposed by labor.

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg told the committee earlier that the tax credit program is "an essential part of the President's economic program for recovery and growth, without which any efforts of mine to help remedy the unemployment problem will prove disappointing."

Ruttenberg testified that the tax credit plan was based on four assumptions each of which he challenged:

Assumptions Challenged

The crisis of obsolescence: "In our view the claim is vastly overstated." Citing the McGraw-Hill survey that said it would take $95 billion to replace obsolete facilities, he questioned the basis of the survey and added that even using this yardstick only 14 percent of the nation's capital stock was obsolete, since in the year of the survey the plant and equipment was estimated at $683 billion.

The experience in the postwar years with a total plant and equipment investment of $400 billion does not indicate that "technological rigor mortis has overtaken the nation. Too many American workers either fear being automated out of their jobs, or have been displaced recently by new processes and machines, for us to have any illusion that our productive system is standing still."

The doctrine that businessmen need a new incentive to underwrite the cost of investment: Ruttenberg pointed out that from 1946 through 1959 corporations invested $313 billion in new plant and equipment but only $34 billion of this was raised by selling stock issues, showing the internal resources available from profits and depreciation allowances. In 1960 American corporations were permitted to set aside a "staggering $23 billion" for depreciation, a sum equal to 74 percent of the entire new plant and equipment outlay for the year. In 1953 the depreciation total was only 49 percent.

The theory that the plan is needed to meet essential national growth: The greatest part of the more than $1 billion to be paid out annually, Ruttenberg declared, "will be enjoyed by our largest corporations . . . the enterprises that need the tax credit least." About 14 percent would go to agriculture, 22 percent to commercial and "other" enterprises and 42 percent to manufacturing. The plan would not guarantee a substantial net addition to private investment, or selectively stimulate plant and equipment spending. But it would "impose a burden of billions of dollars on all of us, for a pay-off to investors totally unrelated to financial need."

The theory that the plan is needed to assure sustainable economic growth: With much of existing productive capacity still idle for lack of orders, Ruttenberg said, further tax benefits for business should be given the lowest priority. The major incentive for rising business investment is high-level operations, he said.

When demand and sales are high, American businessmen "generally need little prodding to expand their productive facilities. And even when demand is sluggish, they seem ready enough to improve the efficiency of their capital stock in order to reduce unit production costs," he said.

Letter to Kennedy:

Long-Term Interest Cut Asked by Meany

The AFL-CIO has called on Pres. Kennedy to "persuade" the Federal Reserve Board "to carry out" Administration policy to lower long-term interest rates.

Lower long-term rates and stable short-term rates, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany wrote Kennedy, are needed to boost the nation's lagging economy.

Meany hailed Kennedy's monetary policy statements as clearly prescribing "what America needs." The AFL-CIO, the federation president added, "agrees wholeheartedly that economic recovery calls for greater availability of credit at interest rates low enough to attract borrowers."

But, said Meany, "the Federal Reserve Board has not acted vigorously to implement that policy." He proposed a four-point program including:

- Use of the open-market powers to buy and sell long-term government securities to make more credit available at lower interest rates.
- Reduction of the discount rate —the interest rate member banks pay the FRB for their borrowings— from the current 3 per cent to 2.5 per cent.
- Maintainance of reserve requirements of FRB member banks at the current level. The lowering of reserve requirements to increase the amount of funds available for lending is not needed at this time and its effect on interest rates is too remote, the letter said.
- Use of its powers by the Treasury as trustee of social security and other trust accounts to affect long-term rates.

Meany wrote Kennedy:

"High unemployment plagues the economy and prevents the rapid recovery that all of us deem necessary and essential. As you know, we have supported your domestic recovery program but have asked for additional measures. A few weeks ago, we requested the consideration of more public works spending to inject additional activity into the lagging economy.

"America's national economic machine will never function smoothly, however, until monetary and credit policies are made to work as effective lubricants. Your monetary policy statements this year have clearly prescribed what America needs— lower long-term and stable short-term interest rates.

"The AFL-CIO agrees wholeheartedly that economic recovery calls for greater availability of credit at interest rates low enough to attract borrowers. We regret, however, that the Federal Reserve Board has not acted vigorously to implement that policy."

New Election Agreed To in Challenged Vote

Newark, N. J.—An unaffiliated union of petroleum workers, dropping its court battle against a Labor Dept. suit challenging its election procedures, has accepted a consent decree ordering a new election of officers under the supervision of the Secretary of Labor.

The Labor Dept. had filed its suit last July—the government's first use of the Landrum-Griffin Act to set aside a union election.

The Labor Dept. alleged that the voting which resulted in re-election of officers of the so-called Independent Petroleum Workers Union of Bayway (N. J.) was marked by irregularities including the printing of substantially excessive number of ballots and removal of the ballots "by representatives of the winning candidates before the arrival of the observers for the losing candidates and prior to the agreed time for collection of the ballots."

The union holds bargaining rights for workers at the Esso Standard Oil Co. refinery at Linden, N. J. Shortly after the February 1960 election, the unaffiliated union narrowly beat back the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers in an NLRB representation vote. The OCAW charged at the time that Esso management openly supported the unaffiliated union through letters to workers and through "buttonholing" by supervisors.

The Bayway union originally denied the charges of election irregularities brought by the Labor Dept. and trial had been scheduled in U.S. District Court at Newark.

Two days before the trial date, the union filed a stipulation that it would not contest the government's demand that the election of officers be set aside.

Labor Urges Full U. S. Pensions After 30 Years

The AFL-CIO has urged a Senate Post Office & Civil Service subcommittee to approve legislation permitting government employes to retire on full annuity after 30 years of service.

At present, federal workers with 30 years of service can retire at age 60 with full annuity or at 55 with a reduced pension.

AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. George D. Riley said the federation strongly backs the position of affiliated unions of federal and postal workers in support of legislation sponsored by Committee Chairman Olin D. Johnston (D-S.C.).

He told the subcommittee, headed by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), that Administration opposition to the proposal is based "on the assumption that every person would take advantage of the legislation."

Riley said previous liberalization of the civil service retirement system has shown that only "a small fraction of the potential number" have taken advantage of permissive earlier retirement.

Earlier, Deputy Budget Dir. Elmer Staats had told the subcommittee that the Administration opposes the bill because "we cannot afford to lose the services of these valuable workers."

Riley said claims that earlier retirement might run the civil service retirement fund in the red cannot be justified. He pointed out that "for many years the government simply skipped its contributions" to the fund and he noted that Pres. Eisenhower on one occasion vetoed a $600 million appropriation to it.

The Johnston bill would make no change in the present mandatory retirement age of 70 in the government service or in the present provision that workers with less than 30 years of service may retire at age 62 with prorated pensions.

Meany Endorses Highway Week

The nation must keep building good highways to keep America strong, safe and prosperous, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in urging recognition of National Highway Week, May 21-27.

Recalling that the AFL-CIO was a strong supporter of the federal highway program because its leaders fully recognize the value of good roads, Meany said American labor believes that an effective national road system is essential to economic well-being for all.

"National Highway Week helps remind us," he said, "that one out of seven jobs in America are dependent on our highways. As we improve our highway system, we stimulate jobs and cut the cost of transportation movement."

12,260 Workers Benefit:

CWA Wins Raise In Two Bell Pacts

Wage rates which the Communications Workers hoped would set a pattern for its 1961 negotiations have been agreed to by the CWA and two Bell System companies with 12,260 covered workers.

Increases averaging 8 cents an hour, or approximately 2.8 percent above present wages, will go into effect for 6,131 employes of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. in Washington, D. C., and northern Virginia, and for 6,129 downstate Illinois traffic employes of the Illinois Bell Telephone Co.

Negotiations with the two companies were conducted in Washington and Chicago, with national CWA officers coordinating the negotiations to meet the national goals set by the union's collective bargaining policy committee in March.

Under a wage reopening clause in existing three-year contracts, the wage increases ranged from $1.50 a week to $3.50.

For the first time, CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne said, the union was able to move toward major goals of upgrading pay rates for telephone operators and reducing geographic wage differentials.

The agreement provides that operators, the largest single group of workers in the industry, will receive $3 a week, equal to the increases for the highest categories of plant workers. That is a company recognition, Beirne said, that higher pay is required for the new skills resulting from advancing automation.

It was agreed also that wage progression schedules should be reduced by six months to shorten the time required to reach higher pay levels.

A significant achievement, Beirne pointed out, was the provision that the lowest wage schedule in Illinois Bell is eliminated and workers in various towns are upgraded to the next highest schedule.

CWA goals for 1961 include a general wage increase, shortening of the time required to reach higher wage rates, job and title reclassification, and town or wage zone upgrading in a move to eliminate all area differentials.

The two agreements were the first of an expected series. Bargaining is continuing in Bell System units in Wisconsin, Nebraska, Iowa, North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia.

Negotiations covering 24,000 employes of the New York Telephone Co., another Bell unit, are in a separate CWA category because the workers only recently joined CWA.

Beirne expressed satisfaction that in the first two agreements, management and labor were able to reach agreement without a work stoppage on a "constructive new contract" benefiting the parties and the general public.

A NEW AGREEMENT on wage rates and schedule shortening is signed by negotiators for the Communications Workers and the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., a Bell affiliate, in Washington. Seated left to right are Fred D. Waldeck, chairman of the CWA bargaining committee; C. B. Thompson, assistant vice president, personnel, of the company; and Jane Palmer, CWA staff representative. Others in the picture are union and company negotiators.

IBEW Signs 'Pattern Pact' In Omaha

Omaha, Neb.—A new Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers contract worked out here with the Western Electric Co. has been hailed by IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman as a "job well done" and as likely to set a wage pattern for IBEW members in other Bell System installations.

Under the new contract—negotiated on May 13, ratified on May 14 and finally approved May 17—Local 1974 members here will receive pay increases of from 5 to 10 cents an hour, or $2 to $4 per week.

Western Electric is the manufacturing arm of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. The Omaha agreement is expected to set the pattern for wage increases involving a total of about 70,000 IBEW members who are Western Electric employes and workers in other Bell Systems installations where the IBEW has contracts.

The IBEW Western Electric Council is expected to assist in spreading to other locals, as contracts come up for renewal, the gains made in the local agreement here.

Freeman praised the negotiating team for Local 1974, which with Intl. Rep. Robert Garrity worked out the agreement in behalf of the local's 3,500 members.

'Featherbedding' False Issue, MEBA Charges

Los Angeles—The 84th convention of the Marine Engineers denounced the maritime industry for raising the "false issue of featherbedding for the purpose of destroying the jobs of maritime workers."

Delegates said management is using the issue to "cover its own deficiencies," noting that despite the steady increase in ship sizes in recent years, manning has not risen appreciably.

MEBA "intends to take all necessary steps to protect existing manning scales and to play a role in determining appropriate manning scales for newer ship types," the delegates said.

The Maritime Administration has started a study of the possibilities of partial or full automation of ship navigation and internal ship operation, and the first commercial atom-powered ship is scheduled to enter service soon. Operation costs of such ships are expected to decline radically in the near future.

American firms flying flags of foreign countries to avoid U.S. taxes and to pay low wage scales "cannot continue unchallenged," MEBA Pres. E. N. Altman said.

If the trend to "runaway" ships is not halted, he declared, "it will not be long before the American merchant marine will exist only in the pages of history."

Peter de Vries, head of the Intl. Transportworkers Federation, was scheduled to fly here to meet with MEBA officers and leaders of other maritime industry unions also attending the convention.

MEBA and three other unions—Longshoremen, Seafarers and Masters, Mates & Pilots—withdrew from the ITF recently because of what MEBA called the ITF's "high-handed suspension of the SIU in a dispute between the SIU and the British Seamen's Union."

MEBA said it is "prepared to return to the ITF if that body adopts a more urgent and effective program on runaway flags and demonstrates it will be of value to us."

URW Gains Wage Raises In Canada

Toronto, Ont.—Wage increases ranging from 4.75 cents to 16 cents an hour have been negotiated by the Rubber Workers for 1,200 employes of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., New Toronto, and almost 1,000 workers at the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. plant in Hamilton, Ont.

Under a one-year contract with URW Local 232, Goodyear will give day workers a 6-cent wage boost, while piecework rates will have 5 cents added to the hourly base. Also provided are more layoff protection, seniority improvements, and a common vacation period — the first two weeks in August. Inequity adjustments will provide an additional 6 to 11 cents an hour for some workers..

In Hamilton, Local 113's agreement with Firestone adds 4.75 cents an hour to piecework rates. Day workers and time-cycle workers will get 6-cent raises, boring mill operators 7 cents, and others up to 16 cents. The basic hourly rate formerly was $1.92.

The one-year agreement also provides a ninth holiday and vacation improvements for senior employes.

Goodyear and Firestone reached agreement recently on new contracts for URW members in U.S. plants. The two companies agreed to increase wages 7.5 cents an hour in non-tire plants over a two-year period and 14.5 cents in tire plants, and to give an eighth paid holiday and improvements in working conditions.

Haggerty Elected By Fire Fighters

Edward B. Haggerty of Cincinnati, president of the Ohio State Fire Fighters Association, has been elected an international vice president of the union, succeeding George T. Slocum of Grand Rapids, Mich., who retired because of ill health.

A veteran of 26 years in the professional fire fighting service, Haggerty took an early part in organizing Cincinnati Local 476 and subsequently was elected to responsible offices in the organization.

In his new post, Haggerty will represent the union in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Kentucky. He holds the rank of captain in the Cincinnati Fire Dept.

Fire Fighters Assail Merger with City Police

A strong attack on the growing effort of cities to merge their police and fire departments into one safety force has been voiced by Sec.-Treas. John C. Kabachus of the Fire Fighters. Such mergers have been proved impractical, Kabachus said.

From towns as widely separated as San Diego, Calif., and St. John's, N.B., officials have talked about consolidation—usually to help cut rising municipal costs or to counter requests of Fire Fighters' locals for negotiations on wage increases, Kabachus said.

The proposals to combine police and fire forces take several forms, but the one usually suggested is for the two departments to be amalgamated into one public safety department, with the men performing police and fire duties interchangeably.

Only one United States city—Oak Park, Mich.—has tried a merger and continued it, according to the union secretary-treasurer. Even there, complaints have been voiced with the results, he said.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters, top authority on fire departments, surveyed the Detroit suburb and reported that the number of "men available for fire duty was seriously inadequate, fire training programs were inadequate, and the force on duty might well experience difficulty in controlling a serious fire."

The Fire Fighters have found, Kabachus pointed out, that consolidation in any city is impractical because:

- The task of either the policeman or the fireman is in itself a full-time job, and the two skills are not interchangeable. Each job is for a specialist, trained over many years in the skills of his craft.
- When the departments are combined, residents no longer get the same protection against both crime and fire that they formerly had.
- In an emergency, all available members of the combined department may be summoned to one task, such as a major fire. That would leave other duties unperformed or other parts of town unprotected during the emergency.

No community has developed a practical foolproof plan of combining police and fire services, Kabachus said. He cited experience of these towns:

Hawthorne, Calif., tested the program for eight years and then found it necessary to strengthen the fire department.

In Michigan's Upper Peninsula, Escanaba, Ironwood and Ishpeming tried consolidation but all have returned to separate police and fire departments.

West Miami, Fla., and Monterey Park, Calif., talked about a merger of the two departments but dropped the idea.

Kabachus reported that robbers set fires recently in two different sections of Ste. Hyacinthe, Que., and held up a credit union for $50,000 while police were answering the two fire calls.

Lincoln, Neb., experimented with a plan for combining the two departments but dropped it after the Lincoln AFL-CIO advised the city council of experience elsewhere.

Chapman of AFSCME Goes To State Dept.

Gordon W. Chapman, secretary-treasurer of the State, County & Municipal Employes, resigned May 15 to become special assistant to the Secretary of State. He will serve in a newly-created post as coordinator of international labor affairs.

Chapman had been AFSCME secretary-treasurer since 1937, and served on several overseas assignments for the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

In 1950, he spent several months in Asia as part of a delegation which formulated plans for expanded ICFTU activity in that area.

On another ICFTU assignment, in 1956, he took part in a study of working conditions and union organization of Okinawa.

Chapman, who left his job as an official of the Wisconsin Public Welfare Dept., to become national accountant of the AFSCME shortly after it was chartered in 1936, is a member of Local 1 of the union. He is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and has served on a number of civic and labor committees.

EXTENSION OF 1958 Defense Education Act, providing loans for needy college students and federal grants for specific educational programs, has been urged by the AFL-CIO. Shown testifying before Senate Education subcommittee is Vice Pres. Peter T. Schoemann, right, chairman of federation's Committee on Education. With him is AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, left.

Schoemann Testifies:

Extension and Strengthening Of Defense Education Urged

"Extension and strengthening" of the National Defense Education Act of 1958—enacted in the post-sputnik era when Soviet space achievements pointed up weaknesses in the U.S. School system—is needed to insure "high quality in education," the AFL-CIO has declared.

Testifying before a Senate Education subcommittee, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Peter T. Schoemann, chairman of the federation's Committee on Education, said continuation of the program of loans for needy college students and federal grants for specific educational programs would insure "strengthening the quality of our elementary and secondary education in the shortest possible time."

The proposed extension, contained in a bill introduced by Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala.), is an important adjunct to Administration bills calling for federal grants for classroom construction and teachers' salaries, federally-financed scholarships and loans for college construction programs, Schoemann declared.

The federation spokesman had a "strong exception" to register on one phase of the Administration proposal—its provision for simple extension for three years of the area vocational training program. Continuance of aid only for the training of "highly skilled technicians" and failure to include skilled workers, Schoemann said, would be "seriously objectionable."

The "statement of findings and purpose" of the act, he pointed out, set a goal of "improved training opportunity . . . for defense-related occupations of technicians and skilled workers." Before the bill's passage, however, an amendment offered by Sen. Prescott Bush (R-Conn.) was adopted restricting the program to "highly skilled technicians."

The federation urged that skilled workers be included in these programs, that their scope be broadened to include technical as well as scientific knowledge, and that the fields in which training is given go beyond national defense to include the "economic well-being" of the nation.

Schoemann told the subcommittee headed by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) that the AFL-CIO endorsed the key provisions in the Hill measure which would:

- Make permanent the student loan program and eliminate the present annual ceiling of $90 million placed on such loans.
- Extend the provision of forgiveness of up to 50 per cent of the loan—now granted borrowers who become public elementary and secondary schools teachers—so that it would include those who become college and university teachers.
- Continue for three additional years the programs of financial assistance for strengthening science, mathematics and modern language instruction in elementary and secondary schools.
- Adjust the amounts reserved for private school loans to reallot funds not needed in a particular state, and to reduce somewhat the interest rate on loans to non-profit private schools.
- Increase from 1,500 to 5,000 the number of fellowships awarded annually for graduate study in education and to allow flexibility in the stipends so they may be adjusted to reflect changes in the cost of living.

On the subject of student loans, Schoemann urged elimination of provisions calling on "special consideration" for students showing a special aptitude in exact sciences or modern foreign languages.

He pointed out that the Administration's proposals on federal scholarships "takes the better view and allows each to study what he will without discrimination," and asked that this principle be extended to the National Defense Education Act.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce assailed the proposed expansion and extension of the program and urged that the act, which it called a "hasty compromise," be allowed to expire in 1962.

In a statement filed with the subcommittee, the chamber said the program "would lead to a federal power structure designed to direct the course of American education" and would "augment the tremendous power of the Commissioner of Education."

Shift in Civil Defense Opposed by AFL-CIO

Organized labor is "gravely concerned" by Administration task force recommendations which reportedly would place the nation's civil defense program under the National Guard in the Defense Dept., the AFL-CIO has told Congress.

"Once civil defense and its function is placed in the Dept. of Defense, it ceases to be a civil function by and for civilians and becomes a military function based on military practices and concepts, including conscription and martial law," a federation spokesman told a House Appropriations subcommittee.

Testifying in support of budget requests totaling $110 million for civil defense for fiscal 1962, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. George D. Riley called the sum "'a modest one considering the job to be done." He urged that the full proposed amount of the appropriation be granted so that civil defense "'may function to its fullest potential."

The AFL-CIO's interest in a strong civil defense, Riley said, is based on a desire for "survival" of the nation in the event of an enemy attack, and maintenance of the Office of Civil & Defense Mobilization as it is presently constituted "is the only sound and sensible approach."

"As the largest segment of the American population," he continued, "labor has a tremendous stake in the success of civil defense, not only as citizens prepared to bear their responsibilities but numbering those who are charged with . . . repairing man-created damage . . . in order that we continue to maintain our national fabric and entity."

The AFL-CIO, he said, is "concerned" with the failure of the Administration to name any civil defense leaders except the director and the deputy director. Regardless of future determination of the final role of civil defense—either as a separate agency or a part of another department—its function is "too vital to neglect appointment" of its full leadership, Riley declared.

As long as the Communist countries continue their "constant probing and flexing of their muscles," the federation spokesman said, the nation must strengthen its home front defenses.

School Bill Threatened By Segregation Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

hibit the government from denying to grants to school districts which were in compliance with the provisions of the school-aid bill but, by inference, without relation to the Supreme Court's historic desegregation decision.

The private school issue was sidestepped for the present when efforts were abandoned to tie in limited assistance to private and church-affiliated schools.

The effort to aid private schools may come instead when Congress considers extension of the National Defense Education Act, which already allows for small federal grants for these schools to equip science laboratories and to provide specific non-religious programs.

Another Hurdle Ahead

Ahead of the aid-to-education bill lay another major hurdle: a battle over the complex formula, based on per capita income in each state, under which federal grants will be distributed. As it went to the Senate floor, the Morse bill called for grants ranging from a low of $9.26 per pupil in Connecticut to a high of $27.77 in Mississippi, South Carolina and Arkansas.

A House Education subcommittee has reported a bill, now being considered in full committee, which would set a per-pupil minimum of $12 and use a different per-capita-income formula for grants above that level. The Administration originally had asked for a $15 base.

Both the House and Senate bills would count public and private school enrollment in figuring the amount due each state, but would limit aid to public schools.

In his education message, Kennedy had said that since aid would not be made available to private schools, the head count for the purpose of grants should be limited to pupils in public schools.

Both House and Senate versions of the school bill go beyond Administration proposals on aid to so-called "impacted" areas—communities in which school population is swollen by the children of employes of major federal installations.

Kennedy had asked that this aid be trimmed back, and requested only $600 million to continue it. Both measures, however, call for $840 million to extend the program unchanged for an additional three years.

L-G Boycott Rulings Called Attack on Right of Free Speech

San Francisco—Two broadcast unions, on strike against a Sacramento television station, have renewed charges that a National Labor Relations Board interpretation of Landrum-Griffin boycott provisions is a direct violation of their right of free speech.

Their statement followed a trial examiner's ruling that the unions committed an unfair labor practice by conducting a "do not patronize" campaign among advertisers of Station KXTV.

NLRB Examiner Howard Myers held that the unions—locals of the Broadcast Employes & Technicians and the Television & Radio Artists—violated the L-G amendments of the Taft-Hartley Act by "threatening, restraining or coercing" Sacramento business firms to stop advertising on KXTV.

Finding that several companies did stop advertising as a result of the informational campaign, Myers held that the union activities were not protected by the specific L-G section authorizing "publicity" actions.

The examiner's finding was the second seeking to prohibit union "unfair" campaigns. Last month a federal district court judge issued an order forbidding labor organizations from putting the station or its advertisers on an "unfair" list.

NABET and AFTRA representatives have said they will fight both the injunction and the trial examiner's ruling if the latter is supported by the NLRB.

The unions argue that their leaflet and handbill campaign was not designed to cause anyone to stop working for secondary employers, and did not result in any such stoppage. Therefore it should not be held in violation of the law, which contains the following specific language:

"Nothing . . . shall be construed to prohibit publicity, other than picketing, for the purpose of truthfully advising the public . . . that the products are produced by an employer with whom the labor organization has a primary dispute . . . as long as such publicity does not have the effect" of inducing anyone to refuse to transport goods or perform services for the secondary employer.

The examiner held that the 1959 L-G amendments, regardless of the "publicity" clause, changed the former law by "forbidding threats or coercion against any person engaged in commerce" or an industry affecting commerce.

The dispute between the broadcast unions and the station started after several years of peaceful relations. KXTV was sold in 1959 to John Hay "Jock" Whitney, former U.S. ambassador to Great Britain, and other owners. The new management repudiated an oral agreement and demanded several backward steps, the unions said. They struck last Sept. 26 and posted pickets. The station retaliated by hiring strikebreakers.

Shortly afterward, the strikers set up committees to call on advertisers and labor bodies. When some advertisers canceled contracts, the station complained to the NLRB, and Gen. Counsel Stuart Rothman issued a charge of unfair labor practices and backed it with his injunction procedure in U.S. district court.

Since the court order was issued, management has filed a $105,000 damage suit against the two unions.

Soviet, Guatemala Ratify ILO Pacts

Geneva—The Intl. Labor Organization has announced ratifications of four ILO conventions by Russia and one by Guatemala.

The Soviet Union accepted the conventions on underground employment of women in mines; the protection of wages; job discrimination, and establishment of a minimum age for admission to employment as fishermen. Guatemala ratified the convention providing for the creation of minimum wages.

Unions Plan Hemispheric Anti-Red Bloc

San Juan, Costa Rica—A Western Hemisphere anti-Communist alliance of free trade unions in the entertainment industry was the goal in a week-long conference opening here May 19.

Delegates from 17 nations, including South and Central America, the Caribbean and North America, were scheduled to attend. They were expected to include Argentina, Bahama Islands, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Trinidad, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Listed as delegates were Pres. Richard F. Walsh of the Theatrical Stage Employes, Pres. Herman Kenin and Sec. Stanley Ballard of the Musicians, Pres. George W. Smith of the Broadcast Employes, Pres. George Chandler and Pat Somerset of the Screen Actors.

Also, Executive Sec. Donald F. Conaway of the Television & Radio Artists, Sec. Jackie Bright of the Variety Artists, Executive Sec. H. O'Neil Shanks and Counsel Robert W. Gilbert of the Screen Extras, Frederick O'Neal of Actors Equity, Albert Hardy of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

How Taft-Hartley Delays Break Unions

Gastonia Workers Tell of Discharges

By David L. Perlman

Three southern textile workers have told a congressional subcommittee how a hostile employer broke their union organizing drive and so intimidated the workers that employes who once enthusiastically signed union cards are now afraid even to accept a leaflet "because they know the company is watching out of the window."

The three—Glenn Underwood, Leonard Fields and Allen Blake—were outspoken supporters of the Textile Workers Union of America at the Threads, Inc., plant at Gastonia, N. C., during a 1958 organizing campaign.

They told the Pucinski House Labor subcommittee investigating the National Labor Relations Board that the union had lost the 1958 representation election, 262-to-228, after a management campaign of threats and harassment.

The three workers were among those who testified against the company at NLRB hearings—testimony which was a factor in a labor board decision to set aside the election results. All three were subsequently fired by the company.

TWUA Gen. Counsel Benjamin Wyle told the subcommittee that if the discharged union supporters could have been immediately reinstated, workers at the plant would have known that the government's guarantee of their right to organize "meant what it said." The union could have gone ahead with a new election with a good chance of winning.

But he noted, it was more than a year-and-a-half before Underwood and Fields were reinstated through the NLRB. Blake's discharge, described by the company as a layoff, could not be proved to be linked to his union activities, the labor board held.

The real crusher came when Fields, three weeks after reinstatement, was fired a second time, Wyle said.

Foreman Observed

Here's how Fields described the events leading up to his second dismissal in May 1960:

After he was put back to work, "my foreman would come around and sit at the end of my machine and watch me for 15 or 30 minutes at a time." They finally "got me," he said, "for taking too long a break."

"I stepped outside to smoke a cigarette," he went on. "I was out there about four minutes . . . I had been working for the company seven years and I was never warned or reprimanded about break time during any of those years."

While Field's second dismissal was being processed by the NLRB—the case is still pending one year later—he tried to find work elsewhere in the Gastonia area.

"When you go in and ask for a job, they will ask you where you worked last . . . they say they don't have anything open," he told Subcommittee Counsel James Harkless.

'Afraid To Take Leaflets'

Sometimes, after his dismissal, Fields passed out TWUA leaflets at the plant gate.

"It is very upsetting to see how my old friends are afraid to take leaflets from me," he said.

If anyone did take a leaflet, he added, when they got inside the gate the watchman "had a box and he would tell all of them to drop the leaflet in the box."

Underwood testified that he has been threatened with discharge on several occasions since his reinstatement because he has refused to give up his practice of making detailed records in his free moments on the work he has done.

Displaying to the subcommittee 300 pages of handwritten notes, Underwood said they represented a daily record "of work I had been assigned to during the day, what had happened on my job, any imperfection in the machine I was assigned to and anything which indicated that supervisors were trying to find some excuse to fire me."

"There are hundreds of little details and it is just impossible for me to protect myself from some sort of story the company can cook up unless I am able to remember exactly what happened, when and how it happened," he added. "It is a terrific strain."

Underwood told the subcommittee: "I am not sure exactly what changes should be made in the law or the way the labor board works but I am sure that the way things are today it is just not safe to be pro-union in an anti-union company."

Blake told the subcommittee that when he was laid off about two months after the NLRB election, "I was pretty sure that the reason was that I was the only man who checked the payroll with eight union badges on."

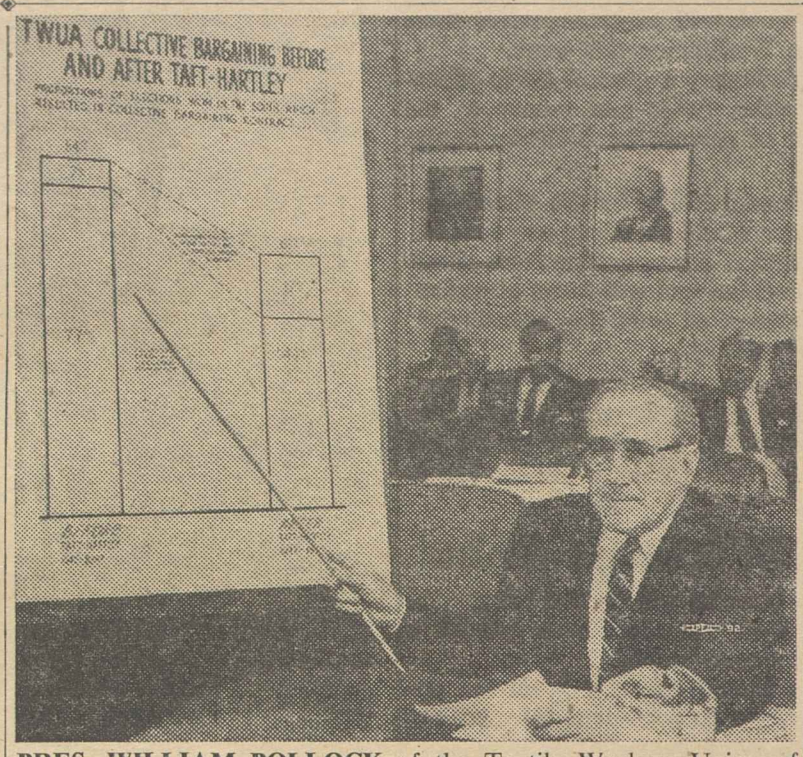
Job With Milk Company

He said his first job after being laid off at Threads, Inc., was with a local milk company "which had been delivering milk to the snack bar at Threads for about five or six years."

"I did not last long as a milkman," Blake said. After he had made two or three deliveries at his former company, Blake told the subcommittee, "Threads cancelled the milk company contract."

His next job, with a wholesale meat company, he said, also involved deliveries to Threads. The first time he made a delivery, the plant watchman "chased me out."

Later, Blake said, "I heard that a supervisor from the plant came down to the meat company and tried to get me fired." He added: "The company did not fire me, I suppose . . . because my uncle is part owner of the company."



PRES. WILLIAM POLLOCK of the Textile Workers Union of America demonstrates to a House Labor subcommittee one impact of the Taft-Hartley Act on collective bargaining in the South. Before T-H, Pollock said, 84 percent of the NLRB representation elections won by his union resulted in signed contracts and 77 percent in an extended collective bargaining relationship. Since 1947, he said, only 61 percent of election victories have brought a first contract and only 44 percent a second agreement.

Appeals to Race Bias Laid to Firms in South

A congressional investigating committee has heard testimony that southern employers have "deliberately injected" racial prejudice to break up union organizing campaigns.

Union witnesses told the Pucinski House Labor subcommittee that anti-union employers also have:

- Taken advantage of the so-called "free speech" clause of the Taft-Hartley Act and alleged "pro-employer bias" of some National Labor Relations Board members appointed by former Pres. Eisenhower.
- Fired key union supporters, with assurance that even if the workers are eventually reinstated by NLRB order the intimidating purpose will have been accomplished.
- Deliberately used delaying tactics to prolong procedures to the point where "justice delayed . . . makes a mockery" of the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively.

Representatives of the Steelworkers, Clothing Workers, Retail Clerks, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and Hosiery Workers documented the charges with case histories.

Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett of the IUE charged that the labor board, under the former Eisenhower Administration, "sought to avoid" ruling on the deliberate use of race prejudice by employers.

Hartnett cited two examples of employer appeals to bigotry in which in 1957 the labor board turned down union protests.

A Westinghouse plant manager at Raleigh, N. C., was reported to have told "captive audience" meetings of employes before a union representation election that "if the union won, colored people would get promotions instead of white people," Hartnett said.

At Bay Springs, Miss., a plant of the Chicago-headquartered Northern Electric Products Corp. posted pictures of IUE Pres. James B. Carey with a Negro, and Hartnett said the company president followed up with a speech "focused on the racial issue."

Hartnett said that in both cases an NLRB regional director held that the use of the race issue was "protected free speech." In one case the NLRB upheld him; in the other, then Gen. Counsel Jerome D. Fenton declined to issue a complaint on the union charge of incitement of racial prejudice as an unfair practice.

USWA Pres. David J. McDonald said the Taft-Hartley Act gives employers "an arsenal of weapons with which to hamper unions." McDonald's statement was presented by Elliot Bredhoff, whose law firm serves as USWA general counsel.

McDonald said the USWA, as well as smaller and weaker unions, have found "the anti-union weapons vested in employers by the Taft-Hartley Act and the board's administrative excesses" to be "insuperable obstacles in organizing campaigns."

Speaking for the Retail Clerks, Gen. Counsel S. G. Lippman charged that "unrealistic" NLRB decisions in the retail industry "have simply repealed the National Labor Relations Act for untold thousands of workers."

He said the board has ordered single elections covering workers in stores hundreds of miles apart and in different states and has disqualified as "supervisors" $50-a-week employes with no real authority.

Jacob Sheinkman, ACWA general counsel, called for repeal of the so-called "free speech" provision of Taft-Hartley. He said genuine freedom of speech is guaranteed in the Constitution and the provision in the labor-management law "has become another weapon in an anti-union employer's arsenal."

The Hosiery Workers general counsel, Julian E. Goldberg, called for major changes in the law, including making the discharge of an employe for union activity a criminal offense. He also said that when an employer refuses to enter into a contract within 60 days after his workers have voted for union representation, a "basic contract" should automatically go into effect providing union recognition, check-off of dues, grievance and arbitration provisions and protection of existing pay and working conditions pending further negotiation, with arbitration of differences if negotiations fail.

Labor Board Acts to Expand Jurisdiction

The National Labor Relations Board, in a significant expansion of its jurisdiction, has ordered a union representation election at a big Florida amusement enterprise.

NLRB Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and his predecessor, Boyd Leedom, took opposite positions on the three-member NLRB panel which decided the case.

McCulloch, a Kennedy appointee, and NLRB Member John H. Fanning found that "the amusement or entertainment industry, although once regarded as being out of the main stream of commerce, is no longer a negligible factor in our national life."

They granted the petition of the Operating Engineers for a representation election among employes of Ray, Davidson & Ray, which operates sight-seeing tours and gift shops at Silver Springs, Fla.

Leedom, dissenting sharply, protested the decision "to depart from precedent and expend time and funds on cases affecting local enterprises in the amusement industry."

The former NLRB chairman said the board should restrict itself to "industries having a substantial impact on interstate commerce."

In the majority decision, the NLRB noted that more than 1.5 million tourists visit the firm's grounds each year. The company does a gross business of more than $2 million annually and spends some $40,000 on out-of-state-advertising. Furthermore, the labor board pointed out, the tours include rides in glass-bottom boats over a navigable river which is under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Coast Guard.

McCulloch and Fanning, rejecting the argument that the NLRB should not assert jurisdiction because it has declined to do so "in certain cases" involving the amusement industry, pointed out that the Silver Springs enterprises "are permanent year-round operations with comparatively stable and regular employment."

They noted that the company's operations are "primarily retail in character" and more than meet the NLRB's retail jurisdictional standard of at least $500,000 a year in gross business.

Editors Told Papers Upset NLRB Votes

New Orleans—A member of the National Labor Relations Board has appealed to publishers and editors of southern newspapers to cover union organizing campaigns through "informed reporting and responsible editorial statements."

John H. Fanning, addressing the annual Southern Newspaper Executives' Clinic here, said NLRB representation elections have been set aside because newspaper editorials and advertisements "created a general atmosphere of fear and confusion, precluding the holding of a free election."

He cited cases in which advertisements and editorials had warned workers that they would lose their jobs or the plant would move out of town if a union won bargaining rights.

Declaring that "a free press is . . . the backbone of a free society," Fanning added:

"So too is a free economy, and in the past several decades collective bargaining has contributed heavily to the preservation of such an economy in the United States."

Bull Scholarship Deadline July 15

Chicago — Applications for the new Russell Bull scholarship award of the Packinghouse Workers will be received by Prof. Nathan P. Feinsinger, University of Wisconsin Law School, until July 15.

UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein has announced that Feinsinger heads a commission of five persons who will select a winner of the $1,000 annual scholarship, named for a UPWA co-founder who was a union district director when he died in 1958.

The scholarship will go to a college-age person who has been outstanding in the field of civil rights and liberties. Applicants must submit detailed information about their activity in these fields, together with two letters of recommendation from persons in such fields, to Prof. Feinsinger at the law school, Madison 6, Wis.

Year for School Aid

FOR THE MILLIONS of children jammed into large classes and operating on split sessions in inadequate schools, for the thousands of underpaid and overworked teachers and for American parents deeply concerned by the quality of education under these circumstances, the big story is in Washington this week.

For the first time in the nation's history a general aid-to-education bill covering school construction funds and money to aid teachers' salaries stands a chance of passage by both the Senate and the House.

The measure approved for Senate debate by the chamber's Labor & Public Welfare Committee would go a long way toward meeting the current crisis in education. Its separation from other education measures is a sound decision and will focus attention on the single, uncomplicated problem of providing meaningful aid for elementary and secondary schools.

Now is the time for the parents, the teachers, all citizens concerned with our educational deficit to write, wire or telephone their congressmen and senators asking for an aye vote on the bill before the Senate and on similar legislation when it hits the House floor.

No 'Recovery' Without Jobs

THE SEASONAL UPTURN in business activity and the general recovery trend from the 1960-61 recession have created a deceptive image of the nation's economic health.

Despite the welcome signs of returning vigor, it is all too apparent that the conditions that brought on our economic woes are still with us. While they may be masked somewhat by a seasonal or short-term improvement, there is a critical immediate need for long-range programs and policies to prevent a return to the same ailments in a more severe form in the next year or two.

This is the reason the AFL-CIO has in the past week called on Pres. Kennedy to spur the Federal Reserve Board to implement policies to lower long-term interest rates. This is the reason the federation is supporting a major local public works program. It is the reason also why the trade union movement is asking top priority for tax reforms to spur consumer demand rather than policies to subsidize business investment.

Chronic high-level unemployment is preventing rapid recovery from the recession. It is not yielding and probably will not yield to the short-term improvements currently capturing news headlines. The cure must stem from programs designed to bring about sustained economic growth over the complex decade of the Sixties.

114 Million Automobiles

IN 1975, according to Commerce Sec. Luther H. Hodges, there will be 114 million automobiles on American highways, compared to the 74 million currently on the road, posing a major problem for our road-building program.

The trade union movement has supported from the start the federal highway-building program because it plays a major role in the country's economic growth. Construction of highways to handle the ever-increasing number of vehicles is tied directly to safety, recreation, national security and employment.

As more and more Americans move behind the wheel of automobiles it becomes increasingly important that a continuing highway construction program geared to the needs of an expanding economy be maintained as an essential program on the national, state and local level.

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Let's Get On With the Job

At All Levels . . . :

Greater Effort Called Essential To Raise Quality of Education

Herewith are excerpts from remarks by U.S. Commissioner of Education Sterling M. McMurrin when he assumed his office:

WE FACE EDUCATIONAL problems of great magnitude. There is a serious shortage of highly qualified teachers and adequate facilities; a neglect of the social sciences, the humanities, and the fine arts; a need for upgrading the quality and rigor of education at all levels; a necessity for a more intensive pursuit of basic research in education and the behavorial sciences and the employment of its results in the solution of current problems.

Above all, there is the problem posed by the almost tragic role of the teacher in our society.

These problems, and many others, are of grave national—even international—concern. As in the past, we may expect that the federal government will assist in the solution of these problems. And, as in the past, we must be sure that federal support does not discourage the traditional responsibility that state and local governments and private agencies have for education. Rather, federal support should encourage them to increased creative initiative and give them a greater incentive to commit their human and economic resources to education.

It would be disastrous for us to adopt any system of education that is inconsistent with the American democratic ideal. However, we should take note of the dedication to educational quality that is not uncommon in Europe, and the large commitment of economic wealth to education that is being made in the Soviet Union.

Our present waste of human resources must give way to an educational program that will fulfill the potentialities of every individual and achieve the maximum well-being of the nation. This must be done without regimenting the individual and in a manner entirely consistent with the tradition of American freedom.

I believe that desegregation must move forward in accordance with the law of the land.

I recognize the difficulties inherent in changing a system that has been rooted in our culture and economy for so many years. However, I am optimistic about the eventual outcome because of many notable instances of integration which indicate the capacity of the American people to observe both the spirit and the letter the law.

I DO NOT BELIEVE that the problems of financing education should be encumbered by social and legal issues that do not bear directly on education itself.

Although the quality of our education has improved considerably over the past few years—from elementary school through college—it is not as good as it should be.

Too often we fail to elicit from both our students and teachers their best effort. We must have greater rigor at all levels in order to achieve the proper ends of education and guarantee excellence in our society.

We pay our teachers far less than we should for the fulfillment of their proper role in society. I believe that the compensation of our teachers should be raised to a just and adequate level. A general high quality of teaching in our schools will be achieved only when our society is willing to pay for it.

I believe that increased emphasis on vocational education is an urgent national need. More attention must be given to the education of those high school graduates who can best fulfill their own and the national interest through vocational and technological pursuits.

It is in the national interest to guarantee the finest education possible for every person, regardless of his handicaps or disabilities.

We need more counseling and we need better counselors. But we must guard against destroying the initiative and independent judgment of the students who are counseled. We need better testing facilities for the identification of individual ability and creativity, but we must not let testing devices obscure the unique and precious elements in human personality.

I regard education as a continuing process that extends beyond the schools. It should engage the active interest of every citizen and the resources of our libraries and television channels, as well as other means of imparting knowledge and stimulating thought.

Morgan Says:

Birmingham Needs Psychiatry To Uproot Its Hates and Fears

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

A **NUMBER OF SENSITIVE** but uninformed people may think that some citizens of Birmingham, Ala., chose a strange way to celebrate Mother's Day. They went down to the bus station and brutally beat up a small group of fellow Americans, Negro and white, who had been riding through the South as representatives of CORE, the Congress of Racial Equality, to test whether equal facilities were being accorded interstate passengers, as required. Even as victims, the CORE group failed to get equal treatment; the Negroes were more savagely beaten than their white companions.

Morgan

Ghastly as this incident was, it was not surprising because this is the way things are in Birmingham. Even Berlin is not so beleaguered in this way. Birmingham's reign of terror draws on an explosive fund of ignorance and hate. There is something pathetic as well as terrifying about the plight of Birmingham and its way of life. It is trying to cut itself away from reality and there it lies already an evil urban island, dark and brooding. The hoodlums were unhampered by police whose wiry little boss, Eugene "Bull" Connor, a celebrated segregationist, had thoughtfully given part of the force extra liberty for Mother's Day, but exactly 10 minutes after the maurauders had done their violence with fists and clubs and faded from sight, the police showed up at the bus station.

One has to fight back the hot gorge of righteous anger that rises in the throat over this spectacle and realize that what these unhappy people need is not the punishment of vengeance but help. If we were a truly civilized society we would be dispatching to Birmingham platoons of psychiatrists and other therapists trained to deal with the deep corrosive wounds of hatred and fear.

The wounds of the bus assault victims are already bound up and the only help they need is public recognition of their courage. It is not they but the white supremacists suffering so desperately from feelings of inferiority who are the real victims in need of assistance.

BUT THIS ASSISTANCE of understanding cannot be given in a state of lawlessness. It is now up to the Dept. of Justice to act. Constitutional rights of free citizens have been violated.

Yet effective action here will be difficult. In the case of the other bus, which was burned before it got to Birmingham, there is a little-known law which Congress passed in 1956, presumably aimed particularly at airliner bombings, making it a felony to destroy a vehicle in interstate commerce; the penalties could include a $10,000 fine and 20 years in prison. It is also a crime to conspire to deprive a citizen of his rights. The Birmingham incident clearly smacks of the bitter juices of conspiracy which under the circumstances might be impossible to prove.

Atty. Gen. Kennedy is already squarely on record however with a pledge to enforce the law in civil rights and every other field, and presumably the FBI and other agents of his office are in full pursuit.

They have an important force to help them: the outrage of decent Southerners. The dominance of the lawful over the lawless largely explains why Georgia so far has escaped the most hideous contortions of racial violence. The CORE buses rolled through Atlanta without incident.

An Alabama newspaperman has privately confided his revulsion over the Birmingham affair, which he thought proved a complete abdication of law enforcement. After the beatings, he said the hoodlums fled in the direction of police headquarters nearby, evidently knowing in which direction protection lay. He said one Birmingham reporter was beaten up in his car and another reported on television in both Birmingham and Montgomery that what outside newspapers including the New York Times had written months ago about a reign of terror in Birmingham had been vindicated.

Our particular source said he was put out at CORE's so-called "freedom riders" for their alleged attempt to provoke an incident but he thought people were more incensed over the violence. "The prevailing view," he said, "seems to be that the freedom riders asked for it but they shouldn't have been allowed to get it."

The freedom riders of CORE ended their 11-day test of the speed of southern desegregation in New Orleans after flying from Alabama without further incident. Their brave but bloody trip should remind us that our costly defense of freedom abroad is pretentious waste if we cannot move faster than this toward the realization of genuine constitutional freedoms for all our citizens at home.

Washington Reports:

Goad to Economy Seen Needed To Get Jobs for 'Hard Core' Idle

MAJOR STEPS to stimulate the economy and thorough survey of the composition of the jobless are necessary to get the American "hard core" of unemployed back to work, declared Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.), vice chairman of the Joint Congressional Economic Committee, and Sen. Winston L. Prouty (R-Vt.), member of the Senate Labor Committee, as they were interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational program heard on 460 radio stations.

Douglas said the "hard core" of unemployed consists of those jobless for more than half a year, some for more than a year, who number at least a half-million. Many, he said, are in coal mining towns, textile centers and other areas that have exhausted their natural resources such as copper mines and timber.

He called for a reduction in interest rates, retraining of workers thrown out of jobs by automation and other economic measures.

Prouty said that present statistics on joblessness are not adequate and that a detailed study is required to determine the actual number of hard core jobless, including claimants who have exhausted their benefits and are no longer on the lists.

He said that it would be helpful to know how many jobless are high school and college graduates, how many are over 40, what job experience and training each has, whether he or she is a member of a minority group, and anything else pertinant to understanding the scope of the problem.

THE DEPRESSED AREAS law, now passed and signed, should aid materially in reducing the number of jobless and bringing about more helpful economic conditions, Douglas asserted.

"There is one feature of this legislation that has been little noticed but which I think is very important," he said. "That's a provision for retraining the currently unemployed. In this connection, I'd like to say there should be considerable training for service occupations. Girls are needed as nurses, for instance."

Prouty observed that the depressed areas bill should provide information to aid in other jobless areas and added he was "glad" the problem "is not being treated in a partisan sense."

To stimulate industrial competition, Douglas urged "a vigorous anti-trust policy." He said he thought the price-fixing situation revealed in the electrical industry was widespread, and added: "Immediately after the jail sentences, the price of electrical equipment, I am told, fell 20 to 30 percent."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE REPUBLICAN OLD GUARD and private business interests—joined in the kind of alliance they understand best—are preparing an all-out war on Pres. Kennedy's plans to reorganize the administrative and regulatory agencies. It is in a fight of this nature that the naked power struggle in the capital is most clearly revealed.

The President wants, generally, to increase the authority of the chairmen of the agencies—the National Labor Relations Board, the Federal Power Commission, the Communications Commission and others—to assign cases to fellow commissioners and to direct the staff work.

He wants, generally, to give the commissions authority to farm out routine cases to regional and other relatively low-level hearing officers. This would leave the commission free to act in something of an appellate capacity in major cases.

As the trade associations, the lawyers for business groups and the GOP Old Guard marshal their arguments against Kennedy's reorganization plans, there will be much talk of White House "encroachment" on the domain of Congress.

There will be attacks on the role of James M. Landis, Kennedy's adviser on the agencies, as a purported "czar." There will be citations of the role played by Sherman Adams, long Mr. Eisenhower's top aide, in embroiling himself with the work of the agencies.

* * *

MOST OF THIS can be taken for what it is—window-dressing paraded for the purpose of masking the real objection to the agency reorganization.

The purpose is to accomplish the maintenance of the agencies as they now operate—with overcrowded dockets, inefficient methods that invite prolonged delays, confusion of administrative authority.

It is also designed to serve as a subtle warning to Kennedy's new agency chairmen—Newton Minow of the FCC, Frank W. McCulloch of the NLRB and others—that the GOP and business community are prepared to resist serious moves toward strengthened regulation of industry.

Landis, Minow and others have made it clear that their objective is precisely the strengthened regulation that industry fears; that they wish to raise the standards so that the agencies will function as genuinely quasijudicial bodies free of pressure, fixing and interference from any source, either the White House or members of Congress who have grossly intruded in the past.

When Sherman Adams interfered to get a Securities & Exchange Commission hearing postponed until after a House vote involving the abortive Dixon-Yates deal, it was a prime example of the subservience of an agency to outside purpose, and such things can never be eliminated or reduced unless the standards of the agencies are raised.

Good men can operate, of course, under weak laws, while ineffective commissioners may not do good work even with the best system. But this is a different kind of issue, involving the political tone of the Administration and Congress, the kind of nominees appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

* * *

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE professed serious alarm before a House subcommittee about the tremendous backlog of undecided NLRB cases. But a reading of the fine print made it clear that the chamber, in making the argument, was seeking to remove as many business firms as possible from NLRB jurisdiction.

It blandly suggested that the labor board abandon most of its authority to the separate states, most of which have no labor laws that effectively guarantee collective bargaining and self-organization rights.

In the absence of this change, the chamber said, the NLRB should be abolished and a system of "labor courts" created.

The board's backlog, of course, is a scandal. But it can handle its case load if it is permitted to delegate smaller cases to regional offices and function itself in an appellate capacity. It does not need to disembowel itself.

JOBS FOR THE JOBLESS, especially the "hard core who have been unemployed for six months or more," is an urgent subject for action by government, business and labor, Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) of the Joint Congressional Economic Committee, left, and Sen. Winston L. Prouty (R-Vt.), of the Senate Labor Committee, declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

How to Buy:

Houses, Mortgages, Appliances Offer Price Cuts During June

By Sidney Margolius

THIS IS A BETTER YEAR than last for shopping for houses, mortgages to finance them and the appliances to equip them.

There are sharp reductions this spring on refrigerators and washing machines, and the first signs of price cuts on furniture.

You also now can find excellent values in vacuum cleaners and TV sets, which are unloaded in June at sharpest reductions to make way for next year's models.

Other June buying opportunities include sales of women's dresses; clearances of summer fabrics; seasonal price reductions on lumber, paints, plumbing and heating equipment, and rug-cleaning specials.

You also get a small break on your food bill this month. Wholesale food prices recently dropped to the lowest levels since last September.

Here are tips on these and other June buying opportunities:

TV SETS, APPLIANCES: The bargains in TV sets this month are 19-inch table models which manufacturers are using as price leaders. These are available for as little as $125-$135.

In vacuum cleaners, most all-around useful type is the new high-power canister cleaner with rotating, power-driven brush in the nozzle. The brush beats out more dirt than a cleaner without one. These cleaners have 1.25 or 1 1/3 horsepower motors. With the power-driven brushes they clean rugs almost—not quite—as effectively as upright cleaners, and are more convenient for general household cleaning than uprights. Such heavy-duty canister vacuums generally sell for $50-$75.

If you don't have much rug area to clean, economy canister cleaners with 2/3 of 1 horsepower to 1 horsepower motors are available for as little as $35-$40.

Some women worry about the efficiency of their cleaners when all they really require is more frequent emptying of the dust bag. Tests by the Nebraska Experiment Station found that as the bag fills, efficiency declines noticeably, since the air entering the nozzle must be exhausted through the bag. Some makes of cleaners were found to lose as much as 31 percent efficiency as the bag fills.

HOUSES, MORTGAGES: Prices of houses have leveled off, and mortgage interest rates have declined just a little this spring.

If you're looking for a place to rent, the National Association of Real Estate Boards reports that there are more apartments available now. Single-family homes for rent are harder to find. Apartment rentals have stopped going up, and even have decreased slightly in a few cities.

An experiment recently completed by the U. S. Agricultural Research Service provides some useful tips for home-seekers. Not all modern housing ideas turned out to be truly practical. The government specialists report that families found floor-to-ceiling windows left too little wall space in a small house. They also made it hard to protect interiors from sunlight, with resultant fading of furnishings, and heat and glare. Such windows require a sizable roof overhang, shade trees or an awning.

A family living in a house that featured "open planning," with only partial walls or none separating living areas, found that the arrangement did provide spaciousness but not enough privacy. The families in the experiment agreed that separate dining and living areas still are preferable.

Despite the increase in the money supply, and the reduced demand for mortgages, interest rates have been going down only very grudgingly. The Administration itself has reduced FHA mortgage rates only one-fourth of 1 percent. Effective rate is now 6 percent.

However, buyers and sellers currently don't have to pay as much extra discount to get a mortgage, except for VA mortgages. Vets still have to pay discounts of 5 or 6 points for a GI loan. A five-point discount means that on a $10,000 mortgage, you really get only $9,500 but still have to repay $10,000 plus the interest.

Author A. M. Watkins reports that closing costs are being trimmed a little. He advises home buyers to bargain harder over such costs, which often range from about $300 to as much as $750. Closing costs generally include title search and insurance, and extra charges for the mortgage disguised as "commitment" or "service" fees.

Watkins says that if a house is resold within 10 years, the buyer may be eligible for a 40-50 percent discount on his title insurance if he takes over the previous owner's policy rather than buying a new one. He advises asking your attorney or mortgage lender about such a re-issue policy.

When you buy a new house you sometimes can get a break from a builder who has packaged the title insurance for his whole project at one time, thus reducing the cost of each individual policy.

FOOD: Broilers and turkeys especially are in heavy supply and priced low this month. Beef prices are still fairly reasonable but will start climbing as we get into hot weather.

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TESTIMONIAL DINNER was given by Italian-American Labor Council to honor the retiring Italian ambassador to the U.S., Manlio Brosio, who is shifting diplomatic posts to Paris. Brosio is shown, left, with Luigi Antonini, president of the council, and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler. Affair was held in New York.

Rooted in Past:

Peace Corps Study Sets Forth Guidelines

If there is to be a historian for the Peace Corps, a likely candidate could be Dr. Samuel P. Hayes, professor of economics at the University of Michigan.

His little book, "An International Peace Corps . . . The Promise and Problems," examines all aspects of the Peace Corps, its origin, its aims and purposes, and suggests ways it should operate.

While there is no question that such leaders as President John F. Kennedy, Sen. Hubert Humphrey, the late Sen. Richard Neuberger, Rep. Henry Reuss and others gave the Peace Corps life and scope, it is important to remember, as Hayes emphasizes, that other imaginative and practical idealists saw a similar vision of the future in the miseries of the past.

The American philosopher, William James, at the turn of the century called for a "moral equivalent of war" in the form of an army which would conscript youth for useful social good and, in the process, send them back to society with "healthier sympathies and soberer ideas."

Hayes has described the sweep of enthusiasm that engulfed the college campus following the introduction in Congress in early 1960 of the Ross-Neuberger bills to provide a study of a Point Four Youth Corps. The public at large was also sympathetic to the idea. Hayes, as a good historian should, also credits some of American labor's early support for the Corps.

Hayes argues that the Peace Corps has a special role to play in providing "middle manpower," such as teachers for the schools and technical institutes, surveyors, blueprint readers, data collectors, aides to foreign technical experts, to USIA, ICA and other government agencies. He is clear to the dangers of possible competition with nationals of the less-developed countries and warns "the Intl. Peace Corps should produce more jobs, not take away jobs. The volunteers should engage in work which nationals of the host country are unable to do. Nothing would give the Peace Corps a black eye faster than for idealistic young volunteers to flood into underdeveloped countries and be seen as taking away jobs which the nationals of those countries think they can and want to do. Quite the contrary, each . . . project should open up some opportunities to nationals right away, as counterparts or co-workers with Peace Corps volunteers."

These and many other facets of the Peace Corps are examined carefully and Hayes does not hesitate to give his own strong views.

He wants it internationalized, he favors a large operation and even calls for Peace Corps projects in the U.S. Some of the points he makes are debatable or have been resolved by the establishment on Mar. 1, 1961, on a temporary basis of the Peace Corps by Executive Order of Pres. Kennedy.

The emphasis on youth, for example, has been tempered by the call for older experienced hands as well. Many of these problems are still being discussed from every angle by a hard-working cadre of administrators and staff who burn night lights at Peace Corps headquarters in Washington.

This book helps to clarify thinking about the Peace Corps' form and substance. Whatever the form, procedure or method finally worked out, Kennedy has set the tone in his belief that the goals of the program will not be reached quickly, that there are great obstacles ahead, but that the Peace Corps offers Americans an opportunity to take an active role in what he calls "a long twilight struggle . . . a struggle against the common enemies of man: tyranny, poverty, disease and war itself."

("An International Peace Corps . . . The Promise and Problems," Public Affairs Institute, Washington, D. C., $1.)

From Soup to Nonsense:

It's About Like Trying to Tell The Scorecard Without Players

By Jane Goodsell

HERE ARE THE ANSWERS. You should be able to figure out what the questions were:

"Aw, Mom, do I have to? I had one last night."

"I'd sure like to help you out, chum, but I'm kind of strapped myself."

"Oh, is that the one about the psychiatrist who was captured by cannibals? Yep, I've heard it. Funny one, huh?"

"Well — uh— the stork brought —I mean, Daddy and Mommy — uh — how would you like a nice, fresh oatmeal cookie, darling?"

"Well, of course I do. Why do you think I married you?"

"You most certainly do. Every bite. Why, there are thousands of little children in India who'd be glad to. . . .

"What was what? Go back to sleep. You're imagining things."

"No, but I saw the movie."

"Yep, just pulled out. There'll be another one leaving in—let's see, an hour and 40 minutes."

"I suppose so, if you like that type of looks."

"How was I to know you were saving it for dinner?"

"Well for the luvva Pete, you told me to be frank!"

"It's not that I don't like you, Ralph, but this is our first date and I have my reputation to think of."

"No, but I know of him."

"But I do, honey. I'm crazy about her. I just think it would be more fun for you to take the kids and go to visit her instead."

"Well, I was until you woke me up."

"Now? Do you really have to? Can't you wait till we get home like a big boy?"

Labor's Economic Review:

4-Point Growth Plan Offered to Boost Jobs

A significant reduction in joblessness can be achieved by vigorous public and private reaction along four main lines, the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research has reported.

In predicting little likelihood otherwise of "any immediate significant improvement" in unemployment, the department urges, in the current issue of Labor's Economic Review, action in these areas:

- An increase to at least 5 per cent a year in the economic growth rate by a temporary tax cut, public works programs, encouragement of private investment, and similar policies.
- Improvement in the federal-state system of unemployment insurance.
- Better use of the collective bargaining process to cushion the impact of unemployment — better scheduling of work and overtime, transfers of workers, automation funds, retraining, reduction in working hours.
- Special programs to melt "pockets" of unemployment caused by long-term joblessness.

The Review made these recommendations for solving the problems of long-term unemployment:

The U.S. Employment Service should become again a place where a worker can find a new job, instead of a place to go for jobless benefits. The entire operation, the Review said, must be revamped to develop a better placement service, give workers more effective counseling, and provide a better system of matching the unemployed worker to a job, even an out-of-town job.

New legislation is needed to meet the special problems of older workers, developing a method whereby they can be retrained for newer skills.

Congress should also consider a system of relocation allowances for unemployed families for whom jobs can be found in other parts of the country. Experience with the new depressed areas law will determine if such aid must be provided.

The federal government could develop a special training and work program, such as the Civilian Conservation Corps of the 1930s, for the younger unemployed. Those still in school should be encouraged to stay, at least until they are graduated from high school.

A special educational program is needed to end the present discrimination by employers against workers 35 to 40 and over, plus a new retraining program for older workers. For those jobless at 55 or 60, special assistance may be needed to tide them over to retirement age.

More effective government programs are needed to assure that qualified Negro workers be given equal hiring opportunities.

Citing an unemployment rate that has been staying close to 7 per cent recently, the Review pointed out that those working as little as one hour a week are counted as employed. It said Labor Dept. figures indicate that "approximately 3 million workers who wanted full-time work had to accept part-time jobs in April."

As serious as present unemployment is, the future gives more cause for worry because an increasing number of young people will be entering the labor force every year. The Review reported that the number of those reaching 18 will jump from 2.6 million in 1960 to 3.8 million in 1965.

"The test of our economy," the publication said, "is not only whether it can generate jobs for this growing number of young people, but also whether it can find work for those who lose their jobs" because of the increasing trend toward automation.

'Briefing' Show Wins Praise From Public

The public affairs television series "Briefing Session," co-produced by the AFL-CIO and the National Educational Television & Radio Center, is gaining wide public support from national groups.

The National League of Women Voters has sent letters to its local groups over the country suggesting they contact program managers if the series is not running in their city. The American Veterans Committee is doing the same thing and the Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith has sent program information to its 27 regional offices. State Parent-Teacher association presidents are also bringing it to the attention of local associations.

"Briefing Session" is offered free to stations in areas not serviced by an educational television channel and so far 34 commercial stations are programming it. This makes a total of 80 major cities where the series is being seen. A number of others are in the process of clearing time to schedule the programs.

Airport Aid Bill Endorsed by Pilots

Pres. C. N. Sayen of the Air Line Pilots has urged congressional approval of bills providing $75 million a year in federal aid to airport construction and development.

He told the House Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee that even more funds could be justified, declaring that improvement of airport facilities "is an investment in the future that will save money as well as improve safety and efficiency."

Migrant Farm Worker Plight To Be Aired

A subject getting more and more attention in Congress, the plight of the migrant farm worker, will be discussed on the next program of "Briefing Session."

According to government figures there are 1 million adult workers and an uncounted number of children who migrate from region to region of the nation as they follow crop harvests.

The impoverished lot of these workers first came forcefully to the attention of many Americans with the broadcast last year of Edward R. Murrow's television program, "Harvest of Shame."

With the regular moderator on "Briefing Session," Edward P. Morgan, will be guest panelists Matt Triggs, assistant legislative director of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and Sen. Harrison Williams (D., N. J.). Triggs opposes many of the bills proposed by Williams to ease the plight of migrant workers.

THE PRACTICE of journalism in America was discussed on "Briefing Session" by panelists Marya Mannes of Reporter magazine and Benjamin Bradlee, chief of the Washington Bureau of Newsweek.

Briefing Panel Sees 'Trivia' in U.S. Press

The American public is beeing deluged by the mass media with a flood of trivia in a fierce competition for the individual's attention. That was the starting point for a discussion of the practice of journalism in the latest edition of "Briefing Session," public affairs television series co-produced by the AFL-CIO and the National Educational Television and Radio Center.

Guest panelists were Marya Mannes of Reporter magazine and Benjamin Bradlee, chief of the Washington bureau of Newsweek magazine. The program's regular moderator, Edward P. Morgan, pointed up the problem:

"We now have international events virtually a dime a dozen, and distracted Americans are being addressed by our mass media in an increasing flood of words and pictures. The question is, how much attention is being paid, and is the message coming through loud and clear, and truthfully?"

A partial answer came in the briefing by news analyst John MacVane. He said that the Minneapolis Star & Tribune conducted a poll in its circulation area just as the Eichmann trial started. In spite of the black headlines and the many columns of print given to the trial, the poll disclosed that fully half of those questioned had never heard of Adolf Eichmann.

If one of the most widely reported news stories of recent years did not win the attention of half the readers in one large newspaper's area, what happens to less sensational stories? Miss Mannes concluded that, as a people, our minds have been allowed to wander since childhood.

"I just do not think that we are disciplined in concentration," she said. "In order to get the attention, you make the headlines out of these crises, which are indeed crises, but it has just been shown that even that does not get through."

Bradlee gave journalistic media a low score on their handling of the Cuban situation. He said reporters and editors were taken in by both the rebels and the Castroites.

"It happened to be in the interests of both to blow this story up," he said. "For the rebels, to try to create the revolution inside Castro's Cuba that never took place; and Castro, of course, if he was going to beat anything, wanted to beat the biggest thing he could possibly make out of it."

Morgan mentioned the accusation being leveled against the Kennedy Administration that it has been "sitting" on news.

"The fact is in my experience the communication between a journalist and the source in Washington has never been better," Bradlee said. "It is the communication between the journalist and the reader that apparently breaks down."

Miss Mannes agreed and added that editors and publishers are not taking their responsibilities adequately.

"It still leaves a lot of responsibility on the reader and the viewer to concentrate and want to be informed," she said.

Vermont AFL-CIO Sets Labor Institute

Winooski, Vt.—Pres. Bernard L. Sumner of the Vermont AFL-CIO has named a committee of 14 union members to help arrange a Vermont Labor Institute June 16-18 at St. Michael's College here.

Instructors from labor and college ranks will conduct workshops in parliamentary procedure, grievance handling, labor legislation, labor's civil and political rights. The institute is sponsored by the college and the state labor council.

Lead and Zinc Price Support Policy Sought

A price support program for minerals—with particular emphasis on lead and zinc, hard-hit by falling prices and rising imports over the past six years—has been urged by the AFL-CIO.

In a statement filed with a Senate Interior subcommittee, Legislative Rep. John T. Curran said "strong policies" are needed to shore up the lead and zinc industries so that their position will not "deteriorate further."

Mining of these two non-ferrous metals, he said, has undergone a long-term decline, with lead production falling off 124,900 tons over a five-year period, and zinc production declining 210,200 tons in the same time. In the same years, imports of the two products advanced 10 to 15 percent.

Accompanying the decline in production, he said, was an employment drop of 25 percent—from 16,600 to 12,300 workers. He pointed out that when the mines lay off large numbers of workers "the damage does not stop there," but extends to the shops where workers trade and the services sustained by their taxes.

Establishment of a minimum price level for minerals, the federation spokesman said, should be an integral part of a national policy on minerals aimed at maintaining a stable world market for minerals and metals, and to insure an expanding national economy and national security.

Other integral parts of such a program, Curran continued, should be a provision allowing the U.S. to barter excess minerals in the world market, or to trade surplus American foods and fibers in order to obtain necessary mineral supplies.

AFL-CIO Asks End to Child Labor on Farms

The AFL-CIO has urged Congress to consult its conscience and put an end "at long last—to child labor in the fields."

AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Walter J. Mason put labor's support behind a series of farm labor bills in testifying before a select labor subcommittee of the House Education & Labor Committee.

The bills, sponsored by Subcommittee Chairman Herbert Zelenko (D-N. Y.), are designed to end child labor, root out corrupt labor contractors, stabilize migratory work and create a presidential advisory body with migrant representation.

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg strongly backed the bills on behalf of the Administration, though he recommended some changes.

The hearings, to be completed in New York City, deal with some 500,000 Americans who follow the harvests. For 1959, latest year for which data are available, those migrants who worked more than 25 days averaged 119 days of farm wage work and earned a total of $710, Goldberg testified.

Mason stressed the need to end child labor in commercial agriculture.

He observed the present law permits children to be worked when school is not in session, thus inviting commercial growers to pressure local school boards into declaring "crop holidays."

In addition, Mason said, the law sanctions the practice of children following parents into the fields and almost guaranteeing that children of migrants become migrants themselves.

"There is no place for this residue of feudalism in a free society," Mason declared.

The Zelenko bill, he noted, allows farm work by children under 15 if performed for their parents or proper guardian.

Goldberg said he sympathizes with the 15-year age limit the bill would impose on non-school-hour employment but asserted "national organizations and citizens groups have long recommended a 14-year minimum as a realistic and practical one."

A special census survey in 1957, he said, estimated there were 457,000 paid workers in agriculture aged 10 to 15 years. Over half—236,000—he said, were under 14 years. He favored the 14-year cutoff since it is the minimum in other non-manufacturing and non-mining occupations.

On the same point, Goldberg had noted agriculture was the third most dangerous industry, with an accident rate in 1959 ranking just behind mining and construction. He also noted a special California report which showed serious injuries in 1959 to 550 paid farm workers under the age of 18, one-fifth of them under 16.

MORE THAN 300 New York City union members received certificates at this meeting on their completion of an institute giving class work and panels in union counseling services.

350 Union Members Qualify as Counselors

New York—More than 350 union members received certificates at luncheon ceremonies here marking their completion of union counseling classes.

The classes, covering problems of youth, health, unemployment, public welfare, consumers and retirement, were conducted by the Community Services Committee of the New York City Central Labor Council.

The graduation was part of an all-day institute which also featured panel discussions on problems and facilities in health, hospital and other fields. Resource consultants on the panels were Dr. Ray Trussell, commissioner of the Dept. of Hospitals; George H. Fowler, commissioner of the State Dept. of Labor, and other state, city and community officials.

The luncheon, chaired by Michael Sampson, business manager of Utility Workers Local 1-2 and chairman of the Community Services Committee, had as guest speakers Dr. Howard A. Rusk, director of the Institute of Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation, New York University Medical Center; Dr. S. Charles Franco, medical director of Consolidated Edison, and Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the Central Labor Council.

Van Arsdale explained New York labor's position on an independent political party which a committee of the council is exploring. He said that the committee was considering political ways of continuing labor's efforts to organize the unorganized.

The labor movement has a responsibility to promote higher living standards and to build a better community, he declared, and if the present political alignments cannot bring about these goals, then labor and like-minded people must make their voices heard.

The political parties never consult labor on candidates and they rarely consult labor after the campaign, but the trade unions are expected to carry the ball on getting out the vote, he said.

Rusk spoke of the great need for better medical care for all.

"What we have now is a vicious circle," he said. "Sickness makes people poor and poverty makes people sick. It's about time we broke out of this circle."

Other speakers were John Burnell and Peter Crescenti, associate chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Community Services Committee; Michael Mann, AFL-CIO regional director, and Patrick Kelly, Sam Kovenetsky, Charles J. Garrahan, James L. O'Hara, Jack Ossofsky and John J. Flanagan, subcommittee chairmen who headed discussion panels.

Van Arsdale received the committee's first annual award for service to the community and Austin Perlow, business and labor editor of the Long Island Press and a Newspaper Guild member, was cited for his cooperation with the objectives of the committee.

Latin Labor Training Program Is Approved

(Continued from Page 1)

of an experiment conducted last year at the conference center of the Communications Workers at Front Royal, Va., in which Latin American telephone, telegraph and postal union leaders received training under the auspices of the industry's international trade secretariat, the Postal Telephone & Telegraph Intl.

The need for such a program in terms of the over-all economic welfare of Latin American countries was noted by William Benton, publisher of the Encyclopedia Britannica and a member of the policy and design committee.

"One of the great hopes for the strengthening of the Latin American economies is the development of strong unions free of economic domination," he said. "This hope is linked with the elimination of illiteracy and the improvement of education. Both are necessary to rapid economic growth."

John McCollum, director of the University of Chicago's Union Research & Education Projects, which developed the proposal, emphasized that the purpose of the program is not to propagandize, but to develop knowledge and skill.

With knowledge and skill, he continued, Latin American labor leaders will be able to make decisions on their own and to understand and interpret for their members the complicated social, economic and political events which affect them.

"Latin American societies are undergoing far-reaching economic, political and social changes," said McCollum. "Those associated with this project realize the difficulties involved. But it is hoped that in some small way in consultation with Latin American trade unionists, programs and activities can be developed that will make these changes meaningful and trade unionism strong."

Some Co-Conspirators 'Born Chiselers':

Price Rigger Tells Kefauver He Is 'Not Terribly Sorry'

A company president who freely admitted getting together with competitors to fix prices has told the Kefauver Senate Anti-Trust subcommittee that he is "not terribly sorry" about his participation in the electrical equipment industry's price conspiracy.

Fred F. Loock, $130,000-a-year president of the Allen Bradley Co. of Milwaukee, told the subcommittee that one of the troubles with the conspiracy was that some of the participants were "born chiselers" who didn't live up to price agreements.

"I have personally always been out of sympathy with low prices," Loock declared.

"We gather that," Subcommittee Chairman Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) remarked drily.

Lock's testimony contrasted with a strong disavowal of price-fixing by Westinghouse Pres. Mark W. Cresap, Jr.

Cresap said he believed price-fixing developed within his company because of "inadequate dedication to the principle that vigorous competition is the strongest foundation for the American economy." He pledged to make obedience to the anti-trust laws a "way of life" at Westinghouse and announced appointment of a watchdog committee of prominent outsiders.

The subcommittee also heard:

● Max Scott, president of the I-T-E Circuit Breaker Co. of Philadelphia, testify that he had heard of an agreement between GE and Westinghouse to divide up the market which dated back to 1896.

Scott said his late father had told him that the two big firms had entered into a 15-year agreement that year under which GE would get 60 percent of the business and Westinghouse 40 percent. He said that his personal participation in price-fixing meetings dates back to 1930.

● Nye S. Spencer, an I-T-E sales manager, whose meticulously-kept records helped the government break the case, described a memo he had prepared outlining security precautions to be taken by the conspirators.

Spencer told the subcommittee: "We endeavored not to travel together on the same train or plane, or have breakfast together." Other instructions, he said, were to "minimize telephoning as much as possible" and "not leave waste paper strewn around the room" after a meeting.

Spencer said if I-T-E had tried to pull out of the conspiracy, it might have brought "reprisals" from other companies.

● John K. Hodnette, executive vice president of Westinghouse, who told the subcommittee: "This is the most competitive industry I have ever seen. If there is any more competitive than this, I don't want to get into it."

Loock, a colorful witness, said he had pleaded guilty to a criminal anti-trust charge because otherwise the Justice Dept. would have "thrown the book" at him. He was fined $7,500 and his company, which makes motor controls, was fined $40,000.

Expounding on his business philosophy, the 69-year-old company president said his firm "prefers not to do business with the government."

"Why?" Kefauver wanted to know.

"It is too complicated," Loock replied. "We have got more important things to do."

In fact, Loock added, he seldom goes after any sealed-bid business. He explained: "The sealed bid serves only one purpose and that is to give the chiseler an excellent chance. We just simply cannot compete with the tin-knocker."

"Chiselers" and "tin-knockers," Loock indicated, are firms which undercut prices.

Loock, who complained that the income tax "takes away most" of his salary, said his firm was no longer meeting with competitors and added:

"How we are going to live, I don't know."

Court Impounds Price Fixing Data

Philadelphia—U.S. District Judge J. Cullen Ganey has turned down a request for disclosure of a list of witnesses and documents subpoenaed during last year's grand jury investigations of price-fixing in the electrical equipment industry.

The data had been sought to help state and local governments and private utilities prepare claims for overcharges against the manufacturers involved. Under anti-trust laws, victims of price-fixing may sue for treble damages.

Judge Ganey said the "traditional rule of secrecy surrounding grand jury proceedings" would be breached by disclosure of the information.

Civil damage suits against the conspiring companies have already been filed by the government.

Goldberg Seeks Plan To Avert Missile Delay

(Continued from Page 1)

workers, the managements and the public alike."

The President made it plain that the nation "cannot afford the luxury of avoidable delays in our missile and space programs," and added that "neither can we tolerate wasteful and expensive habits and practices which add to the great financial burden our defense effort already places on us."

Goldberg said the conferences aired a long list of problems which "transcend the labor problem," including difficulties between missile manufacturers and contractors on the scope of their participation in the program, and involving government scheduling and changes in the complex space vehicles.

He indicated he had received "unanimous" pledges of cooperation from the four groups in order to achieve what Kennedy had asked for—"uninterrupted and economical production in our missile and space programs."

The President had directed Goldberg to step into the picture in the wake of two weeks of public hearings by the Senate Government Operations Permanent Investigations subcommittee, headed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), which has been seeking to pinpoint responsibility for America's space lag.

The hearings concentrated on testimony from government contractors and military personnel centering on strikes, slowdowns, jurisdictional disputes and overtime payments to workers.

When the White House stepped into the picture, McClellan suspended the hearings before Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. was given an opportunity to testify.

In a statement filed with the subcommittee and inserted in the record, Haggerty cited statements by Kennedy, the former chief of Army Engineers and voluminous House subcommittee reports which placed "primary" responsibility for delays in the missile base program on management decisions and an "inordinate number" of changes in construction plans and missile design.

On the Senate floor, McClellan read a "closing statement" on the hearings lashing out at what he termed "wildcat strikes, work stoppages, slowdowns, featherbedding and a deliberate policy of low productivity on the part of some unions and workers," coupled with "millions of dollars in exorbitant, unnecessary overtime pay in a brazen 'gouge' of the U.S. taxpayers."

Testimony, he said, "shows that we would be at least many months ahead of our present man-in-space timetable had it not been for an incredibly low work-production output—only 40 percent of normal—by workers at Cape Canaveral, Fla., and a loss of 87,000 man-days of labor there, through work stoppages."

The Arkansas Democrat said he based this conclusion on the testimony of B. G. MacNabb, base operations manager in charge of Convair-Astronautics at Cape Canaveral.

In his testimony, MacNabb actually said that the U.S. could have been "six months ahead" in its space program with "reasonable production" at Canaveral, but emphasized that "I am not trying to blame the unions."

"There are other problems in this kind of a program," the record shows MacNabb said. "There is the lack of decision on the part of the government, the lack of decision on the part of the Dept. of Defense, the lack of decision on the part of our own management. I am probably as guilty as anybody sometimes."

Meeting with Goldberg at the building trades session were Haggerty; Vice Pres. John H. Lyons, Jr., of the Iron Workers; Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson of the Carpenters; Pres. Gordon M. Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Gen. Counsel Vincent F. Morreale of the Hod Carriers; Pres. Joseph J. Delaney of the Operating Engineers; Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters; and Pres. Edward F. Carlough of the Sheet Metal Workers.

Attending the session of industrial union representatives were Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers; Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Pres. Michael J. Quill of the Transport Workers; Pres. Al J. Hayes of the Machinists; Washington Counsel Joseph Rauh and Administrative Assistant Irving Bluestone, both of the Auto Workers; and Dir. Nicholas Zonarich of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

CORRECTION

A picture on Page 5 of the May 13 issue of the AFL-CIO News was incorrectly identified. The group shown was the AFL-CIO Committee on Education, which discussed improved labor work with the public schools and a report on a national AFL-CIO training school center.

Presiding was Chairman Peter T. Schoemann, an AFL-CIO vice president and president of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters.

Rate Still 6.8 Percent:

Unemployed Still At Recession Peak

By Robert B. Cooney

The national economy, jobwise, was breathing a little easier in April but the improvements in the patient's condition were "not something you'd want to write home about," according to a government manpower expert.

The Labor Dept.'s detailed report on the job picture showed a greater-than-seasonal rise of 384,000 in non-farm jobs to a total of 52 million. Barely perceptible gains appeared in the metal working industries after a year-long decline.

The rate of unemployment—as reported in an earlier summary—"remained at its recession peak" of 6.8 percent of the labor force, allowing for seasonal factors, the Labor Dept. said.

The real test, according to Labor Dept. manpower expert Seymour Wolfbein, will be whether "this small turnabout" will produce jobs in coming months for the 1.9 million unemployed married men and the influx of new jobseekers. Overall unemployment totaled 5 million in April.

Some observers believe the employment report and the industrial production index reveal ominous tendencies:

While the Federal Reserve Board reported auto production up by 30 percent, the Labor Dept. reported the transportation equipment sector showed a gain of only 23,000 jobs to a total of 1.5 million in April.

The FRB reported steel production up 15 percent, but the Labor Dept. statistics revealed in the primary metal industries an increase of only 4,000 jobs to a total of 1.1 million. Both the auto and steel job gains, statistically, are considered insignificant.

Compared to April a year ago, the transportation equipment industry has lost 188,000 jobs and the primary metal industries 197,000 jobs.

On the economic front, there were these other developments:

● The FRB reported a strong pick-up in industrial production. Auto output, up 30 percent, and steel, up 15 percent, hiked the FRB index to 105 percent. The FRB uses 1957 for the index base of 100; it was 110 in May 1960, slumped to 102 by February, edged up in March and in April rose 2.5 percent.

● The Commerce Dept.'s Business Advisory Council, made up of top businessmen, noted the FRB report but expressed the view through a spokesman that recovery still would be slow.

F. R. Kappel, president of American Telephone and Telegraph Co. and chairman of the BAC study group on the domestic economy, was asked by reporters whether the Kennedy Administration should act to speed up the recovery.

"I would hope they didn't and that they would turn business loose and let it go to work," Kappel replied.

On the positive side, the Labor Dept. reported a rise of six minutes in the factory workweek to 39.2 hours in April. The workweek has risen by 30 minutes since the beginning of the year. The factory work force totaled 15.5 million, unchanged from March.

The increased workweek and a 1-cent boost in hourly earnings moved up gross earnings of factory workers to $91.34 in April, 63 cents over March and $1 above January.

As the summary report showed earlier, while the jobless ranks were reduced seasonally by 500,000 to 5 million, "the number out of work 15 weeks or longer rose more than seasonally to a postwar high of 2.1 million." This long-term unemployed group totaled only 1 million last December.

"Among the long-term unemployed in April," the report added, "were 900,000 without jobs for more than half a year."

While the total of jobless married men dropped 300,000 from March to 1.9 million in April, this total was 600,000 higher than in April a year ago, the report said.

Goldberg Asks Business For 'Hire Now' Policy

An intensive campaign to find jobs through the U.S. Employment Service and its state and local offices for the country's 5 million unemployed workers has been launched by Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg.

The nationwide "Hire Now" campaign also is concerned with finding job niches for the additional millions of workers who will pour into the labor market during the Sixties, Goldberg said, and is in response to Pres. Kennedy's "urgent directive to the Labor Dept. to provide better service through the public employment service system."

"This job drive is a practical appeal to employers to step up their hiring in keeping with rising levels of economic activity now under way," Goldberg added.

"By hiring promptly as vacancies develop and new workers are needed, employers can help to quicken the pace of economic recovery."

Before launching the campaign, Goldberg said, he had the employment offices take an inventory of services rendered, weaknesses to be overcome and resources necessary to assure improved job market services.

"On the basis of this inventory," he explained, "each state has prepared a specific plan of action for every metropolitan area. Agreements have been made with the states on needed improvement of service and action priorities. Additional staff resources are being made available too."

The aid of governors has been enlisted, Goldberg said, adding that he has urged employers to ask for help through USES offices as soon as jobs open.

"I am convinced," he said, "that the nationwide job drive is only the beginning of a major undertaking for the strengthening and improving of the public employment offices throughout the country.

"Through this improvement the employment offices of each community can truly render urgently needed services to jobseekers and employers and play a vital role in contributing to economic growth and stabilization in the community they serve and in the nation as a whole."

NEED FOR FEDERAL GRANTS to aid states and communities to launch short-range public works projects, as a method for reducing nation's high unemployment levels, is emphasized by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in appearance before Senate Labor subcommittee. With Meany is Research Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg.

U.S. Grants for Local Public Works Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

for enactment of two other programs:

● Authorization for the President to transfer $2 billion from unobligated funds appropriated for executive departments and agencies to accelerate federal and federally-assisted public works projects already authorized by Congress.

● Increased low-interest federal loans for state and local community facilities so that hard-pressed localities would be able to obtain federal matching grants for public works programming.

'Flexibility' Provided

The addition of these two measures—which Meany first proposed last month in a letter to Kennedy in order to reduce unemployment from the present "intolerable level"—would give the White House "flexibility" to meet the current situation, the AFL-CIO president told the subcommittee.

The Kennedy Administration's basic programs—on housing, school construction, and the like—will be "effective economic stimulants, quite aside from their social value," Meany declared, but will not have a serious impact on the economy until "next year, perhaps, or the year after."

The Clark bill, he declared, "does not conflict with these programs; it is a necessary supplement to them" because it would "produce action, not next year, but right now."

In addition, he said, it would stimulate work on such facilities as sewage, water and drainage projects, street and highway improvements, fire and police station construction, railroad overpasses and other state and local capital improvements "which are not presently aided by federal funds but which, nonetheless, are urgently needed."

Meany, emphasizing the need for supplementary action as proposed in the Clark bill, warned that while the April increase of 2.5 percent in industrial production may be a signal that the "worst" of the business recession is over, the hoped-for upturn will not cancel out high unemployment.

Job Growth Insufficient

Although the labor movement is "optimistic enough to expect a 4 percent increase in the real volume of national production" during 1961, he said, this would produce, at most, 1.5 million more jobs—or barely enough to cover the anticipated growth in the labor movement.

"The best we can expect, then, is that by running very hard, we may be able to stand still," the AFL-CIO president declared. "We may wind up with only a few more unemployed in a 'prosperous' December 1961 than we had in a recession of December 1960."

This situation, he said, stems from a "gradual but fundamental change in the workings of our economy" over the last seven years which has left the nation with more jobless workers, at the height of each post-recession "boom," than there were before.

In 1953, following the Korean War, the nation had 1.9 million unemployed—a jobless rate of 2.9 percent—Meany noted, adding that most experts consider the nation has "effective full employment" when the jobless rate is no higher than 3 percent.

By 1956, when the nation recovered from the first Eisenhower recession, unemployment stood at 2.9 million, a rate of 4.2 percent; and in the 1959 recovery period after the second Eisenhower recession, there were 3.8 million out of work, or 5.5 percent, he declared.

Jobless and Rate Doubled

"From 1953 to 1959, the number of jobless—in time of prosperity—increased 100 percent; and the rate nearly doubled as well," Meany said.

At this rate, he said, the nation soon will be faced with "a chronic unemployment rate of between 6 and 7 percent," which will "creep upward with the passage of the years." Meany called this situation "intolerable in a free society and a permanent barrier to our national security and well-being."

Shoe Union Backs Steps Toward Unity

Boston—Members of the Shoe Workers will vote June 20 in a nationwide referendum on a convention-approved proposal to raise per capita dues from $1.35 to $1.45 per month per member.

The proposal, if approved by a majority of the union's members in 140 U.S. locals, will go into effect July 1.

Also up for membership action are 10 other changes in the union constitution approved by delegates to the 12th biennial convention here. They provide that national officers, directors, and executive board members be elected every three years instead of every two years, and make various changes required by the Landrum-Griffin Act.

Delegates unanimously approved a report of Pres. George Fecteau outlining steps toward a possible merger with the Boot & Shoe Workers and recommending an intensified organizing campaign. They voted unanimous support also of a bill introduced by Sen. Edmund Muskie (D-Me.) to regulate imports.

Convention speakers included Pres. John E. Mara of the Boot & Shoe Workers; Dir. John Livingston, AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization; Co-director Jacob Clayman of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; and R. J. Thomas, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. All endorsed the organizing program and merger negotiations. Mara invited Fecteau to address the Boot & Shoe Workers' convention June 20 in Cincinnati, O.

The delegates heard reports that their union has organized workers of 49 new companies in the last two years—but that 47 firms went out of business.

St. Paul Rights Awards Given

St. Paul, Minn.—An AFL-CIO regional director and a local union have been cited by the St. Paul AFL-CIO's human rights committee for outstanding contributions to civil rights causes.

Carl Winn, AFL-CIO regional director for Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota, received an award for his work in advancing civil rights in the labor movement.

Packinghouse Workers Local 4, won a certificate of recognition.

The awards were presented at the fourth annual Institute on Human Relations, sponsored by the city central body, the Minnesota Labor Committee for Human Rights, and the Jewish Labor Committee.

Louis E. Lerman, executive director of the labor committee, said the programs that won awards for Winn and Local 4 were based on AFL-CIO civil rights policy.

Strikebreaker Curb Voted By Delaware Legislature

Dover, Del.—A bill barring third parties to a labor dispute from furnishing strikebreakers to an employer has been passed by the Delaware legislature and is awaiting the signature of Gov. Elbert N. Carvel (D).

The bill, enacted in somewhat weaker form than the original labor-backed proposal, exempts agriculture and food-processing industries. It also requires unions to notify employment agencies of the existence of a strike.

After passage by the House, 26-to-5, the Senate unanimously approved the measure.

Delaware became the sixth state to enact curbs on strikebreakers and the fourth to act this year. The others in order of passage are Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Washington and Maryland. Newspaper and printing trade unions have led a nationwide campaign for enactment of "citizen job protection bills."

Nebraska Republican Lauded:

Labor Helps Mark Norris Centennial

Labor spokesmen joined with conservationists and rural electric leaders in a Washington, D. C., conference celebrating the 100th anniversary of the birth of the late Sen. George W. Norris, Nebraska independent Republican famed for his battles in the public interest.

Norris, "father of the Tennessee Valley Authority," co-sponsor of the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction law, was praised by Administration leaders, by Republican and Democratic Senate liberals and by historians.

Warning from Meany

The celebration was also the occasion for a warning from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany that Norris himself "would be shocked that in 1961 a liberal—or, to use a word more common in his day, a progressive—could be defined as a fellow who was trying to protect the achievements of George Norris."

Observing that the TVA was "under siege" in the Eisenhower Administration and that the anti-injunction principle in labor disputes has been "circumvented [by] the ingenuity of management lawyers," Meany nevertheless said:

"Let us think about our country and our society . . . not as something to be restored but as something to be created."

"The remedies of yesterday have little meaning for tomorrow. They will not enlist the minds and hearts of the new generation," the federation president declared.

"We must do better than that.

"We must look to the nation and the world as they ought to be—peaceful, prosperous and free; with nature's bounty harnessed for the good of all; with an ample living for all men, and with all men able to rise unhindered according to their talents; a world of justice, order and law; a world of charity and human kindness.

"You may say 'Utopia'; but so was TVA to George Norris a scant 40 years ago."

Pres. James B. Carey of the Intl. Union of Electrical Workers told the conference: "All of us, I am afraid, have become a little too complacent, a little too apathetic, a little too comfortable."

In a speech read for him because of his attendance at a Labor Dept. meeting on missile bases, Carey reminded the conference that Norris in the latter part of his career remarked: "I have faith in national progress, but I wish the pace were faster."

Norris was a senator who, during Senate debate on a proposed national sales tax, according to Carey said, "I am for lowering the taxes on small incomes and increasing them on big incomes. That is my position."

The legislative achievements of Norris included, in addition to the TVA and the anti-injunction law, co-sponsorship of the Rural Electrification Act and sponsorship of the 20th amendment to the Constitution, which abolished "lame-duck" sessions of Congress.

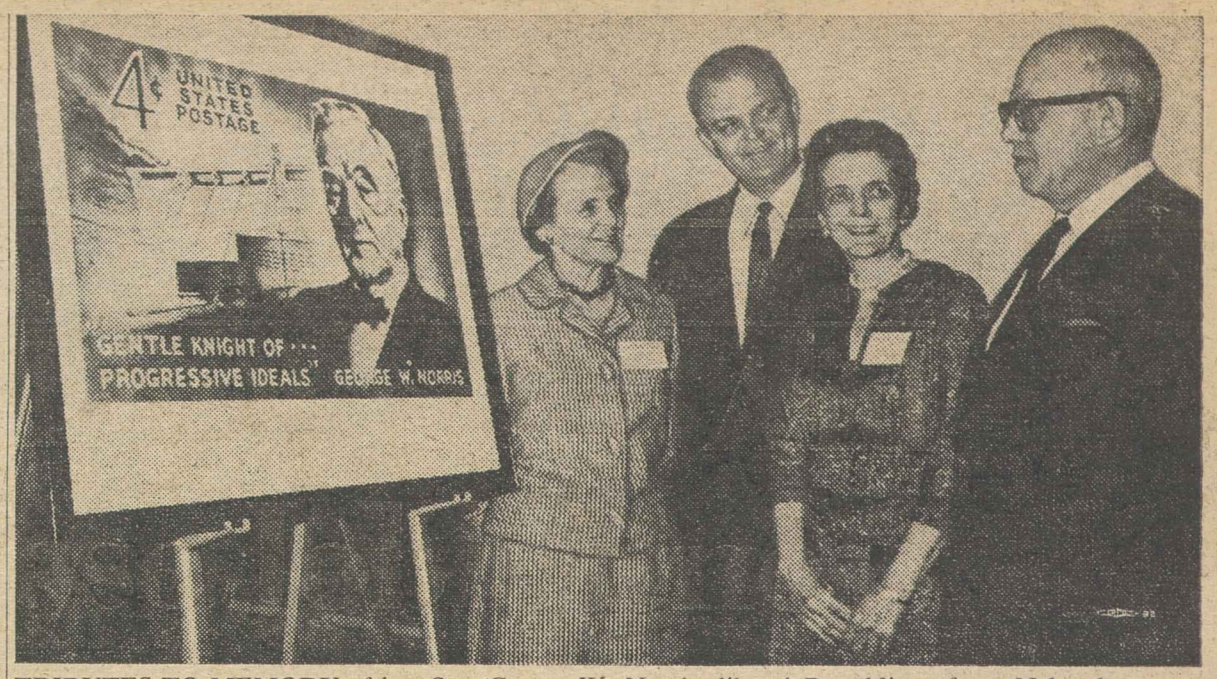
Clyde T. Ellis, manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, called on the Kennedy Administration to lead development of a massive power network for the entire Western Hemisphere. He warned that the Soviet Union is now world leader in hydroelectric projects although Norris had dreamed of giant power before Russia had a major enterprise.

Partisan 'In Public Interest'

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg termed Norris "a man partisan only for the public interest" and one who "listened more to the inner voice of duty than to the outer voice of popularity." He is "a just model and good example for the trying times through which we must pass."

Interior Sec. Stewart Udall pointed out that Norris, a midwesterner, fought for creation of the TVA to serve a region "1,000 miles away." He was a "national statesman," Udall declared.

Others who paid tribute included Pres. Kennedy's special counsel, Theodore C. Sorensen; Murray D. Lincoln of the Ohio cooperative movement and cooperative insurance operations; White House Special Assistant Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr.; Senators George D. Aiken (R-Vt.) and Lister Hill (D-Ala.).



TRIBUTES TO MEMORY of late Sen. George W. Norris, liberal Republican from Nebraska, were paid at a Washington conference marking the 100th anniversary of his birth. Left to right are Mrs. John P. Robertson and Mrs. Gordon Rath, his daughters; Deputy Postmaster Gen. H. W. Brawley and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, one of the main speakers.

Republicans Retain Two House Seats

The Republicans retained two normally GOP districts in special elections to fill vacancies in the House.

In Pennsylvania's 16th district, former Rep. John C. Kunkel (R) defeated Mrs. Kathryn Vanderslice (D) by a nearly 2-1 margin for the seat left vacant by the death of Rep. Walter M. Mumma (R).

In Tennessee's 1st district, Mrs. Louise Goff Reece (R) easily won election to succeed her late husband, Rep. B. Carroll Reece. She rolled up a 2-1 edge over Democrat W. W. Faw.

The elections bring the House to within one seat of full strength, with the Democrats holding 262 seats and the Republicans 174.

Vacancy in Indiana

The lone vacancy is Indiana's 5th district, where a House investigating subcommittee is still trying to determine if Rep. J. Edward Roush (D) was re-elected last fall, or whether the seat was captured by Republican George O. Chambers. The subcommittee has been counting absentee ballots, but recessed before a decision on the victor.

Bipartisan Maine Vote Kills 'Work' Measure

Augusta, Me.—The Maine House of Representatives has dealt a smashing bipartisan blow to a pair of so-called "right-to-work" bills.

The House voted 98-to-45 to "indefinitely postpone" action on the measures. A later attempt to reconsider the vote was rejected by an almost identical margin.

Both bills, one of which would have submitted the issue to a referendum, reached the floor of the House with a 9-to-1 committee recommendation against approval.

With top GOP leaders, including Gov. John H. Reed, on record opposed to banning the union shop, only 45 Republicans voted to take up the "right-to-work" measures.

Sixty-one Republicans joined a solid bloc of 37 Democrats in burying the bill.

The 9-to-1 vote against "right-to-work" in the Joint House-Senate Labor Committee came after Maine's Commissioner of Labor and Industry, Marion E. Martin, reported on a survey she conducted on the effects of "work" laws on states which have them.

Miss Martin quoted state labor commissioners as reporting that "right-to-work" laws have not brought in desirable new industry and have hurt both workers and fair-minded employers.

The motion to postpone action on the "work" bills was made by House Republican Leader John Baxter. He said the governor, who earlier had stated he "sees no need" for a "work" bill, also opposes "right-to-work" on principle.

Maine had a short-lived modified "right-to-work" law in 1947 which was rejected by the voters in a referendum the following year and was formally repealed by the legislature in 1949.

Since then the "right-to-work" forces have made several unsuccessful efforts to outlaw union security agreements.

Among the Republican legislators who spoke against banning the union shop was Sumner Pike, a former chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

The National Right-to-Work Committee had made a major effort to build up support for a "work" law in Maine and the state attorney general recently announced an investigation into alleged lobbying activities of two of its top officials.

5-20-61

Conservatives Flayed in Parliament For Dip in Canada's Jobless Fund

Ottawa, Ont.—The unemployment insurance fund, which totaled $950 million in 1956, has been reduced to $185 million at last report because of government neglect and mismanagement, opposition forces charged in a vigorous two-day attack in Parliament on the Progressive Conservative administration of Prime Minister John Diefenbaker.

The fund is made up of employe-employer contributions and added money from the federal government.

Murdo Martin, Cooperative Commonwealth Federation member from Timmins, Ont., told the House of Commons during the debate that the "stark fact" which the government cannot escape is that unemployment has mounted steadily. He described as a "deliberate propaganda campaign" what he called the government's "very carefully planted" idea that "pilfering" by ineligible Canadians is to blame for the drop in the fund.

CCF Leader Hazen Argue said the fund was created to help workers who were between jobs, but that the government has used it as a major relief measure.

"The state of the fund demonstrates to all the colossal failure of the government to provide anything approaching a full employment policy," he declared.

"The fund is in a bad way largely because the government has failed to provide full employment, not because of any misuses which may exist.

"Surely all the abuses of the fund about which we have heard did not originate during the period of the Conservative government. It is strange that the Canadian people under a previous government did not appear to be abusing the fund. It is strange that under a Conservative government the people of Canada appear to have lost their morality and want to pilfer the fund."

Unless the government changes its policy on unemployment, he warned, it will be only a few months before the fund is completely bankrupt.

Last November the government said it was considering legislation which would revive the fund and provide a new basis for operation. H. J. Robichaud, the Liberal party's main speaker during the two-day debate, recalled that in 25 days before Christmas the government and Commons combined to pass an interim budget and five bills described as job-creating legislation. But after 100 days on which the House has met, he pointed out, there is still no sign of legislation to rectify maladministration and mismanagement of the unemployment insurance fund.

Labor Minister Michael Starr said the legislation is still being worked out, adding that amendments will be necessary to restore the fund's full effectiveness.

Opposition speakers charged that up to $70 million was lost when Finance Minister Peter Fleming "dumped" bonds on the open market to raise funds to meet claims filed by the unemployed. Fleming described the capital loss as "moderate."

'Unfair' Charges Again Hit Sears

Seattle, Wash.—Department Store Local 1207 of the Retail Clerks has again filed charges with the National Labor Relations Board accusing Sears Roebuck & Co. of unfair labor practices.

Local 1207 accused the retail store management here of agreeing to union security verbally but refusing to put it in writing; failure to put agreements on sales commissions in writing; an attempt to bypass normal grievance procedures; and refusal to meet with a union representative.

An RCIA spokesman said the charges reflect Sears' "cold-hearted contempt" for its employes here and elsewhere. He called on consumers to support the union's "Don't Buy Sears" campaign until the company changes its attitude.

Conviction of James Upset By High Court

The Supreme Court has ruled that Eugene C. (Jimmie) James, former secretary-treasurer of the expelled Laundry Workers, must pay federal income taxes on $738,000 embezzled from the union's health and welfare fund.

The court thus struck down a 15-year-old ruling which had cast doubt on the taxability of money obtained unlawfully. In handing down the decision, Chief Justice Earl Warren said that the 1946 ruling had been "thoroughly devitalized" by subsequent rulings.

At the same time, however, the court reversed James' conviction and three-year prison sentence for "willfully" failing to pay taxes on the money. The court held that the former union official may have relied on the 1946 decision as his basis for failing to report the embezzled funds on his income tax return.

James and Louis B. Saperstein, a Newark, N. J., insurance broker, have pleaded guilty in New Jersey courts to charges of conspiracy.

The LWIU was expelled from the AFL-CIO on charges of being under corrupt domination, and the federation subsequently chartered the AFL-CIO Laundry & Dry Cleaning Intl. Union to replace it.

Anti-Recession Mail to Congress Urged

AFL-CIO News

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Kennedy's School Measure Assured of Senate Passage

Labor Asks Letters to Congress

A broad-ranging "grass roots" letter-writing campaign to win congressional approval of labor's four-point program to stimulate employment has been called for by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

In letters to the presidents of all affiliated national and international unions, Meany declared it is up to trade union members "to arouse Congress to the necessity for action."

Accompanying the letters was an economic analysis prepared by the AFL-CIO indicating that "even if the Administration's entire program is adopted, the most optimistic view of this year's prospects shows a 'depressed area' jobless-rating for the entire nation."

This would mean that at the end of 1961 the overall national unemployment average would be at, or above, 6 percent of the work force.

To counter this "grim prospect," the AFL-CIO president declared, labor has proposed four additional legislative and administrative steps, including:

- A temporary three-month individual income tax cut which would add $5 billion to family spending power. "This," the federation said, "would be the quickest, most decisive means of spurring sales, production and job opportunities."
- A $1 billion program of fed-

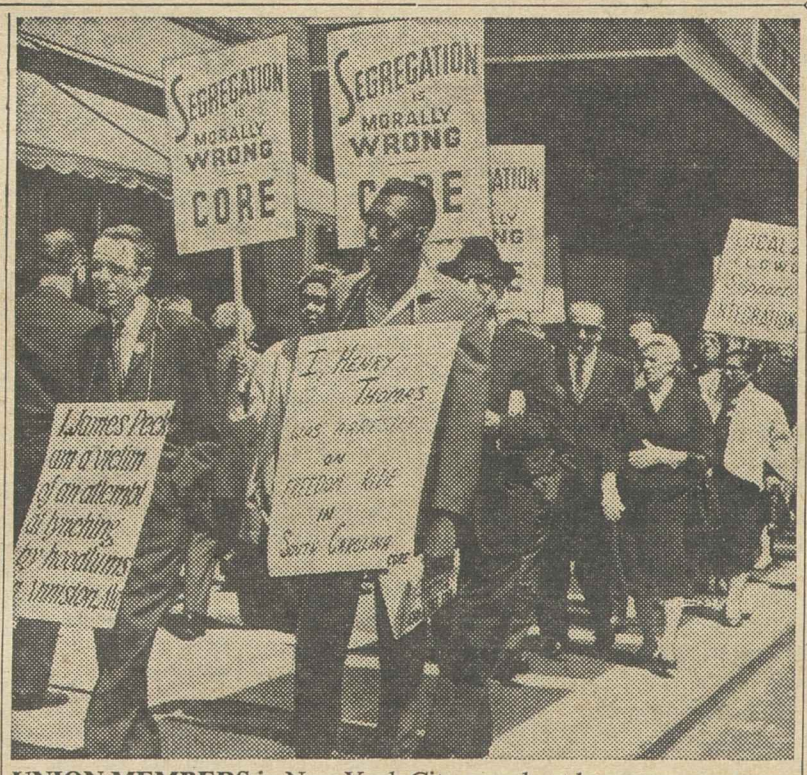
(Continued on Page 4)

Meany Condemns Attacks in Alabama

The AFL-CIO has commended the Dept. of Justice for moving "vigorously to restore Americanism in Alabama," and urged it to continue its efforts until law and order are "permanently assured."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany expressed the federation's "outrage" at the events in Montgomery, Ala., declaring that "every true American, no matter what his race or where he lives" should be deeply concerned.

"These brutal attacks are illegal and immoral in full and equal measure," he said. "They are a disgrace to the nation and must be stopped."



UNION MEMBERS in New York City parade at bus company terminal to show support of Negro and white group beaten for demonstrating for integration during interstate bus trip through Alabama. James Peck and Henry Thomas, in front carrying signs, were among mob victims. **(See editorial and cartoon, Page 6; Edward P. Morgan, Page 7.)**

At Pennsylvania Convention:

'Business as Usual' Assailed by Meany

By Gene Zack

Philadelphia—Both management and labor in America are guilty of pursuing a "business-as-usual" philosophy in the face of Communist efforts to "destroy our way of life," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has declared here.

Warning that the United States is locked in an all-out struggle in which the choice lies "between freedom and slavery," Meany declared that "it's time all Americans woke up" to the dangers this nation faces.

In an address to 1,500 delegates attending the second annual convention of the Pennsylvania State AFL-CIO, Meany leveled this series of charges:

- Management is "still as greedy for profits as ever" and is "trying to deny workers their right to bargain." Although economic collapse in this country would mean a Communist victory, he continued, management has refused to help solve the unemployment problem and has continued to insist on "a free flow of investment capital."
- The National Association of Manufacturers "is determined to keep its record of the past 60 years intact" by continuing to oppose every piece of progressive legislation advanced in Congress. "In time of great stress and danger," Meany said, "the NAM is still doing business at the same old stand."
- In the South, segregationists are practicing "racial and religious

(Continued on page 10)

Bill Faces Sharp Challenge in House

The Senate cleared its decks for final passage of Pres. John F. Kennedy's $2.5 billion federal aid-to-public-education bill after turning back major threats to the bill in the form of racial, religious and procedural amendments.

After nearly two weeks of debate, the Senate was ready to approve by a substantial margin the labor-backed school measure—sponsored by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.)—as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

The measure would provide grants over a three-year period for public school construction or teachers' salaries, or both. It faces its severest test in the House, where a substantially similar measure sponsored by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N. J.) has been approved by the House Education Committee.

AFL-CIO asks "teeth" in welfare, pension disclosure law; see story, Page 12.

The Morse bill provides $800 million a year in federal grants which states and local school districts may divide, at their discretion, between classroom construction or raising teachers' salaries.

Funds will be allocated to each state on the basis of the total of school-age children—both those in public and in private schools—although the grants are limited to public school assistance. Coupled with the per pupil grant will be a complex equalization formula based on each state's per capita income, so that poorer states will receive relatively more funds.

Thus grants will range from a low of $9.26 per pupil in Connecticut to a high of $27.77 in Mississippi, South Carolina and Arkan-

(Continued on page 12)

Tractor Gifts Urged By Meany

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has called on all affiliated unions and members to "contribute generously" for the purchase of tractors "with which to buy the freedom of the more than 1,200 imprisoned Cuban rebels."

The American labor movement, said Meany, "must and will respond" to Pres. Kennedy's appeal for contributions.

"Free men who truly believe in humanitarianism must be ready to prove to these prisoners of war and to the rest of the world the high value we place on human life," he said.

The federation president emphasized, however, his "fundamental distrust of the Cuban dictator," declaring that "I know of nothing in his record that leads me to believe that he will redeem his part of this bargain and liberate those whose only crime was to fight for freedom in their own land . . . I pray that the Cuban dictator will not renege on his promise."

Meany's statement came shortly after Kennedy issued a White House

(Continued on Page 3)

Lavish Expense Account Living Called 'Open Scandal' by AFL-CIO

Lavish expense-account living has become "an open scandal" in U.S. business circles, the AFL-CIO has declared in supporting Pres. John F. Kennedy's proposals for imposing more rigid control over tax-deductible spending.

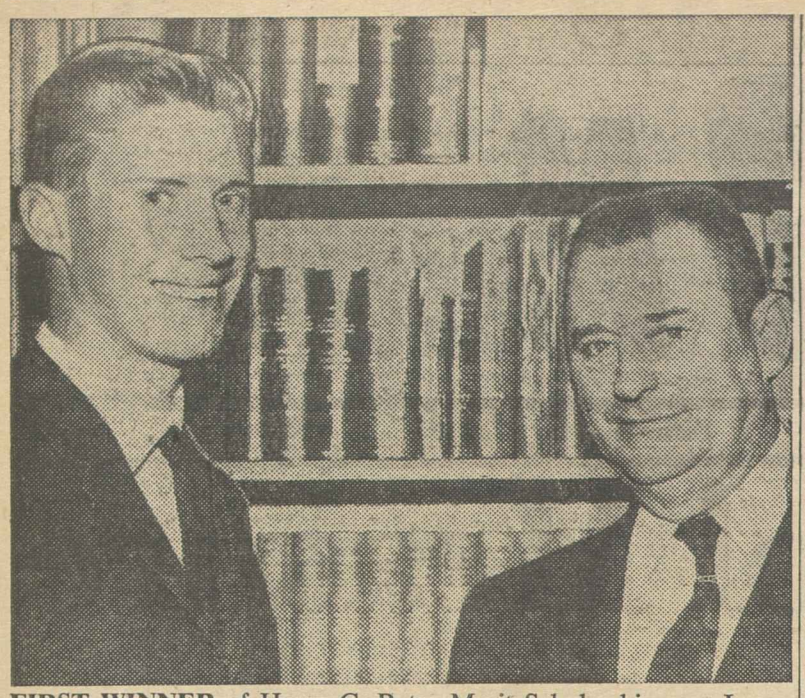
Testifying before the House Ways & Means Committee, Research Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg lashed out at "expensive gifts, lavish entertainment, elaborate vacations, and hunting and fishing trips and country club dues," all of which, he said, "'have been charged in whole or in part to Uncle Sam."

Expense account spending, he said, has been conservatively estimated at $5 billion a year, "much of it with no legitimate business purpose." To halt this "serious abuse," Ruttenberg told the committee, legislative action is needed to "separate the reasonable and legitimate expenses from the purely personal."

The Administration proposals would disallow all expenses for entertainment, with certain specific exemptions; disallow the cost of yachts, hunting lodges or club dues; set a ceiling of $10 per recipient on the cost of business gifts; and place a limit on meals and lodging when traveling which would be double the per diem rate authorized for federal employes.

Ruttenberg made it plain that organized labor wants the rules

(Continued on Page 2)



FIRST WINNER of Harry C. Bates Merit Scholarship was James W. Oates, 17-year-old student at Notre Dame High School, Sherman Oaks, Calif. He is shown with his father, James Oates, Sr., a mason contractor and member of Bricklayers Local 2. The scholarship was authorized at the 1960 convention of the Bricklayers to honor the union's president emeritus.

AFL-CIO Backs Curbs On Expense Accounts

(Continued from Page 1)

to apply to all kinds of businesses and organizations and declared that "specifically we welcome their application" to unions.

"While we believe that there are relatively few instances of abuse in the use of union expense accounts," the AFL-CIO spokesman said, "we firmly support the application of new standards to all unions.

"We seek standards that would apply equally to all organizations and individuals. We do not feel that U.S. taxpayers should pay for personal benefits regardless of the organization through which their benefits are obtained."

Chamber Disagrees

A spokesman for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, taking an opposite view, protested that Administration proposals to halt all entertainment deductions and to limit travel deductions were "unfair."

Wallace M. Jensen, a New York certified public accountant and a member of the CofC's Taxation Committee, told the Ways & Means Committee that travel and entertainment represent "a necessary cost of operating most businesses," and thus should continue to be deductible.

"The great majority of taxpayers who make every effort to control their expenses and to limit their income tax deductions to those which are allowable should not be penalized," the chamber spokesman declared.

The Hotel & Restaurant Employes have urged the committee to reject Administration proposals to place a $25-to-$30-a-day ceiling on expense account travel, declaring it would threaten the jobs and incomes of "hundreds of thousands" of workers in the industry.

The union termed the proposal "totally unrealistic," adding that businessmen "will have no choice but to devise schemes for evasion."

"We cannot believe that the Congress or the Administration wants to invite the corporate taxpayer to become a scofflaw, or anybody else, for that matter," it said.

The union declared it was a "curious irony" for Congress to consider a plan that would affect jobs in the hotel and restaurant industry after it "utterly ignored" the needs of these same workers in passing the recent minimum wage bill, which did not extend coverage to hotel workers.

Ruttenberg conceded that application of the proposed new provisions might have "some slight unfavorable effects on employment" in such areas of the entertainment industry as hotels, theaters and night clubs.

Moral Issue Paramount

Despite this, he said, "we think that employment in the entertainment industry should be based on something far more substantial than questionable expense account allowances." He added:

"The moral and ethical issues involved in this legislation should be paramount. While we believe in a healthy and growing entertainment industry, we do not think that this industry should be allowed to prosper at the expense of U.S. taxpayers."

Ruttenberg said voluminous testimony presented by Treasury Sec. Douglas Dillon listing a long string of cases of deductions claimed for "business expenses" —which were allowed because the tax courts have interpreted present laws "very leniently"— emphasize the need for legislation.

" 'Put it on the expense account' has become the answer to easy living for far too many people," the federation spokesman said.

He added that "whenever one group of businessmen or firms takes advantage" of lenient interpretation of the law, "it becomes easy for others to fall into the same habit with the excuse that 'everyone's doing it.' "

Democrat Winner In Indiana Recount

A House Elections subcommittee has declared Democrat J. Edward Roush winner of the contested race for Indiana's 5th Dist. House seat.

The subcommittee verdict, that the former Democratic congressman won re-election by a 99-vote margin, is subject to approval by the parent House Administration Committee and the full House.

In January the House refused to seat either Roush or Republican George O. Chambers—who originally had been certified winner of the Nov. 8, 1960 election by a 12-vote margin out of more than 214,000 cast—pending an investigation and recount.

If the House sustains the subcommittee's decision, the Democrats will control 263 seats in that chamber to 174 for the Republicans.

Worth Nearly $3 Billion:

Supreme Court Orders du Pont To Sell 63 Million Shares of GM

The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that the only way the giant du Pont Co. can comply with a four-year-old ruling that it violated the anti-trust laws by holding 63 million shares of General Motors stock is completely to surrender ownership of the shares.

The court specifically rejected as an ineffective remedy a plan approved by a federal district court to allow the members of the Du Pont family to transfer to non-family company stockholders voting rights in the GM stock while retaining ownership of the shares, valued at nearly $3 billion.

The 4-to-3 ruling stems from the court's 1957 decision holding that du Pont's ownership of the GM shares constituted a violation of the Clayton Act, which prohibits stock acquisition whose effect may be to lessen competition or to "tend to create a monopoly."

The 1957 decision was based on a finding that du Pont had achieved a favored position in the sale of auto finishes and fabrics to GM because of its stock ownership. The du Pont purchase of GM stock started in 1918, about seven years after the company had been found guilty in another anti-trust suit involving a monopoly in the manufacture of explosives.

Tax Relief Asked

The decision was greeted with a statement by du Pont Pres. Crawford H. Greenewalt that tax relief legislation was needed to protect "innocent stockholders from serious and irreparable injury." On the heels of the district court's decision to allow the "pass-through" stock-voting plan—which the government now has successfully appealed—the Internal Revenue Service ruled that GM shares passed out as dividends to du Pont stockholders would be taxed as ordinary income at the fair market value of the shares.

Bills were introduced in Congress to allow recipients of GM shares to have the bulk of the income taxed at capital gains rates at great savings. House Ways & Means and the Senate Finance committees approved such measures but the bills failed on final passage.

The majority decision directing du Pont to divest itself of the GM shares was written by Justice Brennan and supported by Chief Justice Warren and Justices Black and Douglas. Opposed were Justices Frankfurter, Whittaker and Stewart. Justices Clark and Harlan did not participate. The 1957 4-2 decision finding du Pont in violation of the anti-trust laws found the same four justices in the majority.

The job of working out a plan for divesting the GM shares was left to the district court in Chicago that previously had approved the "pass-through" plan. Du Pont must present a divestiture plan in 60 days. The divestiture must be completed within 10 years. The latest Supreme Court ruling came 12 years after the government first brought suit to sever stock ties between the two companies.

Injection of Race Bias Charged to Union Foes

A southern attorney has told the Pucinski House Labor subcommittee that anti-union employers, including "highly-respectable firms," have deliberately provoked race hatred to defeat union organizing campaigns.

James E. Youngdahl, Little Rock, Ark., attorney, cited employers in his state who told workers they would "lose their jobs to Negroes" and would be forced into "social mixing" if a union won bargaining rights.

Testifying on behalf of the Workers Defense League, Youngdahl said the National Labor Relations Board "has the power to outlaw this kind of dirty labor relations weapon and, in the light of the difficulties faced by the South today, it is not a minute too soon."

He warned that the "scars" left on the community through appeals to racial antagonism are not likely to "disappear the day after the union election."

Calling on the board to outlaw "all racist appeals," Youngdahl said this is a step the NLRB can do at once "without using tear gas or calling federal marshals."

The subcommittee, headed by Rep. Roman Pucinski (D-Ill.), heard strong union criticism of the so-called "free speech" provision of Taft-Hartley and its interpretation during the Eisenhower Administration.

Joseph E. Finley, general counsel of the Office Employes, called for amendment of the National Labor Relations Act to provide a "rule of absolute equality" between employers and unions during organizing campaigns.

Under such a rule, Finley said, "an employer would not be forbidden to march his employes to the enlightenment pit of a captive audience meeting, but if he chose to do this, the union would be allowed equal time."

"If the employer chose to mail out literature to all his employes, the union ought to have the same opportunity, provided it pays for the expense of mailing," he added.

Plato E. Papps, general counsel for the Machinists, rapped deliberate delaying tactics by some employers and their attorneys and called for clearer policy guidance by Congress in the area of labor-management relations.

He criticized NLRB interpretations "based on a political philosophy" and asked for "an overall substantive revision of the National Labor Relations Act" and establishment of "ground rules" which would rule out "interpretations contrary to congressional intent and the basic national labor policy."

A former NLRB assistant general counsel, Mozart G. Ratner, said a majority of Eisenhower appointees to the labor board considered their appointments "a license to write personal economic and political predelictions into law".

He added:

"It was the unjudicial approach of the Eisenhower appointees to the nature of their role and function, coupled with their anti-union and pro-employer views, which, I believe, accounts for most of the evils in administration of the National Labor Relations Act which have been recounted by the witnesses who have appeared before this committee."

Kennedy Sends NLRB Revision to Congress

The National Labor Relations Board will get authority to delegate to trial examiners the power of decision in unfair labor practice cases, subject to review by the five-member board, under a proposed reorganization plan sent to Congress by Pres. Kennedy.

The board also would get authority to delegate to member panels or to panels of staff attorneys decisions in cases of jurisdictional disputes involving two or more unions. These decisions also would be subject to appeal.

The effect of the reorganization, if it goes through Congress, would be to speed up NLRB processes, reduce the time that elapses between the filing of a complaint and a final decision, and enable the board to reduce its backlog.

The reorganization will go into effect 60 days after its submission to Congress unless one of the houses of Congress affirmatively disapproves it.

The jurisdiction disputes authority was proposed to enable the board to carry out, through panels, a decision in a Columbia Broadcasting Co. case in which the Supreme Court said the board has a duty to decide which of two disputing unions is entitled to do work that both claim and "then specifically to award such tasks" to one or the other union.

The labor board would be established, under the reorganization order, as an appellate body, with authority to delegate "any of its [statutory] functions" to board panels, employe panels or trial examiners.

The proposal would require review of any decision by the full board if a majority, less one, of the full membership votes in favor of it.

The President's reorganization plan did not include an increase in the chairman's administrative authority, as was previously asked by Kennedy in proposed reorganizations of several other agencies.

'Postgraduate' USWA Class Hears Pollak

Champaign, Ill.—Harry H. Pollak of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs discussed relations between the American and foreign labor movements at a "post graduate" conference at the University of Illinois here for Steelworkers who have completed the fourth year of summer school institutes.

Sponsors of the conference were USWA District 31, in the Chicago-Gary, Ind., area, and District 34, from the St. Louis-East St. Louis, Ill., area. It was devoted to understanding differences in economic, political and labor movement systems and was conducted by the University of Illinois' Institute of Labor & Industrial Relations and Div. of University Extension.

Packing Unions Stress Job Security

'New Solutions' Goal In UPWA Contracts

Chicago—New approaches in contract negotiations with the meat industry were approved by the Packinghouse Workers at a two-day wage and contract conference here.

More than 200 delegates adopted recommendations of the UPWA executive board stressing particularly the need for "new solutions" to problems of plant closings and automation. Major union contracts expire early in September.

UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein reminded the delegates that all elements of the contract proposals might not be achieved in this summer's negotiations, but declared a start must be made to find jobs for those currently idle, and to preserve jobs for those now working.

The proposals to be made by the union include:

- A guaranteed income for employes during the life of the new contract.
- No plant closings during the same period.
- Company-wide seniority in multi-plant operations to protect the jobs of workers with high seniority.
- A shorter work period, through either a briefer workweek or "industrial sabbaticals" of 13 weeks, with pay, after each five years of employment.
- Substantial wage increases.

Helstein pointed out that tens of thousands of jobs in the industry have vanished during the past four years. There has been a corresponding rise in the amount of meat handled per worker from 63 pounds an hour five years ago to 73.5 pounds today, he said.

Plans for re-training workers, established in 1959 bargaining with Armour & Co., Helstein said, are "useful" but "they offer no solutions in the kind of unemployment we are now faced with."

Reporting on a study made after three meat plants closed, Helstein said that of 2,411 workers who lost their jobs, 44.5 percent found new work paying little more than half their old rates; another 44.7 percent are still jobless, some of them 18 months later; and 7.2 percent have withdrawn from the labor force.

The union's formal statement expressed hope for a "cooperative" relationship between UPWA and the Meat Cutters in forthcoming negotiations, including "close consultation, joint planning and wherever possible, joint negotiations."

The union said its proposal for a guarantee of income for all employes for the life of the contract is not what is generally understood as a "guaranteed annual wage." Rather, the union is ready to recognize "normal" layoffs for seasonal or other limited periods, it said.

Over the longer period, however, the UPWA agreed to urge that if no jobs are available, the employer as part of the cost of doing business would accept the obligation "for a fixed term to make his decisions as to the job elimination in a form, manner and timing which assured that alternative employment is available."

The delegates agreed also to propose expansion of seniority rights to cover all plants owned by the same company instead of the current restrictions on seniority to a plant or department. A displaced worker moving to a new plant would have seniority rights only as against persons hired after a future date to be set in the contract.

The shorter workweek was called "essential . . . at this time." The industrial sabbaticals approved were advanced not as longer vacations but as opportunities for learning new skills or for catching up on schooling.

Six Unionists Named To Automation Unit

Six experts from labor unions are serving by appointment of Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg on a new 24-man advisory committee on automation and manpower, which held its first meeting May 24. The committee works with the Office of Automation and Manpower, headed by Dr. Seymour Wolfbein.

Goldberg named six members each from the fields of management, government, the public and labor.

The labor members are Solomon Barkin, Textile Workers Union of America; Otis Brubaker, Steelworkers; Sylvia Gottlieb, Communications Workers; Stanley Ruttenberg, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research; James Stern, administrative assistant to Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock, Auto Workers; Michael Widman, assistant to Pres. Thomas Kennedy, Mine Workers, unaffiliated.

Fingerprinting Repeal Sought In N. Y. Cafes

New York—David Siegal, president of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes Joint Executive Board here has called on the City Council to eliminate fingerprinting and licensing of cabaret workers.

A bill now before the council proposes to transfer the licensing of all workers in night clubs from the Police Dept. to the License Dept. At a hearing Siegal stated:

"We question whether the licensing of cabaret workers serves any useful purpose except to embarrass and harass workers whose skills and occupations are not related to any possible offense they may or may not have committed."

He said that for whatever reasons cabaret licensing was established many years ago, it did not appear to have any rationale today. To single out the cabaret industry and subject its workers to requirements not related to their capacity to fulfill a job, whether it be a service or an entertainer's job, is discriminatory he charged.

The Joint Executive Board represents 70,000 waiters, waitresses, cooks, kitchen workers, bartenders and captains, many of whom are affected by this law.

Meat Cutters to Seek 'Stable Employment'

Chicago—Job security will be the "priority goal" of the Meat Cutters in forthcoming contract negotiations.

Delegates to the union's national conference here were told that growing unemployment in the meat packing industry threatens to spread into the retail food field through a combination of overexpansion and technological changes which have sharply raised individual productivity.

Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman told the 600 delegates that the union's demands in meat packing negotiations will include "a shorter workweek" and other measures to provide "stable employment," coupled with greater benefits for persons thrown out of work because of automation or plant shutdowns.

Pres. Thomas J. Lloyd praised the Kennedy Administration for its concern about the nation's problems but expressed disappointment at the "caution and hesitation" it has shown in meeting these problems.

Lloyd said the Administration's program to reduce unemployment "goes at bits and pieces, but does not aim at the major steps needed to create more consumer purchasing power which will really solve the unemployment problems."

Lloyd called for a temporary tax cut to "start a new wave of consumer buying," public works projects, retraining programs and improved unemployment compensation benefits.

"Our economy is still very, very sick," he declared.

Gorman warned that the number of jobs in the meat packing industry may drop 7,000 a year in each of the next five years—on top of the decline of tens of thousands during the past five years.

Calling for joint labor-management action to protect jobs and ease the impact of displacement, he warned that "if industry will not demonstrate that it has the heart to help these men and women who have worked for it so long . . . the government will have to step in."

Earlier, delegates to the union's Poultry Conference, one of a series of special meetings held in connection with the general session, approved a major organizing drive in the poultry and seafood industry.

A report of the conference declared the drive was necessary "not only to improve the conditions of unorganized poultry workers, but also to maintain the conditions we have won for poultry and seafood employes already in our union."

The report said "runaway plants" in the South, paying $1-an-hour wages, were a factor in keeping down wage rates throughout the industry.

In addition to direct organizing techniques, the union plans also to use "consumer information campaigns to inform the buying public which plants pay fair wages and which exploit their workers."

Tractor Gift Program Endorsed by Meany

(Continued from Page 1)

appeal to all Americans to contribute toward the purchase of 500 tractors demanded by Cuban Premier Fidel Castro in exchange for prisoners captured in the unsuccessful April landings.

The White House acknowledged that the President had taken the initiative in encouraging the establishment of a citizens' committee to raise funds for the tractors, but stressed that the U.S. "has not been and cannot be a party to these negotiations." The White House has indicated Kennedy will make a personal contribution.

Conducting the fund-raising campaign are Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, honorary chairman; Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, president of Johns Hopkins University and AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, co-chairman.

Kennedy replied to congressional protest against the plan by declaring that it violated no federal statutes and that contributions qualify as tax exempt under the application of tax laws to charitable organizations engaged in the rehabilitation and assistance of needy refugees.

The citizens' committee is trying to raise about $15 million to cover the cost of the tractors, with estimates differing because of some confusion as to what type of tractors Castro is demanding.

Contributions should be made payable to Tractors for Freedom, P. O. Box Freedom, Detroit, Mich.

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Pres. Milton Eisenhower of John Hopkins University pose with Cuban rebel groups who visited Washington seeking funds to buy 500 tractors demanded by Cuban dictator Castro in return for liberation of 1,124 rebels captured when invasion effort collapsed.

Label Helps Hat Union In Texas Breakthrough

Longview, Tex.—A breakthrough in unionization of a major hat firm deep in the heart of "right-to-work" Texas has been achieved here—with much of the credit for the victory going to the Hatters' union label.

The agreement with Byer-Rolnick Hat Corp., the nation's fourth largest producer of men's felt and straw hats, provides for virtually full unionization of the company's plants here and in Garland—within the terms permitted by the Texas compulsory open-shop law.

Hatters Pres. Alex Rose explained in New York that, as a result of the union's extensive campaign urging the public to buy union-made products, Byer-Rolnick requested the union label for its products.

The agreement provides that the label will become available to the company only when 97 percent of the work force belongs to the union. At present, Rose indicated, about three-quarters of the 650 employes are Hatters' members.

The three-year agreement also calls for across-the-board wage increases totaling 20 cents an hour—7.5 cents immediately, a similar raise next year, and 5 cents in the final year of the contract.

It also provides that the minimum wage for beginners will be 10 cents an hour above the federal legal minimum. This means an immediate starting rate of $1.10; a rise to $1.25 on Labor Day, when the newly enacted Fair Labor Standards Act amendments go into effect; and a further rise to $1.35 in two years.

The contract also calls for establishment of pension and welfare funds, the details of which will be worked out in further negotiations over the next six months.

Housing Project Title Taken by Foundation

Brooklyn — After nearly four years of delay, the United Housing Foundation has taken title for the Amalgamated-Warbasse Homes, a 2,500-unit cooperative housing development to be built on a 30-acre site acquired from the city through condemnation.

Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, of the Clothing Workers, which is the principal sponsor of the project, and a member of the United Housing Foundation, charged the delay was due to opposition from real estate interests. Some 2,500 applicants have been waiting for the development, he added. Equity payments will be about $650 a room and carrying charges about $23 per room per month.

CONTINUING SUPPORT for exiled Spanish trade unionists in their fight for a democratic Spain was pledged by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to Pascual Tomas, left in top picture, representing the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and Ramon Agesta, of the Intl. Federation of Christian Trade Unions. In bottom photo the Spanish spokesmen confer with Assistant Senate Majority Leader Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), during a visit on Capitol Hill. The man at Humphrey's left is an interpreter.

Meany Welcomes Unionists-in-Exile:

AFL-CIO Rededicates Itself To Continuing Fight on Franco

The AFL-CIO has rededicated itself to the continuing struggle against the Franco dictatorship in Spain, warmly welcoming a delegation of Spanish trade unionists in exile and calling for the isolation of Franco in free world councils and international organizations.

A statement by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany assailing the Franco dictatorship climaxed a week-long visit to Washington by Pascual Tomas, representing the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and Ramon Agesta, representing the Intl. Federation of Christian Trade Unions.

Tomas and Agesta said their visit was designed to inform the American public of current conditions in Spain and of the plans of free trade unions to bring about a democratic regime by peaceful means.

They told a press conference in the AFL-CIO building that the withholding of U.S. economic and political aid to Franco Spain will help bring about a peaceful change. They warned that unless U.S. policy is changed, "political gangrene" will infect Spain, and that while communism is not a danger in the Mediterranean country today it can become so if the present situation continues. A growing desperation among the Spanish people, they declared, can aid only the Communists.

Meany said that although freedom has been long absent from Spain, "there are now growing indications of a profound stirring and unrest among the people . . . Unrest intensified by the worsening economic condition has been countered unmercifully by the police, but it continues to grow. An explosion of massive proportions may not be far off."

Noting the joining of forces by the ICFTU and the IFCTU in the fight against the dictatorship, and the AFL-CIO's "long-standing policy of opposition" to Franco, he urged:

- Governments of democratic countries to "disdain association with the Franco government" in the councils of free men in view of the "totalitarian and police character of the regime."
- Continued opposition to the seating of so-called workers' delegates of Spain in international organizations.
- The U.S. government to "obtain assurances that any bilateral assistance programs in existence with Spain should be used to relieve the economic plight of the masses of the Spanish people."

Meany pledged the "continued and unceasing efforts" of the AFL-CIO to restore liberty and freedom to the Spanish people.

Thomas and Agesta expressed hope that the Kennedy Administration would support the anti-Franco forces in exile. They stressed that democratic sentiment inside Spain is on the rise and that if the free world supports the democratic forces, a peaceful transition would be possible.

During their visit they met with AFL-CIO leaders, ranking senators who sit on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Administration leaders. They told their story also to a number of Catholic leaders in the U.S.

Tomas was general secretary of the Metal Workers Union and a minister in the Spanish Republican government. Since 1944 he has been general secretary of the Union General de Trabajadores in exile in Toulouse, France. Agesta was head of the Basque Solidaridad de Trabajadores Vascos and has represented the organization in Paris since 1950.

In December 1960 the two world union federations joined forces in the fight against Franco and pledged to "intensify their efforts in the United Nations and the various international agencies, in particular the ILO, to ensure that the Spanish workers are enabled at the earliest possible moment to give free expression to their wishes and to choose their genuine representatives."

MEBA Parley Votes 'No Contract, No Work'

Los Angeles—Delegates to the 84th convention of the Marine Engineers voted to follow the union's "traditional policy of 'no contract, no work' " unless agreements are reached with the shipping industry by June 15.

MEBA leaders and officials of two other maritime unions said they were confident that peaceful settlements will be reached.

Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers and Capt. Charles M. Crooks, president of the Masters, Mates & Pilots, said both unions will follow the "no contract, no work" policy, but Hall, Crooks and MEBA Pres. E. N. Altman united in expressing confidence that a strike will not be necessary.

Hall said "responsibility" will be the keynote of negotiations, and told the delegates:

"We have the strength to take what we want or shut down the industry. But we are not going to kill the 'golden goose.' The industry is in a dangerously declining position. We don't have to prove we're tough any longer.

They (the employers) know that by now.

"Keep in mind that we estimate for every 1 percent pay raise in the maritime industry, we lose 1 percent of our jobs."

This doesn't mean, he said, that "we can't get wage adjustments and better conditions when they are due, but we must use logic and common sense in our talks with the shipowners."

Hall blamed maritime management for the industry's present poor position, saying "no other group of employers has better demonstrated an inability to properly run an industry."

Altman and Crooks told the delegates progress is being made toward a merger of the MMP and MEBA, with the unions consolidating locals so they will have similar basic structures by next year.

Peter DeVries, head of the Intl. Transportworkers Federation, flew here from his London headquarters to meet with officials of SIU, MEBA, MMP and Longshoremen.

ILA leaders, unable to attend the session, authorized Altman to act in their behalf in the discussions with DeVries on reaffiliating the four U.S. maritime unions with the ITF.

The MEBA, MMP and ILA withdrew from the federation after it suspended the SIU in a dispute with British seafarers' unions.

DeVries said he is "certain the issues in dispute can be solved, and our previous relationships restored."

AFGE Asks U.S. For Floor Wage

In a follow-up to enactment of the new minimium wage law, the Government Employes have urged Pres. Kennedy to require all federal agencies to pay employes at least the statutory minimum, even though the government is exempt from the act's coverage.

AFGE Pres. James A. Campbell pointed out that until recently there were federal agencies which paid groups of blue-collar workers less than $1 an hour. He urged the President to set a government-wide policy establishing a $1.15 minimum wage to match the scheduled increase in the Fair Labor Standards Act in September.

Meany Urges Letters To Spur Job Program

(Continued from Page 1)

eral grants-in-aid to step up necessary short-range state and local public works, in addition to Pres. John F. Kennedy's current proposals for additional necessary public spending in such areas as education, housing, slum clearance, hospitals and the like.

- Implementation by the Federal Reserve Board and the Treasury Dept. of Kennedy's monetary policies to insure that long-term interest rates are lowered to spur necessary borrowing, while maintaining stable short-term interest rates.
- Improvements of the Administration's housing program by "stronger efforts to bring down mortgage rates and additional appropriations and authorizations for the housing America so desperately needs."

Without such action, Meany wrote the union presidents, "not only will high unemployment continue, but the nation will face another recession within the next few years—a recession that will start with high joblessness and idle productive capacity."

In addition to following labor's four-point recovery program, his letter continued, the Administration should "adjust" its federal taxing and spending policies to reasonable full employment requirements to avert a "disastrous, long-run unemployment problem."

Meany told the union leaders:

"It is up to us to arouse Congress to the necessity for action. The best weapon is letters to the senators and congressmen from their constituents.

"Once again, we urge you to push a drive for mail from back home. It is a necessity and it can be effective. We must do it if we are going to get America back to work."

Castro Not Fooling Union Chiefs In Latin America, Beirne Says

Most Latin American labor leaders recognize the Cuban dictatorship of Fidel Castro for what it is, according to Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers.

Castro's claim that he has made Cuba a "socialist" state, the CWA president said, produced a shift in their thinking "you can almost feel."

"That is a recognized term," he added. "That is his public declaration that Cuba is a satellite of Moscow."

Some Latin union officials are hesitant to speak out, he said, and in some countries there is uncertainty, but many "are speaking out on the platform . . . against the regime." The recent inter-American conference of the Postal, Telegraph & Telephone Intl. in Bogota, Colombia, which he attended, adopted a resolution condemning Castro "for the murders he is commiting," Beirne added.

Beirne, a member of the AFL-CIO Inter-American Affairs Committee, was heard on Labor News Conference, public affairs radio program aired over the Mutual Broadcasting System each Sunday at 4:35 p.m.

He was questioned by two newspaper experts on Latin America—Stanford Bradshaw of the Associated Press and Arnoldo Otero of United Press-International.

Some people not in the top leadership of the labor movement, Beirne declared, have been swayed by Castro's claim that he is fighting for a "labor paradise" in Latin America or that he is going to offer them more in the long run than the present system.

"When you get lower than the top leadership and go down into the provinces and the villages," he said, "there you will find great sympathy for what Castro did in respect to land reform in Cuba.

"It is one of the big things needed throughout all South America. Hence there is that feeling in support of Castro's early revolutionary stand in land reform that still has the sympathetic tug among unionists on the local level.

"Top leadership, however, recognizes the phoniness even of his land reform, for in that reform he gave to small families pieces of land he said were to be their own. The fact is that the papers signed by those illiterate farmers turn the land over to the state and cause the farmer to be working—in effect—for the state. It was a subterfuge of the Communist variety which the farmer of Cuba is not familiar with yet. But I have observed that the top leadership in South America is familiar with this maneuver."

Beirne said that among the things the U.S. labor movement can do for labor movements in Latin America is to provide trade union education. He discussed a program initiated by the AFL-CIO and developed by the University of Chicago under which Latin American union leaders will be given three months training in this country followed by nine additional months at home, and then will teach "their fellow citizens in their own countries the essence of democratic trade unionism."

A story on the program in the AFL-CIO News incorrectly said about 300 Latin Americans would be trained in the U.S. each year, but the pilot program agreed upon at this stage actually was for 100 to 150.

AFL-CIO Cites Jobs Gap, Urges Action

Herewith is the text of an AFL-CIO analysis of the nation's general economic situation, and the problems of actual and threatened joblessness it presents, sent by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the presidents of all national and international affiliates, with a letter asking for a widespread "write-to-Congress" campaign:

High unemployment rates continue despite signs of mild economic improvement. Roughly 7.7 million more jobs are needed just to reduce unemployment to a 4 percent rate by the end of this year. Some 8.4 million jobs are required for a more tolerable 3 percent unemployment rate. No prospects for job-creating economic activity of this magnitude are in sight. In fact, based on present trends and planning, the outlook points to a repetition of the economic developments after the last recession: Insufficient recovery, persistent high joblessness and idle capacity, followed by another recession in a relatively short period of time.

For five months joblessness has hovered around the same level—6.8 percent of the labor force reported out of work. Neither the downturn's halt in February nor subsequent production improvements brought any real change. April's reported level of 6.8 percent joblessness really amounts to about an 8 percent rate when the 3 million jobless part-time workers' employment losses are taken into consideration. The April count of long-term unemployed reached a record postwar high despite two months of small but welcome improvements in over-all output.

Expected production upturns for the rest of 1961 do not point to a change in this unemployment pattern. Present trends predict a jobless rate of 6.25 percent - 7 percent in the fourth quarter. Unless the government acts quickly to spur economic activity more decisively, therefore, unemployment early next year will continue to exceed the level now used by the government as its standard for defining distressed areas—over 6 percent of the labor force out of work.

Furthermore, present relationships between federal revenues and both federal and business spending are expected to produce unbalances in the economy that will curb economic recovery long before anything like reasonably full employment is reached. This would repeat the pattern in 1958-1959 if basic economic policies continue with only slight changes.

The outlook, therefore, is the unpleasant prospect of a very slow decrease in high unemployment rates and restrictive federal fiscal policies before full recovery is achieved. Without action to change such trends, another recession, arriving almost as quickly as the last one, would start at high levels of persistent unemployment and idle productive capacity.

GNP Seen Rising

An optimistic interpretation of current trends (assuming the adoption of the President's requested program), indicates that total national production will increase about 4 percent by the end of this year. The annual rate could rise to $528 billion-$530 billion in the fourth quarter of this year from a yearly rate of $503.5 billion in the fourth quarter of 1960. These estimates would represent an increase of approximately 4 percent in the real volume of goods and services produced, after accounting for price changes.

The major components of such a rise in national production between the fourth quarter of 1960 and the fourth quarter of 1961 are as follows:

Total government spending for goods and services is expected to rise about $7.5 billion (annual rate), if all of Pres. Kennedy's programs are adopted. Federal expenditures will increase by about $3.5 billion, while state and local government expenditures will rise by approximately $4 billion (including federal grants-in-aid for state and local programs, such as education).

Consumer spending for goods and services will increase by a rate of approximately $12 billion-$15 billion, according to present estimates. This prospect is based on the following: Some pick-up in employment and working hours; improved family buying power from wage and salary increases, the temporary unemployment compensation program and larger old-age and survivors' insurance benefit payments.

Business inventories are expected to be rising at a $2.5 billion yearly rate during the last quarter of this year. At 1960's end, inventory cutbacks were running at a $3 billion rate. This turn-around could add about $5.2 billion to the rate of national output of goods and services, assuming expected improvements in sales and new orders for goods.

Business investment in new equipment, industrial and commercial construction will probably be down by about one-half billion dollars (annual rate). Continued idle productive capacity has caused slow declines in such investments since the spring of 1960. Despite predictions for a business investment pick-up by mid-year, therefore, such spending may be slightly lower at the end of this year than during the fourth quarter of 1960.

Home building outlays may increase by a yearly rate of about $1 billion, if the government's monetary policy eases credit and Pres. Kennedy's program is adopted.

Net exports of goods and services in the final quarter of 1961 will be approximately one-half billion dollars less than in the fourth quarter of last year; based on current estimates, exports should remain strong but imports will probably rise as business activities pick up, leaving a somewhat smaller export surplus.

Even this optimistic view, which is based on the adoption of every item in Pres. Kennedy's anti-recession legislative line-up, means that we would wind up 1961 with exactly the same amount of unemployment with which we started 1961. That is not progress.

A 4 percent rise in the real volume of total national output would be enough to offset some new job needs. But in view of rising productivity and a growing labor force, it would still be too small to reduce unemployment.

Jobless Rate Seen Higher

As stated above, the level of joblessness at the end of 1961 would probably be about 6.25 percent-7 percent of the labor force. This compares with a 6.8 percent April rate, and a 6.4 percent jobless rate during the fourth quarter of last year.

A significant part of the expected 4 percent rise in national production will come from a return to more normal workweeks in numerous industries where part-time work has been widespread in recent months. The usual pattern in an economic pick-up from a recession is for employers to increase the working hours of short-time workers before recalling large numbers of laid-off employes or any substantial new hiring.

As much as half, and perhaps more, of the anticipated increase in total output will probably be based on rising productive efficiency. During a recessionary decline productivity also declines temporarily and then rises sharply as business activities pick up. In the early months of 1961, output per manhour of work apparently declined. But by the fourth quarter of the year, productivity will probably be about 2 percent or more above the final quarter of 1960.

Employment, therefore, will rise much more slowly than production. Only about half—and perhaps less than half—of the expected rise in production will be based on increased employment. A 4 percent rise in real national output between the end of 1960 and the final months of 1961 will probably mean an employment increase in the neighborhood of only 2 percent or approximately 1 million to 1.5 million.

An increase in employment of 1 million to 1.5 million will be a significant improvement. But such improvement will be merely enough to offset the growth of the labor force.

The labor force is expected to be 1.3 million higher in the final quarter of this year over the same period last year—a rise from 70.9 million to 72.2 million.

Fourth Quarter Idle

This 1.3 million expected increase in the labor force, therefore, will approximately offset the expected employment rise of 1 million-1.5 million. The number of unemployed in the fourth quarter of the year will therefore be approximately the same as in the final quarter of 1960.

On this basis, unemployment will move from 4 million or a jobless rate of 6.4 percent in the fourth quarter of 1960 to 4 million-4.3 million or an unemployment rate of approximately 6.25 percent-7 percent in the final quarter of 1961.

Present trends, therefore, indicate rising profits from an increasing volume of sales and production and from increased profit margins based on improved productive efficiency. The trends also show a moderate increase in employment, lagging far behind the rise in sales and output. The unemployment level, therefore, will probably fail to decline very much. By the end of the year, unemployment will remain close to the level of the final quarter of 1960, unless more vigorous action is taken to step up economic activity.

Since these predictions are based on the assumption that the President's entire legislative program will be adopted, it is obvious that more steps must be taken to boost the economy. Only a faster pace of rising sales and production can create enough employment increases to begin to lower unemployment levels by the end of the year. Besides the President's program, therefore, the following actions should be taken without delay to increase job-creating economic activities, boost sales and heighten production levels:

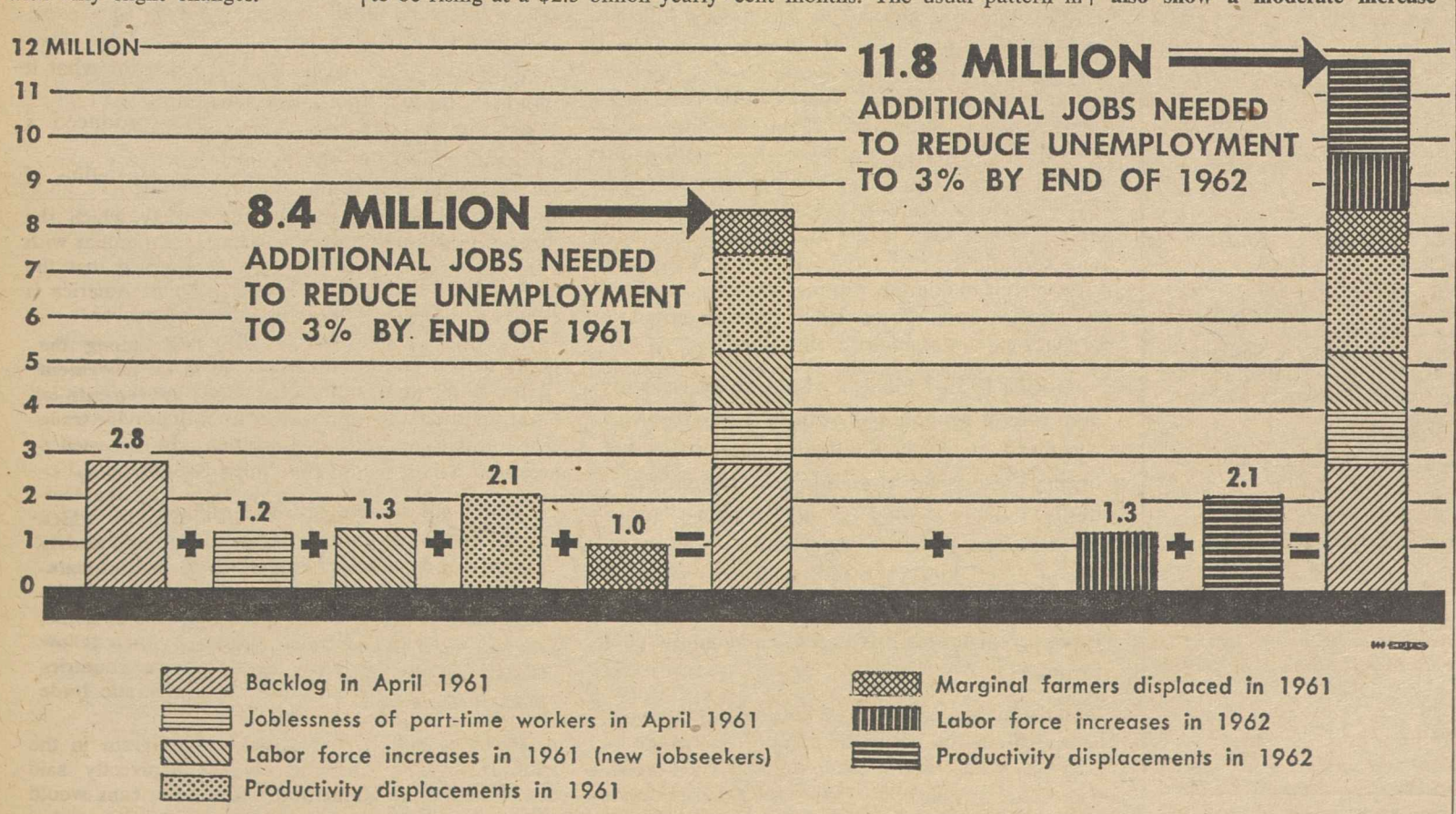
1. A temporary three-month individual income tax cut would add $5 billion to family spending power. This would be the quickest, most decisive means of spurring sales, production and job opportunities.

2. A program of federal grants-in-aid to step up necessary short-range state and local public works should be added to the President's requests for additional necessary public spending.

3. Pres. Kennedy's monetary policy should be carried out effectively by the Federal Reserve Board and the Treasury. That is, credit ease should be spurred by lowering long-term interest rates and maintaining stable short-term interest rates.

4. The housing program should be improved by stronger efforts to bring down mortgage rates and additional appropriations and authorizations for the housing America so desperately needs.

These short-run measures should be followed by a comprehensive reform of the federal tax structure and a revision of federal taxing and spending policies. The latter would attempt to produce budget surpluses when the economy is operating at reasonably full employment levels, not during times of high jobless rates.



THIS IS THE SCOPE of the job problem facing the nation. The backlog in April 1961 is the number of unemployed in excess of a 3 percent rate of unemployment. If the 4 percent yardstick is used, this figure would be 2.1 million and the total number of jobs needed at the end of 1961 to reduce unemployment to the 4 percent level would be 7.7 million. Carried through to 1962, the figure would become 11.1 million.

Rail Merger Delay Sought By Harrison

Pres. George M. Harrison of the Railway Clerks has called for a continued campaign for congressional action to suspend until the end of 1962 the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to approve railroad mergers.

In a letter to local officers of the union, Harrison said a letter from ICC Chairman Everett Hutchinson to the Senate Commerce Committee fell short of a "binding commitment" that the agency will not act on major proposals until Congress has an opportunity to study the situation.

Hutchinson said that the ICC at present plans to act on only two merger requests—the Pennsylvania Railroad and Lehigh Valley Railroad, and the Central of Georgia with the Southern Railway—before the close of the second session of Congress in 1962.

Rail unions have called for a full-scale congressional study of the growing trend for merger of profitable railroads, charging that the effect is to reduce service, isolate communities, squeeze out of business marginal or unprofitable railroads and create a serious unemployment problem.

Alabama Centennial

THE CENTENNIAL of the Civil War has swept up millions of Americans in its observance. They include serious historians who mark the war as the major turning point in American history as well as others intrigued by staging mock battles on ground drenched with blood 100 years ago.

On May 30 of this centennial year the nation—less six southern states—will pause to honor the dead on both sides. In the six bitter-end states there is no Memorial Day honoring the dead of both the North and the South. There is a group that carefully nurtures vestiges of bitterness and a brutal callousness to the rights of all men of all colors.

It is this spirit, feeding on fear and ignorance, abetted by demagogues and political leaders who have made a career of racism, that has triggered the almost insane beatings and burnings in Alabama.

As long as this spirit is alive in the land, the centennial dedicated to the healing of the wounds is a hollow mockery.

Sanity Wins in Maine

A HEAVILY FINANCED DRIVE by the National Right-to-Work Committee seeking to disrupt healthy and peaceful management-labor relations in Maine has been dealt an ignominious death by that state's legislature.

A so-called "right-to-work" proposal died in the Maine Senate after the House had voted 98 to 45 against the measure. The defeat was brought about by a bipartisan effort by both Democrats and Republicans in the Maine legislature and with the aid of the Republican administration of Gov. John Reed.

Maine's Commissioner of Labor and Industry, Marion E. Martin, a Republican, told the Joint Senate-House Labor Committee that the "right-to-work" law "is not needed, is not wanted, does not work," and "interferes in the right of contract between the employer and employe."

Maine is to be congratulated on its defense of sane and constructive labor-management relations in turning back the forces that would destroy the collective bargaining processes. The State of Oklahoma, and other states that are still undergoing this assault, might well take a leaf out of the Maine notebook.

Spanish Labor's Fight

SINCE MARCH 1939 when Gen. Francisco Franco's Falangists, aided by Hitler's Nazis and Mussolini's Fascists, finally crushed the democratically-elected government of Spain, the nation has been enslaved by a totalitarian tyranny.

But the free trade unionists of Spain have never stopped fighting. From their exile posts in France and elsewhere they are working with groups inside Spain, building for the day when the democratic forces will restore freedom to the Spanish people by peaceful means.

The fight in Spain is the fight of free labor everywhere. With the uniting of the world's two free labor organizations in an anti-Franco campaign, there is new hope for the emergence of a free and democratic Spain.

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Freedom Road

Summary of Study:

Recovery Taking Up Job Slack Need of Economy, NEC Claims

(The following is excerpted from the summary chapter of a new 92-page booklet published by the Conference on Economic Progress entitled "Jobs and Growth." Copies of the booklet can be obtained from the CEP at 1001 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C., at 50 cents a copy. Bulk rates are also available.)

THE FRAIL AND INCONCLUSIVE economic upturn in process cannot override the fact that American economy is afflicted with the chronic ailment of low economic growth, made manifest in a consistent "roller-coaster" pattern of successive "booms," "stagnations," and "recessions."

This chronic ailment has worsened in the long run. In the most recent "boom" year, 1959, the true level of unemployment (including full-time unemployment and the full-time equivalent of part-time unemployment) was 5 million or 25 percent higher than the "boom" year 1955. This was a sorely deficient "recovery" from the intervening "recession." And in the "recession" period during first quarter 1961, true unemployment seasonally adjusted was about 6.3 million, or about 25 percent higher than in the "recession" year 1954. Correspondingly, we have suffered a long-range retreat from maximum production, with total output in the first quarter 1961 running about 15 percent below maximum production.

During 1953-1960 as a whole, an average annual rate of economic growth of 2.5 percent, in contrast with the better than 4 percent needed during these years to maintain maximum prosperity, cost us about 18.5 million man-years of unrealized employment opportunity, and a shortfall of more than $260 billion in total national production (in 1959 dollars). These losses hit every sector of our private lives and public performance.

The immediate task now confronting us is not merely to encourage another "upturn," which the "roller-coaster" would probably move toward in any event. Instead, we need to generate a recovery which, unlike any other "recovery" since 1953, takes up fully the existing slack in manpower and plant, absorbs increases in the labor force and productivity, and thus restores maximum employment and production in a reasonably short time. And unlike earlier "recoveries" which established foundations for another "stagnation" and then another "recession," the new recovery should initiate a sustained rate of growth which utilizes to the hilt the great non-secret weapon of our matchless productive powers.

1. The economic program now under active consideration does not set forth explicit short-range and long-range quantitative goals for employment, production, and purchasing power; and the goals which may be inferred from the Administration's statements are far below our maximum potentials.

2. Proposed programs fall short even of compatibility with these excessively low goals, and the Administration's fiscal and monetary programs are too conventional to stake out the new approaches required for new times.

3. Short-range and long-range proposals, although intrinsically inseparable, are not sufficiently integrated in terms of a consistent overall program; thus, the short-range "recovery" proposals lose appeal as an "upturn" commences, and the longer-range "growth" proposals are made to appear postponable or secondary.

4. The numerous executive policies, and the many proposals now before Congress, are not harmonized under any comprehensive balance sheet of our needs and potentials. This tends to divide rather than unite various economic groups, to strengthen the opposition to individual measures, and to militate against the popular understanding which would maximize popular support.

Above all, these detailed insufficiencies in national economic policies arise in large part from absence of an official "model" for balanced economic development. Without such a "model," individual policies, both short-range and longer-range, tend to be improvised, sometimes at cross-purposes, and generally not well-geared to the tasks ahead.

This study urges that, entirely responsive to the Employment Act of 1946, the President include in his Economic Reports an American Economic Performance Budget. Subject to the watchful eye of an informed public, such Performance Budget would carry us more surely and speedily toward fulfillment of "a great purpose" in our economic life.

Morgan Says:

Only Alabamans Themselves Can Solve Alabama's Problem

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

THERE ARE, according to the 1960 census, 3,266,740 people in the sovereign state of Alabama. A little less than a million of them are Negroes, leaving white in the majority almost, but not quite, by two and a half to one. The state has nearly 25,000 teachers and more than 3,700 clergymen and religious workers of various denominations. I mention these population figures and these categories because they are important. They are more important than the number of federal marshals in Alabama, than the additional marshals or other federal officials who might be sent there. The federal government is committed to protect the constitutional rights of citizens in any state, including Alabama, and including the right to move about freely.

Morgan

Law enforcement officers brought in from the outside may be able to quell disturbances and even avert new flashes of violence in the current crisis over bus transportation through the state. But the underlying problem can only be solved in any durable way by Alabamans themselves.

It is inconceivable that the majority of citizens of that state condone lawlessness or violence. There are decent, responsible citizens in Birmingham and Montgomery who deplored the brutal riots on two successive weekends against the passively stubborn efforts of a little band of Negroes and non-Negroes—freedom riders, so-called—to test their rights by riding in interstate buses through the South.

Indeed after [the] savagery in Montgomery, about 100 of the city's leading citizens unanimously passed a resolution which, while it "resented and condemned" what it called the freedom riders' "act of provocation," declared "we can never condone violence" and it called on local, county and state authorities to take all necessary measures to maintain order. And yet their resolution fell like a feather on the angry mob which busied itself with fresh riots.

It is understandable that the Montgomery moderates blamed the freedom riders for "provoking" the incidents. And, as one responsible Montgomery citizen put it privately, "the decent people felt a sense of relief when the U.S. marshals came in—but this was diluted by their feeling, right or wrong, that the federal government had been, you might say, sponsoring the freedom riders." The fact is that the federal government was —and is—sponsoring them in the sense that it recognized their right to test their civil rights which, under the constitution, are supposed to be equal with those of everybody else. Basically that is all desegregation is—equality under the law.

WHAT MANY OF US, not just southerners, either, have not faced up to is the fact that any federal official would be impeachable for a violation of his oath of office if he did not enforce that concept. This dodging the issue with a double standard of justice—one for the white man, one for the black—may have been more prevalent in the South but it cannot stand anywhere in the country any longer except at our collective peril.

This wrench to face reality can be a painful thing but, heartening enough, decent people are beginning to face it. The Montgomery moderates, according to excellent sources, share another though unpublicized resentment—a rising feeling that the freedom riders were not the only "provocateurs," that Alabama political leaders from the governor down did as much or more to provoke this ugly state of affairs by warning all who would listen for months and years that desegregation would never come to Alabama.

This is the rupture of values, these are the double standards we have to deal with. Nobody who has not seceded from his senses can argue that the price in shame we paid for the acts of those sick, sorry minority groups of hoodlums in Birmingham and Montgomery was a price the United States of America could afford.

The tragedy is that apparently not a single elected official in the state of Alabama feels he can say that, though a number of them must know in their hearts it is true. They can discover and articulate the truth if the people of Alabama will help them, if the decent majority will end its silence, if the preachers will preach and the teachers will teach what we are all supposed to know, that demagoguery is not a synonym for democracy.

Washington Reports:

GI Education or Job Training 'Due in Justice', Sponsors Claim

EDUCATION OR ON-THE-JOB training for today's GIs is due in justice to the young men now in service and would also help reduce unemployment, Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.) and Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.) declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational program heard on 460 radio stations.

"Between 440,000 and 450,000 young men are separated from the service every year," Yarborough asserted. "They come out without any technical skills, without adequate education. They are thrown in the labor force unemployed and without qualifications."

Kuchel declared: "I want to see the American government do justice to the fellow who goes into the service for two years or more serving the peace-time military needs of the country. When we give him a ticket back home, I want him to know that a grateful government will give him an opportunity to educate himself."

Yarborough, chairman of the Senate Veteran's Affairs subcommittee, has introduced a bill to provide school education or on-the-job training and farm and home loans. Kuchel is one of the co-sponsors. One-and-a-half-days schooling would be provided for each day of service for GIs who serve between the termination of the Korean War educational program and the end of the draft in 1963.

Yarborough explained that veterans would receive a maximum of 36 months schooling under the bill. "Benefits would be $110 a month for an unmarried full-time student, up to $135 if married, with a maximum of $165 regardless of the number of children in the family," he said. "GIs, under the legislation, may attend college or high school or take vocational or on-the-job-training."

Of the 15.6 million veterans who might have benefited from the old GI bill, Yarborough said, 7.8 million took educational training. These, he said, have so increased their incomes that they pay more than $1 billion in taxes a year above what they would have paid without the training, and before 1970, they will have paid the total cost of that training.

In addition, "they gave us hundreds of thousands of engineers, scientists, school teachers, and 110,000 medical personnel, including doctors, nurses, technicians and dentists," the senator declared.

KUCHEL ASSERTED that the U.S. needs the bill for still another reason.

"Half a dozen years ago, in 1955," he said, "the Soviet Union graduated well over 16,000 chemists while in the U.S. some 8,000 were graduated, half the number. The Soviet Union has educated three times as many mathematicians, physicists and engineers in the same period as we did here in the U.S. We can give peacetime GI's an opportunity and an incentive to continue their education directly in the national interest."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

REP. CLARK MacGREGOR, a first-term Minnesota Republican, has demonstrated that a neophyte in the House can develop a high degree of dexterity in the gentle art of hornswoggling constituents. Considering the district from which he comes—the 3rd District that includes Milwaukee—it seems unlikely that MacGregor will accumulate vast amounts of seniority. Still, he deserves recognition for a fast bid for the record in mealy-mouthed distortion.

MacGregor in a news letter to his constituents reprinted a syndicated newspaper column by Miss Doris Fleeson denouncing the new minimum wage law as falling far short of what was needed.

She complained that the lowest-paid workers had been dropped from the bill in order to appease conservatives. She said that senators "logrolled shamelessly," trading off groups of workers "for a few votes."

To some observers, including this one, this judgment was an extraordinary one to come from an able student of Capitol Hill, wholly familiar with the fact that minimum wage coverage had never previously been expanded at all, but in fact had been cut down by Congress. To some, it seemed far better to get protection of 3.6 million workers than to leave them out because protection for others was thought unobtainable this year.

Everyone is entitled, however, to his own opinion. What MacGregor did with Miss Fleeson's column was to put it in juxtaposition to his own words as if he agreed with her—that he, too, was grieved that the bill did not go further.

* * *

"ONCE AGAIN," he wrote, "we find that the public interest had to take a back seat to political expediency." "It was interesting" to find Miss Fleeson's column, he remarked. Minimum wage legislation, he argued, "should strengthen our economy, should protect the poorest paid workers." He himself had voted, he said, for the original House wage bill.

What he did not tell his constituents was that the House Kitchin-Ayres bill he backed would have kept out not only laundry and hotel workers but would also have eliminated most of the retail workers who were given protection under the final bill.

What he did not tell them was that Kitchin-Ayres would have given $1.15 an hour to presently covered workers—not $1.15 in September, rising to $1.25 two years hence, as does the actual bill passed.

What he did not tell them was that the 1.3 million newly added workers would have got only $1 an hour—not even the $1.15.

What he did not tell them was that the Kitchin-Ayres bill, which he wrote he had been "pleased to support and vote for," did not provide any maximum-hour and overtime-pay protection for newly covered workers, whereas the actual bill passed—and signed by Kennedy—does.

* * *

REMEMBER THE STORIES, from back in 1948, of people who went to the polls fully intending to vote for Thomas E. Dewey for President, but discovered they simply couldn't do it and voted for Harry Truman instead?

Well, in a recent editors' meeting in Washington a midwestern editor told friends a comparable story. He and his wife, he said, didn't really admire either Vice Pres. Nixon or Sen. Kennedy—but decided the night before they would "vote the newspaper's editorial policy," that is, vote for Nixon. On the way to the polls in the morning, they concluded this was more loyalty to the publisher than was required and that they wouldn't vote for President at all.

On the way back home they exchanged confessions. Each of them, in the privacy of the voting booth, voted for Kennedy.

This correspondent was telling this story to the editor of another pro-Dewey newspaper, a member of his paper's policy-making board, who grinned sheepishly and remarked: "I thought there was some hope for the Republicans when Rockefeller's ideas got into the platform at Chicago—but I learned during the campaign and I voted for Kennedy myself."

THE PROPOSED COLD WAR GI BILL would help the U.S. catch up with the Soviet Union in educating engineers, chemists, mathematicians, physicists, medical doctors and others, Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.), left, and Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.) declared on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

How to Buy:

Medicine Under Generic Name Saves Money for Consumers

By Sidney Margolius

PRICES OF DRUGS and medicines have been coming down just a little in each of the last several months. But the still-lofty prices and recent exposes of overcharging by manufacturers have left people hopping mad. One of the most urgent demands among working families is for lower prices of medicines.

You can strike a blow for lower drug costs and save yourself a lot of money. You can do this by learning how to buy at least the nonprescription medicines and vitamin products by generic names whenever possible, rather than by their advertised brand names.

In fact, you can cut the cost of such needs almost in half.

This writer priced 18 widely advertised household medicine, drug and vitamin products. The total cost came to $60.55.

We then priced comparable products sold under private brand names by several leading stores and mail-order houses. The total cost of the 18 private-brand equivalents of these medicines came to $34.62. This is an average saving of 43 percent from the prices of the brand-name products.

Note the chart with this article showing the brand-name product and price, and the private-brand equivalent and price.

You can buy with assurance the lowest-priced brand of any household medicine or vitamin product as long as the label says "U. S. P." This tells you that the product is made to the official United States Pharmacopoeia formula. You also can feel reassured, no matter what the price, if the label says "N. F." This means the product has been compounded according to the standard established by the "National Formulary."

Comparing Costs of Medicines

Brand-Name Product		Private-Brand Equivalent	
Poly-Vi-Sol	$ 3.54	Super-Drops	$ 1.79
Viterra	3.94	Vitamin capsules with minerals	2.98
Feosol	1.19	Ferrous sulfate	.54
Unicaps	2.49	Multivitamin capsules with B12	1.74
Multicebrin	5.08	High-Potency multivitamin capsules	2.94
Theragran	9.54	Super-potency multivitamin caps with B12	3.29
Geritol	4.98	B-Complex tablets with iron and vitamin C	2.24
Myadec	9.09	Super-potency vitamin and mineral capsules	4.94
Zymacaps	5.49	High-potency multivitamins	2.98
Collyrium eyewash	.69	Eyewash	.49
Phillips milk of magnesia	.98	Milk of magnesia	.64
Dristan	.74	Decongestant tablets	.69
Corricidin tablets	3.59	Super-antihistamine tablets	2.98
Anacin	1.19	APC tablets	.69
Gelusil	1.29	Antacid gel liquid	.99
Sucaryl	2.79	Synthetic sweetener	2.19
Bufferin	1.23	Buffered aspirin	.53
Metamucil	2.71	Psyllium Mucilloid	1.98
TOTAL	$60.55	TOTAL	$34.62

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From Soup to Nonsense:

Receipts and Records, Or How To Have a Good Night's Sleep

By Jane Goodsell

I WAS PEELING CARROTS for dinner when my 13-year-old daughter Katie sauntered into the kitchen.

"Mommy," she said, "I forgot to tell you. A man called while you were out. Mr. Jenkins. He wants you to call him."

"I don't know a Mr. Jenkins," I said absently. "Did he leave a number?"

"Uh huh," said Katie. "I'll get it. He's from the Dept. of Internal Revenue," she added casually.

"WHAT?" I dropped the carrot I was peeling and snatched the paper from her hands. "What did he say? What did he want?"

"I dunno," she said. "He wants you to call him."

I dialed the number written on the paper. There was no answer. It was after 5:30. I was still sitting by the phone, staring into space, when my husband came home.

"The Bureau of Internal Revenue is after us. "We're being investigated."

"What for?"

I explained the situation and when I'd finished he said, "Oh, quit worrying. It's routine. It must be. We've always been perfectly honest."

"Good," I said. "That would be nice."

A few minutes later I overheard him quizzing Katie. "What did Mr. Jenkins sound like?" he asked. "I mean, did he sound pleasant? Or mad? What was his voice like?"

"I dunno," said Katie. "He sounded just like anybody else."

MY HUSBAND SEEMED distracted at dinner. He ate around the edges of his meat loaf, and sort of muttered to himself. Finally he pushed back his chair, announced that he didn't want any dessert and disappeared into the basement. Half an hour later he hollered to me to come down, and I found him sitting on the floor, surrounded by cancelled checks. He looked like a shipwreck survivor.

"When did Katie have her tonsils out?" he asked.

"It was 1956, I think. Or was it '57? Why?"

"I can't find the check to the hospital," he muttered. "And where are the receipts for your typewriter ribbons?"

"Look," I interrupted, "you might as well come upstairs. You're probably getting upset over nothing. Why, I'll bet all he wants to know is . . . " I stopped, unable to think of what to say next. How should I know what Mr. Jenkins wanted?

My husband left in the morning, looking glassy-eyed. "You'll have to call Mr. Jenkins," he said, "because you're the one he phoned. But you'd better not try to explain anything because you'll get it all mixed up. And don't worry."

I called Mr. Jenkins at 9 a. m. and my teeth were chattering as I told him who I was.

"Oh yes," said Mr. Jenkins, "I called to ask if you know a young man named Allan Bradley. He's applied for a job with us, and he gave your name as a reference."

WINNER OF $2,000 PRIZE in contest conducted by United Federation of Teachers in New York was Barbara Silvergate of George Washington High School faculty. UFT Pres. Charles Cogen is presenting the prize, which Miss Silvergate won in a drive to raise funds for an information campaign in connection with the long-sought representation election for New York teachers.

Survey Shows:

Durable Goods Take 10 Percent of Income

AMERICANS SPEND MORE THAN $1 out of every $10 they receive buying cars, home appliances, furniture and other consumer durable goods, according to the University of Michigan Survey Research Center.

Recent patterns in buying and financing of durable goods are described in "1960 Survey of Consumer Finances," a major new publication of the center. Based on several thousand interviews with families in their homes, the survey reaches these conclusions:

1—Early last year, more than one family in six owned more than one car—but one family in four still owned none. While multiple car ownership has risen rapidly in recent years, the proportion of families without cars has stayed quite stable.

2—Two-thirds of those buying new cars and over half of those buying used autos and major household appliances use credit. The proportion of people buying these items "on the cuff" has remained very stable in the past three years.

3—Total spending for durable goods is not greatly concentrated in upper income families. The richest 20 percent of the nation's families account for 40 percent of the total dollar outlay on new cars and 36 percent of total spending on furniture and household appliances.

4—Low-income families devote a somewhat larger share of their total income to cars and conventional home appliances than upper-income families. When spending on vacations and hobbies is taken into account, the share of income spent on these items probably is stable across most major income groups.

Trade-Ins Usually Involved

The U-M analysis indicates that 85 percent of the nation's new car purchases normally involve trade-in or associated sale of a used model. Trade-ins also were involved in more than half the purchases of used cars.

For major appliances, the proportion of trade-ins varied widely. More than one-third of those buying refrigerators, TV sets, and washing machines traded in older models. Approximately one family in four did so when it bought a range or stove. But for furniture and air conditioners, the proportions were only 9 and 4 percent, respectively.

But where trade-ins of used cars often represented a substantial part of the purchase price of a newer model, this was not generally the case for household goods. Usually, the value received for trade-ins on refrigerators and TV sets amounted to only 10 percent of the purchase price for the new model.

Monthly Installments Common

Use of monthly installment buying for furniture and household appliances was most common on expenditures ranging from $200 to $1,000. Less than half of the nation's families buy furniture or household appliances in any one year; among those who do, 30 percent spend less than $200 for this purpose and 75 percent spend less than $500.

The fact that the share of income spent for these purposes does not increase greatly among upper income families indicates that major durable goods do not represent luxury items for the American consumer, according to the center.

By Dept. of Research:

Report Summarizes Union-Won Fringes

A significant number of union contracts provide some form of military-leave pay, specify on-duty time allowed workers for washup. cleanup and clothes change, and require employers to furnish necessary safety and work clothing.

The current issue of Collective Bargaining Report, published by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, summarizes recent Labor Dept. surveys of contract provisions in these areas.

Not all of the benefits provided workers in these fringe fields are written into contracts, the Dept. of Research points out.

"In many situations there are quite definite, jointly recognized and mutually satisfactory practices observed without specific provisions being written into the agreement," it said.

In fact, some of the contract provision were put in on the initiative of employers who wanted to set a limit to the washup or cleanup time previously allowed on an informal basis.

Of major contracts—those covering more than 1,000 workers—about 17 percent specify time for personal washup, cleanup of equipment or clothes changes.

The most common daily washup period is 10 minutes, the period specified in 27 percent of the agreements dealing with this subject.

Allowable time for cleanup of equipment is normally described in contract terminology as "reasonable," "sufficient," or "time necessary." Where specified, five or 10 minutes are most common.

Similarly, only a minority of contracts dealing with time to change from work clothes specify the number of minutes allowed. Among those that do, most are in the meat-packing industry, where 12 minutes is normally allowed.

Nearly all contracts dealing with the subject require employers to provided necessary safety and special work clothing, although a few provided for an allowance for employes to purchase uniforms or other special clothing.

Military leave provisions usually deal with two types of cases—employes entering military service and employes on reserve duty taking part in annual tours of duty, usually two weeks.

For persons entering prolonged military service, most of the agreements (59 percent) provide for one or more weeks of pay, while 32 percent make up the difference between military pay and the employe's regular wages, usually for a two-week period. The remainder provide a specific dollar bonus.

Most of the agreements dealing with short-term reserve duty require the employer to pay the difference between the military pay for the period and the worker's normal wage. Fewer than 3 percent require that part or all of reserve training time be charged against vacation time.

Briefing Panel To Discuss U. S. Defense

America's national defense will be the subject of the next edition of "Briefing Session." Participating with the program's regular moderator, Edward P. Morgan, will be J. Sterling Livingston, of the Harvard School of Business Administration, and Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Jr. (R-Mich.), a member of the House Military Affairs Committee.

Livingston has conducted a number of research and training programs for the military services and defense contractors during the last 15 years. The development and use of management control systems on defense projects has been a part of his work.

Ford is currently in his seventh term in Congress. He is the ranking Republican member of the House Subcommittee on Defense Dept. Appropriations.

SEN. HARRISON WILLIAMS, JR., (D-N. J.), left, and Matt Triggs, assistant legislative director of the American Farm Bureau Federation, as guest panelist on a "Briefing Session" program disagreed on extent of federal legislation needed to deal with the plight of migrant farm workers.

Briefing Panel Splits On Farm Labor Aids

Two guest panelists on the public affairs program "Briefing Session" agreed that the plight of migrant farm workers is an unhappy one but they sharply disagreed on what the federal government should do about it.

In the latest edition of the TV series co-produced by the AFL-CIO and the National Educational Television & Radio Center, the panelists were Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N. J.), and Matt Triggs, assistant legislative director of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Williams is sponsor of a package of bills that would extend federal protection and aid to the hundreds of thousands of workers who follow crop harvests around the country.

Recent figures show that the farm migrants are the lowest economic class in the society, earning an average of less than $1,000 a year. Among other things Williams' bills would give migrant workers a federal minimum wage of 75 cents an hour, control child labor, provide retraining and better housing, and bring farm workers under the National Labor Relations Act.

The difference between the panelists on these proposals was made clear in two statements. Williams, speaking of the migrants' substandard living standards, said "the only way we will bring to these families a minimum of decency is through a comprehensive program of national legislation." Triggs countered that "we are very much opposed to some of these bills, particularly to the bill providing for compulsory collective bargaining in agriculture."

Triggs suggested the low income and bad living conditions of migrant workers were problems brought on by the nature of the people themselves.

"It is primarily a social problem," he said. "Most of the migratory workers are people who lack skills, capacity, ambition, people who have handicaps that have prevented them from finding permanent jobs, settling down in a permanent residence."

If there were no farm employment the same people would be present with the same problem, he maintained.

Williams looked forward to a day when farm mechanization would stabilize the work force and when any program of federal aid would "run itself out." But, said the senator, "the fact is now we need these folks because of the nature of the planting and the harvest."

"They are only needed for brief periods in any one point," he added. "We do not have the mechanization necessary to plant and harvest the various fruit and vegetable crops, therefore these hands are needed now. And these lives are wretched lives."

Concerning Williams' bill that would control the labor of children in migrant families Trigg said:

"In most rural communities boys work on farms during the summer vacation and they generally start this work at ages 11, 12 or 13, and those who get jobs think they are very fortunate."

"We are certainly not dealing with the bucolic idyll that Mr. Triggs suggests of the happy farm boy," Williams replied. "We are going to the kid who is stooping all day in the hot sun, or in dangerous work."

$18 in Pay for 102-Hour Week Told by Women Farm Migrants

The AFL-CIO has declared its support of a "farm labor stabilization" bill which "would help the public consicence to right many of the wrongs now being done to migrants."

Even as labor testified before a Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor, a special House subcommittee winding up hearings in New York took sworn testimony from two southern women migrants who said that in a 102-hour workweek they netted a top pay of $18 after deductions.

Another woman scheduled to testify about conditions among migrant workers on eastern Long Island declined to appear and told the committee staff she had been threatened by an unidentified source. Rep. Herbert Zelenko (D-N.Y.), the group's chairman, ordered an investigation.

AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Walter J. Mason put labor's backing behind the Senate bill, which would empower the Secretary of Labor to provide minimum health service, housing, transportation and nourishment for migratory families before and after actual employment.

David E. Christian, Labor Dept. special assistant for manpower programs, testifying on behalf of Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, commented that it was "anomalous" to find rural underemployment equivalent to 1.4 million totally unemployed domestic workers while the government each year brings in some 400,000 foreign workers.

American farm workers exist at a marginal level, Christian observed, and are not even accorded the protections and employment standards which the Mexican government insists on in the U.S.-Mexico pact covering that nation's workers.

"The primary problem," said Christian, "is bringing the employer in labor shortage areas and the workers in labor supply (surplus) areas together."

Under the bill sponsored by Senate subcommittee chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D.-N.J.), he noted, the Secretary of Labor would be authorized to assemble qualified underemployed farm workers and transport them and, in some cases, their families, to an employment area or hiring center.

He also noted the Williams' bill would provide for written agreements containing minimum protections for workers and employers.

Christian said the Kennedy Administration "enthusiastically endorses" the central principles of the stabilization bill.

The two women migratory workers who testified before the House subcommittee signed affidavits which said they were employed as potato graders on Long Island and worked 17 hours a day, six days a week. After deductions for rent, food, "union-dues" and other items, they received cash usually running from $3 to $8 a week but never more than $18.

Betty Jean Johnson, 52, one of the migrant's said she was now stranded on Long Island and had no money to return to her home in Norfolk, Va.

The crew leaders, she testified, "bring you up here and make slaves out of you—they give you a slice of bread and a piece of meat."

She said she paid $1 a week for "union dues," adding: "I don't know what kind of union I was in—never saw anybody, no button, no papers, no nothing else," she said.

Screen Extras Elect Directors

Hollywood, Calif.—Eleven members of the Screen Extras Guild have won election to the union's board of directors, it has been announced by Executive Sec. H. O'Neil Shanks.

Victorious candidates chosen for three-year terms in a secret mail ballot were Russell Ash, Jefferey Sayre, Roy Damron, Evelyn Underwood, Buddy C. Mason, Norman Stevens, Rol Thomas, Carmen Nisbet, Carol Henry, Vi Ingraham and John R. Albright.

Jersey Labor Challenges Medical Group

Newark, N. J.—Union spokesmen here have charged the New Jersey affiliate of the American Medical Association with "gross distortion" of proposals for health care for the aged and with "denying freedom of choice" of health insurance plans to the people of the state.

Sec.-Treas. Victor D. Leonardis of the State Industrial Union Council urged support for legislation which would permit unions and other community groups to set up prepaid, non-profit medical programs. Under present law, any medical service program must have the approval of the state medical society and of 51 percent of the physicians in the area where it operates.

Leonardis charged that the doctors "are denying to the citizens of New Jersey freedom of choice as far as their medical insurance is concerned."

Pres. Vincent J. Murphy of the State Federation of Labor took sharp issue with a speech by Dr. Frank Buchanan, new president of the Medical Society of New Jersey. He quoted Buchanan as labeling health insurance under social security "socialized medicine" and claiming it would make the citizenry "soft."

"Professional medicine apparently prefers to keep the population hopelessly in debt for medical bills," he said, "and prefers to see the health standards of many Americans at a disgracefully low ebb."

Labor Dept. Merit Award Given Ching

Cyrus S. Ching, veteran labor-management relations consultant and a trusted aide to four Presidents, has been presented with the Labor Dept.'s award of merit for his "significant and outstanding contributions."

The award was presented on Ching's 85th birthday by Assistant Labor Sec. James Reynolds on behalf of Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg. Still vigorously active, Ching is currently chairman of the Atomic Energy Labor-Management Relations Panel and is in private business as a consultant.

Other posts he has held, dating back to the Roosevelt Administration, include the chairmanship of the Wage Stabilization Board and membership on both the National War Labor Board and the National Defense Mediation Board.

Goldberg praised Ching as having "championed the cause of human relations" and cited his ability to bring "labor and management out of the darkness of chaos to the light of reason."

Search Refusal No Firing Cause

Windsor, Ont.—An arbitrator has ruled that Chrysler Corp. of Canada had no right to dismiss an employe for refusing to submit to a personal search.

Judge C. E. Bennett of Owen Sound, Ont., ordered reinstatement of the employe, a member of Auto Workers Local 444.

He was dismissed in November 1960 after twice refusing to submit to a search of his person by plant protection officers. The company described the search request as part of a system of spot checks carried out at the gates every three or four weeks.

Acting on a grievance filed by the UAW local, the arbitrator declared that the right to search an individual is a serious invasion of personal freedom.

ACTU Gives Honor Medal To Carey

New York—Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers has linked the price-fixing conspiracy of the electrical equipment industry to the social evils which Pope Leo XIII and Pope Pius XI warned against in historic social encyclicals.

Carey addressed the New York chapter of the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists, which presented him with its annual Quadragesimo Anno award, named after the pronouncement on social reform issued 30 years ago by Pope Pius XI.

Papal Warning Cited

He quoted the papal warning that "an immense power and despotic economic dictatorship is consolidated in the hands of a few, who often are not owners but only the trustees and managing directors of invested funds which they administer according to their own arbitrary will and pleasure."

Contrasting the social views of organized labor and business, Carey charged that "big business and industry in the United States, and their spokesmen, the NAM and the Chamber of Commerce, stand solidly against practically every principle and proposal advanced by the two encyclicals."

He charged that the chief "crime" of General Electric, Westinghouse and other conspirators "is against their employes and against the youth of the nation. They have encouraged not only a disrespect for law and morality but also an attitude of cyncism that gives top value to the organization man and to expediency."

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.) also spoke.

JAMES B. CAREY, right, receives annual Quadragesimo Anno medal awarded by New York chapter of Association of Catholic Trade Unionists, from Daniel Schulder, secretary, as Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.), who also spoke on the occasion, looks on.

Meany Hits Philosophy Of 'Business as Usual'

(Continued from Page 1)

discrimination as usual," he said, pointing to the "disgraceful episode" of mob violence directed against the Freedom Riders in Montgomery, Ala. He assailed not only the "hoodlums brought up on a diet of race hatred" who attacked the bus riders but also the elected officials in Alabama "whose job is to uphold the law rather than to break it."

The AFL-CIO president also discussed the trade union movement itself, declaring:

"I am sorry to say that labor's attitude is not much better than the others.

"With labor it's business as usual; jurisdictional disputes as usual, inter-union rivalries as usual.

"These are not rivalries to see who can do the most for the workers. These are not rivalries to see who can do the best job of organizing the unorganized. These are rivalries to take members from other unions.

"We seem determined to reorganize or disorganize those already organized, despite the fact that there are millions eligible for organization who have never seen an organizer around."

Meany also said "numerous inexcusable work stoppages" on the nation's missile program involved "trivial things which have no real meaning in the trade union philosophy." The stoppages, he said, imperil the "welfare of all Americans."

The AFL-CIO president said that part of the present problem within the trade union movement may stem from the fact that "we have become too prosperous, and too many union leaders think of unions as big business."

"The only businesslike thing about unions," he declared, should be the manner in which they safeguard their finances. "That's where the similarity between business and labor ends as far as I'm concerned."

Meany told the convention that "in this time of national peril, I don't think we can afford the luxury of inter-union feuds if we intend to continue making progress. We can't afford civil war in the trade union movement."

He called on labor to "go back to our first principles" and make certain that unions are "protecting the interests and welfare of those who work for wages" and to apply "the principle of unity and brotherhood to unions as well as to people."

Unity between all unions, Meany declared, is essential if American labor is to "build on the achievements of the past in order to meet the threats of the future."

The three-day convention of the state federation was devoted to national and state legislative matters. Action by the delegates ranged from opposition to any increase in the sales tax to a renewal of support for federal legislation to finance health care for the aged under social security.

Joseph F. Burke of the Sheet Metal Workers and Harry Boyer of the Steelworkers are co-presidents of the state labor body. They were elected in 1960 to serve two-year terms.

Labor Asks Clear Label On 'Moisturized' Hams

Organized labor has urged the Dept. of Agriculture to require strict labeling of "watered" hams—hams pumped with water to "moisturize" them—and adopt other measures to safeguard the consumer and his "right to know."

The AFL-CIO and the Meat Cutters proposed the actions at hearings held by the department to reconsider its controversial order of last Dec. 30 on allowable moisture content.

Anne Draper of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research said labor was "as shocked as the rest of the country" by press disclosures of the widespread practice of pumping water into hams "in amounts up to 30 percent in excess of green weight."

She said labor was "dismayed" at the Dec. 30 order which, she said, relaxed standards for federally-inspected ham to permit as much as 10 percent excess moisture in the finished product, a proportion which could become 16 percent in practice and without labeling.

"The consumer has a right to know," declared Meat Cutters' Legislative Rep. Arnold Mayer, who testified for AMCBW Pres. Thomas J. Lloyd and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman.

Mayer said that in the absence of consumer safeguards, uninspected plants were pumping 30 percent water into smoked hams. Since these hams sold for less per pound than those from inspected plants, "unmoistured, inspected ones lost out in competition. . . ."

Miss Draper said government figures showed that in the last five years, pork smoked in federally-inspected plants dropped by 20 percent and 1960 saw a net decline of 300 million pounds.

She stressed that workers, as consumers, are alarmed "at this flight of hams from federal inspection." She asserted that less than 50 percent of hams on the market at the time the order was issued were processed under federal inspection, meaning for the remainder no inspection at all or inspection under less stringent state or local regulations.

The AFL-CIO proposed these actions:

- That the Agriculture Dept. propose to Congress an amendment of the Federal Meat Inspection Act to bring the largest possible number of slaughtering and processing plants under federal inspection with the aim of securing uniformly high standards.
- That, in the absence of legislative safeguards, the 10 percent water allowance should remain in effect for the time being in an effort to keep ham and meat production in federally-inspected plants. Thus, positive labeling on water content is essential, Miss Draper added.
- That the department create a Consumer Advisory Committee to protect consumer interests.

The AFL-CIO observed that the controversial order of last December was issued without public hearings, that the consumer interest was largely ignored and that the evidence on so-called consumer preferences came from surveys sponsored by a meat packing industry which wanted a relaxation of ham standards.

Signaled at Convention:

Insurance Workers To Push Organizing

Philadelphia—An aggressive organizing campaign to bring hundreds of thousands of men and women into the ranks of the Insurance Workers was signaled here at the union's second biennial convention.

Pres. George L. Russ, in his keynote address to the 500 delegates and alternates from 246 locals in 41 states and the District of Columbia, urged that organizing efforts be concentrated on two main areas:

- Unorganized clerical workers in companies where the union currently represents agents.
- The thousand of "free-riders" at companies under contract who "are all too willing to reap the benefits of every contract we negotiate" but who, Russ said, have been unwilling to join in the fight for improving on-the-job conditions.

The convention—first since the creation of the IWIU in 1959 through merger of the former Insurance Workers and the Insurance Agents—heard praise from AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler for the manner in which jurisdictional problems were resolved through amalgamation.

"After six years of merger at the national level," Schnitzler told the convention, organized labor "is still divided over the issue of jurisdiction." The AFL-CIO official made it clear that he was "not placing blame for the disunity which still exists" in labor's ranks, but added that the insurance unions had "set an example for all of us by uniting in a combined effort to organize the unorganized instead of wasting your strength fighting each other."

Schnitzler emphasized that those who claim "the house of labor is irreconcilably divided are grossly mistaken," and forecast that efforts to strengthen harmony among the various segments of organized labor would gain headway in the months ahead.

Efforts to organize throughout the trade union movement and particularly in the white collar field, Russ told the delegates, have been slowed in recent years by the business lobby's drive to discredit organized labor—efforts, he said, which culminated in enactment of the Landrum-Griffin Act.

He said the 1959 labor law was "clearly designed to keep labor so busy defending itself against attack that unions would be unable to mount any organizing or collective bargaining offensive."

As a result, the IWIU president continued, although the union represents 17,000 agents at the Prudential Insurance Co., it has only 9,700 members; and while it bargains for 5,000 agents at the Metropolitan Insurance Co., only 50 percent belong to the union.

It will remain impossible for our union to achieve its full objective at the bargaining table," Russ declared, "until we improve our position membership-wise."

In his report, Russ reviewed the first two years of organic merger, in which virtually all local unions of the former internationals have now completed amalgamation. Most of these were achieved, the report noted, within the 18-month grace period permitted by the founding convention, although a handful came about only under order from the union's executive board.

Locals from 16 areas have carried to the convention appeals from the executive board's directive to accomplish merger. In four of the cases, involving locals in two or more cities, the appeals are from the geographical areas established by the executive board.

Ahead of the convention, in addition to action on the merger appeals, lay the election of officers for the coming two years, and action on a wide range of resolutions dealing with collective bargaining, political education, legislative action, education and community services.

UAW Disputes Industry On Farm Implements

Direct labor costs in the production of farm equipment have probably gone down in the last 14 years, Vice Pres. Pat Greathouse of the Auto Workers told a House Agriculture subcommittee.

Greathouse's testimony contradicted industry witnesses who appeared before the committee previously. He charged that "rubber yardsticks, hidden assumptions, semantic camouflage and plain misrepresentation" were among statistical devices used to distort the facts.

Citing statistics presented by the agricultural implement companies to the subcommittee, Greathouse emphasized that they showed the number of production workers had declined in the last 14 years while overhead personnel and workers on salary and bonus had increased.

He asked the committee to direct the companies to report their unit production costs, saying these figures would show that direct labor costs probably had declined.

Comparing the careers of a John Deere stockholder and a John Deere worker, both of whom had the same income in 1947, Greathouse said in 14 years the stockholder collected 3.13 times as much as the worker. A worker during the period—assuming he worked 2,000 hours each year—collected a total of $55,000, while a John Deere stockholder received $172,448. Of this, $70,709 came in dividends and $101,739 in capital gains, the UAW official said.

Greathouse said a National Planning Agency could have contributed significantly to heading off the farm depression and anticipating the problems arising out of automation. Such an agency, he declared, is needed now to help assure stable prosperity for the entire economy.

Cornell Scholarship Memorializes Lacey

Ithaca, N. Y.—The New York City AFL-CIO will sponsor a four-year scholarship to Cornell University's School of Industrial & Labor Relations as a memorial to the late Martin T. Lacey.

The scholarship will be awarded to a son or daughter of a member whose union is affiliated with the city central body. Applicants must be high school seniors graduating in June and able to meet school requirements. The scholarship memorializes the late president of the former AFL New York City central body who died in 1957.

Cleared by Subcommittee:

Omnibus Housing Bill Set for Senate

An omnibus housing and urban renewal bill, one of the key measures Pres. Kennedy has asked Congress to pass this year, has been cleared for Senate action by a 10-5 vote of the Banking & Currency Committee.

The bill steps up federal grants for urban renewal, authorizes construction of 100,000 additional public housing units and provides a fresh flow of funds for low-cost loans to colleges for student housing.

It also doubles the funds available for construction of housing for the elderly through long-term, low-interest loans. These loans could be made to public bodies and consumer cooperatives in addition to private non-profit corporations now eligible.

Another provision would encourage local public housing authorities to lower rents for needy families by authorizing an additional federal payment for each dwelling unit occupied by an elderly family if needed to protect the solvency of the project.

The Senate committee bill is considerably broader in scope than two housing bills vetoed by former Pres. Eisenhower in 1959 even though they had been sharply scaled down in efforts to meet Republican objections. The threat of a veto also blocked comprehensive legislation last year.

Anti-Recession Role Cited

The pent-up backlog of need plus the importance of home construction as an anti-recession measure were cited by the AFL-CIO in testimony urging even bigger strides than the Kennedy Administration has proposed.

While the Senate bill falls short of labor's proposals, it breaks new ground in the housing field with innovations, including:

- An "experimental" program of 40-year, no-down payment FHA mortgages for moderate income families. The committee said the program is aimed at helping families with income of between $4,000 and $6,000 a year who are largely priced out of the present housing market.
- Long-term loans at interest rates below the market level for rental and cooperative apartment projects for moderate-income families who cannot qualify for public housing and cannot afford suitable private housing.
- Authorization for 25-year FHA loans up to $10,000 for major repairs and additions to homes. The present limit on FHA home improvement loans is $3,500, repayable in five years.
- Up to $100 million in federal grants to enable communities to buy up "open space" for recreation and park areas.
- Allocation of $100 million for loans to local communities to buy railroad cars, rights of way and other commuter transit facilities plus authorization for earmarking $50 million of the $2.5 billion urban renewal fund for mass transportation demonstration projects and planning.

In all, the committee's new long-term authorizations add up to nearly $5 billion, of which an estimated $122.5 million would be utilized during the 1962 fiscal year for programs administered by the Housing & Home Finance Agency. With previously-authorized spending the agency's 1962 expenditures would total $951.5 million. The omnibus bill also includes separate authorizations for Veterans Administration direct home loans and for farm housing programs.

The Senate committee report declared:

"The committee is concerned about the state of the national economy and the continued lack of sustained vitality shown by the home-building industry."

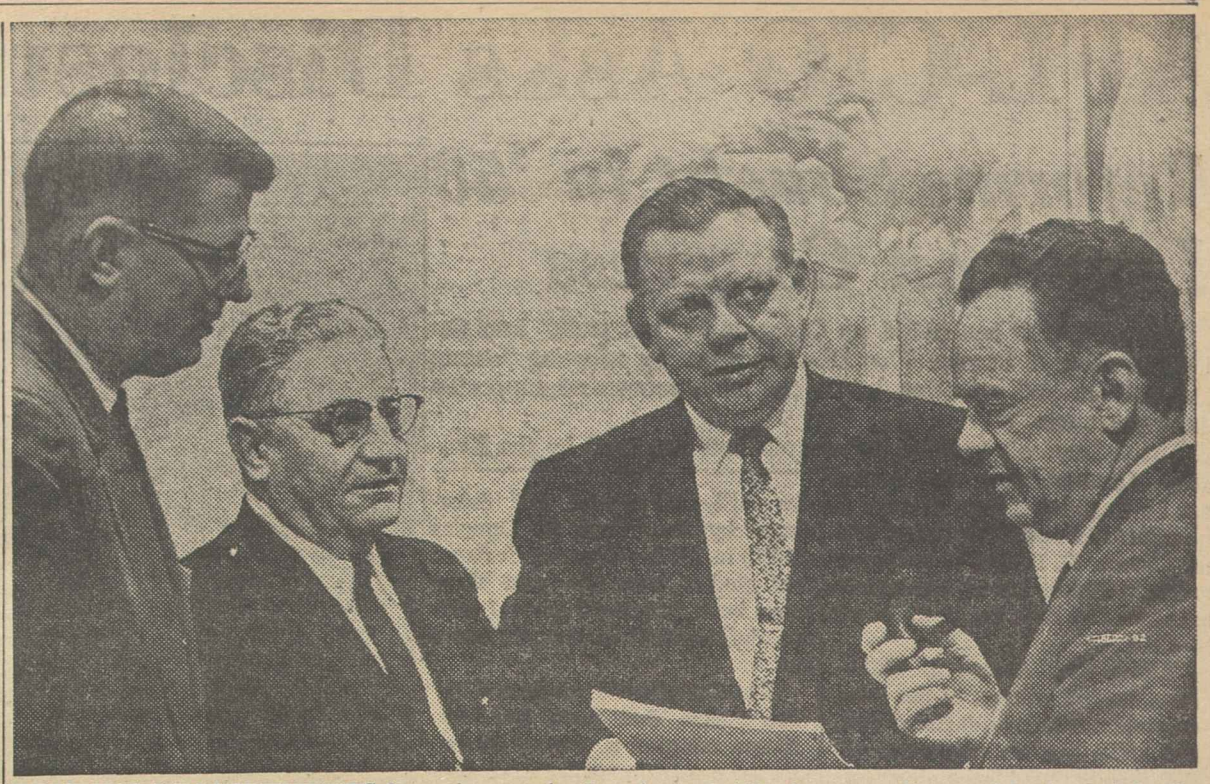
The 10-5 Senate committee vote broke through party lines as two eastern Republicans, Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.) and Prescott Bush (Conn.), joined with Democratic Senators John Sparkman (Ala.), Paul H. Douglas (Ill.), Joseph S. Clark (Pa.), William Proxmire (Wis.), Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (N. J.), Edmund S. Muskie (Me.), Edward V. Long (Mo.) and Maurine B. Neuberger (Ore.) in approving the bill.

Committe Chairman A. Willis Robertson (Va.) and Sen. William A. Blakley (Tex.), Democrats, joined Republicans Homer E. Capehart (Ind.), Wallace F. Bennett (Utah) and J. Glenn Beall (Md.) in opposing significant portions of the proposal.

Robertson denounced the bill as "extravagant and inflationary."

While Sparkman, who heads the subcommittee on housing, steered the bill through the Senate committee, his fellow Alabaman, Rep. Albert Rains (D), headed a House subcommittee which was drafting a somewhat revised version of the Administration bill.

The House bill is expected to put greater emphasis on rural housing and substantially increase federal loans for community public works.



BONDING REQUIREMENTS for unions under Landrum-Griffin Act were discussed by financial officers of 70 national and international unions at meeting of AFL-CIO Conference of Secretary-Treasusers in Chicago. Shown left to right are Sec.-Treas. Lewis McCracken of Glass & Ceramic Workers, vice chairman of conference; Sec.-Treas. Toney Gallo of Cement Workers, chairman; AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; and John Holcombe, director of Bureau of Labor-Management Reports in Labor Dept., who discussed bonding and reporting procedures.

CLC Votes To Suspend Litho Union

Ottawa, Ont.—The executive council of the Canadian Labor Congress has voted to suspend the Amalgamated Lithographers of America from membership, CLC Pres. Claude Jodoin has announced.

The union withdrew from the AFL-CIO in 1958 rather than accept decisions of the AFL-CIO Executive Council and impartial umpires under the no-raiding agreement with regard to jurisdictional disputes.

It was a jurisdictional dispute that was responsible for the CLC suspension, Jodoin said. The action was based on charges by the Pressmen that the ALA had raided their membership in plants in Winnipeg, Man.; Saskatoon, Sask., and Calgary Alta.

The CLC constitution requires each affiliate to "respect the established bargaining relationship of every other affiliate and no affiliate shall raid the established collective bargaining relationship of any other affiliate."

Secretary-Treasurers Note Bonding Cost Rise

Chicago—The sharp increase in union bonding costs since enactment of the Landrum-Griffin Act was discussed here at a one-day session of the AFL-CIO Conference of Secretary-Treasurers.

Financial officers from 70 national and international unions reported that rates have increased 50 percent in the past year because of the L-G requirement that union officers be bonded for "faithful performance of duty" as well as for fiscal responsibility.

The conference heard a report from AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler on meetings earlier this year with officials of the bonding industry, who told labor leaders that in the first year of operating under L-G there had not been a single claim involving the "faithful performance" clause in the labor law.

Schnitzler also discussed current problems arising under the federation's no-raiding agreement and the impact of unemployment on trade union activities.

John Holcombe, director of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor-Management Reports, which administers the Landrum-Griffin Act, discussed the bonding problems and the general subject of reporting procedures.

Holcombe told the secretary-treasurers that his bureau is currently studying a draft of a new simplified form for local union reports to ease the pressure on local officers. If approved, he said, the new form would probably be put into use this fall.

To substantiate labor's contention that unions are being penalized by L-G bonding requirements, the conference agreed to conduct a survey among all affiliates comparing premium costs and claims experience in the years immediately prior to passage of the labor law and in the first year of operating under L-G.

The secretary-treasurers heard a report from Alexander Bookstaver, director of the newly created AFL-CIO Dept. of Investments, on the manner in which the department can assist affiliated internationals to invest general funds as well as health, welfare and pension funds in such areas as housing.

Building Trades Back Local Works Program

Enactment of an emergency $1 billion local public works program would provide "immediate relief" from the "serious unemployment" problems of the construction industry, the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. has told Congress.

Testifying in favor of legislation proposed by Sen. Joseph S. Clark, Jr. (D-Pa.), William J. McSorley, Jr., assistant to the BCTD president, told a Senate Labor subcommittee that joblessness in the industry stood at nearly 20 percent in April.

"Our problem of unemployment is not limited to any particular locality," McSorley testified, "but is widespread throughout the industry and the country."

Clark's bill would provide $500 million in federal grants—plus standby authorization for an additional $500 million—for short-range projects which states and municipalities could launch within 90 days and which would be completed in a year. Authorizations for projects would halt when unemployment fell below 4 percent, and could be reinstated by the President if joblessness later exceeded that figure.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, leadoff witness at the subcommittee hearings, endorsed the Clark proposal as a "necessary supplement" to Pres. Kennedy's long-range program for revitalizing the economy.

McSorley told the subcommittee that Kennedy's school and housing programs will, if approved, "definitely provide employment" both for building tradesmen and workers in supporting industries.

He forecast, however, that a "definite time lag" due to the problems of planning and site acquisition would "preclude any immediate solution to the unemployment problem."

In addition the BCTD spokesman said, the public works called for in the Clark bill are "needed in some form and to some degree in almost every community throughout the country." He said they are projects that are already planned but that have been deferred "for lack of adequate funds."

McSorley expressed the department's support of language in the bill which would require payment of prevailing wages in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Law.

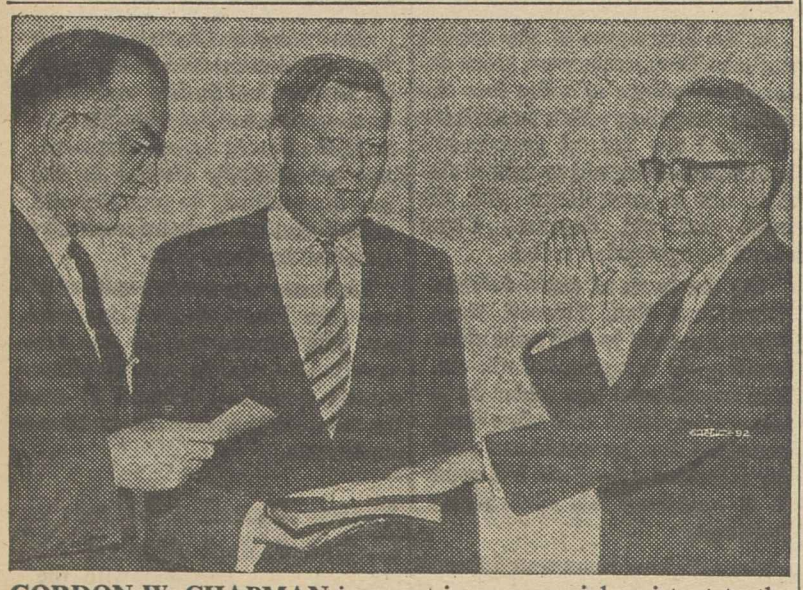
Teen Job-Hunting Leaflets Ready

A series of leaflets directed to teen-agers who hope to land suitable jobs this summer has been issued by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Standards.

The 4.5 million youths from 14 to 17 expected to get jobs after school closes in June may find it harder than usual, the department pointed out in an announcement, because the number of teen-agers is at an all-time high and employers are demanding more education and training.

The leaflets emphasize that young summer workers should return to school in the fall, complete their educations and "add to [their] job potentialities."

The leaflets are "Young Workers Under 18," "Summer Jobs for Students" and "Stay in School," and a related one, "Memo to Employers." Copies may be obtained from the Bureau of Labor Standards, U.S. Labor Dept., Washington 25, D. C.



GORDON W. CHAPMAN is sworn in as a special assistant to the Secretary of State and coordinator of international labor affairs at a State Dept. ceremony. Chapman, right, resigned as secretary-treasurer of the State, County & Municipal Employes to accept the post. Clement E. Conger, deputy chief of protocol, administers the oath. In the center is U. Alexis Johnson, deputy undersecretary of state for political affairs.

AFL-CIO Asks Disclosure Law 'Teeth'

Reforms Sought in '58 Urged on Congress

The AFL-CIO has called on Congress to "put teeth" into the 1958 Welfare & Pension Plan Disclosure law by adopting "strong and enforceable" provision which the labor movement supported three years ago.

The federation's backing for amendments proposed by the Kennedy Administration was spelled out by Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and Associate Gen. Counsel Thomas E. Harris in testimony before a House Labor subcommittee headed by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.).

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, leadoff witness at the subcommittee hearings, declared that the 1958 law on disclosure of the finances and operations of welfare and pension plans was "weak," and said there is "a compelling need to protect more adequately the equities of the millions of persons" covered by such plans.

The Administration amendments would:

- Give the Secretary of Labor investigative and enforcement authority, including the right of subpoena, to uncover abuses of reporting requirements.
- **Authorize the Secretary to bring civil actions to enjoin violations, instead of relying on private suits by individuals.**
- Require the retention of records for a minimum five-year period.
- Make both the payment and receipt of bribes or kickbacks a federal felony.
- Make it a felony to steal or embezzle from any employe benefit plan.
- Require each administrator to submit reports to the Labor Dept. on a prescribed form to insure detailed information on all phases of a plan's operation. At present, use of Labor Dept, reporting forms is optional.
- **Eliminate the present requirement that statements of assets, liabilities, receipts and disbursements need be only in "summary" form, in order to insure more detailed disclosure of many key aspects of these financial operations.**
- Establish new criteria for coverage so that all welfare and pension plans claiming federal tax exemption will be required to report on their activities.

In a message to Congress calling for enactment of the amendments —all of which were contained in the AFL-CIO-backed bill introduced by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) in 1958—Kennedy declared that studies over the past three years have "disclosed several serious deficiencies" in the disclosure law.

The Douglas bill was passed by the Senate that year, but the House adopted a watered-down measure which spelled out the federal government's responsibility for overseeing the law but which, Biemiller told the subcommittee, "failed to include essential provisions for adequate enforcement."

Enactment of the Administration amendments—sponsored by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.), chairman of the House Labor Committee, and Rep. Neal Smith (D-Ia.)—is "essential if the interests of America's wage and salary earners are to be adequately protected," Biemiller said.

Welfare and pension trust funds, now estimated to have resources of over $46 billion, the federation spokesman said, "belong to millions of wage and salary earners [and] should be rigorously protected."

Despite the 1958 law, he continued, "there is nothing to assure us that abuses which have been revealed from time to time by committees of Congress have in any way diminished."

"On the contrary, as these plans grow, opportunities for fast practices and embezzlement by unscrupulous administrators and trustees also increase," he added.

In his analysis of the amendments, Harris pointed out that many of the proposals—including the investigative and civil suit powers which they would confer on the Secretary of Labor and the strong criminal penalties for embezzlement and bribery—parallel provision of the Landrum-Griffin Act.

Prescribed Forms 'Important'

The associate general counsel declared that the authority which the amendments would give the Secretary to prescribe reporting forms "is among the more important provisions" of the Administration bill.

The lack of authority to force the use of a standard form, Harris said, makes it easier for "an administrator who decides to withhold some of the information . . . to escape detection." Honest administrators, he said, "will welcome the use of the prescribed form, and the others are not entitled to consideration."

Goldberg told the subcommittee that "it is high time that the government carries out its obligation to the millions of men and women who are participants in these welfare and pension benefit plans to insure that the full spotlight of public disclosure is focused on operations which are so vital to their present and future security and well-being."

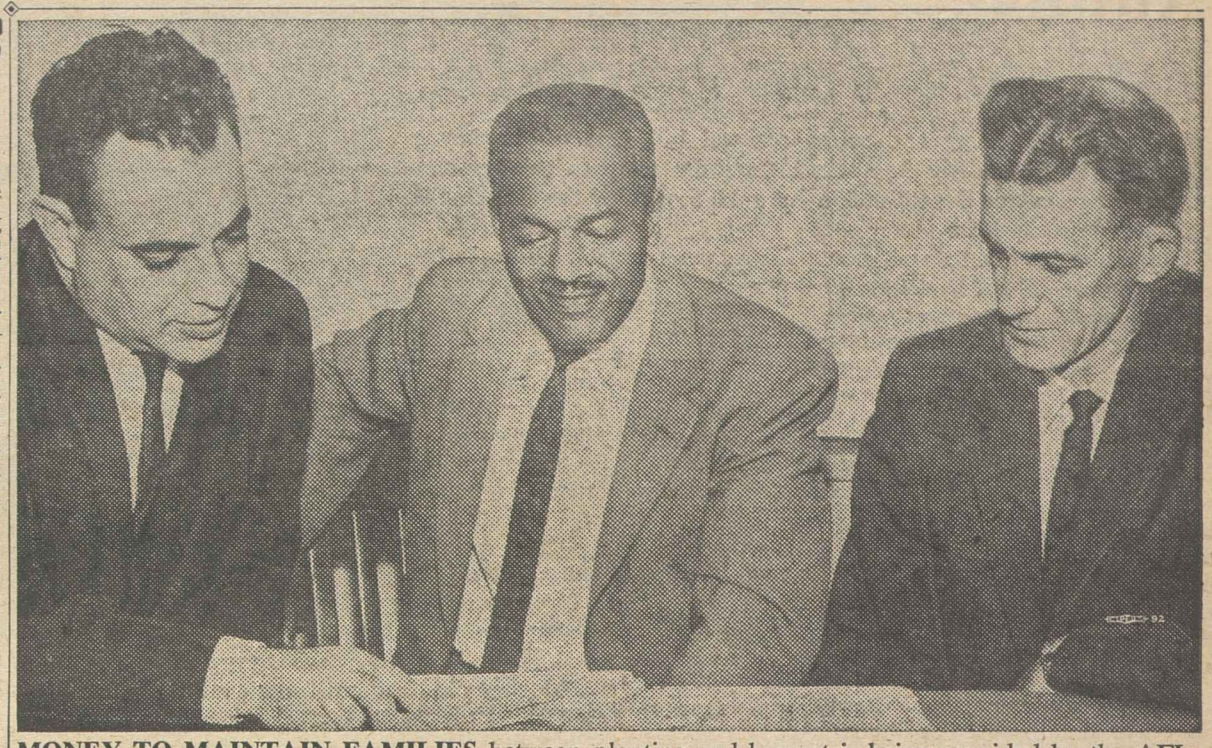
"We can no longer . . . continue to betray the interests of the millions of workers and their beneficiaries who may well believe the law now affords them some real measure of protection," he added. "Instead, we must see to it that the billions of dollars received and disbursed by these plans are being honestly managed."

Chamber Asks Jobs For 'Conservatives'

Milwaukee, Ind.—The Employers' Association of Milwaukee is urging its members to emphasize the hiring of students with "conservative ideas" for summer jobs, advocating what the Milwaukee Journal in an editorial called "a strange standard to set for temporary help."

In its official publication the association called on employers to recognize that students who have "been courageous in their support of free enterprise and conservative ideas" on campuses "have not accepted the anti-business propaganda and are eager to work and help a firm make a profit rather than change a company into a welfare project."

"They will soon be available for summer work and we believe that they should be given priority in assigning available jobs," the bulletin said.



MONEY TO MAINTAIN FAMILIES between planting and harvest is being provided by the AFL-CIO to 53 Negro farmers in Fayette and Haywood Counties, Tenn., who lacked funds from usual sources after they had registered to vote last year. Examining the list of those to receive the aid are left to right, Assistant Dir. Don Slaiman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, Field Rep. Richard Haley of the Committee on Racial Equality (CORE), and Sec. Matthew Lynch of the Tennessee AFL-CIO, in whose office in Nashville the conference took place.

Labor Gives 'Run Money' In Vote Fight

Nashville, Tenn.—The families of 53 Negro farmers in Fayette and Haywood Counties who have been subjected to economic reprisals after they registered to vote last year will eat this summer after all, thanks to the AFL-CIO.

Organized labor is providing them with "run money," the local term for funds they need for day-to-day maintenance between the time their crops are planted and the harvest.

Those receiving grants are among some 700 families met with economic boycott following their registrations. Many are tenant farmers who were faced with eviction, but a federal court ruling halted the ousters. However, the court could not guarantee land for them, or the capital to work it and to keep their families going until the crops are in.

The grant program will be administered for the national AFL-CIO by Sec. Matthew Lynch of the Tennessee State AFL-CIO.

"These checks," he said, "will go to farmers who have land to work and have been given crop loans by volunteer groups but are unable to get their usual 'run money' from customary sources.

"Our aim is to help those who want to stay in countries where they have lived all their lives and who want to do the only work available to them."

The subsistance money will vary from $30 to $100 a month, depending on family size. The families to receive it include more than 400 persons.

Guild Unit Backs Peace Corps

"Wholehearted support" for Pres. John F. Kennedy's Peace Corps program has been voted by the executive board of the Washington Newspaper Guild.

The board approved a resolution pledging its assistance in recruiting qualified newspaper personnel for the corps to help develop news media in the newly emerging nations. At the same time it called for aid in developing wages, hours and working conditions for native journalists in the Guild tradition "consistent with their local economies."

Kennedy's School Bill Assured of Senate OK

(Continued from Page 1)

sas. The Administration had originally asked for a minimum allocation of $15 per public school pupil, plus invocation of an equalization formula based on per capita income.

The Senate bill also calls for $840 million for a three-year extension of the program of aid to "impacted" school districts—those in which the school population is swollen because of the presence of federal employes at missile sites, military bases or other federal facilities. This is $240 million more than the Administration had requested.

The Thompson bill, which cleared the House Education Committee by a 19-12 vote, differs from the Senate measure only in its formula for distributing funds. It provides a base of $12 per pupil—again including private school students for the purpose of allocating money, but earmarking funds only for public schools. States with less wealth would receive up to 2.5 times the minimum.

In the week-long Senate debate on school aid, opponents sought to defeat the bill by tacking on amendments calling for aid to religious as well as public schools and other amendments which raised the controversial school desegregation issue.

In the first stages of the debate, southern Democrats were twice defeated on efforts to write into the message language which would have prevented the federal government from withholding aid to school districts not in compliance with the seven - year - old Supreme Court school desegregation ruling.

On the heels of these defeats, Republican Sen. Prescott Bush (Conn.) sought to add on a rider banning aid to segregated schools. The amendment was tabled by a resounding 61-25 vote after Bush conceded that he would not vote for a federal school-aid bill even if it contained his civil rights language.

The religious issue was injected by right-wing Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), an outspoken critic of federal aid to education. The Goldwater amendment, tabled by a 61-32 rollcall vote, would have provided $351 million over a three-year period for loans to private and religious schools for classroom construction.

Defeat of the Goldwater amendment came as Chairman Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.) of the House Education Committee ruled out of order a proposed amendment by Rep. Herbert Zelenko (D-N. Y.) which would have broadened the House bill in committee to include loans to private schools.

6-27-61

Powell said the question of aiding classroom construction for private schools would be considered when the committee takes up expansion and extension of the National Defense Education Act of 1958. Morse gave a similar pledge on the Senate floor.

When the school-aid measure reaches the House floor, its stiffest test is expected to come over the question of using federal grants for raising teachers' salaries.

Last year, the House passed the first aid-to-education measure in its history, but limited assistance to classroom construction. By contrast, the Senate approved a measure substantially similar to the one it was ready to pass to assist school districts both on construction and teachers' pay.

The issue was never resolved because the House Rules Committee, last year dominated by the conservative Republican-southern Democratic coalition, refused to send the measure to a joint Senate-House conference.

Victor Borella Wins Union Label Award

New York—Victor Borella, executive vice president of Rockefeller Center, has been named winner of the 1961 Union Label Award of Merit of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept. of the State of New York.

Funds Asked to Train, Relocate Jobless

AFL-CIO News

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Automation Effect Cited By Kennedy

Pres. Kennedy has called on Congress for "prompt enactment" of a federally financed four-year program to retrain and relocate several hundred thousand unemployed workers idled by the impact of automation.

The President, in letters to the Senate and the House, said these unemployed "whose skills have been rendered obsolete by automation and other technological changes must be equipped with new skills enabling them to become productive members of our society once again."

The Administration program is designed to grapple with the job displacement problem at three levels—the unemployed who need retraining before they can find new jobs; the unemployed who must be aided in relocating to new areas where their skills are in demand; the employed who need additional training to meet industrial change.

Kennedy noted that "the skills of other workers must also be improved to enable them to meet the more demanding requirements of modern industry."

Early Hearings Expected

The Kennedy program has been introduced in the Senate by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) and in the House by Rep. Elmer J. Holland (D-Pa.). Both are chairmen of subcommittees dealing with automation and unemployment problems and are slated to hold early hearings on the new program.

In a statement explaining the Kennedy program, Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg declared that to achieve maximum levels of employment, production and purchasing power "it is essential that there be rapid technological progress," but that the short-term effects of automation and technological change "can impair the livelihood of individual displaced workers and can depress the economies of entire communities."

"The remedy," he said, "is not to stay the development of an improved technology. Instead it is to find solutions for the problems which this progress creates for workers."

The new programs, based on existing federal-state employment service and vocational training pro-

(Continued on Page 8)

First Food Stamp Distribution Made

The first of eight pilot programs set up by the Kennedy Administration to distribute food in areas of widespread and chronic unemployment is in operation in McDowell County, W.Va.

An unemployed miner with 13 children was the first of 13,000 persons in the county certified as eligible to receive the stamps. He was given $95 in stamps to purchase a month's supply of food.

Persons unemployed or receiving some form of public assistance are eligible for the stamps, redeemable at food stores certified by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Only food can be purchased. Agriculture Sec. Orville L. Freeman, who made the first stamp presentation, estimates the government will spend about $50 million through the project in the next fiscal year.

Meany Urges Good Faith In Discrimination Fight

WELCOME TO WHITE HOUSE was given by Pres. Kennedy to Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson (right) and Pres. James A. Suffridge of Retail Clerks on their return from visiting six Asiatic countries. Johnson's party landed at Andrews Air Force Base in Washington and made the trip to the White House by helicopter, seen in background. **(See story, Page 6.)**

Renews Pledge to Abolish Race Bias

By Robert B. Cooney

Unity House, Pa.—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has proposed that the labor movement and civil rights organizations join in a good-faith common effort in pressing the attack on racial discrimination.

This position was re-enforced by impromptu discussion of delegates to the Jewish Labor Committee's fourth National Trade Union Conference on Civil Rights here. They urged a rebuilding of "lines of communication" between the two movements.

Meany, in a recorded speech to some 200 delegates, noted that "for the last two years there has been growing friction, publicly aggravated, between certain spokesmen for Negro organizations and the AFL-CIO."

"It seems to me," he declared, "that much of this public criticism has been inaccurate, unnecessary and ill-advised."

Saying he was "speaking frankly," because of the long association between the AFL-CIO and civil rights advocates, Meany pointed to two "basic facts:"

- "Much as we deplore it, Negro workers as a group still fit the old pattern of 'last hired, first fired.'" Even where job discrimination has been broken down, "the victory was won recently enough so that Negro workers tend to be concentrated at the lower end of the seniority list."
- **"To the extent that Negroes have begun to break out of this pattern of employed poverty and total insecurity the labor movement has played a decisive part."**

The federation president continued:

"Through collective bargaining on the one hand and legislative action on the other, the trade unions have been the most important single

(Continued on Page 7)

Fair Taxes Asked for Dividends

Failure of the government to require withholding taxes on dividends and interest constitutes "gross discrimination" against wage and salary earners and costs the Treasury taxes on more than $3.8 billion annually, the AFL-CIO has declared.

Testifying in support of Kennedy Administration proposals to extend the withholding tax system to these additional classes of income, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told the House Ways & Means Committee that "no one type of income should receive favored treatment denied to the others."

The withholding system, the federation spokesman declared, "operates with ruthless efficiency" in its application to wage and salary earners. "It leaves no room for the forgetful, the neglectful, or those who would deliberately try to avoid payment of taxes," he said. "Uncle Sam receives his due share of wage income almost at the same time that the wages are paid to the worker."

As a result, Biemiller said, 97

(Continued on Page 3)

May Rate Stays High:

Job Recovery Lags In Spite of Pickup

"There has not been the job recovery we have been looking for," a government manpower expert has announced, despite "a turnaround in the economy" bringing the usual seasonal reduction in unemployment and job boost between April and May.

The summary job report released by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg showed unemployment dropped by 200,000 as expected to a total of 4.8 million as of mid-May.

The key seasonally adjusted unemployment rate edged up to 6.9 percent from April's 6.8 percent.

Seymour Wolfbein, Labor Dept. manpower expert, pointed out the jobless rate has been "hanging high" at this level for the past six months. In comparison, in May a year ago there were 1.3 million fewer jobless workers and a rate of 5.1 percent. The postwar low-point for the month was 2.6 percent in 1953.

In response to questions, Wolfbein told reporters that while "the evidence is pretty good that the economy is turning around"—in terms of production, sales, shipments and related job improvements—"there has not been the job recovery we have been looking for."

Wolfbein said a key indicator—hours of work—will be available when the detailed regular monthly job report is issued June 13. He observed that the general pattern of economic recovery is for an increase in hours of those employed before the jobless are recalled.

The total of long-term unemployed — those out of work 15 weeks or longer—dropped seasonally by 213,000 to 1.9 million. This represents a postwar record high for May and is more than double the total for May a year ago.

The report noted "there con-

(Continued on Page 2)

AFL-CIO Urges Senate Approval Of House Social Security Changes

Prompt Senate approval of House-passed improvements in social security benefits will help pump additional purchasing power into the economy and ease the impact of the recession, the AFL-CIO has declared.

Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank of the Federation's Dept. of Social Security told the Senate Finance Committee that the House bill—which fell short of recommendations made by Pres. John F. Kennedy—contains "more limited improvements" than those sought by organized labor.

He declared, however, that these improvements are geared "to the specific and limited needs of a recession period" and would go a long way toward "meeting pressing social needs and providing an urgently needed stimulus to the economy." It is estimated the bill would provide $780 million in added purchasing power in its first year of operation.

At the same time, Cruikshank reiterated labor's call for action at this session of Congress on legislation that would provide health benefits for the aged financed through social security. The fact that the House Ways & Means Committee has scheduled hearings on the Administration-backed Anderson-King bill, he said, brightens the prospects for action this year on "this all-important legislative proposal."

Accompanying Cruikshank in his appearance before the Senate committee were Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller; Mrs. Katherine Ellickson, assistant director of the Dept. of Social Security; and Leonard Lesser, director of social security activities for the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

The House-passed amendments,

(Continued on Page 8)

JOSEPH A. BEIRNE, president of the Communications Workers, right, has been elected chairman of the executive committee of United Community Funds & Councils of America, which serves 2,200 united givers' funds and community chests in the United States and Canada. Beirne is chairman also of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee. He is shown with Irving A. Duffy, Ford Motor Co. official, who was re-elected UCFCA president.

Kennedy Hails Anti-Bias Agreement at Lockheed

Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and the federal government have signed an anti-discrimination plan which Pres. John F. Kennedy hailed as "a milestone in the history of civil rights in this country."

The agreement, worked out in cooperation with the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, calls for an end to segregated eating and recreation facilities at all Lockheed plants and provides for greater activity in the recruitment, employment and promotion of members of minority groups.

The document was signed by Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity committee, and Lockheed Pres. Courtlandt Gross in brief ceremonies in Kennedy's office.

The President said that the "voluntary action" by the aircraft firm "is setting a pattern which can open new doors and expanded employment opportunities." He added that "few actions of my Administration have been more significant than the signing of this document."

The agreement with Lockheed constituted the first major anti-discrimination action taken by a firm holding a government contract since Kennedy's Executive Order of Mar. 6, which set up the special committee and armed it with broad powers to end discrimination by either the federal government or its contractors.

Johnson and Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, vice chairman of the President's committee, declared in a joint statement that the "substantial progress" signaled by the agreement with Lockheed "was achieved through study and cooperative action, not through compulsion and threat."

Discrimination Charged

Signing of the agreement — labeled a "program for progress" and covering all nine divisions of Lockheed—came in the wake of complaints filed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which charged discrimination at the company's Marietta, Ga., plant.

Johnson and Goldberg said it is not the committee's policy to make public announcement of complaints filed, but pointed out that the Marietta charges received "widespread publicity," making it necessary to publish the details of the agreement. They cautioned that this will not set any precedent for the future, adding: "We intend to adhere to our policy of seeking results, not publicity."

The agreement pledges that the President's committee will work with State Employment Service offices to "intensify efforts" to obtain applicants for referral to Lockheed on a non-discriminatory basis; will cooperate in promoting the selection of minority group members for Labor Dept.-sponsored apprenticeship training programs; and work with the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare on strengthening minority job counseling and guidance services in school systems.

IUE Bids GM Join in Job Security Hunt

The General Motors Conference Board of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers has voted to invite company representatives to join union negotiators in seeking solutions to the job security problems of 25,000 GM electrical division workers.

Pointing out that the number of employes in the division has dropped 25 percent in the past 12 months, the 27-member committee voted not to submit the usual set of union contract demands but to suggest joint union-management discussions of worker problems in eight general areas.

The Auto Workers at a recent convention in Detroit decided on a similar apporach.

E. J. Kraft, chairman of the IUE's GM Conference Board, said the union will suggest that GM meet the problem of declining jobs in these two ways:

- Establishing a fund during prosperous periods which could be used during recessions to provide a full week's pay for a reduced workweek.
- Placing production and maintenance employes on salary like white collar workers.

Improvements in the company insurance, health care and pension programs are among the principal IUE aims. Others include a ban on the subcontracting of work that can be done by those in the IUE bargaining unit; continuation of the annual improvement factor and cost-of-living adjustments; and protection against speedups and discrimination.

Full Cooperation Pledged:

Kennedy Names Committee On Missile Site Operations

Pres. John F. Kennedy has issued an Executive Order establishing an 11-member Missile Sites Labor Commission in a move designed to insure "uninterrupted and economical operations" of the nation's $3 billion space program.

In announcing the creation of the tripartite commission, Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg also reported that manufacturers, construction firms and unions had given the Administration no-strike, no-lockout pledges to speed construction of missile launching sites.

Goldberg made public the text of a letter from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who expressed "full agreement with the purpose and general terms" of the President's order, and who pledged "without reservation" the full cooperation of the federation and its affected affiliated departments and member international unions.

Similar pledges, the Secretary said, were given by Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and Pres. C. J. (Neil) Haggerty of the federation's Building & Construction Trades Dept.

Commission's Powers

The commission set up by the Executive Order is empowered to:

- Establish local committees at missile and space sites to "anticipate" and dispose of labor problems, including jurisdictional disputes.
- Work out procedures for handling problems which cannot be resolved by local committees.
- Set up panels to hold hearings in disputes and to issue directives "to insure uninterrupted and economical work" at missile and space sites.

Kennedy designated Goldberg to serve as chairman of the commission, with Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service Dir. William E. Simkin as vice chairman.

Labor members of the commission are Meany, Reuther and Haggerty. Public members include David L. Cole, former president of the National Academy of Arbitrators; Arbitrator David H. Stowe; and Prof. John T. Dunlop of Harvard University. Representing management will be Pres. Edgar F. Kaiser of Kaiser Industries, Inc.; Vice Pres. Douglas Dorman of the Martin Co.; and Executive Dir. James D. Marshall of the Associated General Contractors of America.

Designated as executive secretary was Julian Kuczma, who was granted leave from his post as labor relations advisor to the Navy Dept. to take the special assignment.

Goldberg expressed a "deep sense of gratification" at the agreement and declared that both management and labor were demonstrating that they can "respond to the responsibility of observing the national interest without the compulsion of law."

May Jobless Rate High Despite 'Turn-Around'

(Continued from Page 1)

tinued to be 900,000 among the long-term unemployed who had been without jobs for more than half a year."

Employment Up 1 Million

Total employment climbed by 1 million to 66.8 million in May, the report added. Half the gain took place in agriculture. The total, however, was still 400,000 below a year ago, the report said.

Wolfbein forecast a jump in unemployment in the early summer as students leave school seeking permanent jobs or summer work.

A companion report showed that the spring pickup brought improvements in a few of the nation's 150 major labor market areas. Two-thirds of the big cities had been classified as experiencing "substantial unemployment"—6 percent or more jobless—in March and April.

For May, five areas were removed from this list, dropping the total from the 101 of March and April to 96. Five other areas were reclassified to categories of less severe unemployment.

The five areas shifted from "substantial unemployment" to "moderate unemployment" were San Francisco-Oakland, Calif., New Haven, Conn., Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, Ind. and the Steubenville-Weirton area in Ohio and West Virginia.

Areas of Improvement

These were the areas with heavy unemployment which showed improvement; two steel centers—Lorain-Elyria and Youngstown-Warren, O.—the auto center of Flint, Mich., and the heavy metalworking area of Erie, Pa., — were moved from the group with unemployment of 12 percent or more to the group with unemployment of 9 to 11.9 percent. The Utica-Rome, N. Y., area was shifted from the 9 to 11.9 percent group to the 6 to 8.9 percent classification.

The number of "smaller areas of substantial unemployment" increased to **215** in May from the 199 of April and the 184 of March. In May a year ago there were 113 such areas.

The Labor Dept. report said that additions to the list of smaller areas are based partly on the extent to which they are called to the government's attention for special surveys and do not reflect a local job worsening.

The report said that local public employment offices expect difficulty in dealing with the influx of young jobseekers when schools close since they will be competing with "a sizable pool of older, experienced, unemployed workers."

Oregon Court Upholds ABC Unit on Funds

Portland, Ore.—The Oregon Supreme Court has held that a local union which voted to transfer its affiliation to the AFL-CIO American Bakery & Confectionery Workers does not have to surrender its treasury to the expelled Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

By a 5-to-2 vote, the state's highest court reversed a circuit judge's decision and ruled that the $30,000 treasury be yielded to ABC Local 364. The Bakery & Confectionery Workers, expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957, had claimed the money on the basis of a constitutional provision that local unions forfeit all funds to the international union if they disaffiliate.

The Oregon Supreme Court held that affiliation is a two-way bargain and the expelled union broke its share of the bargain when it lost its AFL-CIO affiliation on findings of corrupt domination.

Using the same reasoning as state courts in New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, New Jersey and California, the Oregon court held that the loss of AFL-CIO affiliation relieved the local union of complying with the forfeiture clause of the B&C constitution.

The 850 members of Local 364 voted to switch affiliation in May 1959. While the union's funds were tied up in the court case, the ABC lent money necessary for the local to carry on its activities.

Clerks Back Upholding Of Sunday Closing Laws

The Supreme Court's decisions upholding the constitutionality of state laws prohibiting commercial activity on Sundays have been hailed by the Retail Clerks as upholding "an integral part" of the nation's social legislation.

RCIA Pres. James A. Suffridge said the union was "gratified" by the rulings, pointing out that "for the better part of this century the RCIA constitution has supported Sunday as a day of rest." The union had filed a brief with the Supreme Court asking that it uphold the Sunday closing laws.

The court's decisions came in four cases involving laws in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Maryland. By an 8-to-1 majority it rejected the argument that the Sunday closing laws were invalid because they ran afoul of the First Amendment to the Constitution prohibiting establishment of religion.

By a 6-to-3 vote the court rejected the argument that the Sunday laws interfered with the free exercise of religion by groups whose religion requires them to rest on another day of the week than Sunday.

Justice William O. Douglas dissented in all cases, contending the Sunday laws were invalid as an establishment of religion. Justices William J. Brennan, Jr., and Potter Stewart thought the state laws could not be constitutionally applied to those groups that marked another day than Sunday. Chief Justice Earl Warren wrote the majority decisions.

Warren said in his opinions that the court was not now upholding any conceivable Sunday law if the state law had the clear purpose of using the state's power to aid religion. This would be unconstitutional, he said.

As presently written and administered, Warren added, state Sunday laws "are a secular rather than of a religious character."

All states except Alaska have laws prohibiting some activities on Sunday and 34 have statutes broadly prohibiting all commercial labor. Of these 21 states provide limited exemption for religious groups which celebrate another day as the Sabbath.

For Pilots, Flight Engineers:

Commission Advises Air Dispute Merger

By David L. Perlman

A presidential commission has recommended a merger between the Flight Engineers and the Air Line Pilots, and has offered its services to help bring it about.

The commission, headed by Prof. Nathan Feinsinger, said its "considered opinion" was that "neither peace nor safety on the airlines will be fully assured as long as there are two unions in the cockpit."

It emphasized that the job security and employment rights of members of the Flight Engineers should be protected, both through the terms of any merger agreement between the two unions and through collective bargaining agreements with the airlines.

As a starting step, the commission urged that the two organizations establish a Joint Committee on Inter-Union Cooperation on each airline.

It proposed a gradual transition to a three-man flight crew on the four airlines which through contracts with the two unions employ three pilots and one flight engineer on jet planes. These are American, Eastern, Pan American and Trans World.

The commission said the airlines which agreed to four-man jet crews to satisfy conflicting demands of the Pilots and Flight Engineers were at a competitive disadvantage with other airlines which operate jets with three-man crews. The third member of a jet flight crew, the commission said, should have both flight engineer and pilot training.

Would Keep Jobs

Flight engineers on jet equipment would retain their jobs even if they don't qualify as pilots under the commission's recommendations. In addition, the commission said the airlines "should have the obligation to provide . . . job protection or pay protection" for employes whose job opportunities would be impaired by the transition from propeller-type to jets.

Pres. Kennedy called on the airlines involved and the two unions "to negotiate a final settlement of their differences" on the basis of the commission's recommendations.

"They must in the light of overriding public interest resolve their differences at the bargaining table . . . we cannot have further strikes over these disputed issues," he said.

The President also gave his endorsement to a separate emergency board recommendation for settlement of a dispute between Northwest Airlines and its flight engineers, who are members of the Machinists.

Northwest, which had originally used four-man jet crews, switched to three-man, all-pilot crews after IAM flight engineeers refused to fly jets until agreement had been reached on pay scales. Thereupon the IAM withdrew its flight engineers from all of the company's aircraft, grounding most flights.

The emergency board's recommendations coupled a pay raise for all flight engineers with establishment of a three-man jet flight crew with the company to provide pilot training for flight engineers.

The Feinsinger commission, in recommending a merger, pointed out that its proposal paralleled the findings of an AFL-CIO Executive Council committee in 1958. The committee, while recommending that the Pilots "refrain from attempting to enlist flight engineers as ALPA members," said it "can find no trade union reason why the merger of these two organizations should not become a reality."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council approved the recommendation and Pres. George Meany said at the time that his office "stands ready to assist" the two unions in resolving their differences.

It was an issue of representation which led to a walkout by members of the Flight Engineers on seven airlines in February and to the subsequent establishment of the Feinsinger commission.

A committee appointed by the National Mediation Board—which supervises labor-management relations on the airlines under the Railway Labor Act—had held that all United Air Lines flight deck personnel should be represented by a single union and granted a petition by the Pilots for a representation election.

Seven Lines Struck

Although the Flight Engineers at United—who also have pilot training—remained on the job, members of the Flight Engineers struck seven other carriers—Pan American, American, Trans World, Eastern, National, Flying Tiger and Western Air Lines.

Under an agreement worked out by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, the Flight Engineers returned to work on six of the airlines, were not disciplined for their walkout, the status quo was maintained under existing bargaining agreements, and the Pilots agreed not to press demands relating to cockpit assignments or jurisdiction.

Western refused to reinstate its flight engineers and declared it had permanently replaced them with pilots holding flight engineer certificates.

The Feinsinger commission, pointing out that the other six airlines "considered it in the national interest to comply with the request of the Secretary of Labor to take no disciplinary action against their striking employes," suggested appointment of "a neutral person or persons authorized to make recommendations after hearing both sides.

The representation election on United Air Lines, tabulated after the presidential commission had made its report, resulted in the expected victory for the Pilots. With 2,143 eligible to vote, they received 1,682 to 58 votes for the Flight Engineers. Forty-nine ballots were voided or cast for other groups.

TESTIMONIAL DINNER given by AFL-CIO Government Employes Council for William C. Doherty, president of the Letter Carriers and a vice president of the AFL-CIO, was attended by members of Congress, leaders of other government employe unions and top officials of the Post Office Dept. Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D-S. C.), chairman of the Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee, is shown explaining he has been called back to Senate for vote on school aid bill. Pictured, left to right, are: Mrs. E. C. Hallbeck; Doherty; Johnston; Pres. E. C. Hallbeck of the Post Office Clerks, who recently succeeded Doherty as GEC chairman; AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; Mrs. Doherty; Msgr. George G. Higgins.

TWUA Ends Long Strike At Henderson

New York—The Textile Workers Union of America has announced the official end of its 30-month strike against the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills, Henderson, N. C., effective June 1.

TWUA Pres. William Pollock said the decision to end the struggle was endorsed by the union's 22-member executive council at its quarterly meeting here.

He said that financial assistance, currently being paid some 300 of the original 1,040 striking members of Locals 578 and 584 who are still without employment, would be continued until July 1.

Since the start of the strike on Nov. 17, 1958, Pollock said, the TWUA strike fund—augmented by contributions from other labor organizations and the public—has paid out more than $1.25 million in assistance.

The decision to end the strike, the TWUA president said, was made in the hope that it might be "helpful in procuring the release from prison" of seven officers and rank-and-file members serving long sentences for alleged participation in a dynamiting conspiracy.

He said it might also "bring an end to the blacklist which has been posted by many employers."

IBEW Wins Retraining For Automation Victims

Bellingham, Wash.—A retraining program for radio station employes displaced by the introduction of automated equipment manufactured by Intl. Good Music, Inc., has been established under an agreement between the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the company.

The agreement—first of its kind in the broadcast industry—pioneers a new principle in meeting the impact of technology. Negotiated by the union representing IGM's production employes, the program is intended, the IBEW says, to aid workers of any category at any of the nation's 35,000 radio stations who may be displaced by station purchase of Intl. Good Music equipment.

In Washington, Deputy Assistant Labor Sec. Seymour Wolfbein, head of the newly created Office of Automation & Manpower, called the agreement a "good step forward along the road" the nation should travel in meeting the effects of technological improvements.

The re-education fund is based on company contributions of 5 percent from sales of equipment and program services. When augmented by federal funds available for retraining under several existing national programs, the fund will exceed $500,000.

The agreement calls for payments for tuition and fees at established schools so that displaced radio station personnel will be able to learn new skills either in the broadcast industry or in other fields.

The proposals by the Kennedy Administration for creation of a new manpower development and training program could, if passed by Congress, provide a supplement for the IBEW-negotiated program by giving the displaced broadcast employes subsistence allowances.

The IGM-IBEW agreement stated as a principle the belief that "automation will create more income and wages than it destroys, while creating new channels of employment and destroying old ones." The purpose of the fund, it added, is to "lessen the shock to those employes displaced by automation."

The fund will be controlled by a single trustee, having no connection with either the union or the company.

The contract states that displaced employes qualifying for benefits will receive the cost of educational training or retraining, paid directly to the schools. The specific type of training provided each individual would be determined by the results of aptitude tests given by the U.S. Employment Service.

Commenting on the agreement, IGM Pres. Rogan Jones declared:

"Re-education of employes displaced by automation is really a form of profit-sharing. Having practiced this in my own business for a number of years, I very much believe that this is a step in the same direction. Good management never finds that good wages are a bar to profitable operations. We hope this will have the same effect."

IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman asserted:

"We do not feel that the worker should bear the full impact of automation. We think that management and society, which stand to benefit from technological change, have responsibility to the worker directly affected. The substitution of machine skill for human skill must not result in reduced living standards for a large number of workers, even over the short run."

Withholding Supported On Dividends, Interest

(Continued from Page 1)

percent of all wage and salary income is reported on income tax returns and the remainder, composed largely of wages for domestic servants and farm laborers with low incomes, would not yield much tax revenue.

By contrast, he said, Treasury Sec. Douglas Dillon recently told the committee that 9 percent of all dividends and 35 percent of all interest—totaling $3.8 billion a year—goes unreported.

. . Spokesmen for the insurance and investment industries told the committee that the proposed 20 percent withholding tax on dividends and interest would cause confusion both for the public and the companies.

Biemiller said that corporations opposing a withholding system on dividends and interest contend they would be forced to bear a heavy administrative burden. He pointed out that the Treasury Dept. has worked out a simple system that would eliminate maintenance of separate records for each individual, with the result that the system would be less burdensome than withholding income taxes on wages.

In addition, he said, there is little validity to the argument that low-income recipients of interest and dividend payments would be "forced to undergo personal hardship" while awaiting refunds from the Treasury for payments which were not actually taxable.

A great many taxpayers find that they are entitled to refunds, he pointed out, and relatively few would be added by a withholding system on dividends.

In 1958, he said 59 million individual income tax returns were filed, of which 37 million involved overpayments on which refunds were due.

IUD Gives CORE $5,000 To Aid 'Riders'

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has given $5,000 to the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) to help defray expenses growing out of the Freedom Riders' project.

The gift was sent "as an expression of our solidarity with CORE and our support of its work in the field of civil rights," IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey said in an accompanying letter to James Farmer, CORE national director.

In arresting Farmer and other Freedom Riders at Jackson, they said, "the Governor of Mississippi has placed state law above the U.S. constitution."

"This check is one way," they wrote, "in which we salute the courage, humanity and dignity of the Freedom Riders. The nonviolent stand of these students before a howling mob inspired by bigots will go down in history as a turning point in the struggle for full civil rights in America."

Reuther and Carey said some Alabama officials "encouraged . . . elements motivated by hate and have provided more propaganda fodder for the Communists."

6.9 Percent Jobless

THE MERRY, MERRY MONTH of May was a grey, grim month for the 4.8 million unemployed who queued up for jobless benefits or public assistance.

Most of those 4.8 million were located in 96 major job areas and 215 smaller ones—the depressed areas where unemployment runs to at least 6 percent of the labor force.

In contrast to the other economic indicators, which showed an upswing from the bottom of the 1960-61 recession, the May unemployment figures disclosed that for the sixth straight month the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment remained practically unchanged. Since December 1960 the rate has been static between 6.5 and 6.9 percent.

The impact of unemployment can be seen quickly by a glance at the basic figures of 12 months ago. There were 3.4 million unemployed, contrasted to 4.8 this May; the jobless rate was 5.1 percent compared to 6.9; the number of major job areas with 6 percent or more unemployed was 35 compared to 96 this May.

The increase in economic activity this spring is not absorbing the unemployed. Last month among those listed as employed were 2.8 million workers on a part-time basis. If former patterns persist, these workers will be moved up to a full workweek before the totally unemployed are rehired.

The job outlook for the rest of 1961 is bleak. The most joyful of the recession-is-over school of economists agree that the unemployment rate will yield little, if at all, by the end of the year. AFL-CIO economists forecast a year-end jobless rate of between 6.3 and 7 percent unless some action is taken quickly to spur the level of economic activity.

The quickest way of spurring sales, production and job opportunities would be a temporary three-month individual income tax cut to add $5 billion to spending power. This should be augmented by a $1 billion federal program of grants to step up short-range public works programs. Lowering of long-term interest rates and a stronger housing program all could be helpful this year.

The unemployment rate contains the seeds of a new recession if it is allowed to remain at the present high level into the winter of 1961-62.

A Vital Necessity

THE SAME forces responsible for the passage of the Landrum-Griffin Act, which vests in the Secretary of Labor investigative and civil suit powers and sets up stiff criminal penalties, are now strongly opposed to giving the Secretary these same powers and setting up the same penalties on reporting the finances and operations of employe welfare and pension plans.

This opposition comes in the face of a long record of welfare and pension plan abuses that led to the 1958 law. The trouble is that the 1958 law makes no provision for effectively policing the welfare and pension area to determine whether or not these abuses are continuing.

The estimated $46 billion in these plans represent deferred wages or benefits due millions of workers. In the great majority of cases their operations and finances are controlled solely by management.

The Kennedy Administration has proposed—and the AFL-CIO has strongly supported—a series of amendments to provide for detailed disclosure of the operation of the welfare and pension plans. These are a vital necessity if the interests of millions of workers who have struggled in collective bargaining and on the picket line to establish these benefits are to be adequately protected.

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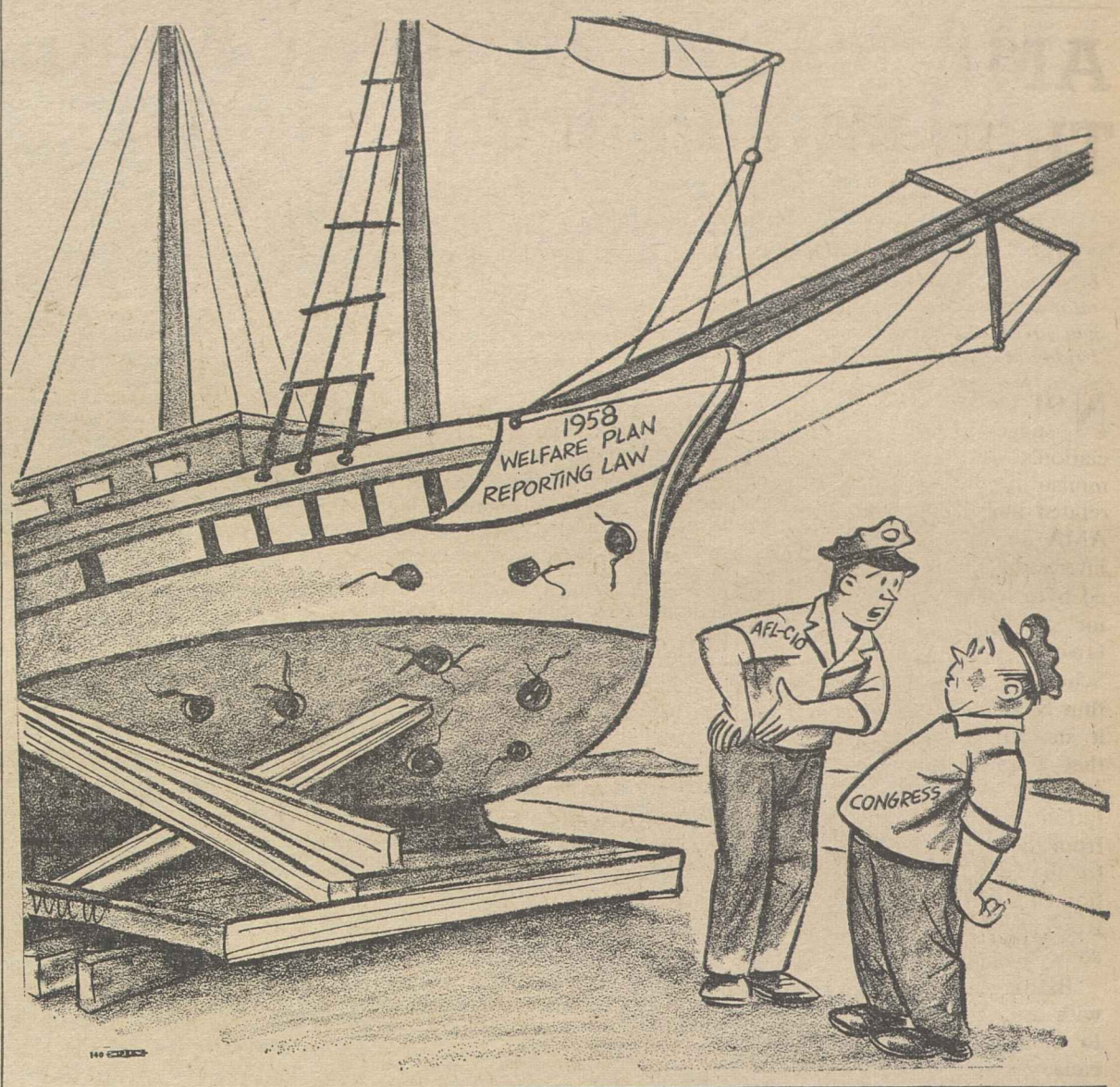

Background Analysis:

Pressures, Restraints on Press Interfere With Flow of Ideas

The following is excerpted from the "Briefing Session" program on "Mass Media in the U.S." and was presented by news analyst John MacVane in the background briefing portion of the television program co-produced by the AFL-CIO and the National Educational Television & Radio Center.

WHEN THE CONSTITUTION was drawn up in 1787 there were only 100 newspapers in the country—just two of them dailies—and the average circulation was about 1,000. There were no papers read outside their local communities; no magazines. The principal means of communication actually was the town meeting, where any man could get up and have his say.

Any man could be an editor simply by getting together a few sticks of type and a handpress and going to it. Many did, and their opinions were colorful and forthright.

The reason there were not more newspapers was that there were not many readers. Three-quarters of the colonists could not read much more than their own names.

But as literacy grew in this country, so did the press. Today, U.S. newspaper circulation is at a new all-time peak of 59 million daily. The nation's magazines have a circulation approaching half a billion.

Booksellers last year turned out a record 15,000 titles—70 percent of them non-fiction. And then there is the electronic counterpart of the press—television and radio.

Although broadcasting stations must be licensed by the government to use a public utility—the air—the information business enjoys a minimum of government interference.

But there are honest critics who see pressures and restraints that interfere with the free flow of news and ideas. Let us look at some of the dangers.

FIRST, THERE IS MONOPOLY. As our newspapers became bigger, they bought up smaller papers which could not stand the competitive battle. Rival giants merged to insure continued profits for stockholders. Today, 95 percent of American cities have only one paper; or, if there is more than one, they are owned by the same men, generally of conservative leanings.

But repeatedly, political events raise a question as to just how significant this monopoly control really is.

In 1948, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, supported by nearly 80 percent of the nation's newspapers, was trounced in the presidential race by Pres. Harry S. Truman, running as the underdog.

Television and radio, too, have come under attack for a concentration of power. There are only three national networks in television, four in radio. One of these came into existence only after a government anti-trust action forced one company to give up one of its two networks. Some critics feel that these networks do not provide an adequate variety and conflict of opinion.

We have come a long way since that day in 1897 when publisher William Randolph Hearst got a cable from his ace newspaper artist, William Remington, in Cuba: "Everything is quiet. There is no trouble here. There will be no war. I wish to return." And Hearst cabled back the cynical instructions: "Please remain. You furnish the pictures, I'll furnish the war." Hearst did his best. His New York Journal ran headlines of the sinking of the Maine in February 1898. And they were the first banner headlines ever used in journalistic history.

Yet recently in the New York Times, a Ford Foundation consultant—David Heaps—who had spent much time in the Congo during the past troubled year, complained that: "Accounts of mob scenes and mayhem, almost inevitably proving later to be inflated or fictitious, characterized much of the reporting of events in that country; reports generally have distorted out of all proportion the deplorable events which did occur."

As one social critic, Eric Larrabee, says in his book, The Self-Conscious Society: "It has often been said that ways of crime and juvenile delinquency are the invention of newspapers, but this is equally applicable to great international crises."

FINALLY, THERE IS the influence of the reader, listener, viewer. Editors and producers, who need his patronage, often assume him to be stupid or uninterested, and this provides some excuse for bad taste, sensationalism, for sloppy reporting or writing. And there is the haunting question: "Is anyone really listening?"

The Minneapolis Star & Tribune made a poll of citizens in its circulation area just as the Eichmann trial with its attendant flood of publicity was starting in Israel. They found that half of those questioned literally did not know who Adolph Eichmann was.

As one great newsman, the late Ray Clapper, once said: "Never underestimate the intelligence of the public or overestimate its information."

Morgan Says:

AMA Members Farther Apart Than Propaganda Indicates

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

NOT LONG AGO this department irreverently suggested that the American Medical Association's violent opposition to the Kennedy Administration's old age medical care program and related liberal legislation might not be just what AMA doctor-members ordered. There was some interesting reaction, headed by a letter from a senior at Western Reserve University's Medical School in Cleveland, Arthur S. Blank, Jr. Perhaps it should be pointed out that because of a nine-year-old curricular revolution in which students from the start are exposed to the practical application of medicine, Western Reserve is considered, in some quarters, radical.

Morgan

Blank said some students and faculty watched with amazement "the frantic effort of the AMA to defeat social security health insurance" because "it seems apparent that Mr. Kennedy has outlined a scheme which would further the establishment of medical care as a public responsibility, and thereby (further) the cause of comprehensive, preventive medicine—the shining ideal which medical schools in the Sixties are teaching their students. . . ."

"The AMA's crusade," the Western Reserve medical student continued, "is, of course, consistent with its record of irrational opposition to progressive legislation. How this record of obstruction can grow out of the climate of scientific medicine is something of a puzzle. I suspect that in part, the explanation may lie . . . in the political distance between the AMA's national staff and the large mass (175,000) of its members. This has enabled the officers to speak as the unified voice of the medical profession, irrespective of the size (or existence) of a majority opinion in the profession on a particular matter.

"An excellent example of this point is the other current issue of social security for physicians themselves. Although the AMA has vigorously lobbied for several years against all attempts to bring doctors into social security, the most recent poll on the issue conducted by the magazine Medical Economics revealed that (by projection) 50 percent of the nation's doctors are for compulsory social security for themselves, 47 percent against and 3 percent undecided."

MORE SPECIFICALLY, Medical Economics' findings, published in the Apr. 24 issue, showed a majority of doctors polled in favor of social security in 18 states, against in nine. These findings, as the editors suggest, would certainly seem a powerful justification for a referendum on the AMA stand. AMA sources in Washington think it "rather unlikely" that any will be taken.

Actually, professional opposition to the AMA opposition is more impressive than the public at first may be able to see through the smokescreen of AMA propaganda. A prestigious swath of organizations, publications and individuals, ranging from the 1960 Governors' Conference to Business Week, from Life Magazine to Dr. Spock, has endorsed old age medical care through the social security system.

It may well be that it required more devotion and courage for the American Nurses Association to take this stand than for any other group. It is not a position calculated to endear the nurses to the medical hierarchy. Indeed, since doctors are usually by far the most dominant voice in most hospital administrations, the nurses risked unhappy consequences. And they are not leading from a position of economic strength. The nursing profession is the fifth largest in the country—probably the lowest paid, with the average general duty nurse with three years of higher education making about $3600 a year, measurably below the $3900 average for stenographers.

The nurses' official position seems all the more courageous against the fact that the AMA at a "secret" strategy meeting in Chicago earlier this year decided, as one grass roots approach in opposition to the Kennedy program, to pressure local nursing groups to repudiate the stand of their association.

Help to the ANA in its battle with the AMA is on the way. Young Blank and 14 other Western Reserve seniors, all of whom will be able to add "M.D." to their names in June, recently wrote the Washington Post and the New York Times in bold support of Kennedy Administration health legislation. Slowly the old order changeth—an important point for the public to keep high in mind even if the AMA hierarchy refuses to.

Washington Reports:

Conservation Corps Program Proposed for Jobless Youth

A YOUTH CONSERVATION Corps program can be a major means of providing constructive employment for jobless youth and at the same time help conserve the nation's natural resources, Rep. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.) asserted on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational program heard on 460 radio stations.

Rep. John V. Lindsay (R-N. Y.) said on the same program that he is interested in the measure, but urged that such a program could be handled better by the states. He said that New York's Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (R) has undertaken to set up camps for youths, and asserted the program was a major means of keeping young men busy and preventing juvenile delinquency.

Blatnik stressed the need for immediate action since 5 million are now jobless, with young people among the groups most seriously affected. Some 5 million college and high school students will be seeking permanent or summer-job work by July.

Blatnik is sponsor of a bill in the House, (with Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.) as sponsor in the Senate), to set up an organization similar to the Civilian Conservation Corps of the 1930's. Blatnik was a CCC director.

AS MANY AS 150,000 youths between 16 and 22 could get jobs in the YCC. They would be paid $80 a month if they are able to live at home, or $60 a month plus board, clothes, medical care and transportation if they cannot live at home.

Lindsay, stressing problems in large cities like New York, said he was concerned with priorities. He believed that trained social workers and psychiatrists are more urgently needed.

Blatnik replied that a program like the YCC could help prevent juvenile delinquency.

"Many of these young people have not finished high school," he said. "Some have started advanced education, but have not been able to complete it. They are not trained for any particular job, nor have they had opportunities to learn skills, or get experience on the job and the seniority that goes with it. Dr. Conant, former president of Harvard, claims that this situation is one of the most explosive in America today."

Lindsay pointed out that some young people will be able to find jobs in the projected Peace Corps, for which they would be fitted by training in languages and skills. It will provide "an exciting opportunity for certain young people," he said, and at the same time make a valuable contribution to U.S. foreign policy.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE WOODS ARE FULL of stories interpreting the Texas special senatorial election that sent conservative Republican John C. Tower to the Senate and equally conservative Sen. William A. Blakley, a nominal Democrat, into political discard. No one seems to have wondered why Blakley—a kind of millionaire caricature of a Texas conservative Democrat—ever got to the Senate at all.

He got there by appointment of Democratic Gov. Price Daniel, who named him to succeed Lyndon B. Johnson when Johnson resigned in January to become Vice President. It was the second time Gov. Daniel had given Blakley the great favor of choosing him for an interim term in the Senate. The first time Blakley decently announced in advance that he would retire promptly, and he did, and Sen. Ralph Yarborough replaced him. It was a mistake for Daniel to give Blakley a second go-round, because ambition had risen in the temporary senator, as it does in nearly all men.

Texas is in the turmoil of becoming a two-party state, and the way the Republicans play it is to thrust forward their most articulate conservative spokesman—to wit, in this case, John C. Tower. Under the peculiarities of Texas voting law, everybody and his grandnephew can run without hindrance in a special election, and Texas liberals split badly between various Democratic major candidates. Blakley and Tower, two peas in a pod, ended a preliminary election as the topmost candidates, entitled to face each other in the May 27 runoff, and Tower won.

* * *

BLAKLEY LISTENED to the wrong advice for his contest with Tower. He announced just before the runoff election that he had sold his controlling stock in an airline to be a "fulltime senator," but he would not agree to say a kind word for Pres. Kennedy's farm program, an issue of some importance to rural voters who were long the center of the Texas Democratic Party system.

He alienated himself also from Texas voters who believe in the national domestic program of the Kennedy Administration by voting against long-belated school aid proposals and similar measures.

The handicaps were fatal. Voting Democratic in Texas is no longer, obviously, an article of faith for all citizens. If the election system and Gov. Daniel arrange things so that the only choice is between Tower and an equally conservative Democrat, the party label is no longer a guarantee of victory.

If Gov. Daniel had picked a Democrat closer to Texas liberal elements as Johnson's successor, things might have turned out differently. Republicans are now talking of the possibility that their whole party base in the state will expand—and they may well be right, since a good many conservative Democrats including former Gov. Allan Shivers have been supporting Republican presidential candidates for years.

* * *

WHEN THE FOREIGN AID BILL reaches the Senate floor, the spurious issue of so-called "backdoor" spending is likely to be raised on Pres. Kennedy's proposal for five-year loan authority to finance long-range economic projects abroad. A year ago Chairman J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.) of the Foreign Relations Committee had to drop his proposed five-year authorization for development loans because Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) threatened that the mutual security bill would be killed or delayed.

The phrase "backdoor" spending is used by opponents to describe the financing of programs duly authorized by Congress through Treasury borrowing.

There is nothing new or sinister in long-term Treasury financing in place of yearly appropriation bills for programs that inherently require more than a single year to plan and execute. The original authorization of such financing came when the Reconstruction Finance Corp. was created during the Hoover Administration to bail out business firms and banks caught in the fiscal and economic mess of the early Thirties.

JOBLESS YOUTH may find fruitful occupation in the Peace Corps and the proposed Youth Conservation Corps, according to Rep. John V. Lindsay (R-N. Y.), left, and Rep. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.), who appeared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

THE STRENGTH of America's military defense and the people's understanding of the needs were discussed by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Jr. (R-Mich.), left, and Harvard Prof. J. Sterling Livingston, guest panelists on "Briefing Session."

'Briefing' Panel Differs On Morale of People

Are the American people prepared to fight for their country? Guest panelists Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Jr. (R-Mich.), and Prof. J. Sterling Livingston of the Harvard School of Business Administration expressed differing views on this question during a discussion on "Briefing Session," the public affairs television program co-produced by the AFL-CIO and the National Educational Television & Radio Center.

Said Livingston: "I have some strong feelings that we may be slipping" in the area of psychological readiness to fight, if necessary, to defend our system.

But Ford said "my constituents, if I read my mail right, are ready to go and they are probably further ahead in this regard than the people here in Washington."

Ford is a member of the House Military Affairs Committee and Livingston has conducted a number of research and training programs for the military services and defense contractors during the past 15 years.

The over-all posture of America's national defense was the subject of this latest program in the series. Both panelists agreed that the country's will to fight is the essential fuel for the military machine.

"Our military people can give us the leadership," said Ford, "if we get the backing from the people at home."

Livingston called 1962 the year of greatest danger and added he thought it "very important that we steel ourselves in terms of our will to fight, our willingness to use nuclear weapons, if necessary, and hence be prepared for all-out military action."

Livingston contended that the Soviet objective is to undermine the free world's determination to fight for its principles.

Ford took issue with one recommendation in Kennedy's message to Congress on defense. He objected to any cutback in Titan-2 missile program.

"It is our longest-range, biggest payload, most flexible ICBM," he said.

Both of the "Briefing Session" panelists agreed that the present increased emphasis on so-called "paramilitary" or guerilla warfare was needed. Ford added a proviso that before troops are committed in this way it must be verified that the potential ally really has desire to preserve his own country.

Ford and Livingston hold divergent views on civil defense. Livingston called an increase in our civil defense program "vital." Ford argued that the large sum of money needed to build shelters would be better spent on the nation's offensive weapons.

Panel Plans Discussion of Farm Plight

The problems of American agriculture and programs to solve them will be discussed in the next edition of "Briefing Session."

Marvin L. McLain, assistant legislative director of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and Wesley McCune, public relations director of the National Farmer's Union will join Moderator Edward P. Morgan.

McLain worked in the Dept. of Agriculture as supervisor of the Commodity Credit Corporation and from 1956 to 1960 served as Assistant Secretary. For many years he operated a livestock farm in Iowa.

McCune also served in the Agriculture Dept. as executive assistant to Sec. Charles Brannan from the latter's appointment in 1948 until 1953. During his career he has worked as a correspondent for Newsweek, Time and Life magazines. He is the author of several books on farm policy.

Suffridge Recounts Johnson Trip:

Aid Sought from U.S. Labor To Help Asians Build Unions

By Gervase N. Love

Asian union leaders want from American labor the kind of help that will aid them in building effective union movements in their own countries, Pres. James A. Suffridge of the Retail Clerks discovered on a six-nation good-will tour as labor adviser to Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson.

"In general, they recognize their problems and are searching for the answers," he said on his return to Washington from a grueling trip that covered the Philippines, Formosa, Vietnam, Thailand, India and Pakistan and included stops in several other countries.

"They often asked for, and would appreciate, assistance from the U.S. labor movement—not financial assistance, but help in other ways.

"They cited the technical aid the U.S. government through its different programs has given to practically everybody but labor, and they asked for people from the unions—not the government—to help them set up union administration and to help them learn more about collective bargaining and other such down-to-earth things generally.

"The kind of help they need is the kind that the U.S.-type business agent could give—practical help, from someone not on a good-will tour but who will live with them and spend some time among them and show them how a trade union can grow and can help in the development of labor codes and other social legislation without being engulfed by a political party."

Suffridge, an AFL-CIO vice president, said he was touched and impressed by the warmth of the greetings given the Vice President and his party. At most stops they were bedecked with garlands of flowers, he said, and in the Philippines were welcomed at one place by a brass band.

"We saw no evidence anywhere of any kind of unfriendly gesture toward the Vice President, toward the rest of us or toward the United States," he said. "The attitude of the union people to me as a U.S. labor representative and to the U.S. as a nation was extremely friendly."

Suffridge met with national and local labor leaders in each country, and often with the minister of labor. He talked with management representatives also, and visited many plants and factories.

The people in the Philippines, Suffridge said, feel close to this country because of the long relationship and usually spoke more openly than those in other nations, "but in a friendly, constructive way."

They would like to see the U.S. give the kind of aid that would result in continuing employment and building up the economy, he said, instead of merely building roads or installing water pumps.

"They say that type of project gives employment only while it is being built," he explained. "The road may wash out, they say, but the economy won't let them repair it; the pump may wear out and they can't replace it. What they want is continuing jobs of producing things so they can develop economically and be able to repair washed-out roads or replace worn-out pumps."

Suffridge said he found no overt opposition to trade unionism in any of the countries he visited. Even in Thailand, where unions are outlawed, the minister of labor assured him that a "satisfactory" labor code will be prepared for implementation when the new constitution is adopted.

He observed that "many needs" must be met before the countries he visited can make any economic progress. Labor laws or codes must be liberalized and something like the fair labor standards of the U.S. must be developed, he said; land reform is imperative, and so is health education, and there is a widespread need for a basic "primer-type" of education.

"If communism is to be defeated in Asia, or even contained, certain of these reforms will have to be made, and soon, in order to insulate the people against Communist activities," he said.

"The people are not very curious, on the worker or tenant farmer level, as to the relative merits of the ideologies of democracy and communism. But they are susceptible to Communist promises of land reform and of other ways to fill their empty stomachs.

"They have to be given hope so they'll have reason to feel they belong, they have to have something to live for and to die for if they are to defend the western concepts of freedom."

Appeals Court Upholds Reinstatement for 23

Chicago—A National Labor Relations Board order finding the Butcher Boy Refrigerator Door Co. guilty of unfair labor practices has been upheld unanimously by the U.S. Court of Appeals here.

The court ordered the company to reinstate Kenneth Hall, a union leader who was fired, and to rehire 22 other strikers with back pay. It further ordered the company to bargain collectively in good faith with Carpenters Local 2674.

Since 1954, when Butcher Boy moved its plant from Chicago to Harvard, Ill., its relations with organized labor have been a cause celebre.

After an unsuccessful attempt to organize in 1955, the employes obtained a charter from the Carpenters in 1957 and set a date for negotiations on Feb. 26, 1958.

When negotiators arrived for the conference, they found Hall, president of the local, had been fired by George Slopa, president of Butcher Boy.

During the organizing period, Slopa had promulgated a new rule prohibiting smoking in the plant. When employes began going to the locker room for smokes, he ordered locks installed. Hall objected to the loss of smoking privileges and was fired in a heated argument.

When Butcher Boy refused to reinstate Hall, his fellow employes voted unanimously to strike. After a strike from Feb. 27 to Mar. 10, they returned pending further negotiations, but struck again from Aug. 4 to Dec. 18.

On Dec. 18, after walking the picket line for four months, a large group offered through W. E. Corbin, president of the Carpenters' district council, to return to work unconditionally. Slopa, who had hired replacements, refused reinstatement.

The union then pressed charges before the NLRB, which found the company had refused to bargain in good faith, had fired Hall for union activity, had refused illegally to reinstate the strikers and had committed other unfair practices.

The company took the case to the Court of Appeals, arguing, among other things, that the strike was an economic walkout rather than an unfair labor practices strike.

"The dilatory tactics, 45-day no-strike pledge sought to be imposed as a prerequisite to contract negotiations, failure to furnish wage and classification data requested, and unilateral granting of a wage increase during negotiations all support the board's finding of failure to bargain in good faith," the court ruled.

High Court Clarifies Gate Picketing Dispute

The Supreme Court has ruled that union picketing of a plant gate reserved for use by outside contractors doing work in the plant is in violation of the boycott provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act unless the contracted work is "unconnected to the normal operations of the struck employer."

The court's decision upheld in this restricted form the policy of the National Labor Relations Board in a case involving Local 761, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, during a strike in July 1958 at a General Electric plant near Louisville, Ky.

The high tribunal sent the case involving the IUE local back to the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, however, to determine if the gate set aside at the GE plant for outside contractors was used to perform "conventional maintenance work necessary to the normal operations of GE," thus creating a "mingled" use of the gate which might not outlaw IUE's picketing.

The special gate would not be immune to picketing, the court noted also, if it were used for deliveries, or by customers.

The boycott provisions of T-H, including Landrum-Griffin Act amendments, were designed to prevent a union from inducing neutral employes to refuse to work in an effort to have their employers cease doing business with the struck employer.

The IUE picketing of the special gate, set up by GE before the strike, prevented almost all the employes of independent contractors from entering the plant, the court found.

In the majority opinion, Justice Felix Frankfurter said that the legal path by which the NLRB and the Circuit Court reached their opinions "did not take into account that if Gate 3 [the special gate] was in fact used by employes of independent contractors who performed conventional maintenance work necessary to the normal operations of GE, the use of the gate would have been a mingled one outside the bar" of the Taft-Hartley section.

"In short, such mixed use of this portion of the struck employer's premises would not bar picketing rights of the striking employes . . .," he wrote.

Justice William O. Douglas, who did not vote to have the Supreme Court hear the case, maintained that the appeals court decision upholding the NLRB covered the matter in light of previous decisions.

Union Officers Study Costs of Compensation

A study of the cost of workmen's compensation insurance for trade unions has been launched among all affiliates of the AFL-CIO.

The study—based on the fact that the claim experience of unions indicates the rates are too high—was voted by the AFL-CIO Conference of Secretary-Treasurers at its recent meeting in Chicago.

Named to the committee which will conduct the survey were Toney Gallo, secretary-treasurer of the Cement Workers and chairman of the AFL-CIO Conference of Secretary-Treasurers; Joseph D. Keenan, secretary of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Arthur P. Gildea, secretary-treasurer of the Brewery Workers; William A. Smallwood, secretary-treasurer of the Communications Workers; and Hunter P. Wharton, secretary-treasurer of the Operating Engineers.

In Extortion Cases:

Justice Dept. Hit On 'Immunity' Plan

The AFL-CIO has denounced as "unnecessary, discriminatory and pernicious" proposed legislation that would, in its application, grant employers immunity from Taft-Hartley Act prosecution on bribery charges in exchange for testimony accusing union representatives of extortion.

The proposed legislation, sponsored by Rep. William C. Cramer (R-Fla.), has been supported by Attorney Gen. Robert F. Kennedy. During the Eisenhower Administration, former Attorney Gen. William P. Rogers endorsed similar legislation.

AFL-CIO Gen. Counsel J. Albert Woll assailed the proposal in testimony before a House Judiciary subcommittee headed by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.).

He noted that Kennedy, in an earlier appearance before the subcommittee, opposed a more sweeping proposal introduced by Rep. Herbert Zelenko (D-N.Y.) to grant immunity from either federal or state prosecution as a means of compelling testimony in "any matter which affects interstate or foreign commerce."

'Special Treatment' Charged

Instead, he said, the Attorney General gave his backing to legislation which would "single out for special treatment from the whole vast array of federal criminal statutes two provisions peculiarly adapted for the prosecution of union officials and agents."

Woll referred to the Hobbs Anti-Racketeering Act, passed in 1951, which applies to any person obstructing commerce by robbery or extortion and which, he said, "has almost invariably been used against labor union representatives;" and Taft-Hartley's ban on both giving or receiving bribes, which "in practice," he said, "has generally been used to prosecute union officials receiving unauthorized payments."

He noted that in his testimony, Kennedy "quite frankly explained this particular immunity statute would be used to grant employers immunity against Taft-Hartley Act prosecutions in order to secure their testimony in prosecutions of labor representatives under the Hobbs Act."

Woll declared that although both statutes involve illegal financial transactions between employers and union representatives, under the Hobbs Act the payment must be made by an employer in the face of "violence or threatened violence or fear," while under the Taft-Hartley provision an employer would be "equally guilty."

Gray Area Cited

He noted that the Attorney General insisted there is a "gray area" where it is uncertain which law has been violated, but he charged that Kennedy gave "no concrete facts or specific figures whatsoever to justify" the need for such an immunity statute.

Rep. William E. Miller (R-N.Y.) conceded that neither Kennedy nor Rogers had substantiated the need for the legislation beyond declaring there was an "urgency" behind the request for action. The subcommittee agreed to ask Kennedy for substantiating information.

The AFL-CIO, Woll said, "can be justifiably proud of its record in taking a vigorous stand against racketeers and subversive elements in American society, and at the same time never faltering in its espousal of civil liberties."

The federation's Codes of Ethical Practices and its expulsion of unions failing to meet "proper standards of trade union conduct," he said, "offer conclusive proof of the firmness of the federation's opposition to any attempt by crooks or racketeers to infiltrate and victimize the labor movement."

On the other hand, he continued, organized labor through convention resolutions and briefs in court cases "has continuously maintained that the fight against subversion and organized crime can and must be carried on without infringing upon our traditional personal liberties."

PLAQUE SIGNIFYING first four-year college scholarship awarded by Ironworkers Local 40, New York, is presented by the international union's treasurer, James V. Cole, for whom award was named, to Edward Nicholson, first winner of the $1,000-a-year grant. Left to right are Raymond R. Corbett, Local 40 business agent and legislative chairman of New York State AFL-CIO; Cole, Mrs. Walter Nicholson; the scholarship winner; Walter Nicholson; Ironworkers Pres. John H. Lyons; and Thomas Clarkson, Local 40 assistant business agent.

CARE Gifts Aid Unions in New Nations

American trade unions are helping workers in newly emerging nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America by sending them much-needed union office supplies through CARE, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Lee W. Minton has declared.

In the past year, AFL-CIO affiliates have financed shipments of union-labeled typewriters, duplicating machines, ink, stencils and office supplies to more than a score of unions.

Minton, president of the Glass Bottle Blowers and a vice president of CARE, said the cooperative program is designed to help "free unions preserve their independence and growth." He added:

"With modern office equipment, particularly typewriters and mimeo machines, our friends in the underdeveloped areas can do two things—stimulate organization and combat totalitarian propaganda."

Minton released a letter from E. E. W. Nakibinge, secretary of the Uganda Trades Union Congress, expressing gratitude for the gift of two Remington Rand union-made typewriters.

"This kind of assistance," Nakibinge wrote, "is a practical example of the spirit of solidarity and brotherhood."

Good Faith Urged by Meany in Fight on Bias

(Continued from Page 1)

force in the economic progress of the Negro worker. That, too, is a fact."

Meany pointed out that the labor movement "needs the Negro workers," and "not just for moral considerations either, as paramount as they may be," and that Negro workers "need the trade union movement."

Citing the employment of Negro workers as strikebreakers in the past, when "they were denied every normal access to decent jobs," and "rejected by unions as well as by employers," he declared:

"We have come a long way since then, and we can't afford to go back."

Meany said that while unions should not be exempt from criticism, "incomplete or untrue reports" of racial discrimination by unions have been publicized "with cynical delight by the reactionary press" and by a Negro press "almost solidly anti-union in dealing with its own employes."

"Every one of these attacks helps to alienate the non-labor liberals, the well-meaning but uninformed citizens, the white-collar and professional groups—the people whose support we badly need," Meany added.

"I repeat, we do not pretend that all is well in the ranks of labor—that there is no discrimination, no unfairness, no remaining racial barriers," Meany said. "They exist. And we intend to abolish them."

"Let us extend to each other the understanding, the charity and the spirit of brotherhood that we seek to establish elsewhere and move ahead together toward a society of true freedom and equality for all."

The relations between the labor movement and civil rights groups became a central subject of discussion at a session on "labor and the fight against employment discrimination."

Panelists discussed such issues as high unemployment and other effects of anti-Negro discrimination; the need for equality in upgrading and training; the leverage offered by government contracts in ending bias; and the need for federal fair employment practices legislation.

Jerry Wurf, director of State, County & Municipal Employes' District 37, observed that while AFL-CIO civil rights machinery "can be used more effectively," the publicized attacks on unions and the JLC have had the effect of "dividing forces" and have "caught in the middle" the Negro, Puerto Rican and other minorities.

Charles S. Zimmerman, vice president of the Ladies' Garment Workers and chairman of the JLC's Trade Union Council, said the breakdown in communications results from charges which blame the entire labor movement for the wrongdoing of a local union.

Zimmerman, manager of ILG Local 22, said both he and his local have been attacked, although the local includes Japanese, Chinese, Negroes, Latins and others from 32 ethnic groups. All are represented in various staff and leadership posts, he added.

Bert Jemott, assistant manager of the Laundry Workers Joint Board of the Clothing Workers, said the crux of the problem is to get Negroes trained and into skilled trades. Only in this way can the Negro improve conditions for his family, live in a better home and send his children to college, he added.

Robert Horsham, business agent of Local 327 and a member of the joint board, pointed out that many Negro and Puerto Rican workers come from farm areas, are unskilled and have to take the lowest-paying jobs.

In other developments at the four-day conference:

- Boris Shishkin, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, called for a federal fair employment practices law and other advances in the civil rights field.
- G. Mennen Williams, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, told delegates the work of the JLC and organized labor in fighting discrimination strengthens America's image before the newly-emergent nations of Africa and Asia. He paid tribute to labor's support of a labor college in Kampala, Uganda, which is training English-speaking leaders, and expressed hope for a similar college to serve the 17 newly-independent nations of French-speaking Africa.
- **The delegates adopted a series of resolutions pledging support to the "Freedom Riders"; called for a permanent federal Civil Rights Commission and a civil rights committee at every level in the labor movement; and mapped an anti-recession program designed to achieve fair as well as full employment.**

Union-Made Film Gets Typo Backing

Glens Falls, N. Y.—The Empire Typographical Conference, composed of 35 New York State locals of the Typographical Union, at its recent conference here, called on "all good union men" to patronize products of the Ansco Corp., the only unionized manufacturer of photographic equipment and film in the U.S.

Cost of Living in April Remains 'Stable' at All-Time Record

The nation's cost of living in April remained unchanged from the month before, "marking a further extension of the overall stability" shown since last October, the government has reported.

The Labor Dept. also reported that the spendable earnings and the buying power of factory workers rose for the second straight month.

The April index will mean no change in cost-of-living allowances for some 1 million automobile industry and agricultural implement workers.

About 56,000 employes of General Dynamics Corp. and Rohr Aircraft Corp. will receive a 3-cents-an-hour hike on an annual adjustment, and 25,000 workers at Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. will get a 1-cent increase on a quarterly adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index of 127.5 for April compares to 127.3 as of last October. The April CPI means the market basket which cost $10 in the 1947-49 base period now costs $12.75. This all-time record high was first reached last December and is 1 percent higher than in April a year ago.

The stability of consumer prices between March and April, the Labor Dept. said, was the result of mixed price movements.

The most important decreases were for gasoline, some costs of home purchase, women's apparel and new cars. Significant advances were recorded for used cars, movie admissions and medical care services, the report said.

Gasoline prices, it added, dropped by about 4 percent primarily because of "seasonally heavy inventories and widespread price wars," despite gas tax hikes in two states.

Robert J. Myers, deputy commissioner of labor statistics, said the average price for ordinary gasoline last month was 19.8 cents a gallon, lowest in a decade. He said taxes average 10.3 cents a gallon on ordinary gasoline and are creeping upward.

The other sharp movement in the transportation grouping was a record jump of 7 percent in used car prices, although these levels were still 11 percent below the most recent high when compact cars were introduced in late 1959. Myers said the April increase as explained by the fact that fewer people are trading in old cars for new ones, thus reducing stocks and boosting prices.

The report said the cost of medical care rose slightly, pushed by higher hospitalization and surgical insurance rates.

The accompanying report on factory worker spendable earnings showed a rise of about 50 cents over the month to $81.39 per week for a production worker with three dependents and to $73.82 for a worker without dependents. Since prices remained unchanged, this meant a direct boost in buying power.

Spendable earnings in April were about $1.40 per week higher than in April 1960, as a 5-cent hike in earnings offset a workweek shorter by 6 minutes.

Debate Opens Soon:

Congress Ready for Housing, School Aid

The 87th Congress prepared to advance two of Pres. John F. Kennedy's "big five" legislative proposals—housing and education—in the wake of the Memorial Day holiday.

The House was set to open early debate on the Administration's $2.5 billion federal-aid-to-public-schools measure, which passed the Senate by a 49-34 vote after surviving efforts to add on racial and religious riders that could have doomed its final passage.

The Senate, meanwhile, turned its attention to an omnibus $3 billion housing and urban renewal proposal which the White House had urged to battle slums and provide homes within the reach of millions of American families.

Of the remaining three measures which topped the President's priority list for the first session of Congress, two—minimum wage improvements and aid to depressed areas—already have been signed into law.

The last key bill, medical care for the aged financed through social security, is scheduled for hearings shortly before the House Ways & Means Committee.

As Congress turned its attention to the two big measures, there were these other developments on Capitol Hill:

● Sec. of State Dean Rusk, in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, urged approval of the Administration's $4.8 billion foreign aid program and declared the bill is urgently needed.

5-Year Power Asked

Rusk especially appealed for approval of Kennedy's request to permit five-year borrowing authority—instead of annual congressional appropriations—so that loans to underdeveloped nations could be put on a more orderly planning and programming basis. The proposal has been strongly backed by the AFL-CIO.

● The Senate Public Works Committee approved an antipollution bill calling for $440 million in construction grants over five years to help states and cities build waste treatment facilities. The House earlier passed a measure providing for a 10-year, $1 billion program.

● The White House sent Congress the draft of a proposed bill to establish the Peace Corps, and asked for a $40 million authorization for fiscal 1962 to send between 500 and 1,000 volunteers overseas this year and to have 2,700 abroad or in training by June 1962.

The House debate on the school bill is expected to center on its provisions allowing states and school districts to exercise the option of using federal grants either for classroom construction or teachers' salaries, or both.

In 1960, the Senate approved grants for such alternative use while the House limited federal aid to construction only. The issue was never resolved because the powerful House Rules Committee, then under conservative control, blocked action by joint Senate-House conferees.

The Senate-passed school bill, sponsored by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), provides for grants of $850 million a year for three years, to be allocated to states on the basis of total school-age population under an equalization formula based on each state's per capita income. It also provides $840 million for a three-year extension of aid to school districts where attendance is swollen because of families of federal employes.

The House version, sponsored by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N. J.), calls for the same general program but adopts a different equalization formula for distributing funds, under which the poorest states would receive 2.5 times as much, per pupil, as the wealthiest state. The Senate's formula is 3-to-1.

The two issues which threatened the bill in the Senate—the question of segregation in southern schools and the controversial subject of aid to private as well as public schools—also are expected to crop up in the House debate.

The housing bill set for Senate debate provides for $2.5 billion in urban renewal funds, authorizes construction of 100,000 additional public housing units, and provides a fresh flow of funds for low-cost loans to colleges for student housing, for housing for the elderly, and for no-down-payment mortgages for moderate income families.

The measure contains two important additions to more moderate housing measures vetoed by former Pres. Eisenhower in 1959—$100 million in federal grants to enable communities to buy up "open spaces" for recreation and park areas; and $100 million for loans for local communities for mass transportation projects to help solve commuter problems.

A generally similar measure which, however, cut $500 million from the Administration's request for urban renewal grants has won approval in a House Banking subcommittee.

WINNING SMILES proclaimed the top winners in the annual "Miss Union Maid" contest of the Union Label & Service Trades Council in New York City. Three judges picked Waitress Ruby Gordon for first place among 13 aspirants, and three others as Miss Union Maid-in-Waiting. The picture shows, left to right, Trudy Wideman, Retail Clerks; Jessica Walter, Actors Equity; Mrs. Gordon, and Editorial Assistant Anita Sisti. Mrs. Gordon will travel extensively, including to South America, to publicize the union label and will serve as queen of the New York City Labor Day parade.

Texans Elect Republican to Senate Seat

Texas voters have elected Republican John C. Tower, a self-proclaimed adherent of conservative Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), as the state's first GOP member of the Senate since post-Civil War days.

The party lineup in the Senate, as a result, is 65 Democrats and 35 Republicans.

Tower campaigned on the doctrine, "I've never had a liberal thought in my life," and beat conservative Democratic Sen. William A. Blakley by a margin of approximately 8,000 out of a total of less than 900,000 votes cast.

The Texas vote for the Senate last November, when Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson ran both for re-election to the Senate and for national office, totaled more than 2.2 million, and Johnson won by a margin of 1.3 million to 930,000.

Blakley was appointed to the Senate by Gov. Price Daniel (D) to succeed Johnson last January. Since then the interim senator has voted steadily with the southern conservative Democratic bloc and against Pres. Kennedy's domestic policies.

The Texas AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education supported Maury Maverick, Jr., against Blakley in a free-for-all preliminary special election in April with Tower the only Republican and more than 60 Democrats entered. The liberal vote was split and Tower and Blakley emerged as the two top candidates for the runoff.

The Texas COPE announced a position of "staunch neutrality" and "no recommendation" as between Blakley and Tower in the runoff. State Pres. H. S. Brown urged voters to "perform their duties as citizens and exercise their right of franchise."

19-8-9

Kennedy Asks Funds For Training Jobless

(Continued from Page 1)

grams, would work as follows under the proposed legislation:

● Unemployed workers who cannot secure full-time jobs without retraining would be granted a minimum weekly federal allowance for a maximum of 52 weeks while attending a vocational school but not more than the average weekly unemployment compensation paid in the state. Extra allowances for transportation and subsistence would be available for those who would have to travel to a training school.

When training is completed the workers would receive job placement service from the government and continued counseling as well as payments covering half the cost of moving their families to available job areas.

● Unemployed workers eligible for on-the-job training would receive payments equal to 50 percent of jobless benefits plus wages from the employer, with the total not to exceed $46 a week.

Help in Relocating Provided

● Unemployed workers whose skills are no longer needed in their present areas, who have bona fide offers of employment elsewhere and who are qualified for these jobs, would receive 50 percent of the cost of relocating to the new job if the worker has been idle six months or more.

● Employed workers who need to improve their skills to meet new technological changes would be entitled to attend training courses, with the government bearing half the cost of the courses.

An unemployed worker, under the proposed legislation, would seek enrollment for training through a USES office where he would be tested, counseled and placed in a program. A determining factor would be whether a need existed for the skill to which he would be trained.

The bill would direct the Secretary of Labor to establish a program of studies "of practices of employers and unions which tend to impede the mobility of workers or which facilitate mobility, including but not limited to early retirement and vesting provisions and practices under private compensation plans, the extension of health, welfare and insurance benefits to laid-off workers, the operation of severance pay plans, the operation of seniority systems and the use of extended leave plans for education and training purposes."

The Dept. of Labor and the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare would both be involved in the program—the Labor Dept. in terms of on-the-job training, testing and counseling, HEW in the vocational school training.

Labor Backs Changes In Social Security Act

(Continued from Page 1)

which Cruikshank urged the Senate to approve would raise a widow's benefits from 75 percent to 82.5 percent of her husband's benefit amount; boost minimums from $33 to $40 a month; and give men the option of retiring with reduced benefits at age 62.

Consistent with Labor's Aims

The federation spokesman said that Kennedy's proposals—which, in addition to early retirement for men, also called for widow's benefits of 85 percent and a $43 minimum—were "consistent with the objectives of the AFL-CIO."

Cruikshank urged the Senate committee to make only one change in the House-passed measure, so that the increased social security tax of one-eighth of 1 percent each for employers and employes would not become effective until 1963. The House bill would raise the contribution level beginning next January. Employers and employes now are each taxed 3 percent on the first $4,800 in earnings.

The federation spokesman asked for the postponement on the ground that a "serious gap" exists between the nation's "economic potentialities and actual levels of production."

Witnesses for the National Association of Manufacturers, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Life Underwriters vigorously opposed both the increased benefit levels for widows and the provisions for earlier retirement of men.

NAM spokesman John E. Carroll contended the bill would increase the "already heavy" payroll taxes paid by active workers for the "benefit of those who have already retired."

Step Toward Expansion

Albert C. Adams of the Life Underwriters said the bill was another step toward "questionable expansion" of the social security system and "overtaxation" of workers to "meet the cost of providing economic security for the non-workers."

The CofC position, contained in a letter to Finance Committee Chairman Harry F. Byrd from the chamber's Clarence R. Miles, endorsed only one provision in the House-passed bill—raising the minimum benefit to $40 a month.

Textile Unions Ratify Locals' Mutual Aid Pact

New York—The Textile Workers Union of America and the United Textile Workers have ratified a mutual aid pact negotiated by 19 local unions representing 40,000 workers in synthetic yarn plants in 12 states.

The agreement calls for a 25 cents a week assessment per member in the synthetic yarn industry to provide financial support for any local union which is forced to strike as the result of employer demands for reductions in wages or fringe benefits.

Meeting at Asheville, N. C., delegates from 15 TWUA locals and four UTW locals set up the mutual aid program because "in our competitive industry, any attack on the standards of a single local union will immediately have repercussions throughout the entire industry."

The TWUA executive council ratified the agreement during its five-day quarterly meeting here. It had previously been approved by the UTW board.

In other actions, the TWUA council:

● Endorsed Pres. Kennedy's proposed reorganization of the National Labor Relations Board which delegates to trial examiners the power of decision in unfair labor practice cases, subject to review by the labor board.

● Warned against the "new faces" of reactionary groups which "aim to discredit and undermine all of the social advances made by the people of our nation since the New Deal."

'Truth-in-Lending' Booklet Available

A pamphlet on interest rates and the protection that consumers would get from a "truth-in-lending" bill is available from the Industrial Union Dept. of the AFL-CIO at 815 16th Street N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

The pamphlet is called "In Your Interest" and is Publication No. 39. Copies may be obtained by writing the IUD.

The "truth" bill, introduced by Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) and others, would require merchants and finance firms to tell buyers how much true simple interest they must pay on loans or time-payment plans.

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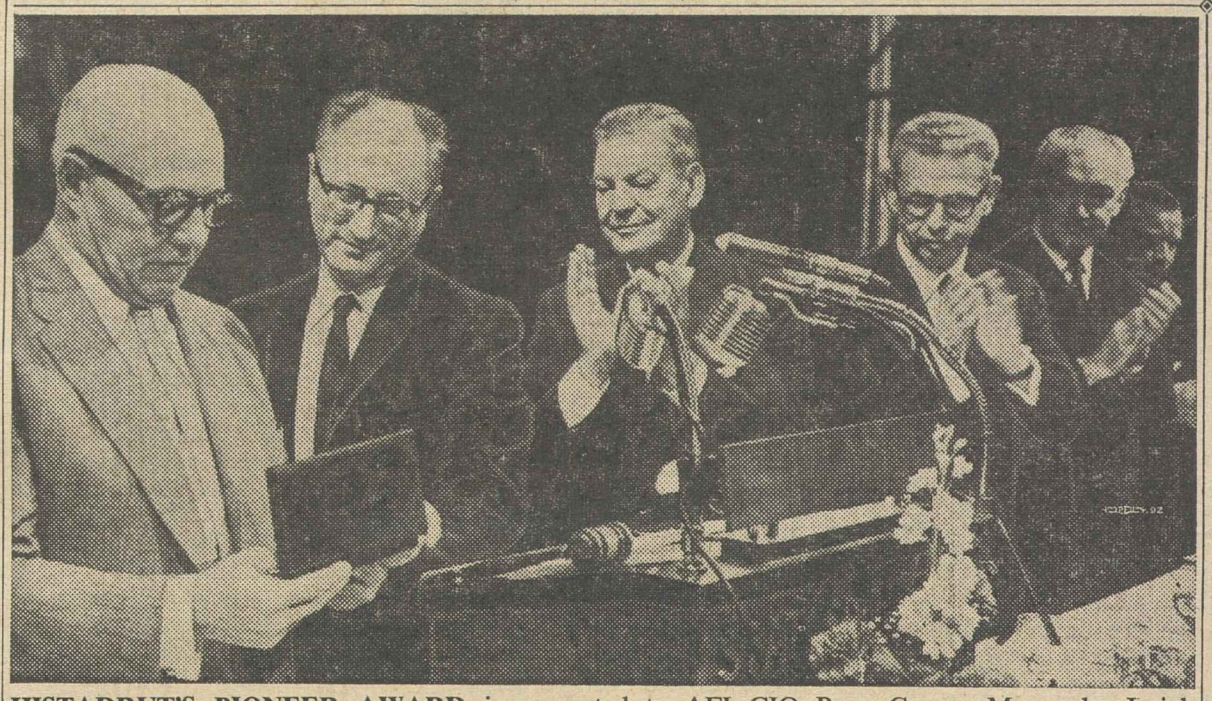
Labor-Management Body Backs Jobless Retraining



HISTADRUT'S PIONEER AWARD is presented to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany by Isaiah Avrech, Histadrut's American representative, at dinner marking 40th anniversary of Israeli federation of labor. Watching the presentation are AFL-CIO Vice Pres. George M. Harrison, dinner chairman; Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg; Eliahu Elath, co-chairman of the Afro-Asian Institute of Labor Studies in Tel Aviv and AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

Senate and House Open Hearings

By Gene Zack

Pres. John F. Kennedy's tripartite Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy has voted unanimously to support "in principle" the Administration-proposed program of retraining and relocating workers made jobless by the impact of automation and industrial changes.

The 21-member advisory panel—composed of labor, management and public members—called the federally financed plan a "desirable program," Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg reported following the committee's third day-long meeting at the White House since its creation in March.

This marked the first time that a group composed of management, labor and public spokesmen had reached unanimous agreement on the need for mounting a new type of federal attack on chronic unemployment.

Support from the panel came as subcommittees of House and Senate opened public hearings on the four-year, $700 million proposal aimed at easing the short-term effects of technological progress.

Ruttenberg Cites Statistics

Appearing as the leadoff witness before a House Labor subcommittee headed by Rep. Elmer J. Holland (D-Pa.), Goldberg said enactment of the program is essential to avoid having "the benefits of automation and technological improvement become burdens of unemployment, financial distress and loss of dignity" for workers whose jobs

(*Continued on Page* 12)

Housing Bill Action Near In Senate

The Kennedy Administration's $3 billion omnibus housing and urban renewal bill neared final passage in the Senate after surviving most attacks on key sections.

The bill, sponsored by Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.), is aimed at reducing slums and providing homes within the reach of millions of American families.

After first defeating 50-41 an amendment by Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R-Ind.) to knock out the bill's provisions for 40-year loans for construction of rental housing for medium-income families, the Senate accepted a comparable amendment, 49 to 44, by Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) eliminating the 40-year loans and also striking out 40-year mortgage periods with no down payment. Floor leaders for the bill hoped to restore at least part of the provisions.

Before the vote, Sparkman warned that the amendment "strikes at the heart of the bill," and declared there was a demonstrated need for providing shelter for families making $4,000 to $6,000 a year who cannot afford higher priced rental units and are not eligible for public housing.

Earlier, by a 53-36 margin, the Senate rejected another Capehart amendment designed to trim the bill's program of home improvement loans to 15 years, and to set a $7,000 ceiling on such loans.

After defeat of this amendment, Sparkman agreed to a compromise to limit loans for major home repairs and additions to 20 years, instead of the original 25 years proposed by the Administration.

The Sparkman bill provides for $2.5 billion in urban renewal funds, authorizes construction of 100,000 additional public housing units, and provides a fresh flow of funds for low-cost loans for housing for the elderly, and loans to colleges for student housing.

The measure—one of Pres. Kennedy's "big five" legislative proposals for his first session of the 87th Congress—contains two important additions to more moderate housing measures which former Pres. Eisenhower vetoed in 1959.

One of these provides $100 million in federal grants to enable communities to buy "open spaces" for recreation and park areas. The other authorizes $100 million in loans to local communities for mass transportation projects aimed at solving commuter problems.

On Overseas Earnings:

Labor Backs Closing Of Tax Loopholes

Existing tax laws which confer "major privileges" on earnings of American corporations with overseas subsidiaries should be repealed or drastically amended to end "distortions in U.S. investment decisions [and] loss in U.S. jobs," the AFL-CIO has declared.

In testimony before the House Ways & Means Committee, Research Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg expressed the federation's support of proposals by the Kennedy Administration to close loopholes in tax laws applicable to corporate and individual earnings abroad.

The AFL-CIO spokesman was particularly critical of "the legal monstrosity" of tax escape areas under which corporations with foreign offices can "divert the bulk of their profits to the countries with the lowest tax rates."

Countries such as Switzerland and Panama provide "tax havens" for U.S. firms operating overseas, Ruttenberg said, and thus "unfairly deprive the U.S. of taxes."

American concerns, he said, establish "token offices" in these countries and then "funnel their profits, regardless of where earned," to these offices in order to take advantage of "liberal tax benefits." He said the trade union movement "agrees fully" with the White House recommendation that provisions permitting "tax havens" be abolished.

Other Phases Backed

The federation, he said, also supports the President's recommendation that the present deferral of taxes on income earned overseas until the income is brought back to the U.S. be repealed insofar as income earned in industrialized nations is concerned.

In addition, Ruttenberg told the committee, the deferral should apply in the less-developed countries "only so long as 90 percent of the income of a particular company, corporation or branch comes from the sale of products in markets outside of the United States."

Although foreign investment has

(*Continued on Page 11*)

Meany Hails Example Set By Israel

Israel has provided "living proof" to the new nations of Asia and Africa that it is "possible to combine democracy with socialized economy" to attain speedy economic progress, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has delcared.

He urged the countries which have recently won or are still fighting to win their national independence that "the experience of the trade union movement and democracy in Israel can be of the greatest help to you in building your countries into virile democracies with healthy and vital free trade unions."

Meany's tribute to Israel and Histadrut—the Israeli federation of labor—came at a dinner in Washington marking Histadrut's 40th anniversary and the presentation of the organization's "pioneering award" to the AFL-CIO president.

The award dinner, attended by 600 trade union leaders, climaxed a series of events including a day-long conference on the new problems confronting the 13-year-old nation and its unique labor movement.

Meany stressed the dangers of world communism to the new nations, noting that "it is understandable that leaders of the newly born nations should be eager to have their countries make economic progress rapidly. Toward this goal they can learn much from the Israeli experience."

The People Control

The state of Israel, he said, is not under the "absolute and total control of one party. Through their various parties, through trade un-

(*Continued on Page 11*)

Meany Urges Teachers Vote 'Yes' Ballots

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has urged the 40,000 teachers of the New York public school system to vote "yes" in overwhelming numbers in a referendum set by the city's Board of Education on the question of whether the teachers desire collective bargaining.

See picture Page 11.

The referendum will be held by mail ballot, sent to school buildings on June 16, and ballots are returnable by June 23. They will be tallied by the Honest Ballot Association.

Meany was sharply critical of the Board of Education for rejecting the recommendation of its own study committee that an election be set up under which teachers would have the direct

(*Continued on Page* 12)

Florida Firm Guilty Of Inciting Violence

A National Labor Relations Board trial examiner has found the Cone Brothers Contracting Co.—Florida's largest road-builder—guilty of inciting violence against striking members of the Operating Engineers and threatening employes with blacklisting.

Branding the company guilty of unfair labor practices, Trial Examiner George A. Downing specifically recommended that Cone Brothers be ordered to "cease and desist" from conduct including:

- Threatening to shoot strikers.
- Directing employes to run over strikers.
- Threatening to deal with strikers "like shooting at a covey of birds."
- Arming supervisors and employes with "guns and other miscellaneous weapons."
- Threatening that employes who sign union cards or refuse to cross a picket line will be "discharged and blacklisted . . . throughout the state."
- Characterizing as "quits" employes who refuse to carry weapons.
- Threatening to arrest employes because of their organizational activities.
- Threatening to go out of business rather than "go union."
- Promising benefits to employes for "going along" with the company.

In a parallel case, the trial examiner found a subsidiary of Cone

(*Continued on Page 3*)

MRS. GEORGE MEANY SEWS the first ILGWU label into a garment in the children's sportswear and coat industry. Left to right: Ben Lord, president of the Lortogs Co., where the ceremony took place; Abe Dolgin, staff member of ILGWU Local 10; Joe Rubin, executive director of the employers' association; ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky; Mrs. Meany; Martin L. Cohen, manager of ILGWU Local 105 whose 10,000 members began using the label, and AFL-CIO Pres. Meany. Meany told the workers at the plant and guests attending the ceremony that the union label symbolizes labor's victory over the sweatshop.

Economist Warns 'Work' Laws Could Wreck Free Enterprise

A prominent Catholic economist has warned that so-called "right-to-work" laws are a threat to the American free enterprise system and could lead to its "impairment or collapse."

He said that "suppression of collective bargaining" or destruction of effective union representation of employes, if achieved by such anti-labor legislation, could lead "sooner or later to state control."

The warning was voiced by the Rev. William J. Lee, S.S., dean of studies at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Md., in a 600-page, five-year study of the state laws that seek to prevent management and labor from entering into union shop agreements through collective bargaining.

The priest-economist said in his study:

"Many social thinkers are convinced that suppression of collective bargaining or the determent of unions from effective representation of employes would, under present conditions, lead sooner or later to state control and to the impairment or collapse of the free enterprise system."

An abstract of the study, "Right to Work Laws: Some Economic and Ethical Aspects," has been published by the Catholic University Press. A special printing is being distributed by the National Council for Industrial Peace, a citizens' committee headed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and former Sen. Herbert Lehman, of New York, which opposes the "right-to-work" laws in the belief they are disruptive of industrial peace and are aimed at destroying nationally-accepted collective bargaining processes. Copies may be obtained from the NCIP, 1074 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

The Catholic economist said the "right-to-work" laws, enacted principally by non-industrialized states, have "created ill will," and have "had a most disquieting impact on the quest for industrial peace."

The system of collective bargaining between labor and management, he declared, has "proved to be one of the great bulwarks of economic freedom in modern industrial society."

In a general indictment, Father Lee said that the "implications of the 'right-to-work' laws lead to the conclusion that these laws have not been an exercise of prudent public policy."

"They have not contributed to better social order . . . The ill will created by the dispute has had a most disquieting impact on the quest for industrial peace," he declared, and added that the controversy over them "has contributed more than its proportionate share" to the hardening of attitudes and the obstruction of industrial peace which have marred labor-management relations in more recent years.

"Muddled by . . . doubletalk"

Campaigns seeking to impose the laws have been "muddled by an extraordinary amount of doubletalk" and have been used by some employers, who "will do almost anything to thwart the organization of their employes," to "cloak" their hostility toward organized labor, he warned.

Father Lee said that the existence of strong and secure labor unions, which is threatened by the "right-to-work" laws, is essential in the American industrial economy.

"While collective bargaining does have inherent limitations, it is the best method so far devised for changing and improving labor conditions," he said.

"Moreover, the absolute necessity of harmony and order in economic and social life in industrialized countries has moved leading moralists to regard independent labor organizations as essential to prevent chaotic labor conditions as well as to correct social evils."

Flight Engineers Reject Feinsinger Proposals

The executive council of the Flight Engineers has declined to accept recommendations of a presidential commission on airline disputes involving qualifications and jurisdiction of plane crews, declaring that the proposals do not represent a "framework . . . for realistic negotiations."

Pres. Ron Brown said the union's officers will meet with Prof. Nathan Feinsinger, chairman of the commission, on June 12 at his request, "although we are not encouraged as to the hope of an early, equitable solution to the problem."

The Feinsinger commission urged a merger between the Flight Engineers and the Pilots to resolve long-standing jurisdictional disputes, and Pres. Kennedy called for the two unions to negotiate a "final settlement" of their differences on the basis of the recommendations.

The commission also proposed a standard three-man cockpit crew for jet planes, including a crew member with both flight engineer and pilot qualifications. At present, some airlines use three pilots and a flight engineer on jet planes, while others have three-man, all-pilot crews.

In Chicago, the executive committee of the Pilots prepared to consider the commission's recommendations at its quarterly meeting.

The Flight Engineers said the union will pursue its goals of job security and continued recognition of the flight engineer as a separate craft through collective bargaining with the airlines.

"We assume that we still have the same rights as other working Americans—the right to bargain collectively and if need be the right to take economic action," Brown declared.

He said the one recommendation of the Feinsinger commission with which the union concurs deals with steps to restore the jobs of members of the Flight Engineers on Western Airlines.

After a walkout by flight engineers on seven airlines last February, Western was the only company which refused to accept Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg's request that the engineers return to their jobs without penalty while the Feinsinger commission studied the issues. Western declared it had "permanently replaced" the engineers with pilots holding flight engineer certificates.

The commission suggested appointment of a "neutral" party to make recommendations on the Western Air Lines dispute. Brown said this proposal "will be vigorously pursued" by the union.

As Kefauver Probe Closes:

New Price Scandals Hit Electric Industry

New evidence of illegal price fixing in the electrical equipment industry has led to the sentencing of four companies and two executives by a federal judge at Dayton, O., and the indictment of six manufacturers by a federal grand jury in Milwaukee.

The court action came as the Kefauver Senate Anti-Trust subcommittee wound up its investigation of the industry's multi-billion dollar price-fixing and bid-rigging conspiracy, for which 29 companies and 44 individuals were sentenced last February. Five of the companies involved in the Dayton and Milwaukee cases were also defendants in the earlier trial.

Ralph J. Cordiner, president and board chairman of General Electric Co., spent a rigorous six hours under questioning by Kefauver and the subcommittee staff.

In the course of his testimony Cordiner said:

- He was "not proud" of GE's record of anti-trust violations and the company's involvement in the industrywide conspiracy was "a humbling experience."
- He does not consider that he was "negligent" in not knowing that GE was violating the anti-trust laws. However, as chief executive of the company, he accepts "my share of responsibility."
- He "regrets and deplores" a sharp personal attack on Kefauver made recently by a GE official who addressed the Mississippi Manufactures Association.
- He saw nothing wrong with identical prices on standardized items. "The manufacturer who prices his product below the market will quickly discover there is no advantage to him because his competitors drop their prices to the price level he establishes."

Kefauver, before excusing Cordiner from the witness table, told him he found it "hard to understand" how Cordiner could remain unaware of the conspiracy when "others less active of mind, less well-paid, with less responsibility, seemed to have found out very early in their careers."

Commerce Sec. Luther H. Hodges, final witness at the hearings, declared that "management of corporate America must assume the responsibility for a more aggressive program of acquainting its own people with its policies, its commitments and its philosophies."

In the sentencing of four companies for conspiring to fix prices of electrical resistors to the armed forces and private firms, U.S. District Judge Carl A. Weinman imposed the biggest penalty — a $35,000 fine—on the Allen-Bradley Co. The same firm had been fined $40,000 in the Philadelphia sentencing in February. The other firms sentenced, not involved in the earlier case, were Speer Carbon Co., $25,000 fine; Stackpole Carbon Co., $20,000; and Intl. Resistance Co., $15,000.

Indicted at Milwaukee were Hubbard & Co., McGraw-Edison Co., Joslyn Mfg. Co., and A. B. Chance Co., all of which were defendants in the Philadelphia case, and Oliver Electrical Mfg. Co., and Utilities Service Co.

The six firms, which manufacture "hardware" for use in electrical transmission and communication lines, were charged with having "for many years past" conspired to fix non-competitive prices and to establish non-competitive distribution practices.

As a result, the indictment charged, prices "have been raised, fixed and maintained at artificially high levels" and price competition has been "suppressed."

N. J. Federation Picks Marciante

Newark—Charles H. Marciante has been appointed secretary-treasurer of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor. He is the son of Louis P. Marciante, federation president until his death earlier this year.

The secretary-treasurer's post has been vacant since Apr. 12 when Vincent J. Murphy was designated president by the state body's executive board.

Marciante, 31, is a member of Trenton Local 269 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and has been its delegate to the Mercer County Central Labor Union. He is a graduate of Rutgers University.

ABC Cancels Truce With Expelled Union

A two-month truce, which had been expected to lead to merger negotiations between two unions of bakery workers, has been cancelled by the AFL-CIO American Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

ABC Pres. Daniel E. Conway charged that the Bakery & Confectionery Workers, expelled in 1957 on findings of corrupt leadership, has failed to clean up its "internal mess" and said "the corruption has apparently spread."

He pointed out that James Landriscina, new B&C president, and four vice presidents of the expelled union have been charged with involvement in alleged misuse of union funds by James G. Cross, who resigned as both president and a member of the union on the eve of his trial by the executive board. The board majority granted him a pension.

Also during the truce, the B&C board ordered the trial of four reform leaders, associated with the Local Union Reunification Committee, on charges of "character assassination."

The B&C board also threatened "disciplinary action" against any local or member "that participates directly or indirectly in the activities of the Local Union Reunification Committee."

The committee, originally made up of 11 large B&C locals, has a suit pending in federal court accusing Cross of misappropriating union funds and charging members of the executive board with covering up for him.

Conway, in his statement announcing cancellation of the truce agreement, said the ABC's "dedication to the fight against corruption rules out any possibility of our considering merger discussions with an organization whose leadership is charged with involvement in the misuse of the workers' money."

He added:

"At the same time, as an organization, we are pledged to aid and assist those in the B&C who are carrying on the fight to rid that organization of corruption and who seek merger with our organization so that they may return to the AFL-CIO and become part of the legitimate mainstream of the American labor movement."

Florida Road-Building Firm Guilty of Inciting Violence

(Continued from Page 1)

Brothers—the Tampa Sand & Material Co.—guilty of an unfair labor practice in firing three truck drivers during an organizing campaign of the unaffiliated Teamsters because they refused to cross the Operating Engineers' picket lines.

Declaring that a subsequent Teamsters strike in protest against the firings stemmed from the company's unfair labor practices, the NLRB examiner recommended reinstatement of the three drivers with back pay.

Testimony at the hearings indicated the company sought to use the Operating Engineers' picket lines to weed out pro-union truck drivers by ordering them to report to the struck plants, even though there wasn't work for them to do there. The drivers were told they would be considered to have "quit" their jobs if they refused to cross the lines.

Last fall, the Cone Brothers firm was barred from bidding on state road contracts after a legislative investigating committee had uncovered a scandal involving wholesale cash payoffs by the company to state road inspectors.

Lifting of the ban recently has been strongly protested by the Operating Engineers, which has asked the Federal Bureau of Public Roads to bar any federal highway payments on contracts awarded the company.

Third NLRB Action

The current NLRB proceeding against the company is the third in recent years. In 1955, the labor board found it guilty of refusal to bargain with the Stone Workers, which then represented a group of employes. The company's defense was that it had asked each worker as he collected his pay check whether he belonged to the union and, on the basis of this "poll," decided the union didn't speak for the majority of employes.

In 1959, the labor board ordered the reinstatement of a worker who was fired during an earlier Operating Engineers' organizing campaign. The worker had been dismissed, the company said, because he was "dissatisfied" with his job. His "dissatisfaction" was demonstrated by the fact that he was actively supporting the union, the company indicated.

During the NLRB hearings on the current dispute, nearly 100 witnesses testified against the company.

One striker produced a statement given him by the superintendent of another construction company where he had been hired and fired the same day. The superintendent's statement read in part:

"I was forced to discharge this man because of a company policy not to hire anyone that had walked off from Cone Brothers. . . ."

At another point, a witness described how a strikebreaker had walked out of the plant, started a fight with two strikers and had been knocked to the ground.

The witness then testified that a shop foreman had picked up the worker in a station wagon, driven away and returned to the scene about five minutes later. The strikebreaker then "laid down in the street. He stayed there about five to 10 minutes until the [TV] cameraman got there," the labor board examiner was told.

Downing, explaining why he recommended an order which also bars the company from "in any other manner interfering with, restraining or coercing its employes," declared:

"The flagrant nature and the widespread scope of the unfair labor practices which respondents [Cone Brothers] engaged in, coupled with the past record of Cone Brothers as a violator of the Act, demonstrates convincingly that the present violations are potentially related to other unfair labor practices . . . and that the danger of their commission in the future is to be anticipated from the respondents' conduct in the past."

WORKER-FATHER OF THE YEAR, Earl Durham, is congratulated by his foreman, F. C. Loeser, and fellow union members at the Brown & Williamson tobacco plant at Louisville on his selection by the National Fathers' Day Committee. Durham is a shop steward of Tobacco Workers Local 185.

Tariff Barriers Peril Jobs, AIW Board Says

Chicago—The way to solve the problem of cheap foreign imports is not to raise tariff barriers but to maintain "procedures and safeguards to protect American workers," the executive board of the Allied Industrial Workers has declared.

Meeting here in quarterly session, the board adopted a policy statement favoring a liberal world trade policy and urging Congress to re-enact the Reciprocal Trade Act when it expires in 1962.

Noting that some workers, including AIW members, may be hurt by imports, the board warned that a "misguided effort" to save the jobs of some workers could cost the livelihood of 4.5 million others if the United States slips back into a "protectionist policy."

"Exports for 1961 are running at an annual rate in excess of $20 billion," the board said. "Without dollars earned from the sale of goods to us, other nations could not purchase our export products."

The board listed steps that could be taken to safeguard American workers whose jobs are jeopardized by imports: Legislation to encourage more rapid U.S. economic growth; voluntary import quotas; international fair labor standards; reduction of tariffs by other countries on American products; raising world living standards; adoption by Congress of a trade adjustment program of aid to suffering workers and communities.

The blame for many of the problems workers face was put at the doorstep of American manufacturers.

The ability of industrialized nations to compete in world markets on a par with American manufacturers comes as a "rude shock" to many firms which, the board said, "detest real competition." They "trumpet praises of the free enterprise system," it said, while "arranging to divide up the market."

The AIW board urged all union members to keep local television stations informed of their interest in better programs, and praised chairman Newton Minow of the Federal Communications Commission for asking less "blood and thunder" and more "great debates" on television.

Also approved was a resolution calling on sons and daughters of AIW members to volunteer for Peace Corps service.

Board Orders Split Vote At Cyanamid

The National Labor Relations Board, by a 4-1 margin, has ordered separate collective bargaining elections for production and maintenance employes at American Cyanamid Co.'s acrylic fiber plant at Milton, Fla.

The employes have not previously been represented by collective bargaining agencies.

The decision constituted a reversal of a Feb. 2, 1961, ruling by the board that a single collective bargaining unit of both production and maintenance employes was appropriate.

In granting the separate elections, the NLRB indicated it would approach the problem of single as against multiple bargaining units on the merits of each individual case.

In the American Cyanamid case, the majority held, there was evidence that employes in maintenance and production were "separately identifiable," and were established in separate sections.

Filing briefs in support of separate bargaining units were the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., and the Pensacola, Fla., Building & Construction Trades Dept. Urging a single unit of production and maintenance employes were the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., the Chemical Workers, the unaffiliated Mine Workers, and American Cyanamid.

CORE Chairman Hails Labor for Aid

The AFL-CIO's support of the Freedom Riders has been "invaluable," Charles R. Oldham, national chairman of the Congress of Racial Equality — sponsors of the rides testing interstate desegregation in the South—has declared.

In a telegram to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Oldham expressed "our deepest appreciation" for the "very real support" extended by organized labor.

"Your aid in mobilizing public opinion and material help," the CORE official wired Meany, "has been invaluable at this critical moment."

Louisville Man Named Worker-Father of Year

Louisville—Earl Durham, a 25-year member of the Tobacco Workers, has been chosen Worker-Father of the Year by the National Fathers' Day Committee.

Durham, who works at the Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp. here, is a shop steward and sports director of Tobacco Workers Local 185. The 47-year-old father of four, he has put in many hours of volunteer work in municipal recreation programs for Louisville youngsters. He and Mrs. Durham have also been active in church activities and in fund-raising for the March of Dimes and the Heart Fund.

As representative of the nation's workers in the annual Fathers' Day observance on June 18, Durham and his family will be given receptions in both New York and Washington.

During four days in New York, the Durhams are scheduled to be received by Mayor Robert F. Wagner and be guests of New York Yankees' Manager Ralph Houk—who has been named Sports Father of the Year—at a baseball game.

In the nation's capital, the family will be greeted by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, top officials of the AFL-CIO and Pres. John O'Hare and Sec.-Treas. Robert J. Petree of the Tobacco Workers. He will also be presented with the George Washington Medal, the award which goes with the title.

The Brown & Williamson firm, makers of Raleighs and other brands of cigarettes, was the first major cigarette manufacturer to sign a union label agreement—back in 1933. The spurt in sales which followed helped pull the company out of a slump.

As union sports chairman, Durham has organized softball and basketball teams and set up 26 bowling leagues of Brown & Williamson employes.

His older daughters, Sandra, 19, and Mrs. Janice Compton, 23, are office employes at Brown & Williamson. Attending high school are Carole, 16, and Robert, 15.

Zoo Strikers Return With First Contract

New York—Employes of the Coney Island Aquarium and the Bronx Zoo are back at work, after a 47-day strike, with their first contract with the New York Zoological Society.

Members of Local 1501, State, County & Municipal Employes, they struck after two years of vain efforts to get recognition. Their strike-ending agreement, announced by Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D), provides these benefits for some 600 workers at the two institutions:

- Union recognition, maintenance of membership and a dues checkoff.
- A 10 percent increase in wage minimums for part-time employes, and an agreement that the union, city and Zoological Society would promptly negotiate wages of regular employes.
- Time and a half pay for work over eight hours in one day or 40 hours a week; fully prepaid Blue Cross and Blue Shield hospital benefits, with increased benefits effective next February.

The new one-year pact also provides that the present retirement plan will remain in effect while a joint committee meets over a six-month period to propose improvements, and that regular employes will have seniority status in selecting vacations and in case of a layoff.

The zoo and aquarium were closed during the walkout that started Easter Sunday, but live exhibits were cared for by agreement with the union.

The union recently had signed its first agreement in the New York area with a publicly supported museum or zoological society—the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Negotiations were resumed shortly afterward with the New York Zoological Society at Wagner's urging, and agreement was reached 12 days later.

The AFSCME also has requested three other institutions to start contract negotiations for employes. Dir. Jerry Wurf of AFSCME District Council 37 said the union represents a majority of workers at the City of New York Museum, Brooklyn Museum, and Richmond Zoological Society.

Safety Course Call Issued By AFL-CIO

A call has been issued for the second session of the AFL-CIO National Safety Training Institute, scheduled for July 10-14 in Washington.

Mechanical and physical safety training will be the topic of study, it was announced by Chairman Richard F. Walsh of the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health.

In inviting students from affiliated unions, Walsh pointed out that more and more collective bargaining contracts are providing unions with the opportunity to take part in developing safety and health programs, thus increasing the need for qualified personnel.

The institute's first unit covered the introduction to safety training. Later sessions will take up chemical and environmental safety, including radiation, and teacher training in safety. The institute's faculty is drawn mainly from the training staff of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Standards.

Additional information on the institute's program is available from John D. Connors, executive secretary of the standing committee, at AFL-CIO headquarters, 815 16th Street N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Loss of Jobs Seen in Work Rule Changes

Chicago — Proposals for work rule changes made by railroad management would mean uprooting large numbers of workers from their homes, doubling their work loads and cutting their hourly earnings, Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen has charged.

Addressing 300 BLF&E members attending the union's midwest meeting, Gilbert said one management proposal involving the elimination of a Pennsylvania Railroad terminal at Ft. Wayne, Ind., would adversely affect 233 railroad workers. Of these, he said, 90 would lose their jobs and 143 would be transferred either to Chicago or to Crestline, O.

An engineer assigned to the run, Gilbert charged, would have to work an average of 7.7 additional hours each week, but would have his hourly pay reduced by $2.37.

Declaring that railroad workers "know they are in a real fight," Gilbert said he was hopeful that railroad communities will "wake up to the fact that they, too, are in danger of losing a valuable asset, the railroad worker and his wages."

Steinberg, Curran Head Hotel Group

New York—Four Freedoms Hotels, Inc., a union-backed enterprise designed to deal with housing problems of older citizens, has held its first annual meeting and mapped a major campaign.

The officers of Four Freedoms decided to open a full-time office in New York City and arrange to have participating unions utilize the President Madison Hotel in Miami Beach., Fla., for retirees and other union members.

Pres. Joseph Curran of the Maritime Union was elected chairman of the board of directors and William R. Steinberg, head of the American Radio Association, president.

Steinberg reported to the meeting that, since the President Madison opened last December, the following groups became Class A voting members: NMU, ARA, Operative Potters, the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Auto Workers, Ladies' Garment Workers and the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

Walter F. Scholes Dies in Iowa

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Walter F. Scholes, a union member for 61 years and one of the major architects of the labor movement in this area, died recently in a hospital near Iowa City. He was 78.

He joined the Boilermakers in 1900 when he went to work for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad near Lincoln, Neb. Later he came to Council Bluffs, where he worked for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway from 1906 until he retired in 1949.

He was a leader in the 1922 railroad strike that firmly established the trade union movement in this area, and was a pioneer in farmer-labor unity. A member also of the Laborers, he had been business agent of Local 1140, was president of the Council Bluffs Central Labor Union for 13 years, was legislative representative of the State Federation of Labor for about 20 years and was the first labor member of the Iowa Employment Security Commission.

EASTERN LABOR PRESS Association conference is addressed by Mrs. Esther Peterson, head of the Dept. of Labor's Women's Bureau; AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; Assistant Sec. of Labor Jerry D. Holleman.

AWARD IS GIVEN by Eastern Labor Press Association to Saul Miller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, in recognition of "high place in the newspaper field" occupied by AFL-CIO News as a labor newspaper of record. Left to right, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. George M. Harrison, chief speaker at dinner; ELPA Pres. Arnold Beichman; Miller; ELPA Sec.-Treas. Joseph P. Murphy.

Labor Press Parley Studies World Affairs

Labor and the labor press have done a "tremendous job" in the past and can do even more in the future in focusing union attention on international problems, speakers told the Eastern Labor Press Conference at its 1961 convention.

The importance of full exposure to world affairs was stressed by Roger Tubby, assistant Secretary of State for public affairs; Pres. George M. Harrison of the Railway Clerks, chairman of the AFL-CIO Intl. Affairs Committee; Dir. Michael Ross of the federation's Dept. of Intl. Affairs; and others, including labor attaches in Washington from Canada, Sweden, and the West German Republic.

State Dept. mail has doubled in recent months, indicating a "real hunger for information" on the part of Americans, Tubby told the labor editors. He said it is "most essential for all of us to arouse our people" to the true meaning of international affairs and the effects of racial intolerance on other nations.

A strong U.S. economy also is essential, he said, "for U.S. success in foreign policy."

Harrison told delegates at the convention banquet that labor has moved to meet its responsibilities in world affairs "more realistically than any other segment" of society and the labor press, he said, has done a "tremendous job." The average European nevertheless is much better informed and more concerned about world affairs than citizens in some sections of the United States, he declared.

Saying that America "captured the imagination of the world" in the past with Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points, Franklin D. Roosevelt's Four Freedoms, and Harry S. Truman's Marshall Plan, Harrison called for "bolder and more imaginative programs" to meet world problems in the Kennedy Administration.

Labor Attaches Herman W. Bremer of West Germany and Thorbjorn Carlsson of Sweden told how their governments have encouraged a "full employment" economy. Patrick Conroy, Canadian labor attache, said U.S. and Canadian labor never have been accepted into full partnership with other segments of society and have had to fight the "most militant opposition."

The association presented an award to Saul Miller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, and the staff of the AFL-CIO News "in recognition of the high place it occupies in the newspaper field" as a labor newspaper of record. It said this high standing reflects the "judgment and ability" of the editors and the devotion to "integrity and the best principles of trade unionism" of the paper's "dedicated staff of professional newspapermen."

The convention re-elected Pres. Arnold Beichman of the Electrical Union World, New York, and Sec.-Treas. Joseph P. Murphy, public relations director of the New York State AFL-CIO. It added James H. Toughill of the IUE News to the executive council.

Extension, Improvements:

Labor Again Backs Defense School Aid

The AFL-CIO has renewed its request to Congress to extend and improve the 1958 National Defense Education Act, declaring its loan and grant provisions for a wide variety of school assistance are needed "to attack the shortcomings of our educational system."

The Kennedy Administration, in addition to calling for continuation of NDEA, has proposed a broad range of measures in the education field, headed by the $2.5 billion aid-to-public-school bill passed by the Senate and pending in the House. Other proposals call for federally-financed scholarships and college construction loans.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew Biemiller, testifying before a House Education subcommittee, said the total Kennedy education program is "excellent" and has the support of organized labor. Enactment of all of the measures, however, would "not do away with the usefulness" of NDEA, which provides loans for needy college students and federal grants for specific grammar and high school programs, he said.

Dr. Sterling M. McMurrin, U.S. Commissioner of Education, leadoff witness at the House hearings, said continuation of the program—scheduled to expire in June 1962—is necessary to make certain that the country does not lose its "momentum toward excellence" in education.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce voiced vigorous opposition to the bill and urged that it be allowed to die next year. Dr. John R. Miles, manager of the chamber's Education Dept., charged the Administration with seeking power to "direct the course of American education."

The bill would:

- Make permanent the student loan program and remove the present $90 million annual ceiling on such loans.
- Forgive 50 percent of the loan for students who become college and university teachers, in addition to those becoming public elementary and secondary school teachers who currently enjoy the 50 percent forgiveness feature.
- Increase from 1,500 to 5,000 the number of annual fellowships for graduate study in education.
- Continue for three additional years the programs of financial assistance for science, mathematics and modern language instruction.

Under questioning by subcommittee members on the controversial question of aid to private schools, Biemiller said that organized labor has "no objection to extending loans to private schools" for the construction of facilities "in those areas that are covered in the present law."

This position, the AFL-CIO spokesman said, was a "logical extension" of labor's earlier support for loans to private as well as public schools for specialized equipment furnished through NDEA.

Biemiller registered the AFL-CIO's "serious objection" to one feature in the measure—a provision for continuing, without change, the present structure of the vocational education programs.

The federation spokesman noted that prior to passage in 1958, the bill was "sharply restricted" by adoption of an amendment offered by Sen. Prescott Bush (R-Conn.) which limited the program to "highly skilled technicians" taking training "necessary for national defense."

He urged that these artificial barriers be removed, and that funds appropriated for this purpose be used "for the training of individuals designed to fit them for useful employment as technicians or skilled workers . . . in fields necessary for national defense or economic well-being."

James A. Brownlow, president of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., said that the Bush amendment provisions contributed to "unrealistic confusion" about the thrust of the area vocational training program.

Brownlow, whose testimony was presented to the subcommittee by MTD Research Dir. Paul R. Hutchings, joined the federation in urging that the language be broadened to include skilled workers "and to meet occupational requirements for technical as well as scientific knowledge."

Biemiller told the subcommittee that labor supported extension of guidance and counselling services to seventh and eighth-grade pupils, but declared "we, in common with many educators, are gravely concerned with the quality as well as the quantity of counsellors."

In addition to guidance for the more gifted children, he said, counsellors should give attention to "those at the other end of the scale." He cited, in particular, the nearly 33 percent of high school pupils "who drop out before getting their diplomas."

"This," Biemiller said, "is a staggering figure in an era when skill is such an essential element to a job-seeker; and when our nation's need for skills, all the skills we have, is so pressing."

Ex-Rep. Yorty Elected Mayor of Los Angeles

Los Angeles—Norris Poulson, two-time mayor of this third largest city in the country, was defeated for re-election May 31 in a close race with Samuel W. Yorty.

Municipal elections here are officially nonpartisan, but Yorty is a former Democratic member of the House of Representatives and Poulson is a former Republican member. In the presidential election last November, Yorty declined to support John F. Kennedy, the Democratic nominee, and gave his backing to then Vice Pres. Nixon, Republican nominee.

FDA Upset by False Swiss Cheese Holes

The "man who waters the workers' beer," villain of the labor song by that name, has company now—the man who cuts holes in imperfectly-cured Swiss cheese so he can sell it at a higher price.

The Food & Drug Administration says that top-grade Swiss cheese should get its holes or "eyes" naturally during curing. So-called "blind cheese," without natural holes, is supposed to sell at a lower price. Not only have some manufacturers been faking holes, but they have also been slipping slices of holeless cheese between slices of the top-grade product in cellophane-wrapped packages sold in stores.

The FDA has requested seizure of 2,700 pounds of "misbranded" Swiss cheese and plans a meeting with major producers "to put a stop to this form of consumer cheating."

Church Council Backs Health Care Vote

Defends Endorsement Against AMA Attack

The National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. has defended its recent endorsement of the principle of financing health care for the aged through social security, declaring that religious bodies have a "responsibility for the state of community life."

The council—largest church federation in the nation, representing 34 Protestant orthodox denominations with 40 million adherents—has come under fire from the American Medical Association for its resolution, adopted unanimously by its highest governing body.

Speaking for the AMA, Dr. W. W. Bauer labeled the pronouncement "high-handed," and accused the church federation of engaging in "political jockeying." Another medical association member accused the church board of being "pink-tinged."

The Rev. William J. Villaume, executive director of the council's Dept. of Social Welfare, said the action on the economics of medical care was taken because churches "not only have the right but also the duty" to express judgments in "any area of life where moral, ethical or spiritual values are involved."

At the same time Rev. Villaume described as "obviously exaggerated" charges by the medical lobby that adoption of the Administration-supported Anderson-King bill would lead to "socialized medicine," and violate "the privacy of the examination room."

"Prepayment of health care via social security for the years of one's retirement is not 'socialized medicine,'" Rev. Villaume declared in an open letter to his AMA critics, and the proposed health care legislation, contrary to charges by the medical lobby, "expressly guarantees freedom of choice of both physician and hospital."

The council's resolution pointed out that most persons over 65 cannot afford the high cost of adequate health care, and that "voluntary health plans are unable to offer coverage for even a fraction of health care needs at charges [the elderly] can possibly afford."

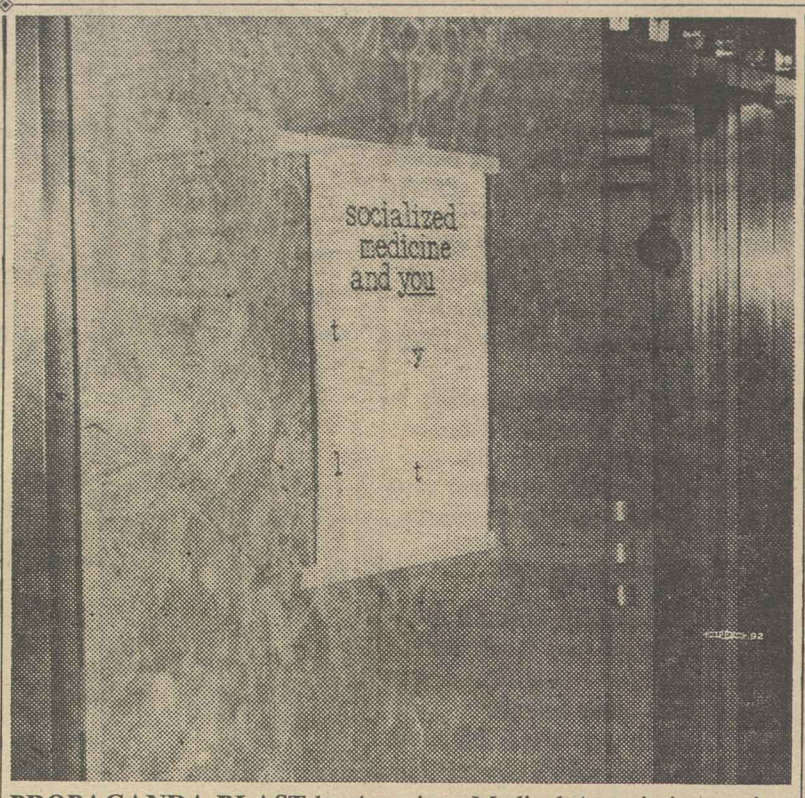
It declared that while it "is to be preferred" that health needs be met "without resort to governmental action," the problem "can be met only by united, socially planned action."

Rev. Villaume said that two of the council's sections—the Dept. of Social Welfare and the Dept. of Church & Economic Life—collaborated in a study of the problem and in preparation of a draft statement which was discussed and revised at a series of subcommittee meetings. The revised statement was then mailed to the 376 members of the general committees of the two departments.

It was subsequently adopted at regular meetings of the two departments, Rev. Villaume said, without "one negative vote nor one abstention." Later it was approved "without dissent or abstention" by the executive board of the Div. of Christian Life & Work, following a presentation by Dr. Roscoe P. Kandle, commissioner of health for the state of New Jersey, before its unanimous approval by the general board, highest governing body of the church federation.

Rev. Villaume said the medical lobby's "obviously exaggerated statements" attacking the medical care legislation "undermine the faith of the public in doctors."

At the same time, he ran the record of AMA opposition to social legislation over the past 30 years—including a 1930 attack on federal grants to aid states in reducing infant and maternal mortality; opposition in 1939 to old age and unemployment insurance; 1949 opposition to inclusion of disability benefits under social security; and initial opposition to voluntary health insurance—all of which the AMA tagged with the same "socialistic" label it has now applied to health care for the aged.



PROPAGANDA BLAST by American Medical Association against legislation to provide health care for the aged under social security is displayed prominently in lobby of Baroness Erlanger Hospital in Chattanooga, Tenn. Hospital officials have refused to remove poster, which calls health measure "socialized medicine." More than $5 million in federal, state and local funds have been poured into construction projects at the Chattanooga institution.

Tax-Assisted Hospital Parrots AMA Dogma

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The facilities of a tax-supported hospital here have been appropriated to carry on the American Medical Association multi-million-dollar propaganda assault against legislation which would finance health care for the aged under social security.

Posted conspicuously in the lobby of Baroness Erlanger Hospital is an AMA poster which attacks the Administration-backed Anderson-King bill as "socialized medicine."

The poster is the one the medical lobby has circulated widely among doctors, urging that it be posted in their waiting and consultation rooms to convince patients that the "doctor-patient relationship" would be destroyed by passage of the health care bill.

The propaganda piece is being displayed in Baroness Erlanger Hospital despite the fact that more than $5 million in federal, state and local tax funds have gone into three major construction projects to enlarge its facilities.

Of this amount, more than $2.3 million has come from the federal government in direct grants under the Hill-Burton Act which helps subsidize hospital construction and expansion; $500,000 has came from the State of Tennessee; and the remaining $2.2 million has been raised through the sale of city and county bonds.

The chairman of the hospital board of trustees, Roy McDonald, has rejected protests against the poster—similar in content to the AMA's newspaper advertisements which have been denounced as "false and misleading" by Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Abraham A. Ribicoff and Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D.-N. M.), one of the sponsors of the bill.

McDonald, owner of a chain of Chattanooga grocery stores and owner and editor of the Chattanooga Free Press, has indicated the poster will remain on display despite the protests.

Three major construction projects—including one begun in January of this year and scheduled for completion early in 1962—have been involved in the outpouring of federal, state and local tax funds for the hospital.

The first, a 104-bed addition, cost $1.7 million, of which $692,000 came from Hill-Barton funds; $305,000 from the state; and $707,000 from city and county bonds.

The second, a 66-bed addition costing $801,000, was made possible through the use of $410,000 in federal funds and $189,000 in state grants.

The current project, a 154-bed addition, will cost $2.5 million. The federal government is putting $1.25 million into this expansion, and the remaining $1.25 million will come from city and county bond issues.

Labor Backs Proposal For Atomic Power

The AFL-CIO has urged Congress to approve an Administration request for funds to equip the world's largest atomic reactor, now being constructed at the Atomic Energy Commission's Hanford, Wash., plant, to generate needed electric power for the Northwest.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, in a statement to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, said the dual-purpose reactor would be an important step "toward the goal of breaking through the barrier to achieving nuclear electric power competitive in cost with conventional power."

When the reactor project got under way during the Eisenhower Administration, private power companies voiced strong opposition to proposals to utilize the vast quantities of waste heat from the plutonium facilities to generate electricity.

The Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee, backed by the AFL-CIO, successfully prodded the AEC to agree on a construction plan which would permit either plutonium production only or, through addition of electrical generating features, would make the reactor a major source of electric power.

Biemiller told the committee that "labor is heartened by the affirmative approach . . . initiated by the new Administration" in requesting $95 million in supplemental funds to begin ordering electric power equipment. The present timetable calls for the start of power production by October 1964.

Biemiller strongly endorsed a provision of the bill which calls for the power to be marketed by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bonneville Power Administration. He pointed out that industry and workers in the area have already been hurt by "brownouts" caused by inadequate power from existing facilities.

He said that the multi-purpose reactor "will hasten the day when an electric utility can make a decision . . . as to whether it should plan its next power installation to be fueled by natural gas, coal, hydro or nuclear material."

Medical Group Ordered To Admit Physician

Trenton, N. J.—The New Jersey Supreme Court has ruled that a county medical society violated public policy by barring a qualified doctor from membership.

The court ordered the Middlesex County Medical Society to admit as an active member a licensed doctor who had received full medical training but was being denied admission because he had not studied the full four years at a school accredited by the American Medical Association.

To the medical society's contention that there is no "judicially enforceable right of admission to membership," the court said:

"When the county society engages in action which is designated to advance medical science or elevate professional standards, it should and will be sympathetically supported." When its actions have no relation to these objectives, it went on, "but run strongly counter to the public policy of our state and the true interests of justice, it should and will be stricken down."

The court said the county society "possesses a virtual monopoly over the use of local hospital facilities" and by excluding the doctor from membership can "preclude him from successfully continuing his practice of obstetrics and surgery and to restrict patients who wish to engage him as an obstetrician or surgeon in their freedom of choice of physicians." It continued:

"Public policy strongly dictates that this power should not be unbridled but should be viewed judicially as a fiduciary power to be exercised in a reasonable and lawful manner for the advancement of the interests of the medical profession and the public generally."

Major Role Seen For New Party

Oslo, Norway—A prediction that by the middle of the summer Canada will have a new political party of the democratic left, with union members participating, was made by Executive Vice Pres. Stanley Knowles of the Canadian Labor Congress in a speech to the 20th congress of the Norwegian Federation of Trades Unions.

Knowles, CLC fraternal delegate to the convention, said the new party "can become one of the two major parties in our country." It means, he contended, that "sooner or later we should form a government and thus be able to move on toward achieving the ideals that inspire the free labor movement in all parts of the world."

Passage of FEPC Bill Assured in Illinois

Springfield, Ill.—A state fair employment practices bill providing jail terms for violations has been passed by the Illinois Senate, virtually assuring enactment.

The House already has passed a stronger bill, which is expected to be dropped. In previous sessions, the House has consistently approved FEPC legislation which the Senate consistently killed.

Five Republican senators joined with 26 Democrats to pass the new bill. Lt.-Gov. Samuel H. Shapiro, who steered the legislation, worked out a compromise in a conference of Republican and Democratic leaders which made passage possible. The vote was 31 to 23, with 30 votes needed to pass.

The compromise provides that employers of 100 or more persons would be covered during the first two years, employes of 75 or more in the second two years and employers of 50 or more thereafter.

Of 90,000 employers in Illinois, only about 3,800 have at least 100 workers. About 7,800 have 50 or more employes.

Shapiro called the measure "a milestone of progress," the Illinois State AFL-CIO supported the bill.

Enactment would make Illinois the 21st state with an enforceable FEPC, the last northern industrial state to act. Attempts to pass such legislation have been made in every legislative session since 1947.

The bill would create a Fair Employment Practices Commission and give it $100,000 of state funds to operate. It would act on sworn complaints made within four months after an alleged offense. There would be investigation, an open hearing before the commission or a hearing officer and a right of appeal to Circuit Court. Conciliation efforts could be followed by a directive. If an employer or labor union official refused to comply with a court order, he could be jailed for contempt.

Five members of the commission would be appointed by the governor, to serve without pay, but an executive director would be engaged for $15,000 a year.

Throwback in Florida

AMERICAN WORKERS seeking to exercise their right to organize into unions and bargain collectively still face threats of shooting, physical violence and blacklisting.

In a throwback to the dark ages of industrial relations where employers maintained arsenals and workers were slain as they fought for human dignity and a decent standard of living, the Cone Brothers Contracting Co.—Florida's largest road-building firm—has been found guilty by a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner of a long list of acts keyed to violence and threats against workers.

The Cone case, in which the trial examiner cited among other acts threats to deal with strikers "like shooting at a covey of birds," is not an isolated example, although by and large anti-union employers have fallen back on intricate legal maneuvering to frustrate organizing and bargaining.

The Cone case reflects a different group of employers which is still not ready to accept trade unionism as an essential ingredient in a democratic society. Until all employers understand that free, responsible, strong unions are vital to the nation's survival and progress, there can be no meaningful industrial peace and stability.

Histadrut's Influence

THE AMERICAN TRADE UNION movement's historic dedication to the creation and strengthening of free trade unions in all lands is based on the keystone principle that a democratic society can flourish only where there are free trade unions.

From this approach has flowed aid from American labor to Histadrut—the Israeli federation of labor—long before the creation of the State of Israel. Histadrut's dedication to the creation of a social democracy has been instrumental in the flourishing democracy that is Israel today.

Now, on its 40th anniversary, Histadrut is involved in turn in spreading the gospel of free trade unionism. With the aid of the AFL-CIO it has established the Afro-Asian Institute of Labor Studies in Tel Aviv to train labor leaders from the new nations of Asia and Africa in the methods and philosophy of free trade unionism.

It is this extension of the ideals and ideas of free labor to all corners of the earth that is the ultimate answer to the totalitarian forces seeking to stamp out democracy and freedom in the new nations.

The Church Unafraid

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL Association's campaign to block legislation to provide health care for the aged has reached an almost incredible new low—an attack on the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. for endorsing the principle of financing such care through the social security system.

To the credit of the church council, in the face of the demonstrated potency of the AMA and of its attempts to manipulate opinion, it has courageously replied by running the record on the AMA's opposition to social legislation over the past 30 years. And it has underscored the basic point—that religious bodies have a "responsibility for the state of community life."

The AMA attack on the Anderson-King bill cannot stand the test of logic, fact or responsibility. To accuse the church federation of engaging in "political jockeying" because it opposed the AMA's shallow position is to pull the medical profession down another notch in public esteem, a development unfair to most physicians.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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'Just Pretend They're Birds'

Sales Tax vs. Income Tax:

Anguished Cry of States' Rights Usually Originates in the Wallet

WHEN GOV. JOHN PATTERSON of Alabama took the position that federal authorities had no right to come into his state to enforce federal law without an invitation from the state, he was taking an extreme "states' rights" position. But the Alabama governor's cry of "states' rights" is symptomatic of what has been happening for many years—the use of the slogan to justify local defiance of the federal government and the constitution itself.

Usually the "states' righters" paint the federal government as a kind of foreign enemy that has imposed itself on the country, despite the fact that the federal government is entirely the creation of a free electorate. More than once members of Congress—themselves part of the federal government, with a powerful vote to determine what the federal government can and cannot do—have given us this picture of the very structure of which they are a part.

The sincere belief that a great country like the United States can continue indefinitely to govern itself through a loose confederation of 50 states, each fiercely and jealously determined to go its own way, is forgivable if not understandable.

But what is unforgivable is the use of the "states' rights" slogan as a gimmick to get your own way and to turn your back on "states' rights" when it suits your purpose to do so.

This is nothing new in American history. Creation of the Interstate Commerce Commission was largely the result of this kind of "double-play" by 19th Century railroad management. For half a century railroad companies had displayed the utmost arrogance in their operations, playing favorites, disregarding safety precautions, buying politicians right and left. As a result, more and more states began to regulate the operations of such railroads as crossed their boundaries.

RAILROAD MANAGEMENT strongly resented this state interference with their operations and complained to the courts bitterly. Eventually the Supreme Court upheld them and state regulation of interstate commerce was barred. Yet it was obvious that the railroads simply could not be trusted to regulate themselves and Congress stepped in, creating the ICC.

Railroad management reacted instantly. It had said that the states had no right to regulate interstate commerce, but now it no less protested against federal regulation. In the end, Congress had to strengthen the hand of the ICC in its long fight to keep the railroads under control.

Then, only a few years ago, the railroads fought strongly for federal ICC control over the railroad industry. The reason? Local and state bodies need transportation and have fought against permitting the railroads to curtail or drop local passenger service. The ICC was far more sympathetic to railroad demands for abandonment, and so this time railroad management was all for federal rather than state control.

This cynical shifting from federal to state "rights" over any activity, depending upon personal interests, can be duplicated in many areas of American life.

This is especially true when it comes to taxation. Business organizations invariably favor "states' rights" whenever the federal government understakes projects involving expenditures. The states and local communities should carry out these projects, the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers exclaim.

The reason for their opposition is obvious. State and local taxation is regressive—that is, it takes the form of heavy sales taxes, which means that the lower income brackets bear a disproportionate share of the burden. Federal taxation is mostly based on income taxes—that is, it is progressive. The higher the income the heavier the burden.

Senator Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), a wealthy man in his own right, put his finger on the issue recently in an address before the 49th annual meeting of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Washington when he said:

"MANY OF THOSE who inveigh against the federal government are really not devotees of states' rights as such; they are interested in the incidence of taxation, and they know that they fare better when needed services are financed through local property taxes and state sales taxes. It is not that local democracy is purer democracy; it is just cheaper—for them."

The passion that so frequently surrounds the whole subject of "states' rights" may not be passion at all. Most likely it stems from an evaluation of who is most likely to give you your way—the federal government or the state and local governments. As such, the "states' rights" cry should always be coldly analyzed by the thoughful citizen (PAI).

Morgan Says:

Free World Economic Planning A New Weapon in the Cold War

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

BEHIND THE SCENES, out of sight of the ceremonial wreathed lanes, out of earshot of the press briefings, and in a sense out of line as far as the public is concerned, a lot of things are going on within the western alliance which in the end may have much more effect on western policy than the Kennedy-de Gaulle and the Kennedy-Khrushchev conferences.

Morgan

One reason that these events have not emerged into clear view is that they deal basically with economic problems which are enormously and confusingly complicated. Another reason is that though in world affairs economic and political problems are all and always tangled up together, we have insisted on regarding our competition with the Communists primarily in military terms. This is an American national weakness which should be corrected without delay, and the corrections should begin at the White House because the public, and for that matter Congress too, need urgently to understand the change of emphasis.

The fact is that although we must remain militarily strong and maintain a striking power, including the terrible nuclear weapons, sufficient to deter big war, we can never successfully compete with the Communists until the western allies tackle their economic problems and gradually their political problems more in unison.

Intelligent people in the Kennedy Administration have known this for a long time and are aiming at this target. The trouble is that our aim is too easily deflected. When a crisis comes, we react—or so it looks on the surface—in classic terms of military defense. It is the tangible items of missiles or the more far-fetched one of moon shots which receive the biggest play and usually get the most sympathetic attention from Congress because through history man when threatened has reached for his rocks or his rifle, his bowie knife or his bombers.

But now we have a new weapon of economic cooperation and planning. The difficulty is that we have not thought of this enough as an offensive weapon in the cold war, but rather as a defensive tool to solve isolated problems. Gradually this concept is changing and it is in this framework that we would regard the biggest economic story in Europe these days, namely the earnest but agonizing preparations of the British to end their Commonwealth isolation and parenthetically, maybe in a sense, end the Commonwealth as an economic entity and become an integral part of the European community.

BEHIND THIS DEVELOPMENT, and tied to it, is a multitudinous bundle of other problems involving such things as Brazilian coffee, New Zealand's butter and the political stability of the emerging African countries. For the first time on such a large scale, the U.S. government is trying to look at these matters all as pieces in one mosaic—as fragments fitting into an overall problem.

Under-Sec. of State for Intl. Economic Affairs George Ball has been living in a suitcase for months with this problem, making the rounds of European capitals with his plans. He has had enough preliminary success so that a conference may be convened before the end of July on the subject of textiles. The trick is to secure expanding markets for the underdeveloped countries as they industrialize without grievously damaging the textile industries in developed countries—especially our own. One answer—planned and approved long-range production.

If and when the British join the Common Market, and they are moving inevitably if somewhat apprehensively into it, there will be much more to it than scrawling their signature on the Treaty of Rome which calls for common tariff and other policies among the original signatories which are France, Italy, West Germany, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg.

Former French African colonies can already freely export their tropical products such as coffee, cocoa and lumber to these inner six countries. Canadian wheat, Australian wool and New Zealand butter would not enjoy such equal treatment if Britain, a vital preferential market to them now, joins the European Common Market. Moreover, Latin American exports like coffee already are hurting from Common Market protective tariffs. This weakens, not strengthens, the economy of the Western Hemisphere.

What the U.S. hopes to do, and it is a colossal job, is to help work out gradually a series of quota agreements and tariff compromises that will minimize the pain of adjustment. The goal —viable economies in Europe, Africa, Latin America and elsewhere whose own strength and stability will provide a resistance to Communism.

Washington Reports:

Distressed Areas Aid Agency Plans Initial Loans in 6 Weeks

FIRST LOANS BY the Area Redevelopment Administration may be made within the next six weeks, according to the administrator of the office set up in the Dept. of Commerce following the passage of the authorization act.

William Batt, Jr., the administrator, also said in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational program heard on 460 radio stations, that the ARA plans to move carefully rather than with haste.

"This is a long-term program," he asserted. "The problems in these coal and railroad towns were long in developing and they are not going to be solved overnight."

Seymour Wolfbein, deputy assistant Secretary of Labor and head of the new Office of Automation & Manpower, said on the same program that the office—with the cooperation of government, labor, management and the schools—hopes to "minimize and even prevent the displacement that takes place when automation occurs."

Batt pointed out that in administering the Area Redevelopment Act "we don't want industries running from an area to take advantage of a labor surplus and lower wages in another."

"We want soundly conceived, locally-based industry or branch plants of expanding national industries to locate in these areas," he added.

WOLFBEIN GAVE examples of industries in which labor and management worked together to train workers for new jobs so that the installation of automated equipment would not result in job losses. He cited a contract between the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and a company producing machinery to automate radio stations.

"The company agreed that for every piece of automated machinery sold, it would put 5 percent of the gross sales price into a fund to help workers displaced at the radio station," he said.

Wolfbein emphasized the department request to Congress for funds "for the training and retraining of workers and helping them relocate to jobs and areas of economic opportunity."

He said the bill was intended particularly to aid workers over 45, "the group hit hardest by automation." Wolfbein added that the department is seeking "to beef up our employment service activities to make studies of areas of job opportunities so we can advise, counsel with and guide people who get training," so they won't be trained for non-existent jobs."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE NEW CHAIRMAN of the Republican National Committee, Rep. William E. Miller of New York, is one of the Young Turks who led a revolt in 1959 against the long-time GOP leadership of former Speaker Joseph Martin and installed Rep. Charles A. Halleck of Indiana as House Republican floor leader. Martin seemed to many observers as both partisan and conservative, but clearly he wasn't aggressive enough about it to suit many GOP members, and he got along somewhat too reasonably with his old friend, Democratic Speaker Sam Rayburn, and Miller helped throw him out.

An oddity is that Martin himself used to be Republican National Committee chairman and he was generally accounted to be shrewd and pragmatic. "Pragmatic" is also the word for Miller, if the record can be trusted.

Miller and Halleck did not move to oust Martin from the party leadership until they were sure they had the votes. And the word is that Miller as National Committee chairman, although a strong supporter of Vice Pres. Nixon in the GOP nominating convention of 1960, is now totally neutral as between Nixon, Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York and Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona for 1964.

He says he thinks that Rockefeller and Goldwater, in fact, are not so totally opposed in political philosophy as to preclude the possibility of a Republican ticket for the presidency and vice presidency in 1964 that would include both of them.

* * *

WHATEVER THE INTERESTING speculations raised by this bit of conjuring, it seems perfectly possible that Miller will have the good fortune to preside over the committee during an election in which the Republican Party may pick up a few more House seats to add to the 21 they gained, net, in 1960.

The 1962 election is an offyear contest, and the party out of power nationally has nearly always been able to capitalize on accumulated dissatisfactions with the Administration to score some gains. Only one time in this century, indeed, has the party that held the White House won more House and Senate seats in an offyear election than it had in the presidential year—and this was in 1934, after the first two years of the New Deal.

A failure of the Republicans to gain marginal House seats next year would have to be put down as something of an upset. The situation is pleasant for Miller to contemplate, however much it may seem to the Kennedy Administration to jeopardize its already thin margins in the House for domestic and foreign programs that should have been passed years ago.

* * *

AN EVEN MORE interesting fact is that the GOP's political command has been demonstrating since the election that it is vigorous, aggressive and more imaginative than for many years.

It has done a highly skillful job at spreading the insinuation that Democratic "bosses" in the "big cities" counted Nixon out last November. It hasn't explained how it happened that the suburban vote around many large cities—which presumably is not "boss" controlled—jumped sharply toward the Democratic ticket, nor how the Democratic city "bosses," if they are such experts at vote frauds, failed to carry their wards for Gov. Stevenson over Pres. Eisenhower in 1956, but the innuendo of fraud in 1960 has been planted.

Still, the old Guard Republicans are losing some votes from their once-solid ranks on Capitol Hill. Pres. Kennedy has succeeded in detaching a significant number of GOP members to vote for his minimum wage and depressed areas bills, and presumably will detach more in the House for the school bill.

Another factor Miller must deal with as chairman is the hard truth that from the GOP Leadership Conference in Congress the spokesmen are Halleck and Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois—the "Ev and Charlie" of a television show that sounds as Old Guardish as anything from 20 years ago. It somehow seems fitting that Ev and Charlie perform in the Old Supreme Court Chamber, where in 1850 an Old Guardish court handed down the Dred Scott decision upholding slavery throughout the nation.

JOBS FOR THE JOBLESS is the objective of the Area Redevelopment Administration, whose administrator is William Batt, Jr., left, and the Office of Automation & Manpower, whose head is Seymour Wolfbein, deputy assistant Secretary of Labor. These heads of new federal agencies were interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

How to Buy:

Gyp Food Freezer Promotions Now Aimed at Worker Families

By Sidney Margolius

THE PLAIN-SPEAKING new chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, Paul Rand Dixon, warns that freezer-plan promotions are springing up again, and on an alarming scale. These plans promise to supply a freezer and all your food at a price as tempting as it is false; for example, all the food for a family of four, including payments on the freezer itself, for less than $13 a week.

What's most dangerous is that this new resurgence of freezer plans seems to be aimed directly at working families. In Illinois, one promoter even advertised himself as the "working man's friend."

The "working man's friend" proved to be a treacherous chum indeed. A group of families snared by this promotion appealed to the AFL-CIO to warn others. Here's how they were fooled:

- The "plan" advertised that the families would get their food at 51 cents a pound. But the packages were delivered with no weights marked. The families never did know how much food was delivered.
- The salesmen explained the freezer would cost only about 95 cents a month to operate. But the families say the electricity cost proved to be closer to $3 a month.
- The families were told they would save enough on their food over two years to pay for the freezer. They were told they would be charged "wholesale" prices. "But as nearly as we can figure it," they reported, "we were paying retail prices."

The irony of this new development is that the public was warned repeatedly against exaggerated claims several years ago when the food plans first sprang up. At that time the FTC and state law-enforcement agencies finally stopped exaggerated claims of savings, although not until much financial harm had been done to a lot of families who could least afford it.

ONE OF THE EXTRA COSTS the freezer-plan promoters tend to hide is the finance charge, one investigation found. Often the buyer is asked to sign separate contracts—one for the freezer and the other for food supplies. The promoter generally turns over the contract for the freezer to a bank or finance company. The finance charges are then added to the cost. If the plan folds up, or you yourself decide it is not worthwhile, you must continue to pay the installments to the bank or finance company.

Freezers available from regular retailers without any food-plan tie-up are cheaper this year; in fact, some models are running $15-20 below last year's prices. But can even a freezer bought at a reasonable price without any misrepresentation save you money on food?

Generally the experience is that a freezer is more a convenience than a cost-cutter, although it can be a money-saver for a large family if the family really works at the economy possibilities.

For example, assume you buy a 600-pound freezer for $300 —a typical price this year. You also must pay a typical finance charge of about $48 on such a purchase on 24-month installments, a true interest rate of 15 percent a year. Here, then, are the annual costs of owning and using this freezer:

	Lbs. Stored a Year	
	600	1,200
Depreciation (15-year life expectancy)	$23.20	$23.20
Interest on investment at 3% ..	9.00	9.00
Repairs, at 2% of cost	6.00	6.00
Power, at 2½c per kwh	20.00	21.25
Packaging, at 2c per lb.	12.00	24.00
Annual Cost	$70.20	$83.45
Cost per lb.	11.8c	.07c

These figures demonstrate that:

- If you use a freezer only occasionally or below its capacity, costs cancel the potential savings.
- A large family that can turn over the contents of a 600-pound freezer twice a year or more may be able to save money.

If a freezer does have money-saving possibilities for your family, a large one pyramids the savings at little extra cost.

Otherwise, a combination refrigerator-freezer (they're sale-priced in June and July) will give you some of the advantages of a freezer without the expense of a separate large appliance.

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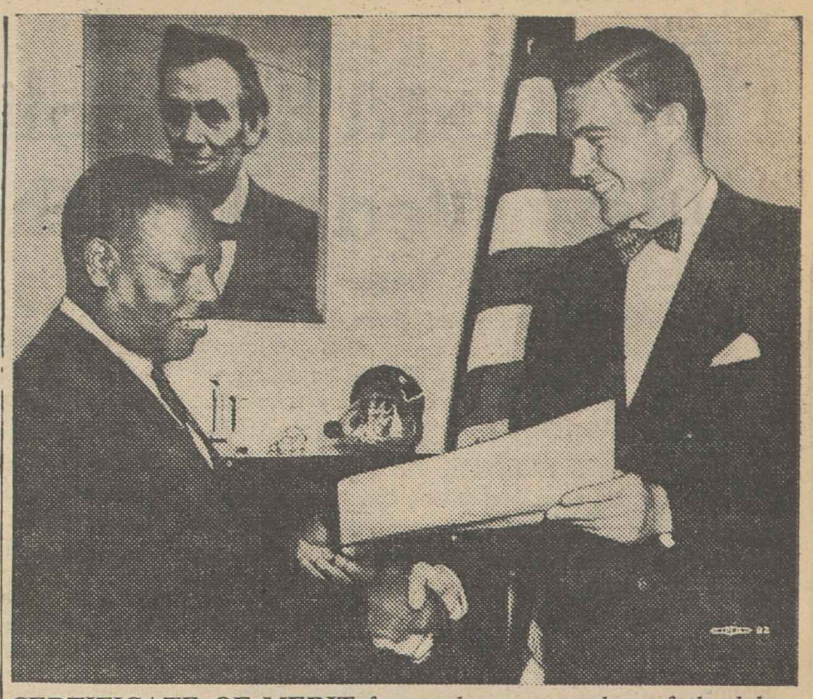


CERTIFICATE OF MERIT for work as a member of the labor mission to the U.S. Small Scale Industries Exhibition in Colombo, Ceylon, was presented to James F. Turner (left), fair practices director for the Rubber Workers, by George Lodge, assistant secretary of labor for international affairs. Lodge will be succeeded this summer by George L-P Weaver, formerly an aide with the Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and now a special assistant to Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg.

University Survey:

Studies Show Family Assets Often Scant

STUDIES OF THE PERSONAL WEALTH of American families, made by the University of Michigan Survey Center since 1946 show that one family in three (32 percent) has very limited financial assets.

These families have less than $1,000 in personal savings, government bonds, corporate stock, real estate, unincorporated businesses, or personal equity in their home or farm (market value less mortgage debt).

At the other extreme, one family in 10 has total assets worth more than $25,000. An additional one family in five owns assets worth $10,000 to $25,000.

Except for very high income families, the center reports, the total assets of most families approximately equal their annual income. In other words, a family earning approximately $7,000 income will have about that much accumulated in savings accounts, government bonds, equity in their home, and so forth. The data is summarized in a new center publication, "1960 Survey of Consumer Finances."

Diversification of assets is far from common, however. The majority of families with small or modest assets have their savings in only one or two types of assets.

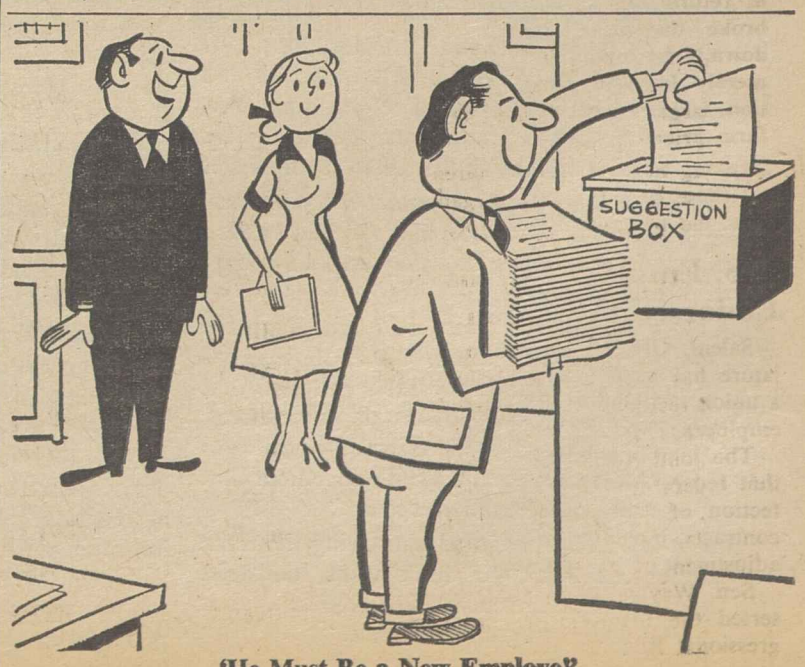
Similarly, among wealthy families, investments tend to be concentrated in one or two types of assets, such as corporate stock, unincorporated businesses, real estate, or personal savings. However, most of these families also have a large equity in their homes.

ONLY ONE FAMILY in six among those with substantial assets (one family in 12 nationally) would "profit" from inflation. Their investments in stock and real estate substantially exceed savings in banks, government bonds, and other liquid assets.

There is some relationship between ownership of common stock and the expectation of price increases over the next few years, the center notes. But this relationship is not strong.

"It is not true that people who expect inflation distribute their investments in an inflation-proof way, while those who expect stable prices invest primarily in liquid assets," the report notes.

While most families do not invest in a wide range of assets, they also avoid putting all their financial eggs in one basket. Even those whose assets are most exposed to the threat of inflation are partly or entirely protected against it through continued investment in their homes, the SRC observes.



'He Must Be a New Employe!'

From Soup to Nonsense:

Katie Breaks into Print, Thanks To Her Flair for Letter-Writing

By Jane Goodsell

IF MY DAUGHTER KATIE ever becomes famous (Secretary of State, maybe, or the first woman to reach the moon) I know what I'm going to do. I shall publish a volume of her collected letters.

Katie has been writing notes to me since she was six (she's now 13) and I've tucked them away just in case Simon & Schuster might be interested at some later date. Even if this doesn't happen, I wouldn't part with those letters for a million—well, anyway, they beat bronzed baby shoes for putting a lump in my throat.

"Dear Mommy I luv you. Luv Katie."

"Dear Santa, Ive been a good girl and for Crismas I wuld like a bed for my doll and a bib and some shoes and pants for my doll and a little hat and some dipers that will stay up and some socks and a little dress for my doll and some skates for me and that is all exept for a kitty. Love, Katie."

"Dear Mommy, my tooth came out. Please tell the fairy. Tell her to leave the dime right by the tooth. Tell her not to take the tooth away because I want to take the tooth to school. Tell her to be sure to remember the dime. Love, Katie."

"Happy Valentine's Day to
Mommy who is happy and gay
And I would not say her temper
Was bad all day."

"HAPPY BIRTHDAY MOMMY! Don't feel bad because you are old. Lots of people are older than you are."

"Dear Mommy, I'm sorry I got mad. Don't say anything about this letter to anybody. Even me. Love, Katie."

"Dear Mommy, it is just neat at camp. I get to sleep in the top bunk till Wendesday and guess what? We go swimming twice a day. My concilor's name is Miss Limp and she is quite nice. I live in piglet. I forgot my toothbrush so I am using my finger which works fine. I miss you very much. Can I stay two more weeks? I am making you a beaded bookmark. Love, Katie.

"Dear Santa, I would like a party dress in case I get asked to a dance and a bra and some seamless nylons and some lacy slips and an electric hair dryer and a great big bottle of Indiscreet. Love, Katie."

'Briefing Session':

Farm Experts Clash On Kennedy Goals

Officials of two farm groups clashed sharply over the Kennedy Administration's omnibus farm program during "Briefing Session," the public affairs television program co-produced by the AFL-CIO and the National Educational Television & Radio Center.

According to Marvin L. McLain, assistant legislative director of the Farm Bureau Federation, the Kennedy program would lead to higher consumer prices and excessive government regulation. Wesley McCune, director of public relations for the National Farmers Union, called the Administration program a "constructive and comprehensive approach" that would reverse the trend of declining farm income.

The Kennedy plan proposes putting under federal quotas, market orders and price supports all crops that farmer committees decide need regulation. It also proposes easier credit for farm modernization and extension of the Food for Peace program. In operation, committees of farmers would consult with the Dept. of Agriculture and work out programs of control for particular crops. The programs would then be submitted to a referendum of all farmers and, if passed by a two-thirds majority, would go into effect barring a congressional veto.

McLain called this procedure "unconstitutional" and asserted that it bypassed Congress.

"A good Democratic senator told me," he said, "that if this bill passed they would just fold up and go home. What is the use of taxpayers paying their way in Washington if you are going to let somebody else write the ticket?"

"This senator is certainly badly mistaken about his function and should have read a civics book before he came to Washington," McCune retorted.

He said that the Secretary of Agriculture now has the authority to start price support programs on various crops without going to Congress.

"This program actually restricts him somewhat," he said. At present, only a few feed grains are under government supports.

McLain, former assistant secretary of agriculture in the Eisenhower Administration, blames government controls for much of the present agricultural problem.

"The government has messed up in many areas where guarantees were put in during the war and farmers, then, did things that they would not have done otherwise," he said. "The farmers are the goats of this deal."

McCune, an Agriculture Dept. official during the Truman Administration, again disagreed.

"They [the Republicans] took programs that were sound, which gave the farmer a device for adjusting his supply to his demand in return for a fair price and broke the price support level down," he maintained. "That merely induced larger production, larger surpluses, and lower farm prices."

Taking note of their differences and those of other farm organizations, the program moderator, Edward P. Morgan, asked McLain and McCune to explain the existence of the separate farm groups.

McLain said differences of opinion over the extent of government control of production account for the disunity. McCune answered by asking another question: "Why are there so many different religious denominations?"

FARM ORGANIZATION officials split over Kennedy farm program. Panelists Marvin L. McLain of the Farm Bureau Federation, left, and Wesley McCune of the National Farmers Union discuss the problems of American agriculture on "Briefing Session."

U.S. Employe Unions Endorsed in Oregon

Salem, Ore.—The Oregon legislature has asked Congress to pass a union recognition bill for federal employes.

The joint memorial pointed out that federal workers lack the protection of labor laws and union contracts, including procedures for adjustment of grievances.

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) inserted the memorial in the Congressional Record.

Goldberg to Appear on Briefing Panel

Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg will be one of the guests on the next program in the series, "Briefing Session."

With him on the panel will be Edgar Kaiser, chairman of the board for Kaiser Industries Corp. The elder of Henry Kaiser's two sons, Edgar Kaiser directs a $1.8 billion world-wide industry.

Goldberg and Kaiser will discuss the problems and opportunities that automation has brought. The program's title is "Automation — Peril or Progress?"

Washington news analyst Edward P. Morgan is the moderator.

24 More TV Stations Throughout Nation Schedule 'Briefing Session' Program Series

Twenty-four new television stations have been added to the list of those carrying "Briefing Session," the public affairs program co-produced by the AFL-CIO and the National Educational Television & Radio Center. Los Angeles and San Diego, Calif., are the largest cities among these new broadcast outlets. The complete list is shown below with the latest additions in bold type:

CITY	STATION		TIME
Akron, O.	WAKR	(49)	Sunday, 4:30 p.m.
Albany N. Y.	**WAST**	**(13)**	**Sunday, 12:30 p.m.**
Albuquerque, N. M.	KNME	(5)	Monday, 12:30 p.m. Friday 6 p.m.
Andalusia, Ala.	WAIQ	(2)	Monday, 6 p.m.
Athens, Ga.	WGTV	(9)	Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.
Atlanta, Ga.	WETV	(30)	Wednesday, 8 p.m.
Baton Rouge, La.	**WBRZ**	**(2)**	**Saturday, Check time**
Binghamton, N. Y.	**WINR**	**(40)**	**Check local listing**
Birmingham, Ala.	WBIQ	(10)	Monday, 6 p.m.
Boston, Mass.	WGBH	(2)	Monday, 7 p.m. Sunday, 2:30 p.m.
Buffalo, N. Y.	WNED	(17)	Monday, 9 p.m.
Chapel Hill, N. C.	WUNC	(4)	Wednesday, 8:30 p.m.
Chattanooga, Tenn.	WTVC	(9)	Sunday, 2 p.m.
Chicago, Ill.	WTTW	(11)	Monday, 8:30 p.m.
Cincinnati, O.	WCET	(48)	Tuesday, 9:30 p.m.
Columbus, O.	WOSU	(34)	Monday, 9 p.m.
Corvallis, Ore.	KOAC	(7)	Monday, 8 p.m. Friday, 8:30 p.m.
Dallas, Tex.	KERA	(13)	Monday, 9 p.m.
Dayton, O.	**WHIO**	**(7)**	**Check local listing**
Denver, Colo.	KRMA	(6)	Monday, 8 p.m.
Des Moines, Ia.	KDPS	(11)	Tuesday, 9:30 p.m.
Detroit, Mich.	WTVS	(56)	Wednesday, 9 p.m.
	WWJ	(4)	Sunday, 11 a.m.
Duluth, Minn.	WDSM	(6)	Saturday, 4 p.m.
East Lansing, Mich.	WMSB	(10)	Thursday, 7 p.m. Sunday, 4 p.m.
Erie, Pa.	**WSEE**	**(35)**	**Saturday, 11 a.m.**
Evansville, Ind.	**WTVW**	**(7)**	**Sunday, 11:45 a.m.**
Ft. Wayne, Ind.	WKJG	(33)	Sunday, 2 p.m.
Gainesville, Fla.	WUFT	(5)	Wednesday, 8:30 p.m. Friday, 9:30 p.m.
Green Bay, Wis.	WLUK	(11)	Sunday, 2:30 p.m.
Greenville, S. C.	WFBC	(4)	Sunday, 2 p.m.
Hartford, Conn.	WHNB	(30)	Sunday, 11:30 a.m.
Harrisburg, Pa.	WHP	(55)	Sunday, 6:30 p.m.
Houston, Tex.	KUHT	(8)	Tuesday, 8 p.m. Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Huntington, W. Va.	WHTN	(13)	Sunday, 11 a.m.
Indianapolis, Ind.	**WISH**	**(8)**	**Sunday, 4:30 p.m.**
Jackson, Miss.	WJTV	(12)	Check local listing
Jacksonville, Fla.	WJCT	(7)	Wednesday, 9:30 p.m.
Johnstown, Pa.	WJAC	(6)	Sunday, 5:30 p.m.
Laredo, Tex.	**KGNS**	**(8)**	**Saturday, Check time**
Lexington, Ky.	**WLEX**	**(18)**	**Saturday, 10:30 a.m.**
Lima, O.	**WIMA**	**(35)**	**Sunday, 12:30 p.m.**
Lincoln, Neb.	KUON	(12)	Monday, 9 p.m. Friday, 7:30 p.m.
Los Angeles, Calif.	**KTLA**	**(5)**	**Saturday, 10 p.m.**
Louisville, Ky.	WFPK	(15)	Monday, 3 p.m.
	WHAS	(11)	Saturday, 4:30 p.m.
Madison, Wis.	WHA	(21)	Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.
Memphis, Tenn.	WKNO	(10)	Tuesday, 9 p.m. Thursday, 4:30 p.m.
Miami, Fla.	WTHS	(2)	Monday, 8:30 p.m.
Milwaukee, Wis.	WMVS	(10)	Wednesday, 5 p.m. Friday, 6 p.m.
Munford, Ala.	WCIQ	(7)	Monday, 6 p.m.
New Haven, Conn.	**WNHC**	**(8)**	**Saturday, 11 p.m.**
New Orleans, La.	WYES	(8)	Wednesday, 8 p.m.
New York, N. Y.	WNTA	(13)	Sunday, 11:30 a.m.
Norfolk, Va.	**WAVY**	**(10)**	**Saturday, 1 a.m.** **Sunday, 11 a.m.**
Norman, Okla.	KETA	(13)	Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.
Oxford, O.	WMUB	(14)	Tuesday, 7 p.m.
Philadelphia, Pa.	WHYY	(35)	Friday, 1:40 p.m.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	WQED	(13)	Tuesday, 9:30 p.m.
Portland, Ore.	KOAP	(10)	Monday, 8 p.m. Friday, 8:30 p.m.
Pueblo, Colo.	KCSJ	(5)	Sunday, 4:30 p.m.
Richmond, Va.	WTVR	(6)	Sunday, 11 a.m.
Rochester, N. Y.	**WROC**	**(5)**	**Sunday, 4:30 p.m.**
Rockford, Ill.	**WREX**	**(13)**	**Sunday, 11 a.m.**
Sacramento, Calif.	KVIE	(6)	Monday, 9 p.m.
Salt Lake City, Utah	KUED	(7)	Thursday, 8 p.m.
San Angelo, Tex.	**KCTV**	**(8)**	**Tuesday, 6:30 p.m. (ALT.)**
San Antonio, Tex.	**KONO**	**(12)**	**Sunday, 9 a.m.**
San Diego, Calif.	**XETV**	**(6)**	**Sunday, 12:30 p.m.**
San Francisco, Calif.	KQED	(9)	Wednesday, 9 p.m.
San Jose, Calif.	KNTV	(11)	Sunday, 3 p.m.
Seattle, Wash.	KCTS	(9)	Friday, 7:30 p.m.
South Bend, Ind.	WSBT	(22)	Saturday, 4 p.m.
Springfield, Mass.	**WWLP**	**(22)**	**Sunday, 12:30 p.m.**
Springfield, Mo.	KYTV	(3)	Saturday, 4 p.m.
St. Louis, Mo.	KETC	(9)	Thursday, 9 p.m.
St. Paul, Minn.	KTCA	(2)	Friday, 10 p.m.
Tacoma, Wash.	KPEC	(56)	Thursday, 8 p.m.
Tallahassee, Fla.	WFSU	(11)	Monday, 8 p.m. Friday, 12:30 p.m.
Tampa, Fla.	WEDU	(3)	Wednesday, 10 p.m. Friday, 4:30 p.m.
Terre Haute, Ind.	**WTHI**	**(10)**	**Sunday, 11:30 a.m.**
Toledo, O.	WGTE	(30)	Tuesday, 2:30 p.m.
Tucson, Ariz.	KUAT	(6)	Monday, 9 p.m.
Tulsa, Okla.	KQED	(11)	Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.
Urbana, Ill.	WILL	(12)	Wednesday, 9 p.m.
Utica, N. Y.	**WKTV**	**(2)**	**Sunday, 5 p.m.**
Washington, D. C.	WTTG	(5)	Sunday, 12 noon
West Palm Beach, Fla.	**WEAT**	**(12)**	**Sunday, 12 noon**
Wheeling, West Va.	WTRF	(7)	Sunday, 11:30 a.m.
Wichita, Kan.	**KAKE**	**(10)**	**Sunday, 3 p.m.**
Youngstown, O.	**WKBN**	**(27)**	**Sunday, 4 p.m.**

Rubber Union Settles with 3d Big Firm

New York—A three-year contract with wage increases and other benefits for 25,000 workers in 18 plants has been agreed to by negotiators for the Rubber Workers and the United States Rubber Co.

Subject to membership ratification, the new contract follows the outline of agreements recently reached with two other members of the industry's "Big Four" companies—Goodyear and Firestone. Negotiations for 14,000 workers at B. F. Goodrich plants are continuing.

The U.S. Rubber pact provides wage increases of 7.5 cents an hour effective June 5, 1961, and another 7 cents on June 1, 1962, for workers in tire plants at Detroit, Indianapolis, Los Angeles, Chicopee Falls, Mass., and Eau Claire, Wis.

Employes of 13 diversified products plants get 3.5 cents more this year and an additional 4 cents next year. Non-tire plants are in Philadelphia, Chicago, Mishawaka and Washington, Ind., North Bergen, N. J., Santa Ana, Calif., Providence, R. I., Passaic, N. J., Naugatuck, Conn. (3 plants), Woonsocket, R. I., and Painesville, O.

Besides more money, the new contract allows workers to draw improved supplemental unemployment benefits, calls for an eighth paid holiday per year, and has special provisions for job protection and grievance procedure.

Court Reopens Beck Tax Case

San Francisco—The 9th U.S. Court of Appeals has granted a Justice Dept. request to reopen arguments in the conviction of former Teamster Pres. Dave Beck on charges of income tax evasion.

Beck currently is appealing a five-year jail sentence and a $60,000 fine imposed for failure to pay taxes on funds allegedly embezzled from the union.

The government's request to reopen the case stemmed from a Supreme Court decision in the case of Eugene C. (Jimmie) James, former secretary-treasurer of the expelled Laundry Workers. The court ruled that embezzled funds were taxable, but said that a 15-year-old decision casting doubt on this issue prevented conviction in cases during the interim.

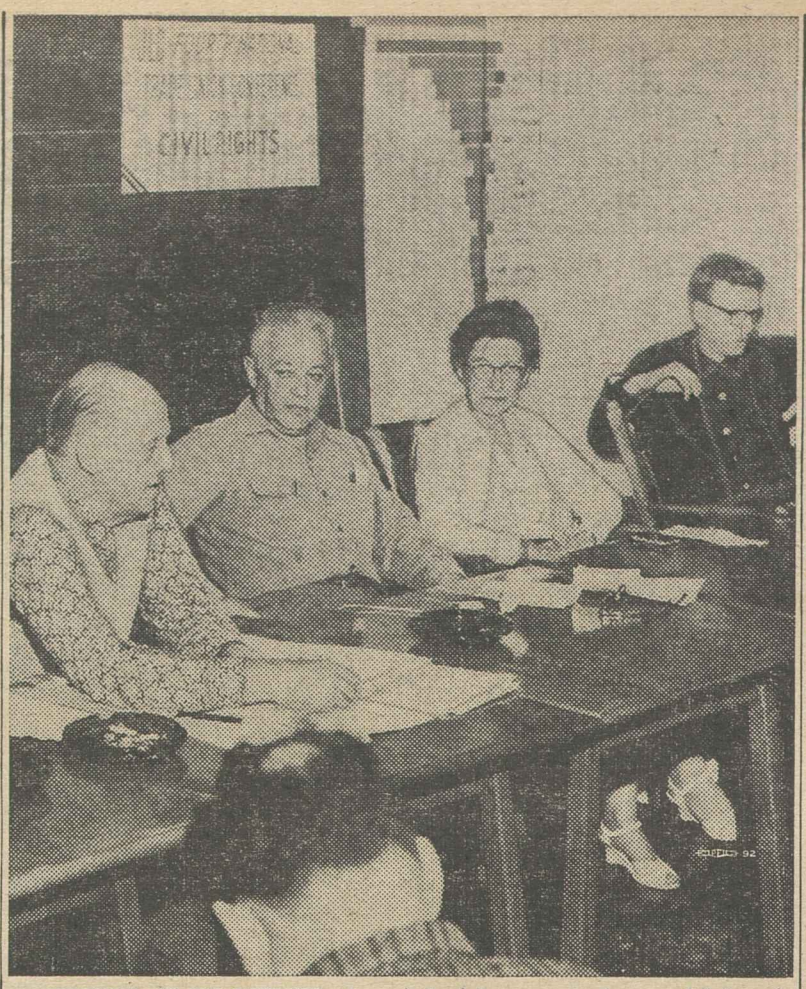
Hearings in the Beck case were set for June 15.

Peace Corps Tapes Available to Unions

Copies of two tape recordings featuring discussions of labor's role in the Peace Corps proposed by Pres. John F. Kennedy are available to local unions and central bodies for use in membership meetings.

The tape recordings—which run approximately 13 minutes each—feature Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), Communications Workers Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., and Harry Pollak of the AFL-CIO Dept of Intl. Affairs.

Free copies may be obtained from Harry W. Flannery, AFL-CIO Radio, 815 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Further information on labor participation in the corps is available through Pollak, who may be reached either at AFL-CIO headquarters or the Peace Corps.



AMERICA IS IN MIDST of a civil rights revolution and labor is a major force leading it, Dir. Boris Shishkin (left) of AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights tells session of Jewish Labor Committee's civil rights conference at Unity House, Pa. Other panelists, left to right, are Sec. Morris Iushewitz of New York City Central Labor Council; Sara Fredgant of Clothing Workers and Executive Dir. John Field of President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

Big Role for Unionists Seen in Peace Corps

Trade unionists can play a major role in the work of the Peace Corps in the newly emerging nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America, three AFL-CIO advisers to the corps and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), chief Senate sponsor of the Administration's Peace Corps legislation, have agreed.

The contribution in skills and maturity which unionists can make in this area was discussed on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, "As We See It," by Humphrey; AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers; Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the Building & Construction Trades Dept.; and Harry Pollak of the federation's Dept. of Intl. Affairs, labor's liaison with the corps.

In the two-part broadcast, Humphrey emphasized that while the Kennedy Administration wants "the pep, vitality, enthusiasm and imagination of young people," the Peace Corps "is not merely a youth project."

"We also need maturity; we need experience," he continued adding that unionists with "a vast amount of experience in union organization and the leadership of local unions . . . are equipped to be directors, group leaders or staff leaders for teams of Peace Corps personnel."

'Important' Role Wanted

Haggerty, who with Beirne serves on the National Advisory Council of the Peace Corps, emphasized that labor "wants to play an important role in this worldwide project." He expressed the hope that as programs begin to emerge "we will be able to have a greater part in the program, not just on the national but on the local levels as well."

Thousands of union members, the BCTD president said, "would love to be in the program . . . and make a contribution to it."

Beirne declared that in addition to college students, the Peace Corps needs "dedicated people" like "the retired worker who has spent a lifetime building his community, building his home, building his family and who knows the ideals which have brought America to the high pinnacle of success it has."

The CWA president pointed out that his union, in cooperation with the Postal, Telephone & Telegraph Intl., has worked for the past two years on a special project in Ecuador. This project, he said, made it clear that in order to aid the underdeveloped nations, Peace Corps members will be subjected to physical hardships and therefore "need the tough stuff of the early pioneers of America."

'Greater Appreciation'

Pollak, who was assigned by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany on a two-day-a-week schedule at the Peace Corps, reported "a greater appreciation" among the leaders there of the role which labor can play.

Unionists, he said, "want the basic facts" about the programs which are contemplated. "They are not satisfied in getting a general request to go abroad," Pollak emphasized; "they want to know specifically" what they are expected to do.

Humphrey, a long-time supporter of an overseas program similar to the Peace Corps, pointed out that since labor understands organization "its personnel in the Peace Corps could play a part in the organization of voluntary groups in the host countries." While "voluntarism is a part of the American pattern of life," the senator said, "regrettably, it is not so much a part of many other areas of the world."

Apprenticeship Plan Negotiated by UTW

Newark, Del.—A four-year apprenticeship program for tool and die makers has been negotiated by the United Textile Workers and the Continental Diamond Fibre Co., here.

Over-Regimentation Deplored:

ILO Meet Stresses Basic Human Rights

Geneva, Switzerland—Worker, government and employer delegates of the 97-nation Intl. Labor Organization are meeting here in its 45th Intl. Labor Conference to promote better living standards the world over.

A 118-page report by David A. Morse, the ILO director general, on labor relations is the subject of the general discussion that will continue through the three-week session while committees hammer out new international standards on hours of work, housing and the other technical questions.

Shorter working hours, improved worker housing, and employment problems and policies are some of the wideranging items on the agenda.

Rudy Faupl of the Machinists is again the U.S. worker delegate, backed by a seven-member delegation from the AFL-CIO or its affiliated unions, serving as advisers.

"A satisfactory labor relations system is one which furthers respect for fundamental human rights," Morse, a former U.S. assistant secretary of labor, said in his report.

He listed these rights as: "The freedom of labor, freedom of assembly and association, free choice of work and satisfying conditions of work."

Cites Red China

Morse pointed an accusing finger at Communist China to illustrate how the forcing of workers into a collective way of life can backfire.

Red China has gone further with its "people's communes" in attempting to regiment the workers than any other Communist country, he said. But the Chinese leaders have had to admit that they have met resistance and even "sabotage," he added.

"However spectacular may appear the advantages from a system founded on coercion," the ILO official said, "the sense of responsibility and initiative of the individual will always be sapped, whereas these latter qualities are essential for a spirit of progress and the desire to strive for a better future and must be present if real and lasting progress is to be achieved."

Workers will no longer accept any economic policy unless "it satisfies or sets out to satisfy human needs and the desire for social advancement," Morse emphasized.

"Labor relations in the years to come will involve continuing problems of adjustment to changes in the technical and economic organization of production, and of equitable distribution of the fruits of economic progress," he warned.

Leadership Urged

"A new burst of creative energy and imagination is needed," he said in an appeal to the delegates to lead in working out "responsible patterns for future labor relations in a changing world society."

The conference was preceded by a two-day meeting of the ILO's Governing Body at which it was decided to appoint a committee to investigate a complaint by Ghana against Portugal.

Ghana asked the ILO to determine if Portugal has effectively abolished forced labor in its African territories as it pledged to do when it ratified the ILO Forced Labor Convention in 1957.

The complaint was the first filed by one ILO member against another since the organization was founded in 1919.

With 15 new African states attending for the first time, Africa will figure prominently in the conference's debate. Nigeria has filed a resolution calling for the withdrawal from the ILO of South Africa because its racial discrimination policies contradict "the principles, aims and purposes of the ILO."

Entertainment Unions Set Americas' Group

San Jose, Costa Rica—An Inter-American Federation of Entertainment Workers has been tentatively set up by 67 delegates from 17 Western Hemisphere countries after a week-long meeting here.

The delegates, returning home to seek approval of affiliation, planned another meeting, probably later this year, at which the organization will be formally established.

Stanley Ballard, secretary of the U.S. Musicians, was chosen coordinator of the conference, which was sponsored by the Musicians Union of Costa Rica and the National Musicians Federation of Mexico.

The delegates drew up a proposed constitution and by-laws which provide for an executive committee chosen on a geographical basis, and adopted a declaration of principles and a proposed program.

The federation unites unions in the musical, theater, variety, motion picture, television, radio, recording and similar fields and is intended to "foster, encourage and promote true and genuine cooperation."

It will seek to insure that the member-unions—and, in turn, their members—are properly protected in their professional relations, especially when artists perform in countries other than their own. It is expected that reciprocal arrangements will be worked out for exchanges of artists, that protections will be established in "runaway" areas and that royalty rights will be safeguarded.

In addition to Ballard, delegates from the United States included Pres. Richard F. Walsh of the Theatrical Stage Employes; Pres. Herman Kenin of the Musicians; Administrative Sec. Jackie Bright of the Variety Artists; Executive Sec. Daniel F. Conaway of the Television & Radio Artists; Pres. George Chandler and Pat Somerset of the Screen Actors; Robert Gilbert of the Screen Extras; Milton Weintraub of the Theatrical Press Agents & Managers; Al Hardy of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Pres. George W. Smith of the Broadcast Employes and Hy Faine of the Musical Artists.

Labor Asks Ending Of Tax Loopholes

(Continued from Page 1)

mushroomed in recent years, the AFL-CIO spokesman said, the bulk of these investments has been in the industrialized nations of Western Europe, with few American firms setting up facilities in the "capital-starved" countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

As a result of the movement of American capital to the industrialized countries, he said, U.S. firms have been "exporting U.S. jobs . . . at a time of rising unemployment" in this country.

Accurate estimates of the employment impact of overseas migration of capital are not available, Ruttenberg said. He pointed out, however, that in 1957 some 3 million workers were employed by U.S. plants operating overseas. A "rough approximation," he said, would be that between 250,000 and 500,000 American jobs "may have been lost" as a result.

"The removal of tax deferral on income earned in developed countries," he said, "would therefore help retain some jobs in the United States, as well as create some more jobs by encouraging investment in the U.S. rather than in Western Europe."

'Overhaul' Endorsed

Ruttenberg urged the committee headed by Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) to support the Administration proposals to overhaul the present credit extended to corporations for tax payments to foreign countries.

At present, he pointed out, the tax paid by a foreign subsidiary to a foreign government is deducted twice—first from the profits and then from the actual tax bill paid the U.S. government. Under the Administration plan, these tax credits would continue as long as the total tax paid to the foreign government and the U.S. Treasury amounted to the current 52 percent corporation tax.

"Eliminating the leakage from this credit provision," Ruttenberg said, "may produce a revenue gain estimated by the Administration at $110 million a year."

He also called for support of the White House plan to end the exemption from taxes on the incomes of American citizens working and living abroad. At the same time, to give an incentive to Americans to work in the less-developed countries, he said, Congress should exempt the first $20,000 of income for those who remain in one of the emerging nations for 17 out of 18 months.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce assailed the Administration tax proposals as "costly and complex" and said they would force American "investments to shrink or withdraw."

Walter A. Slowinski, appearing for the chamber, accused the Administration of "pressuring industry to curtail its private foreign investment and reduce its competition with foreign competitors on foreign soil."

The CofC recommended that taxes on foreign income be "liberalized," and that a foreign tax credit "providing greater relief" be enacted.

SCHOOL TEACHERS PICKET New York Board of Education headquarters a day before the board, after months of delay, announced a referendum June 16-23 on the question: Do you favor collective bargaining for teachers? The United Federation of Teachers, backed with a telegram of support from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, is urging the school system's 40,000 teachers to vote yes. The picketing was part of its campaign for an election to pick one bargaining agent.

Gains Won in Sperry Rand 2-Day Strike

New York—Members of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers returned to work after a two-day strike at 13 plants of the Sperry Rand Corp. with a new contract containing major improvements for 10,000 workers.

At the same time 10 IUE locals voted approval of a contract for 21,000 workers at plants of the Radio Corp. of America.

The Sperry Rand pact, negotiated in its final stages by top company and IUE officials, provides wage increases of 2.5 percent for each year of the three-year contract; broadened vacation and sick leave provisions; full costs of the major medical plan to be assumed by the company; improvements in recall rights and job security.

At the Sperry Gyroscope plant, management agreed to improve the existing pension plan and to set up a joint committee to study the subcontracting of work outside the plant.

Most significant in the settlement, the IUE said, was the action of all Sperry Rand locals in holding fast. Their unity won a contract providing wage increases every 12 months instead of every 18 months as the company had sought, and a common expiration date for all contracts. Another factor was the refusal of an engineers' union to cross IUE picket lines.

The RCA agreement also has a three-year term. It provides wage increases of 2.5 percent a year; a boost in the pension benefit rate and maximum years of service; increased monthly pension allowances; a free hospitalization and medical plan for workers retiring after 15 years of service; increases in sickness and accident benefits, and other improvements.

Potofsky to Receive Honorary Degree

New York—An honorary degree of doctor of humane letters will be awarded Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers at the graduation and ordination exercises June 18 of Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion.

John D. Rockefeller 3d and Howard Mumford Jones, Abbott Lawrence Lowell professor of the humanities at Harvard University, are among others to be awarded degrees.

Labor Backs IRS Numbers For Taxpayers

The AFL-CIO has endorsed an Administration request that all taxpayers be assigned account numbers to help simplify operations of the Internal Revenue Service.

The federation's position was spelled out by Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller in a letter to Rep. Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.), chairman of the House Ways & Means Committee.

The assigning of account numbers, Biemiller wrote, will make it possible for the IRS "to bring together all the tax information pertaining to one particular taxpayer," and thus insure "more effective enforcement of the tax laws."

The AFL-CIO spokesman said the adoption of account numbers will pose few problems, since social security numbers which workers now have would serve this same purpose for the IRS system and "between 85 and 90 percent of all individual tax returns already indicate" social security numbers.

SAG Urges Break On Taxes for Actors

The Screen Actors Guild has urged Congress to enact legislation that would bring tax equity to entertainers and athletes who "enjoy a peak earning capacity for only a relatively short period of time."

In a statement filed with Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), chairman of the House Ways & Means Committee, the Guild declared that taxing performers for earnings in peak years with no regard for years of low income constitutes "fundamental discrimination."

The SAG statement, filed by Assistant Executive Sec. Chester L. Migden on behalf of the union's board of directors, said that the productive careers of entertainers, athletes and other specially trained individuals "are necessarily short-lived and highly remunerative for only a brief period of years."

The entertainment union said that "on grounds of equity and economic incentive, there is a definite need for some form of averaging" income taxes over a period of years. Canada, it pointed out, has found such a system to be "notably workable and effective."

SAG also joined with the AFL-CIO in supporting Pres. John F. Kennedy's proposal that the total tax exemption granted on the earned income of American citizens residing abroad should be repealed.

Such a move, SAG said, would have some "braking effect" on the current trend by domestic film producers to make motion pictures abroad—a trend, it asserted, which "has served materially to curtail the earnings potential of the great majority of the Guild's membership" and has reduced the employment of American technicians, musicians and other film workers.

The actors' union, representing 15,000 motion picture performers, endorsed the Administration's plan that would allow Americans to avoid taxes on the first $20,000 in income earned in less-developed countries.

Honorary Degree Awarded Goldberg

Cincinnati—Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg has been awarded an honorary doctor of humane letters degree by Hebrew Union College here at the 77th ordination service of the historic rabbinic school.

He was honored for his accomplishments "as a gifted lawyer, labor negotiator and dedicated public servant."

Meany Cites Israel's Example in Mideast

(Continued from Page 1)

ions, through sundry voluntary organizations, the Israelis control their public and private economic institutions . . . they have control of the policies of their country at home and abroad. What is important and decisive here is that this control is contested in free elections."

In accepting the gold medallion of Histadrut, Meany pledged that American labor would "redouble its efforts" toward hastening the day of lasting peace, freedom and social justice "for all the peoples of the Middle East."

When peace comes to the Middle East—"as it must come one day"—Meany emphasized, "the experience of the workers and the people of Israel in applying modern economic methods and the methods of modern political democracy will be of the greatest help to the workers and the people of Iraq, Jordan, Syria, Egypt and other countries" in the area.

The 40th anniversary award to Meany won praise both for Histadrut and the federation president from Pres. Kennedy, former Pres. Truman, Israeli Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion and Histadrut Sec.-Gen. Aharon Becker in messages to the dinner.

Kennedy wrote that "we in America can be proud of men like George Meany who exhibit in their life and leadership a high regard for responsibility."

Kennedy's Message

"We can be confident in his representation of our trade union ideals, both before our own people and those of other lands," he added. "This is a well-deserved tribute."

Ben-Gurion, in a personal letter brought from Jerusalem by Isaiah Avrech, American representative of Histadrut, said the support for the Israeli labor movement by American labor is in the great tradition of backing "every movement for national liberty, every struggle for freedom, every battle for the dignity of man." The prime minister hailed Meany as "one of the outstanding labor leaders of today."

Tribute to the federation president was paid at the dinner by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, who hailed Meany's "life of devotion" to the cause of freedom and to "upholding the creed that free labor is a basic part of a free society." Meany, he added, is a "pillar of strength" to the free trade union movement because he is aware that "peace cannot be won by disengagement."

Others hailing Meany and Histadrut were Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein, chairman of the National Committee for Labor Israel, sponsor of the dinner; former Israeli Ambassador Eliahu Elath, co-chairman of Histradut's Afro-Asian Institute for Labor Studies in Tel Aviv; Israeli Labor Attache Nathan Bar Yaccov, representing Israeli Ambassador Avraham Harmon; AFL-CIO Vice Pres. George M. Harrison, chairman of the dinner; Claude Jodoin, president of the Canadian Labor Congress; and AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther, David Dubinsky and Jacob S. Potofsky.

In the day-long conference preceding the dinner, sessions of the American Trade Union Council for Histadrut were devoted to the theme, "Histadrut in a Changing World."

Cooperation Cited

Elath said he considered the "cooperation established within the last few years between Israel and some of the newly created states in Africa and Asia as among the greatest achievements in the short history of our state and as giving expression to one of the basic tenets of the Jewish concept of universal brotherhood and peace."

Avrech stressed the key role that Histadrut played in the creation of Israel and declared that the need today was to preserve the "pioneering spirit and the constant sense of purpose and devotion" to strengthen Israel as a "bulwark of liberty and progress in the Middle East."

Leon H. Keyserling, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under former Pres. Truman, declared that Israel and Histadrut point the "middle way" between totalitarianism and laissez-faire economics, having substituted "social-mindedness for old-fashioned socialism." They embrace, said Keyserling, "collective efforts under freedom but reject collective forces under totalitarianism."

Noah Lucatz, member of Histadrut's Intl. Relations Dept., delivered an analysis of the experience of the kibbutz movement in Israel and its great contribution to the leadership of the country's democratic institutions.

Guild Leader Takes Minnesota State Job

St. Paul, Minn.—Richard Wanek, former president of the Newspaper Guild of the Twin Cities, has assumed the post of head of the Minnesota Conciliation Service. Wanek, statehouse reporter for the St. Paul Dispatch & Pioneer Press for 10 years, was a member of the Guild's local executive board at the time of his appointment by Minnesota's Gov. Elmer L. Andersen (R).

Labor-Industry Unit Backs Retraining

Senate, House Units Open Public Hearings

(Continued from Page 1)

are wiped out and "whose skills are made obsolete."

AFL-CIO Research Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg, testifying before a Senate Labor subcommittee headed by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), pointed out that joblessness has hovered just below the 7 percent level for more than six months.

The federation spokesman urged that action on the proposal be taken in the context of the federal government's responsibility, under the Employment Act of 1946, of "achieving full employment opportunities." As essential as training and retraining are, Ruttenberg said, they "won't result in getting people jobs if there are no job opportunities."

In this regard, he renewed labor's call for a $1 billion program of federal grants to stimulate a "vigorous" program of short-term, local public works projects — which could be launched within 90 days and completed within a year—to help pump new vigor into the economy.

The Clark-Holland bill would tackle the job displacement problem on three broad fronts—aiding the unemployed who need retraining before they can find new jobs; the jobless who must move to new areas where their skills are in demand; and the employed who need added training to meet changing industrial conditions.

The bill would provide:

- A minimum weekly federal allowance that would not exceed the average weekly unemployment compensation paid in the state. The allowance would cover a maximum of 52 weeks while the worker attends vocational school.
- An on-the-job training program under which trainees would receive federal benefits equal to 50 percent of a state's jobless benefits plus wages from the employer—with the total not to exceed $46 a week.
- Allowances covering 50 percent of the cost of moving to available job areas would be paid to workers completing vocational training under the bill, and workers idled for more than six months who have bona fide offers of long-term employment in other communities.
- A plan whereby employed workers needing to improve their skills to meet technological changes would be entitled to attend training school, with the government bearing half the training cost.

In expressing organized labor's support of the proposal, Ruttenberg urged that training be geared "to the skills needed for the 1960s and 1970s—not the skills that were needed in the 1930s and 1940s." He said the provision to establish a special research division in the Labor Dept. would help the government to "keep abreast of changes" and thus to "anticipate the skills that will be needed in the years ahead."

Because of the sharp differences between existing unemployment compensation programs in the several states, the AFL-CIO spokesman said, retraining allowances under the bill would range from a low of $20 or 28 percent of the average wage, in North Carolina; to $40, or 47 percent of the average state weekly wage, in Wyoming.

He urged an equalization formula that would set retraining allowances at the average unemployment compensation benefit the worker had been receiving, or the average unemployment compensation benefit in the state, or 40 percent of the average weekly wage in covered employment—whichever would be the largest.

Ruttenberg stressed the successful training programs developed over the years by labor-management cooperation and urged that they be utilized, along with vocational school facilities, under the new program.

Under the on-the-job training program, he cautioned that the use of U.S. funds might "tempt employers to reduce the amount of wages" paid trainees, and called for "special protections to avoid undermining wage levels." The federation spokesman urged that standards be established so that limits would be placed on the number of trainees, and that safeguards be set up "so trainees will not be engaged in actual production work."

Relocation Allowances

On relocation allowances, Ruttenberg declared that organized labor was a "strong and ardent supporter" of the recently passed Area Redevelopment Act which is geared to bring jobs to workers in stricken communities.

However, he said, there may be instances "where it will not be possible to attract new industries," and that "under these circumstances, allowances ought to be paid to help a worker move to a community where there are jobs."

Goldberg told Holland's subcommittee that there is the "utmost urgency" for enacting the program to give the Administration "tools with which to assist workers who lack adequate training or whose skills have been made obsolete . . . to become fully productive."

Emphasizing the need for retraining, he said that "at the same time that old jobs are being wiped out, new ones are being created."

"Today's unemployed are faced with want ads calling for persons engaged in transistorized circuitry, inertial guidance, ferret reconnaisance, human factor science, gyrodynamics, microminiaturization, and data telemetry—job titles all but unknown a half dozen years ago," he said.

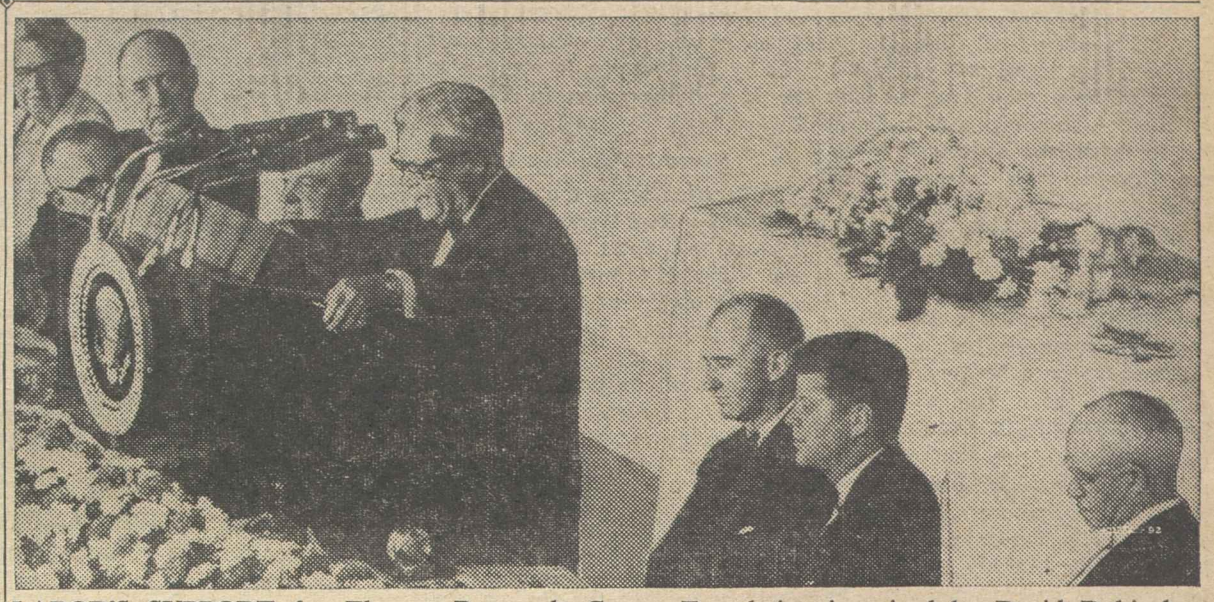
The support for the program from the labor-management advisory committee came during a meeting devoted to the study of methods for achieving recovery from the recession, full employment and a satisfactory rate of economic growth.

The unanimous action came in the wake of an earlier policy recommendation from the tripartite panel for a joint assault by government, industry and labor on the automation impact, which included a call for "broad new retraining programs" by both government and private facilities to help workers displaced by technology and newcomers to the work force to acquire new skills.

Stage Employes' C. G. Cooper Dies

Los Angeles—Vice Pres. Carl G. Cooper of the Theatrical Stage Employes, business agent of Stage Employes Local 33 since 1934, died suddenly of a heart attack at his home here.

Born on a midwest farm, he first went to work at the age of 13 for a theater in Indianola, Ia. He moved to San Diego, Calif., in 1907 and joined Local 122 there in 1910. He also was a member of Hollywood Grips Local 80. In 1941 he was named an international representative of the union and was elected an international vice president the following year.



LABOR'S SUPPORT for Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation is voiced by David Dubinsky, president of Ladies' Garment Workers and a vice president of the AFL-CIO, at fund-raising dinner in New York honoring Gen. Omar N. Bradley, chairman of the foundation's board of trustees. The foundation also presented Humanitarian Service Awards to Dubinsky and Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther. Pres. Kennedy was among the notables who addressed the 1,500 guests who contributed more than $600,000 to the fund drive. Left to right are: Mrs. Roosevelt, Adlai E. Stevenson, Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, Bob Hope, Frank Pace, Jr., dinner chairman, Kennedy and Bradley.

Farm Labor Ban During Strike Upheld

Sacramento—The California Supreme Court has overturned judicial rulings which forced state authorities to send strikebreakers through farm worker picket lines at huge corporate vegetable and fruit ranches.

The 5-to-1 decision was welcomed by the AFL-CIO Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee and organized labor generally as a key factor in coming harvests.

The state Dept. of Employment several months ago had refused to refer farm workers to ranches and orchards struck by the AWOC.

In one instance, Superior Judge Warren Steel of Yuba County ordered the department to send workers to the pear orchards of the Di Giorgio Fruit Corp. In another dispute, Superior Judge A. B. Ware of Butte County ordered workers referred to a Tom Bowers peach operation.

The state agency appealed, and its right to refuse to refer workers to farms where a dispute is in progress has been upheld. The state agency operates under federal regulations governing the state-federal employment service which protect workers on strike or locked out from being replaced by strikebreakers furnished by the state agency.

Carey, ILG Endorse Tighter Disclosure Act

The Ladies' Garment Workers, which administers more than 140 welfare and pension plans, has strongly endorsed Administration proposals to tighten the reporting and enforcement provisions of the 1958 disclosure law—and has suggested additional "teeth" which could be added to the act.

The ILGWU testimony before a House Labor subcommittee headed by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) contrasted sharply with the position taken by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. A CofC spokesman said the proposed amendments are "unwarranted" and would "unduly burden" administrators of welfare funds.

Wilbur Daniels, assistant to ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky, said the union backs provisions for more detailed reporting by administrators "since we have nothing to hide."

Daniels said the disclosure provision of the law should be broadened to cover "possible conflicts of interest which are now hidden from public view." He cited cases where relatives of interested parties have received salaries, fees or commissions from welfare plans.

Earlier Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers warmly endorsed giving "far stronger powers of investigation and enforcement to the Secretary of Labor."

Carey, who testified on behalf of both the IUE and the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., charged that some companies have received substantial dividends from pension and insurance programs and have concealed this fact from the employes. He cited one company which charged its employes 75 cents per month per $1,000 for life insurance when its actual cost over a five-year period ranged between 30 and 35 cents. Analysis of the reports filed with the Labor Dept. did not show this overcharge, he said.

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Administration proposals to tighten the Welfare & Pension Plan Disclosure law are based on the original AFL-CIO-backed bill introduced by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) in 1958. The Douglas bill was passed by the Senate but drastically watered down by the House.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told the Roosevelt subcommittee at the opening of hearings that the 1958 law "failed to include essential provisions for adequate enforcement."

N. Y. Teachers Urged To Vote for Bargaining

(Continued from Page 1)

chance to choose representation by the United Federation of Teachers, an affiliate of the AFL-CIO American Federation of Teachers.

He pointed out that the board's committee—consisting of George W. Taylor, David L. Cole, Walter Gellhorn, Mrs. Clara Tead and George Kraut—had recommended a straight-out vote to select a bargaining representative and said the committee, representing "the highest degree of competence and dedication to the public interest," deserved commendation for seeking to provide "a sensible method by which teachers can freely choose their own representative."

The school board's rejection of this proposal, the federation president declared, was an act of "irresponsibility which would be expected from an anti-union employer in private industry, not a public body in the nation's largest city."

The decision, he said, was an attempt by the board to "place a roadblock in the achievement of collective bargaining for teachers."

He pointed out, however, that the roadblock can be overcome if the teachers "in overwhelming numbers" vote in the affirmative on the referendum the school board set up, and can demonstrate that "they want their own representatives to bargain for them in achieving higher salaries and better conditions."

Meany in a telegram to the UFT said, "I salute the . . . federation in its efforts to achieve this goal. With your spirit and the support of millions of organized workers throughout our country, I am confident you will lead the teachers to ultimate victory. The nation is watching you. . . and I pledge my support."

Office Employes Win Vote at Blue Cross

New York—The Office Employes in an election conducted by the State Labor Relations Board, have won bargaining rights for some 100 enrollment and sales representatives of New York City's Blue Cross plan.

OEIU Local 153 reports that its next step will be a drive to organize 2,000 Blue Cross and Blue Shield office and clerical employes in the city.

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Kennedy Urges Overhaul Of Jobless Benefit Program

Major Rise Proposed in Payments

By Gene Zack

Pres. John F. Kennedy has proposed to Congress permanent overhaul of the federal-state unemployment compensation system in a move designed to "alleviate the suffering" of unemployed workers and their families and to "help stabilize the economy" by boosting the purchasing power of the jobless.

The program would establish federal standards, below which the states could not fall, on the amount of jobless benefits; would provide federal aid for all long-term unemployed who have a substantial attachment to the labor force; would provide a standby temporary extension of the program for automatic use in recession periods; would cover 3 million additional workers; and would raise the tax base from its present level of $3,000 in earnings to $4,800.

The bill, however, contains no standard for the states on the duration of benefits, although for several years the labor and public members of the Federal Advisory Council on Employment Security have recommended that benefits be paid for a flat 26 weeks.

In messages to Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson and House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.), Kennedy said the measure carries out a pledge, made in his first State of the Union Message, to recommend a program of "permanent improvements" in the jobless pay program.

"Although the bottom of the recession has been passed," the President wrote, "there are still 4.8 million Americans out of work and 900,000 of them have been unemployed for more than six months."

Kennedy said that the Adminis-

(*Continued on Page* 12)

Meany Asks Strengthened Bill:

U.S. Training Plan Termed 'Essential'

A federal program to retrain and relocate workers whose skills have been made obsolete by automation, and to upgrade other workers to meet industrial change, is "essential" to economic recovery and full employment, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has declared.

Testifying before a House Labor subcommittee, Meany said the federation "heartily" endorsed the principle of the Kennedy Administration's proposed four-year, $700 million program to achieve this goal, but urged that several of its key provisions be materially strengthened.

The AFL-CIO president called specifically for safeguards against abuses which would result in "recruitment of labor at sweatshop wages," protection against the substitution of trainees for regular production workers, a more generous formula for calculating trainees' allowances, greater priority for older workers, and a "general strengthening and revamping" of the U.S. Employment Service.

At the same time, he called for addition of a section which would clearly bar any type of bias in the training, retraining and relocation programs.

Discrimination Cited

Noting that the Employment Service will have an important role in administering portions of the program, Meany said "we are aware that some local offices . . . practice discrimination."

He also acknowledged that "there is some discrimination in apprenticeship training," and added:

"We know that much must be done in joint employer-union apprenticeship training to assure fair

(*Continued on Page 2*)

Housing Bill Wins 64-25 In Senate

The battle over housing and urban renewal legislation has shifted to the House in the wake of Senate passage, virtually intact, of Pres. John F. Kennedy's broad program aimed at clearing slums, rebuilding the nation's cities and stimulating the lagging housing market.

Before final passage, by a lopsided 64-25 margin, Administration forces scored a major victory by restoring most of a key provision—knocked out in earlier debate—to permit long-term mortgages for middle-income families.

The section—which Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.), floor manager for the bill, termed the "heart" of the measure—was put back in by a 47-42 vote. Favoring restoration of all but the section's original no-down-payment provision were 42 Democrats and four Republicans; opposed were 15 Democrats and 27 Republicans.

In its final form, the bill makes it possible for a family in the $4,-

(*Continued on Page* 12)

RETRAINING AND RELOCATION of workers made jobless by automation and industrial change is essential to U.S. economy, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany testified before a House Labor subcommittee. Meany is shown talking to Rep. Elmer J. Holland (D-Pa.), the subcommittee chairman, left.

Seen Ending Delays:

Labor Backs NLRB Reorganization Plan

A Kennedy Administration proposal for reorganizing National Labor Relations Board procedures would help end "unnecessary delays" which "usually work against the union or individual employe, and in favor of the employer," the AFL-CIO has declared.

Testifying before the House Government Operations Committee, Associate Gen. Counsel Thomas E. Harris said the federation is in accord with the general purposes of the plan, under which the board would delegate to trial examiners the authority to make decisions in most unfair labor practice cases.

Harris said that while the labor law is designed to bar unfair labor practices by both unions and employers, it provides for mandatory injunction procedures against such acts by unions without setting up similar proceedings against management, "no matter what irreparable injury" may be done to employes.

This is "discriminatory treatment," the AFL-CIO spokesman said, and is "highly unfair" to workers and their unions.

Spokesmen for both the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers sharply criticized the Administration proposal on delegation of authority.

Eugene A. Keeney, speaking for the CofC, said the plan would endanger the right of labor and management to full legal process and would give examiners "vast decision-making power." He urged that the board either be limited to hearing cases of national importance or that it be abolished and replaced by administrative courts.

The NAM's spokesman, Harvey Crowe, also called on Congress to seriously consider limiting the labor board to the functions of conducting representation elections and prosecuting unfair labor practice cases in federal district courts.

Harris cited statistics showing that in the first six months of 1951, the average time for pro-

(*Continued on Page 4*)

Immigrant Construction Strikers Win Ontario Labor Act Change

Toronto, Ont. — A massive work stoppage that virtually halted work on $250 million worth of houses and apartments has forced the Ontario provincial government to make sweeping changes in its Labor Act.

The government has conceded that the act does not work in the construction field and has agreed to set up special tribunals to enforce union-management agreements in the industry.

The government action came after a two-week demonstration sparked by 10,000 immigrant construction workers banded together under the banner of 12 international building trade unions.

90 Percent Closed Down

Five unions made up of recent immigrants shut down 90 percent of the apartment and housing projects here to force contractors to honor agreements previously reached and to sign union contracts for another 5,000 workers.

The government action came after Premier Leslie Frost admitted that the "newcomers have a case" and that he would step in to give these workers "a square deal."

The government action means there will be strict supervision of wages, hours and working conditions of immigrant labor in the residential construction field.

It also scraps some of the onerous clauses of the previous labor act that had plagued the organizing drives of established local unions.

Charles W. Irvine, international vice president of the Plasterers, hailed the government reform as "a milestone in North American labor relations."

The immigrants, most of them Italians in Canada less than three years, had produced evidence of more than 1,100 contract violations by their employers. The violations included cheating on wages and hours of work, fraudulent pay checks, unsafe working conditions and failure to pay mandatory vacation wages.

(*Continued on Page 3*)

Injunction Voided on Switchmen

Buffalo—Switchmen's Union Pres. Neil P. Speirs had hailed a U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals decision reversing a federal court injunction barring a switchmen's strike on 17 railroads as "a good, strong decision in support of the democratic right of union members to participate in their union's affairs."

Speirs commented at SUNA headquarters here after the 2d Court of Appeals in New York unanimously upheld the union's right to strike the railroads over a wage inequity between the hourly paid switchmen and other operat-

(*Continued on Page* 5)

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEE of Building Service Employes meets in Washington to plan current program and hears Boris Shishkin, AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights director, report recent developments. Left to right are Shishkin; Thomas Fox, Detroit; James Kemp, Chicago; Edward Sullivan, Boston; BSEIU Pres. David Sullivan; Vice Pres. Charles C. Levey; Thomas R. Donahue, assistant to the president; Thomas G. Young, New York City; and Luther Daniels, Los Angeles.

Meany Terms U.S. Retraining Plan 'Essential' to Full Employment

(Continued from Page 1)

opportunity to all. We in the AFL-CIO have a clear policy against discrimination and have made great strides toward stamping it out in our own ranks. Yet we have always acknowledged the need for public support in this effort."

To improve the bill, Meany said, and to bring it "in line with national policy" enunciated by the Administration, the measure should contain a provision "that the selection of trainees and workers being relocated shall at no time be influenced by race, color, creed or national origin."

Speaking against the backdrop of 6.9 percent joblessness in May—"a slightly higher unemployment level than at the worst point of the recession last year"—the AFL-CIO president said the "first and most pressing requirement is a sharp increase in the total number of job opportunities."

Without a "vigorous government program to reduce unemployment," he said, "any retraining program will face an unanswerable question—retraining for what? Unless there are enough job opportunities, a retraining program in itself can be of only limited value."

Meany said that the bill's language which "reaffirms the preeminent importance of achieving maximum employment, production and purchasing power in accord with the national commitment. . . of the Employment Act of 1946" clearly links the retraining program to an overall national effort to put America back to work.

The Administration bill—sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) and in the House by Rep. Elmer J. Holland (D-Pa.), chairman of the subcommittee before which Meany appeared — calls for a multi-pronged attack on the job displacement problem. It provides:

- A minimum weekly federal allowance, not to exceed a state's average weekly unemployment compensation, payable for a maximum of 52 weeks while workers attend vocational school.
- An on-the-job training program under which trainees would receive a maximum of $46 a week —made up of wages from the employer plus federal benefits equal to 50 percent of a state's jobless benefits.
- Allowances covering 50 percent of the cost of moving qualified workers to available job areas.
- A plan whereby employed workers needing to improve their skills to meet technological changes would be entitled to attend training school, with the government bearing 50 percent of the cost.

Benefits Vary

Meany, declaring that federal retraining allowances are "vital" to the program, said the bill "falls short" in linking these payments to average unemployment compensation benefits in each state, since benefits range from $20 a week in North Carolina to $40 in Wyoming.

"It would be questionable practice," he said, "for federal payments to be based on such inconsistent state standards." He urged an alternative formula that would set up payments not to exceed the highest of the following:

- The last weekly unemployment compensation benefit received by the trainee before entering the program.
- The average weekly unemployment compensation benefit in the state.
- Forty percent of the average weekly wage in covered employment in the state.

At the same time he urged revision of the on-the-job payment provision to insure that the program is not "used to undermine existing wage levels." Meany urged that the program be set up in this fashion:

If the trainee is doing actual production and maintenance work, he should receive the regular rate for such work. If he is a learner, he should receive at least the learner's hourly rate, as established by the Wage-Hour Administration. For the remaining hours spent in occupational training classes, he should receive a pro-rata share of the federal retraining allowance.

Meany objected to language in the bill designed to separate the retraining benefits from unemployment compensation, declaring that the way the section is drawn up, "the effect might be to encourage states to strike people from the unemployment compensation rolls."

He urged that new language be inserted that would prevent the states from disqualifying trainees from receiving jobless payments.

'New Program' Urged

The AFL-CIO president said that the "much-needed retraining effort must be a new program," and added that "merely to do more of what we are already doing in vocational training would be a mistake." He continued:

"The vocational schools in most parts of the country have not been able to respond to the needs of the 1960s. All too often, these schools are still teaching the skills of the 1940s. The vital new skills of this age of automation are frequently ignored."

He hailed the "flexibility" of the Administration program, under which, he said, public vocational training institutions will be enlisted where they can be "used effectively," but that "where they fall short of the required standards" they would be "bypassed" in favor of such private facilities as labor-management apprenticeship training programs.

Retraining Support Cited by Meany

Elation that "a distinguished voice of management and the American labor movement are united" in a conviction that highly skilled workers are needed in the age of automation was expressed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in his testimony before a House Labor subcommittee in support of the Kennedy Administration's worker retraining program.

He read into the record an excerpt from the management-oriented Babson's Business Service which said:

"Corporations, business groups, unions and the government must accept the deep responsibility of creating training regimens, both public and private, that will bring forth the type of worker that will be needed as automation swirls ahead."

Surveys Analyzed:

Drop in Unemployed Seen Long Delayed

By David L. Perlman

Labor Dept. experts, taking a closer look at employment-unemployment statistics for May, found numerous classic signs of an economic upturn but held out little hope there will be any significant drop in the high level of unemployment before fall.

The mixed economic picture developed from an analysis of the latest surveys showed:

- A sharp increase of nearly 150,000 jobs in heavy manufacturing, largely auto and steel. But one out of every eight steel and auto workers was still unemployed—a higher proportion than a year ago.
- No change in the figure of 900,000 workers who have been jobless for more than six months, despite a seasonal drop in the number jobless 15 weeks or longer to 1.9 million. The latter figure is a postwar high for May and more than double the total for the same month in 1960.
- The number of jobless workers receiving benefits under regular state unemployment insurance programs dropped by 450,000 in May to 2.4 million. But more than half the drop—250,000—resulted from workers exhausting their regular benefits.

The number of jobless workers receiving benefits under the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation program, after having used up their regular benefits, rose from 415,000 in mid-April to 700,000 in mid-May. By the end of May, the number had increased to 725,000.

- A more than seasonal increase in the factory workweek to 39.6 hours, up from 39.3 hours. The longer workweek, accompanied by an average 1-cent increase in hourly pay rates, boosted average weekly factory earnings to $92.66. This was $1.09 above April and more than $2 higher than in January.

The workweek has risen gradually since January, although it still is below the 39.9-hour figure of May 1960. Government statisticians attach importance to shifts in hours of work, since the pattern has been for an increase in hours of workers presently employed before laid-off workers are recalled or new workers hired.

Ray Larson, a Labor Dept. manpower expert, told a news conference that the unemployment rate tends to remain "sticky"—at a continued high level—for several months after the beginning of an economic upturn. He said the turning point of the 1958 recession came in May, but there was no reduction in unemployment until September.

Apart from heavy industry, there was little change in the employment picture other than usual seasonal trends.

As reported in the preliminary job summary released May 31 by the Labor Dept., unemployment dropped by 200,000 to 4.8 million in May, but the key seasonally adjusted unemployment rate edged up to 6.9 percent from April's 6.8 percent. Total employment was up 1 million to 66.8 million, with half the increase in agriculture, but was still 400,000 below the 1960 level.

Among those counted as employed in May were 2.8 million non-farm workers on part-time work involuntarily—down 150,000 from the month before but still 500,000 more than a year earlier.

Manufacturing jobs were 665,000 below the level of a year ago. In non-manufacturing industries, transportation was down 140,000 from the May 1960 level, retail and wholesale trade employment dropped 120,000, construction was down 75,000 and mining 45,000.

The decline in retail and wholesale jobs, the Labor Dept. noted, "was in marked contrast to the sharp growth in jobs generally shown in trade during the postwar period."

The only significant areas of increased employment have been in state and local governments—up 310,000 over the year—and in finance and services, where there was a rise of 90,000 jobs.

Kennedy Administration Opposes Labor-Backed Works Program

The Kennedy Administration has registered opposition to a labor-supported $1 billion program of federal grants to stimulate short-term, local public works projects, although indicating less objection to "standby" authority for the program if discretion to activate it were placed solely in the President's hands.

The Administration's position on the emergency public works program—which the AFL-CIO supports as essential to reduce unemployment from its present "intolerable level" of 6.9 percent—was spelled out by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg in testimony before a Senate Labor subcommittee.

The Secretary said the bill—sponsored by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), subcommittee chairman, and Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D-Wis.)—represented a "constructive approach to providing employment in a period of recession."

He added, however, that it was not "appropriate" to put such a program into effect at this time because the recession has been halted and recovery appears to be underway."

Goldberg forecast "a considerable lift in the months ahead" which, he said, "can be expected to increase employment opportunities, personal incomes and consumer expenditures, and to encourage business investment."

The Clark-Reuss bill would provide $500 million in federal grants —plus standby authorization for an additional $500 million—for short-range projects which states and municipalities could launch within 90 days and which would be completed in a year.

The program would be limited to projects that have already been planned but would not be undertaken without federal aid. Authorizations would halt automatically when unemployment fell to 4 percent, and could be reinstituted by presidential action if joblessness again exceeded that figure.

Goldberg said that if Congress wished to establish the program on a standby basis, it should merely give the President power to initiate action, without an automatic trigger of unemployment in excess of 4 percent.

"If recovery from the recession should be halted," he said, "and the economy again take a serious downward trend with unemployment soaring, I am assured that the Administration will take immediate action to do something about it."

He added that at such a time, the public works plan "would undoubtedly hold promise of valuable results."

The AFL-CIO's strong support of the Clark-Reuss bill was recorded earlier by Pres. George Meany, leadoff witness before the Clark subcommittee. At that time, Meany said the beginning of the business upturn held no immediate hopes for canceling out of high unemployment.

Without the public works program to give the economy an immediate shot in the arm, Meany declared, "the best we can expect . . . is that by running very hard we may be able to stand still."

The AFL-CIO president called the emergency plan a "necessary supplement" to Administration proposals on housing, school construction and the like, which he said will be "effective economic stimulants," but which will not have a serious impact on the economy until "next year, perhaps, or the year after."

Conventions Cancelled:.

Continent-wide Boycott Aids Strike at Big Toronto Hotel

Toronto, Ont.—Embattled members of Hotel Workers Local 299 on strike at the Royal York Hotel have been bolstered by a continent-wide labor boycott of the hotel, largest in the British Commonwealth, in their fight for a decent wage.

The 1,200 employes, who walked off the job seven weeks ago when the Canadian Pacific Railway, owner of the hotel, refused to give more than a 2.5-cent-an-hour wage increase, are relying on the boycott—and their own dignity as workers—to force the hotel to grant a new contract.

The Royal York, the only Toronto hotel that can handle large conventions, has lost 15 of them, including the annual meeting of the Oil Workers, which has been switched to Chicago because of the strike.

Included in the lost business was the convention of the Catholic Women's League, a Canada-wide parish organization, and the dinner honoring consecration of the Most Rev. Philip Pocock as coadjutator archbishop of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Toronto.

The Toronto Labor Council angrily cancelled its scheduled Labor Day dinner and warned Mayor Nathan Phillips he was not welcome at the Labor Day parade or dinner because he had crossed the picket lines three times.

The hotel has shrugged off offers of mediation from the Mayor as well as Ontario Premier Leslie Frost. The striking union had offered to "place its fate" in the hands of the Premier.

The hotel, which hired 800 unemployed persons as strikebreakers in the first two days of the walkout, claims that service is back to normal. About 200 of the original strikers have returned to work.

However, the Royal York has been hit hard by the refusal of traveling musicians to play or stay there unless they have contracts that cannot be voided.

One group that checked out of the big hotel was the 100-piece New York Philharmonic Orchestra, in town for a concert. Other traveling musicians are observing the strikers' picket lines.

The Toronto Musicians Association and the American Federation of Musicans have advised members to fulfill their contract obligations but not to sign new contracts until the strike is settled. By the end of June, the hotel will be cut off almost completely from any live music.

The strikers have also been buoyed by a nationwide appeal for funds sparked by the Canadian wing of the Steelworkers and by substantial contributions from Toronto local unions and the Labor Council. Intl. Sec.-Treas. Jack Weinberger pledged the "all-out financial and moral support" of the entire union.

The union's general executive board, meeting in international headquarters in Cincinnati, has launched an information campaign in the U.S. and Canada to tell organizations planning conventions in Canada that the hotel is unfair to labor and asking all travelers to give it a "wide berth."

Pickets have also been set up at Toronto airport and on main entrances to the city to alert visitors to the strike.

FOUR VICE PRESIDENTS of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. are pictured at an Executive Council meeting in Atlantic City. Left to right are Pres. William A. Calvin of the Boiler Makers, Pres. John H. Lyons of the Iron Workers, Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, and Sec.-Treas. Peter Fosco of the Hod Carriers.

Unions Urged to Hire Visiting African Students

Summertime employment of hundreds of visiting students from Africa has been strongly urged on national and international unions and central labor bodies by AFL-CIO Pres. George. Meany.

In a letter to presidents of all affiliated unions, Meany asked that they consider the employment of African students during summer months. If necessary, he said, the AFL-CIO will pay up to half the cost of such employment.

Meany said he had previously appealed to central bodies in such states as New York, California, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Missouri to assist the African students but large numbers remain unplaced.

Meany reported that many of the hundreds of African students may be forced to return to their native land without completing their education if they cannot find summer work. Most will lose visitors' status if they are not students and can be deported.

Noting that the visitors are likely to be leaders of their nations and perhaps of unions in the near future, Meany said labor's concern for the survival of a free society "compels us to give urgent consideration" to their needs.

"I can think of no better way to demonstrate to these men our respect for their sacrifice than by welcoming them to employment in our work force," he asserted.

Work in union offices would give the students direct association with the "principles, practices and methods of operation" of the American labor movement, he said.

Mrs. Maida Springer of the AFL-CIO Dept. of International Affairs is coordinating the employment plan.

In his letter to central bodies, the AFL-CIO president stressed the federation's "historic and consistent" support for peoples emerging from colonialism.

At United Nations, N. Y., a spokesman for Africa Service Institute described the situation of many students as "desperate" and said they will go home bitter against the United States unless they are helped to find work.

Four Honored for Help To Aging Citizens

New York — Four prominent Americans have been honored for outstanding service on behalf of the aging by retired members of Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Dist. 65.

Presented with "Senior 65ers' Awards" for 1961 at a ceremony in local headquarters were Mayor Robert Wagner; Rep. John E. Fogarty (D.-R. I.); Dr. Basil C. MacLean, former National Blue Cross president, and Sidney Spector, director of the Division of Housing for the Elderly in the Federal Housing & Home Finance Agency.

Steelworkers Marking 25 Years of Progress

Pittsburgh—"Twenty-five years of human progress" is being marked this month by the Steelworkers as the union celebrates the silver anniversary of its founding here in June 1936.

A special 32-page edition of Steel Labor, the union's official publication, gives a brief history of the USWA and contains many reminiscences of veteran officers and members. A comparison notes that before the union the labor rate in basic steel was 47 cents an hour without fringe benefits, with an average of 66 cents, and that on Oct. 1 the labor rate will rise to $2.10 with fringes in addition, plus at least 17 cents under an escalator clause, with average actual earnings of about $2.30 an hour.

In an anniversary statement, Pres. David J. McDonald pledged that the USWA will continue to "reach for the stars."

"In the past," he said, "our union, through the solid support of its membership, has made break-throughs in all areas of human need, social as well as economic, as witnessed by our championing of civil rights, fair employment and better housing programs.

"We pledge that we will continue to do so in the future. It won't be easy. It never was. But the important thing is: We face the future together—strong, united, determined."

Supreme Court Upholds AEC on Atomic Safety

The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that the Atomic Energy Commission may allow private utilities to construct atomic-powered generating plants near metropolitan areas and delay a definitive safety test until the plant is ready to go into operation.

The 7 to 2 decision giving the AEC the right to determine public safety in connection with atomic reactors overturned a circuit court of appeals decision that delaying safety determination until after construction would be unrealistic. The lower court ruled also that the AEC must have "compelling reasons" for locating an experimental reactor near a sizeable city.

The case involved the Power Reactor Development Co. and its permit from the AEC to build a power-generating plant at Lagoona Beach, Mich., about 35 miles from Detroit and 30 miles from Toledo, O. The Auto Workers, the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and the Paperworkers challenged the permit on grounds that there were no assurances of the safety of the reactor operation in view especially of its location near large population centers.

The unions urged that the safety check be made before actual construction began. To hold up final safety determination until after the plant was completed, the unions argued, would be to apply tremendous pressures on the AEC in light of millions of dollars expended on construction.

The high court upheld the AEC position and its commitment that an operating license would not be issued until it was absolutely certain that no risk was involved. Justices William O. Douglas and Hugo Black dissented, declaring that the investment of millions in construction would place the "momentum on the side of the applicant, not on the side of the public."

A day after the court decision, AEC Commissioner Robert E. Wilson told the Joint Congressional Atomic Committee that explosion of an experimental power reactor at Idaho Falls, Ida., in January 1961 was an "accident that could and should have been prevented."

Wilson listed numerous failures in inspection and reporting, said there should have been a safety operator on the job and declared that the reactor contained a design flaw.

A month after the Arco explosion, Fred MacGowan, a member of the AFL-CIO Atomic Energy Committee, reported to the federation that the accident emphasized the acute need for reexamination of the safety provisions of the design, construction and location of certain types of reactors.

Building Strike Forces Changes in Labor Law

(Continued from Page 1)

The strike spilled over into the commercial construction field as 1,300 workers on the city's $200 million subway project walked off the job to join the immigrants' picket lines. Many of these workers were Irish and Italian newcomers.

The immigrants, first organized last year by Irvine and Bruno Zanini of the Hod Carriers, voted to put their organizing drive under the banner of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

Strong Backing

The drive has received the financial and moral support of the international construction unions.

The immigrants organized last year were plasterers, cement finishers, bricklayers, laborers, carpenters, and painters. The drive this year seeks to add organization and union recognition of craftsmen in all other trades.

"We voted to go out in an all-for-one-and-one-for-all drive," said Irvine. "We will not return until every residential construction project in Toronto is 100 percent union.

The immigrants' campaign last year, when 5,000 were involved, was termed the biggest organizing drive in Canada since 1937. Irvine said the government peace machinery would insure a return to work if contractors sign quickly.

Rubber Union Contract Set At Goodrich

Akron—The Rubber Workers and the B. F. Goodrich Co. have agreed on a new contract with wage increases, vacation and holiday improvements, and supplemental unemployment benefit increases for 11,500 workers in eight plants.

The agreement, providing more than 50 contract changes, was signed in Columbus, O., and will take effect on ratification by a majority of locals representing a majority of members in Goodrich plants and approval by the URW executive board.

The pact was the last to be signed this year with a "Big Four" rubber company. Settlements along similar lines had been reached earlier with Goodyear, Firestone and U.S. Rubber.

Goodrich workers at plants in Akron, Los Angeles, Oaks, Pa., Tuscaloosa, Ala., and Miami, Okla., will get wage boosts of 7.5 cents an hour retroactive to June 5 and another 7 cents next June 11. Workers in plants at Riverside, N. J., Marion, O., and Clarksville, Tenn., will get 3.5 cents an hour more as of June 5, and another 4 cents June 11, 1962.

The new contract also provides four weeks' vacation for 22 years of service and three weeks after 10 years; an eighth paid holiday, to be determined locally; a maximum weekly increase of $5 in SUB benefits and extension of the benefit period from a maximum of 26 weeks to a maximum of 39 weeks; optional separation awards in a lump sum for workers with five or more years of service who have been laid off more than two years.

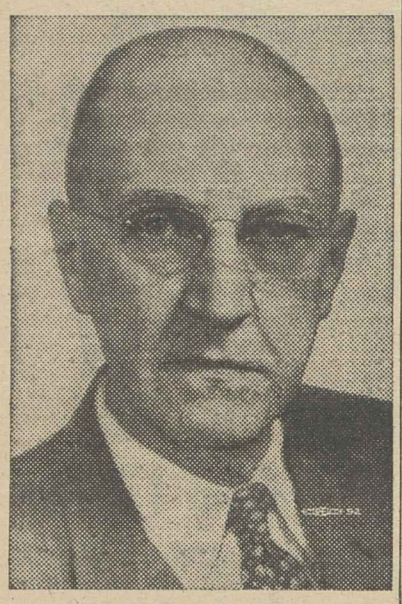
C.S.Golden, 72, Long USWA Leader, Dies

Clinton S. Golden, one of the founders of the Steelworkers and one of the intellectual leaders of the labor movement, died in a Philadelphia nursing home after suffering a stroke while addressing a USWA meeting in Beaver Falls, Pa., six weeks earlier. He was 72.

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. lauded Golden as "truly an elder statesman," whose "lasting achievements will stand as an important contribution to the ideals of a free society."

Born in Pottsville, Pa., the son of a minister, he went to work as driver of a mule team in a New York State iron ore mine at the age of 11, when his father died. By the time he was 21 he was active in leadership of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen and later was a staff member for both the Machinists and Clothing Workers.

He helped set up the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, was elected assistant to the president



CLINTON S. GOLDEN, former vice president of the Steelworkers and a labor leader for 50 years, died at 72 in Philadelphia.

of the union at the 1942 convention, and became vice president in 1946. The same year he resigned.

Served With NLRB

He also had been National Labor Relations Board regional director in Pittsburgh and prepared the government's case against Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. in which the Supreme Court upheld the consititutionality of the original Wagner Labor Relations Act in 1937.

He was a vice chairman of the War Production Board and War Manpower Commission during World War II, served as a labor adviser to the Marshall Plan and with Harold Ruttenberg edited "The Dynamics of Industrial Democracy," a standard volume in labor-management relations.

After leaving the USWA Golden went to Harvard University as a lecturer, helped set up its trade union program and was active in the National Planning Association. He was offered the post of Secretay of Labor by former Pres. Eisenhower when Sec. Martin Durkin resigned, but declined.

Upon his retirement from Harvard at the age of 70, he returned to the USWA as adviser on pensions of elderly union members.

Jersey Retail Clerks Plan Political Work

Newark, N. J.—Sec.-Treas. George Meisler of Retail Clerks Local 21, made up of department store employes, has been elected chairman of the New Jersey State Active Ballot Club.

AFL-CIO SUPPORT for Pres. John F. Kennedy's plan to reorganize the National Labor Relations Board was voiced by Thomas E. Harris, associate general counsel, before the House Government Operations Committee. Harris, left, is shown with Rep. William L. Dawson (D-Ill.), committee chairman.

Labor Backs NLRB Reorganization Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

cessing an unfair labor practice case — from the filing of the charge to a decision by the board —was 399 days. By the last half of 1951, this had risen to 406 days. In 1960, he continued, it took 426 days to complete action on unfair labor practice cases.

Under the proposed reorganization plan—which will go into effect automatically on July 24 unless either the House or Senate votes against the plan—decisions of trial examiners in unfair labor practice cases would be subject to review by the full labor board only on one or more of the following grounds:

- If a substantial question of "law or policy" is raised because of either the absence of or departure from officially reported board precedent.
- If the examiner's decision on a substantial factual issue is "clearly erroneous," and if such error prejudices the rights of any party.
- If the conduct of the hearing or any ruling has resulted in a prejudicial error.
- If there are "compelling reasons" for reconsideration of an important board rule or policy.

The plan is patterned after procedures recently put into effect by the NLRB delegating authority to regional directors, subject to discretionary review by the board, to make decisions in representation proceedings.

In urging Congress not to disapprove the reorganization plan, Harris reported that more than 50 percent of the time involved in processing of unfair labor practice cases was devoted to the preparation of the trial examiner's report to the NLRB and its subsequent review by the board itself.

The federation spokesman pointed out that this constituted, in effect, a duplication of function and added that, since the law already provides for court review of decisions, this would prove a "sufficient safeguard" of the dependability of the trial examiner's decision.

Unions Thanked For Contract Aid

New York—The workers in five Macy's department stores in the Greater New York area, members of Local 1-S, Department Store Workers Union, said "thanks" recently to the labor movement for the help they got in winning their recent contract.

Pres. Sam Kovenetsky, other officers and members of the negotiating committee were hosts at a luncheon for leaders of the city's labor unions, who rallied their members to a mass demonstration in support of Macy's workers when their negotiations were stalled and a strike seemed imminent. As a result the company moved off its "no compromise" stand and a two-year contract was arrived at.

The mass picket line, in which more than 50 local unions participated, surrounded Macy's Herald Square store, largest in the chain. It was rated by observers as the greatest outpouring of New York City labor in many years, other than the 1959 and 1960 Labor Day parades.

'The Cairo Shooting':

NLRB Case Ended After 3 Long Years

The case of maritime unions involved in an organizing drive on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers — in which handling of an unfair labor practice case consumed three years and four months —has been cited by the AFL-CIO to highlight the often tortuous process of National Labor Relations Board and federal court proceedings.

Details of the case were read into the record at House Government Operations Committee hearings by AFL-CIO Associate Gen. Counsel Thomas E. Harris in testimony supporting the general purpose of Administration proposals to reorganize the NLRB to speed its handling of such cases.

Harris reported that in November 1954, while the maritime unions were organizing employes of towboats and barges on the inland waterways, a fight took place aboard a tugboat docked in Cairo, Ill. The altercation — between Capt. Burt Banta, owner of the tug, and a union organizer — culminated in the shooting of the organizer in the arm.

Each side, the federation spokesman said, filed charges both with the NLRB and with local police, with the stories of witnesses conflicting sharply as to how the dispute began.

The general counsel of the labor board took six months to conduct a "preliminary" investigation of the shooting before he accepted the employer's version and issued a complaint against the unions.

By contrast, Harris continued, the district attorney in Cairo believed the unions' version and a grand jury there indicted Banta.

"However," he added, "the captain with his tugboat and barges had gone back down the river to his home base in Louisiana, and the U.S. commissioner there refused to execute a federal fugitive-from-justice warrant."

In October and November, 1955, hearings were held before an NLRB trial examiner. In June 1956 the examiner issued a detailed report concluding that the complaint should have been issued against the employer rather than the unions.

The general counsel and the employer appealed to the board, which in December 1956 handed down a decision disagreeing with the trial examiner's findings and holding that the unions were at fault.

The NLRB later petitioned the 7th Court of Appeals for enforcement of a "cease-and-desist" order against the unions, and in March 1958—three years and four months after it all started—the court overruled the board and declared that the trial examiner "properly found that the employer instigated the violence."

Knit Goods Local Gives 5 Scholarships

Philadelphia—The Knit Goods Workers' Union, Local 190 of the Ladies' Garment Workers, has awarded $2,400 college scholarships to five children of knit goods workers in this area. The money will be paid from funds provided by a 10-cent monthly deduction from the dues of the local's 8,000 members, and by one employer.

Scholarship winners are Marie Ann Kuligowski, graduate of Haddon Heights, N. J., High School; John Razulis of St. Francis Seminary, Cincinnati; Ronald Rothenbach of Frankford High School; Phyllis Walsh of St. Hubert's High School; Elizabeth Heim of St. Joseph's High School, Hammonton, N. J.

Flint Glass Convention Elects New President, Maps Organizing Drive

New York—An intensive drive to organize the unorganized strictly within its jurisdiction was planned here by the Flint Glass Workers as the union ended the first half of a two-week biennial convention.

Announcement of the organizing effort by the union, which was chartered in 1878, followed the election of a new president.

He is George M. Parker of Toledo, O., who was elected by a 2-to-1 majority vote of 350 delegates representing some 220 locals, after former Pres. Charles M. Scheff disclosed his intention to retire. Parker previously was first vice president of the union and editor of its official publication, "American Flint."

In announcing plans for what he hopes will prove "a period of growth and new stability," Parker said he felt emphasis should be placed on bringing about improved labor-management relations.

"Our organization needs to keep more abreast with the times," he said. "In every area affecting the livelihood and welfare of our members—job security, loss of employment and foreign competition—more effective relations with employers are needed if we hope to bring new gains for organized workers."

He indicated that the union, which now numbers some 33,000 members, would step up its organizational efforts while keeping within its jurisdiction. The union has contracts with about 60 factories that fabricate iron molds for glass bottles, and with shops that make glass tableware of all sorts, as well as glass for television bulbs and scientific and electronic purposes. Most of the membership is in New York, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

"I want to make it very clear that we consider it vitally important to keep within our jurisdiction when it comes to organizing new plants," Parker declared. "We feel it is our responsibility as part of the AFL-CIO family to respect the interests of our sister glass unions, no less than it is their responsibility to respect ours."

He indicated that while there have been no "concrete efforts" to bring about a merger with other glass unions, this is still a possibility for the future.

A native of Ohio, Parker entered the industry in 1938 as a production worker and became a machine operator in 1940. He served in the Air Force during the war. At the union's 1952 convention he was elected second vice president, becoming first vice president in 1954.

The convention here elevated Albert Vottero from second to first vice president and re-elected James W. Mitchell secretary-treasurer.

Scheff will continue to serve the union as a consultant.

The convention also took the following actions:

- Defeated a move to reverse the present arrangement by which the international union receives 55 percent and the locals 45 percent of the dues dollar.
- Adopted a resolution urging consumers to buy American products bearing the union label.
- Approved a communication to Pres. Kennedy appealing for his assistance in helping to curb the effects of foreign imports.

Before adjournment delegates were to elect an international executive board of 100 members and act on other measures.

Northwest Airlines Pact Raises Pay

Two thousand office, clerical and passenger service employes of Northwest Airlines will receive a 5 percent raise retroactive to Aug. 31, 1960, under a new contract negotiated by the Railway Clerks.

Other increases in the two-year contract will become effective in September 1961 and September 1962, and bring total raises to between 26 and 45 cents an hour.

Members of 11 lodges of the Railway Clerks, representing Northwest employes throughout the nation, voted 94 percent to ratify the agreement, the union reported.

The retroactive portion of the increase will include adjustments on overtime pay as well as basic wages.

Unions Open Testimony:

Modern Pay System Goal of Rail Labor

Railroad operating unions want working conditions for their members brought "up to date with other organized labor in the United States," and their proposals to the Presidential Study Commission on rail work rules are intended to bring that about, Eli Oliver, economic adviser to the Railway Labor Executives' Association, said on a nationally broadcast news conference.

Oliver appeared on the AFL-CIO public affairs program, Labor News Conference, as the tripartite presidential commission prepared to hear the union side of the work rules dispute. The first four months of the year-long study were given over largely to management presentation of its demands for abolition of jobs and a free hand in making work assignments.

Declaring that the nation's railroads do not constitute the "sick or vanishing industry" sometimes portrayed by the "public wailing" of its spokesmen, Oliver said:

"For 40 years I have attended many funerals of the railway industry and after the funerals are over and all the sympathy has been expressed, the corpse always gets up and dances a jig."

He said the railroads could well afford to meet union demands for:

- Paid holidays. Operating employes "have none now, nor are they paid extra for working on holidays."
- A shift differential for working at night.
- Reduction in the workweek. Train crews now "may be required to work at straight time for 90 hours a week and sometimes do."
- Reimbursement for meals and other expenses when a railroad worker is required to lay over in another city. "They do not now receive any reimbursement whatever for such expenses."

Brotherhoods Testify

The second phase of the presidential commission study—testimony by the five operating brotherhoods—began with a rebuttal of management claims that the "fireman's" job is unnecessary. Witnesses were the presidents of the two unions whose members work side-by-side in the cabs of locomotives.

Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen and R. E. Davidson, head of the unaffiliated Locomotive Engineers, jointly defended firemen-helpers as "indispensable" to safe operation of both freight and passenger trains.

Gilbert warned that "increased speeds along with increased train lengths and weights have substantially increased the time and space necessary to bring a train to a stop."

Declaring that there has been in recent years "an overall increase in loss of life, personal injury and property damage," Gilbert warned that "those who would trifle with the railroads' present method of operation are inviting even greater hazards."

He announced that the union will call as expert witnesses veteran railroad workers "who will tell you about their experiences in road and yard services."

Davidson told the commission that the fireman-helper "performs functions in the operation of the locomotive and train which the engineer cannot alone perform."

Helper's Work Cited

In addition to the key safety lookout, the helper's job includes "inspection and repair work in the diesel engine room while the train is in motion," he said.

The engineers' spokesman declared "we cannot afford to shear ourselves of these highly trained and skilled employes."

Scheduled to testify also were representatives of the Railroad Trainmen, Switchmen, and Railway Conductors & Brakemen.

In a joint newsletter, the unions charged the effect of the management proposals outlined before the presidential commission would be to destroy many of the gains labor has made, increase work burdens and add to dangers on the job.

The unions said the industry proposals would substitute "management prerogative" for collective bargaining.

OPENING SESSION of a three-day conference on problems of working women is addressed in Washington, D. C., by Walter P. Reuther, president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., which sponsored the meeting. Other speakers included Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), Mrs. Agnes Meyer, and IUD Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

NLRB Bars Boycott at Missile Site

The National Labor Relations Board has ordered an Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers local to halt opposition to the use of prefabricated cables on a missile project at Cape Canaveral, Fla.

The board held that refusal to handle the cables constituted an illegal secondary boycott of the Martin Co., manufacturer of the cables, and was intended to force the Gable Electric Service, contractor at the missile site, to "cease handling these products."

According to testimony before an NLRB trial examiner, officials of IBEW Local 756 contended that the cables should have been fabricated on the site as part of the construction work.

The Martin cables were supplied to Gable at the time Pershing missiles were sent to Cape Canaveral.

The board ruled that members of the local failed to report to work when the prefabricated cables were scheduled for installation and were discharged, and that replacement workers were not furnished by the local on request despite a contract with the Gable company.

This constituted unfair labor practices and an illegal secondary boycott under the Landrum-Griffin amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act, the board ruled.

Women Unionists Hear Reuther at IUD Parley

Working women can find a solution to their problems only to the extent that they help find answers to problems facing all workers, Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers and the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. told an IUD-sponsored conference on the Problems of Working Women, held in Washington.

Saying that women cannot solve their problems in a vacuum, Reuther urged delegates from some 25 affiliated unions to overcome complacency and help make Americans aware of the fact that the threats we face today are as urgent as the problems the nation faced after Pearl Harbor.

The greatest unsolved problem, he said, is finding a way to bring about full employment in an economy where more and more workers are being driven out of the labor market permanently by automation.

Other speakers discussed the role of women in fields dominated largely by men. One of the speakers was Mrs. Agnes Meyer, who said women workers can meet the challenge of automation with a vigorous program of union organization, by insisting on equal pay for equal work, and by persuading men that there must be equality of opportunity for women and other minority groups to get jobs and to be retained for jobs.

Mrs. Aryness Joy Wickens, economic adviser to Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, said the department will insist that women be given equal opportunities with men for job retraining.

AFL-CIO, Musicians Back Arts Council Bill

The AFL-CIO and the Musicians have expressed strong support of bills which would create a Federal Advisory Council on the Arts and provide matching funds up to $100,000 a year for any state operating a cultural program.

The bills, sponsored by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N. J.), would not repair "the tottering foundations of our great American musical heritage," AFM Pres. Herman Kenin testified, "but they do provide a start."

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, in a letter to the House Education subcommittee which held hearings under Thompson's chairmanship, pointed out that trade unionists are producers as well as enjoyers of the arts.

Endorsing the bills, Biemiller added that many AFL-CIO members are performing artists in music and drama, while others participate in union-sponsored programs in the arts and crafts.

He said the impact of automation and the shorter workweek won through collective bargaining will increase the amount of leisure for cultural activities.

Kenin said the assumed first task of the proposed council—to assess the nation's cultural needs—would, like sputnik, "rattle every window in the nation."

He pointed to a Library of Congress survey which showed that, in 47 states responding, a total of only $202,825 was appropriated for music.

The data developed by the AFM on the difficulties of symphony orchestras is "distressingly gloomy," Kenin said.

A provision in the Thompson bills for a maximum annual grant of $100,000 to any one state is "totally inadequate" for music, let alone other performing arts, Kenin said, but the availability of such funds might stimulate action by state and local communities.

Labor Backs Federal Aid For Airports

The AFL-CIO has strongly endorsed Administration proposals for a step-up in federal aid for airport construction and improvement.

Legislative Rep. George D. Riley told a Senate subcommittee that inadequate airport facilities have slowed down the jet age and may have been a factor in plane crashes in recent years. He pointed out that the airport aid program voted by Congress two years ago had first been trimmed down "to discourage a veto of the legislation" by then-Pres. Eisenhower.

Pres. Kennedy has asked for a $75 million-a-year program of federal aid for a five-year period. The present program, which expires June 30, authorizes $63 million a year in matching funds.

Subcommittee Chairman A. S. Mike Monroney (D-Okla.) opened the hearing with emphasis on the importance of the Administration's request for contract authority over a five-year period for airport improvements instead of the present year-by-year appropriations by Congress.

Appeals Court Cancels Injunction Barring Rail Strike by Switchmen

(Continued from Page 1)

ing personnel, who are paid on a dual basis of hours and miles.

Key issue in the case, heard by U.S. District Judge John O. Henderson in Buffalo last September, was the carriers' contention that a provision of the Switchmen's constitution — requiring membership ratification of proposed contract terms—violated the Railway Labor Act, which requires the parties to negotiate in good faith.

Reversal of the injunction also was a defeat for the National Mediation Board, which supported the carriers' contention.

'Frustration' Alleged

Judge Henderson, in granting the railroads a temporary injunction barring the threatened strike, ruled that the ratification requirement "frustrates the intent of the act to facilitate the expeditious settlement of labor-management disputes."

In reversing this ruling by the lower court, the three-judge appeals court held:

"We find nothing in this history to show the union simply went through the motions of bargaining. The controversy was that most intractable of all types of labor disputes—a question of principle.

"From the carriers' standpoint the union's refusal to accept the pattern established with other operating rail brotherhoods was indeed arbitrary, involving not only larger increases to the Switchmen than to other crafts but the possibility of a chain reaction.

"Yet, from the union's standpoint, acceptance of the 'pattern' would continue the very inequity of which they were complaining, sincerely so far as the record shows, whether justifiably or not."

The court set forth as the basis for the reversal Sec. 4 of the Norris-La Guardia Act. The opinion said:

"That section uses the most emphatic words possible—'No court of the United States shall have the jurisdiction to issue any restraining order or temporary or permanent injunction' against a peaceful strike.

"To overcome that bar, plaintiffs had the burden of showing, as a matter of law, that the broad command of Sec. 4 is subject to an exception when a union has violated its duties under the Railway Labor Act and, as a matter of fact, that the defendant here had done that."

Judges Henry J. Friendly, J. Joseph Smith and Henry Watkins participated in the appeals court decision, which mandates the district court to remove the injunction by June 27 unless the carriers seek a stay pending rehearing or an effort to appeal to the Supreme Court.

Speirs said the appeals court decision clears the way for the union to resume negotiations with the carriers.

"We intend to make every reasonable effort to bring about settlement of the wage inequity," he declared.

The lengthy legal battle has delayed negotiation of wage increases for about 20,000 switchmen on 17 railroads, which operate primarily in the central and western states, since last summer. Other operating rail unions have received the pattern wage increases of 2 percent last July 1 and another 2 percent Mar. 1.

Creative Foreign Aid

THE EMERGING congressional debate on foreign aid will generate more heat than any other program the Kennedy Administration has sent to the Hill. But while the debate may center on "backdoor financing" and congressional control—as well as the perennial attacks on "rat-hole spending" and "waste"—the essential issue will be America's role as the leader of the free world.

The foreign aid programs, going back to the Marshall Plan, have flowed from the positive concept that human dignity and freedom, economic security and political democracy are the responsibility of the most powerful and prosperous democratic nation in the world.

The totalitarian Communist threat to freedom and liberty, and its expansionist drives, tend to give an anti-Communist tone to the foreign aid programs. And in years past the programs have secured congressional approval as stop-communism programs.

The Kennedy Administration has gone back to the original concept and asked for a positive foreign aid program on the basis that this is something we as a nation must do to help the millions in the newly emerging nations throw off the shackles of poverty, disease, hunger and illiteracy.

The AFL-CIO has long supported the Development Loan Fund approach that would provide continuity in the foreign aid program by creating a long-term authorization that would allow meaningful planning in expenditure and use of aid funds. In the past years the loan fund approach has been approved but the amount of money and the length of the authorization have been seriously cut back.

IN THE LAST SESSION of Congress, with then Pres. Eisenhower on their side, opponents of long-term loans served a warning that they would carry the fight to a bitter end in the House, even to the extent of jeopardizing the whole authorization. The advocates of the program felt compelled to drop the fight temporarily.

This will be one of the major issues in the foreign aid debate. It will be assailed as a move to impair congressional control of aid funds and freeze out congressional review of aid programs.

Both of these arguments are fallacious and essentially reactionary in origin. Congress has wide powers to stop programs and cut off funds at any time. The precedure of having a government agency use Treasury financing for a program approved by Congress is an old and established one. There is nothing "backdoor" about it, and only Congress can authorize programs and this method of financing.

A long-term foriegn aid program can be more efficiently and effectively operated, eliminating wasteful expenditures and the essentially uninformed knifing of funds in the annual appropriations struggle.

The question before the country today is no longer how much but what kind of foreign aid program is needed in terms of the nation's leadership of the free world.

The struggle for bread and freedom is never-ending. It will go on as long as totalitarian forces stalk the world and as long as men are degraded and exploited. In this struggle America cannot take a temporary role or use a bookeeper's approach.

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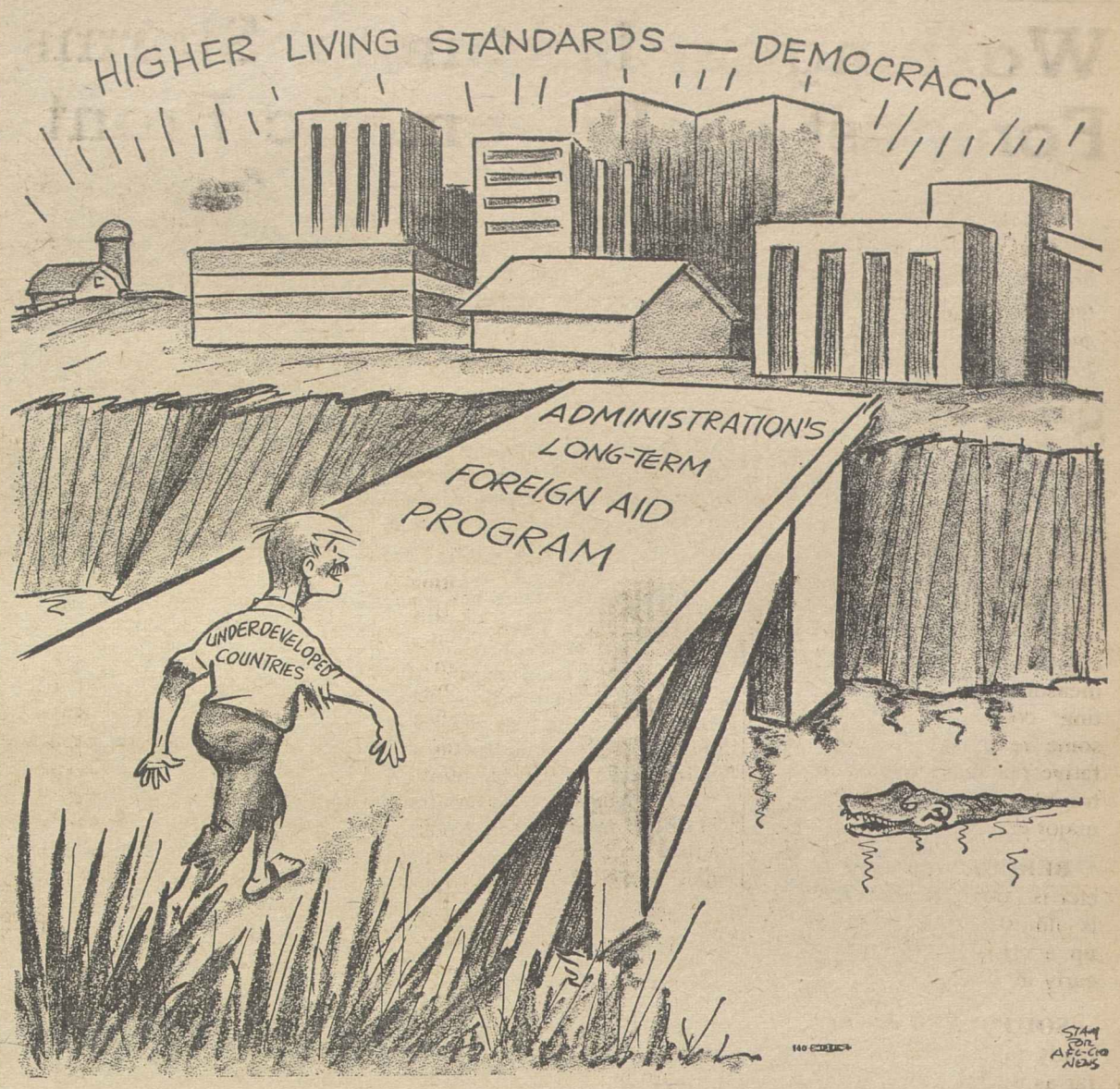

Prosperity Is Good, BUT—:

A Labor Editor Looks Back And Muses About His Work

The following editorial, "Ten Short Years," is reprinted from the June 2, 1961, issue of the Oregon Labor Press, edited by James W. Goodsell, marking his tenth year as editor:

I WAS STARTLED THIS WEEK by the realization that I've been the editor of the Oregon Labor Press since June 1, 1951. Ten years is a long time.

It means I've edited 520 issues of this newspaper, not counting occasional vacations, illnesses and a three-month period in 1960 when the Labor Press tried a noble (but unsuccessful) experiment in twice-a-month publication.

Some of those nearly 520 issues I look back upon with some satisfaction—and many I'd gladly forget.

An editor is less likely to be satisfied with a newspaper than his readers, because the editor alone knows how much better it might have been. The reader sees eight pages of type and pictures, and finds them interesting or dull, attractive or stodgy, informative or infuriating. But he's inclined to accept them as they are.

The editor, however, is haunted by afterthoughts when the last page-proof has been okayed. This story is ponderous and badly written. That headline is dull. This week's front page looks too much like last week's, and it needs a good picture to brighten it up. The editorial page is full of tapioca pudding. With a little more time and effort and imagination, the paper could have been so much better. . . .

Well, we'll keep trying and experimenting. I think we've come quite a distance since 1951. Circulation has almost doubled. We've won a dozen awards (including a "Little Pulitzer Prize") in the annual competitions of the Intl. Labor Press Association. And we've done our best to serve the best interests of the labor movement in Oregon.

From a technical viewpoint, we have operated on the theory that the typography and make-up of a labor newspaper should be a showcase for the skilled printing trades unions that produce it. We'll continue the pursuit of elusive perfection in that sphere.

One nagging question we've never solved: Is a labor newspaper primarily a union house organ or a newspaper? It tries to be both—and that's impossible.

Or is it? Perhaps the labor movement is more mature than the men and women who edit its publications. If the Wall Street Journal and Fortune magazine pull no punches in reporting the sins and stupidities of the business world, why can't the labor press be equally forthright in reporting both bad and good in unions?

I think it would be healthy to abandon the house organ viewpoint—healthy for labor and the labor press.

IT IS NOT TRUE, as some have said, that labor always moves at the speed of a glacier. Labor has moved fast and far in the past 10 years. AFL and CIO have merged. The problem of corruption in a few unions has largely been solved. We've come to grips with the problems of automation and the emergence of the white collar worker as the dominant member of the labor force. The evil of Jim Crowism still exists in a few unions, but it is rapidly being wiped out.

American labor must solve these problems or face gradual extinction as a vital force in our society. I believe we will solve them.

There's another problem, a more subtle one, that must be solved too. You might call it the problem of militancy, or ideology, or solidarity. It's the problem of the passive card-carrier. Or you could put it this way: Is the labor movement really a movement these days, or is it merely a bunch of unions?

Prosperity is good, and so is the union shop, and so is the American classless society. But these three factors have created a vast number of union members who have no feeling of unity or identity or idealism as members of a labor movement. Many of them (and their wives) believe the word "labor" is degrading.

What do we do about that? How do we rekindle the old fire, or light a new one? Since I don't know the answer, maybe I shouldn't have raised the question. But the problem is crucial to our future.

Let me end this rambling anniversary essay by saying thanks. No editor was ever so lucky in his choice of readers and bosses!

Morgan Says:

Washington Is Humid, Storms Forecast on Diplomatic Front

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

SULTRY SUMMER WEATHER has already descended on Washington but this may be real cool, man, compared with the forecasts on the diplomatic storm front. There the going promises to be very sticky, indeed.

In the face of these political squalls and hurricanes and in the wake of the President's heavily-laden European trip, the capital is taking stock, measuring pressures, plotting courses. Here are some reasonably authoritative readings on the top trouble spots and the major explosive situations:

Morgan

BERLIN: The barometer is falling. Khrushchev is almost certain to blow up a crisis here before the end of the year or early in 1962.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: The barometer has already fallen about as low as it can in Laos, as far as we are concerned. The most we are hoping for is that the Communists can be restrained from cutting such a deep political and military swath from the top of the kingdom to the bottom that they can convert it fully to their control.

Laos seemed to be far down the list of Khrushchev's priorities at Vienna and if we can prevent an outright take-over, there is some belief, but not much, that local problems such as food shortages and bickering between the pro-Communist Pathet Lao and Kong Le forces may eventually work to the advantage of the non-Communists.

TEST BAN TALKS and general disarmament: So little brightness is seen on this brooding horizon that, with pressures building up to resume U.S. testing, the President may feel obliged within six weeks or so to proclaim our right to resume, unless there is tangible progress at the Geneva conference.

The Kennedy regime is going ahead with preparations for new disarmament talks in mid-summer and is even preparing to give the disarmament administration new stature, status and importance by declaring it a quasi-independent operation, but there is not much zest to the gesture because Khrushchev remains so solidly stubborn on doing it all his way. There is some feeling, nevertheless, that if he has any give anywhere it may be in the field of disarmament.

Pres. Kennedy, Prime Minister Macmillan and Pres. de Gaulle have agreed, in something more than principle, to hold a western summit meeting this fall. The time may depend somewhat on when and how much Khrushchev chooses to turn the screw in Berlin but the place seems likely to be either Paris or London—largely because de Gaulle, apparently, doesn't feel he can move a..y distance from home unless and until the Algerian problem, with all its bitter and explosive ramifications in French politics, is farther on the road to solution.

The Big Three have their work cut out for them. They must decide how to respond if Khrushchev signs a separate peace treaty with East Germany. Pres. Kennedy is reliably described as not being inflexibly opposed to talking to the Russians about the conditions of the occupation of Berlin but only if the Allies can be assured in advance of their continued access to the city.

His position is roughly in the middle between the French and the British. The British think a new status for Berlin should be negotiated and the French, while they agree that the present status is both "stupid and impossible," feel that any new agreement could only be worse.

As for putting Moscow on notice that our stand in Berlin is firm and not a bluff, the President is said to favor the idea of dispatching NATO forces to their defensive battle positions in full mobilization as if for war if Khrushchev threatens Berlin. NATO military headquarters in Paris feel this would be a much more authoritative way of impressing Khrushchev than by a token display of strength with a couple of divisions along the autobahn to Berlin.

ALL THIS SOUNDS dark and sinister and it is. But as we fasten our seatbelts for the turbulence ahead, we may take some comfort in the fact that the Kremlin is not enjoying clear flying weather either.

By refusing to discuss the "Chinese problem" at Vienna, Khrushchev invited the inference that it is heavier than he admits. Possible added proof of this is Moscow's current tiff with Albania. This might be a tempest in a Soviet bloc teapot except for the fact that Albania has been getting along almost A-OK with the Chinese Communists. And now Khrushchev is scrapping with Col. Nasser, who has cracked down on local Communists in Cairo. Furthermore, the Soviet premier reportedly told Pres. Kennedy that Cuba's Castro was not a reliable, satisfactory revolutionary.

These hard luck stores are almost enough to bring a tear to the eye. Almost but not quite.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

AS USUAL, THE ANNUAL MEETING of the U.S. Conference of Mayors here brought a refreshing approach toward the things that must be done by the federal government to meet the problems confronting the cities in which the great majority of American people now live.

A whole series of resolutions was passed urging billions in federal funds for aiding the cities in meeting great areas of municipal concern—housing and urban renewal, air and water pollution control, improved public health facilities, highways and traffic control.

Generally speaking, the contrast in philosophy between meetings of the Conference of Mayors and the right-wing coalitionists of the House of Representatives would suggest that members of the two groups live in different worlds. In order to get through a school-aid bill or a housing bill in the House, the full force of a sympathetic Administration must be brought to bear.

In the House, there are solemn warnings that "spending" programs are wasteful boondoggling, that they promote inflation, that they eat away the moral fiber of the people.

Yet the mayors—the public officials in closest contact with the great majority of the American people—cheerfully endorse programs that tend to horrify the rural or small-town Old Guardsmen who still come close to dominating the House.

There were a few speeches in the Conference of Mayors this year that echoed the Old Guard line—from mayors of San Antonio and Westminster, Calif., for example—but the overwhelming majority simply swept aside such protests and passed the resolutions.

* * *

THIS IS BECAUSE the mayors, as local public officials, know how severely the cities are cramped for tax resources and revenues to finance their own rehabilitation. It is because they know that they have quadrupled their public debts since the end of World War II, yet are still falling further behind in an effort to meet the demands for urban services.

It is because they know that the federal tax system is more orderly and more efficient than local and state tax systems, that it has greater resources, that it is capable of greater expansion.

As Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) put it in a speech a year or two ago, it may be true that a public program financed in Pennsylvania by federal taxes will cost "the people" of the state just as much in taxes as the same program financed by the state—but that the taxes are not paid by the same group of people.

The state-financed program is paid for by low-income and middle-income families that can least afford it. The same program federally financed is paid for substantially through the graduated federal income tax, with more of the burden going to upper-income families better equipped to afford it.

So the Conference of Mayors passed its resolutions asking federal interest and assistance in meeting the problems of the cities—and it is likely to go on asking until the programs have been set wholly in motion.

* * *

THE STRENGTH of rural and small-town Old Guardsmen in the House reflects the distortion of congressional districts giving lesser weight to voters living in cities and disproportionately heavy weight to the minority in the hinterlands. No clear and practical way has been found by city residents to attack this system.

The congressional districts are defined by state legislatures that are themselves heavily weighted to give a disproportionate voice to the hinterland.

The Supreme Court has accepted for review an attack by Tennessee citizens on the gerrymandered districts of the state legislature. If it should strike down the districts, as clearly in violation of the state constitution, the judicial precedent would be set that federal courts can offer a remedy. But the high court has passed the case over to its next term, beginning in October, and has ordered a second round of arguments on the issues involved.

Washington Reports:

Passage Predicted for Bill To Spur Medical Education

THE NATION HAS only half as many doctors and dentists today as are needed yet the number of young men and women in medical schools is decreasing, Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N. J.) declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational program heard on 460 radio stations.

"There are fewer applications for entrance into medical schools than there were eight years ago despite the increasing need of doctors and dentists," Williams asserted. "Eight years ago there were 19,000 annual applications; today there are 6,000 to 8,000."

The Medical Professions Educational Assistance bill introduced in the Senate will assist needy young men and women through medical schools and also help build needed medical school facilities, Williams and Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N. J.) declared in an interview on the radio program.

Case said the measure has about "as close to bipartisan support as any bill that is likely to come before us in this session." He said he sponsored a similar bill four years ago, and predicted passage of the measure in the current session of Congress.

The measure would provide $75 million annually for 10 years—$45 million each year for teaching facilities for physicians and public health personnel, $15 million for teaching facilities for dental students and $15 million for renovation or replacement of existing facilities. In addition it has a scholarship section that would enable qualified needy young people to pay the high cost of a medical education.

CASE EXPLAINED that the scholarship money would go to the colleges, with an additional matching sum, since tuition does not cover the cost of educating young men and women.

"Viewed from any point of view, the bill is urgently needed," Williams declared. "We all know the high cost of medical care and this relates to the inadequate facilities for treating medical cases."

If there were adequate medical facilities and physicians, 40,000 preventable cancer deaths every year could be averted, Case said. This is true also of rheumatic fever, heart disease, diabetes and many other diseases, he said.

Williams said that because of the shortage of physicians, "a fourth of the staff positions in hospitals go unfilled."

"WE NEED MORE DOCTORS," Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N. J.), left, and Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N. J.) agreed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program. They also concurred that the way to meet the need is to pass the pending Medical Professions Educational Assistance bill.

How to Buy:

Kefauver Subcommittee Report On Drugs 'Three Alarm Shocker'

By Sidney Margolius

THE FORTHCOMING REPORT by the Senate Antitrust subcommittee on the high price of drugs will be a three-alarm shocker. It will show how difficult it is for the public to get lower drug prices under the present patent monopoly.

You can get a copy of this report by writing to Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), chairman of the Senate Antitrust subcommittee, Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C. Its revelations are important to your family. For one thing, the report will show how and why you are compelled to pay 40-50 cents apiece for tetracycline capsules—the widest-selling broad-range antibiotic—although they cost only 2.5 cents to manufacture.

The committee will start holding new hearings late in June on the Kefauver-Celler bill proposed to correct some of the high-pricing practices. Already the drug industry is mustering opposition to beat the bill.

The Kefauver-Celler bill is one end of a double-barreled attempt by consumer-minded congressmen and community organizations to break the drug industry's price grip on life-saving medicines. While the Kefauver-Celler bill seeks to crack the patent monopoly, labor unions, co-ops, retired-persons' associations, settlement houses and other civic groups are trying to find lower-cost ways of providing vital drugs.

In a number of areas, unions and other groups are arranging with independent pharmacists for discounts, or filling prescriptions through their own health clinics at low prices. Various union locals have made such arrangements in a number of cities, including San Francisco, New York, Portland, Ore., Detroit, Cleveland, others. In New York, 13 unions are organizing Medstore, a proposed chain of drug stores which will operate on a nonprofit basis and also assist independent pharmacies in supplying drugs at reduced prices.

For the information of readers who have asked this department if they can buy from Medstore, it's still in the development stage and not yet operating.

One of the most important provisions of the Kefauver-Celler bill would require drug manufacturers to state the generic name on each package of medicine in the same size type as the brand name. As this department has pointed out, you can buy household medicines like aspirin, milk of magnesia, antihistamines, etc., under their generic names at a fraction of the brand-name price.

BUT WHEN IT COMES to prescription medicines, there are so many that doctors are unable to keep track of the generic names and so tend to prescribe by the brand name. Moreover, drug manufacturers have worked out a new wrinkle—no generic name at all on some recently-developed medicines.

Some drugs now even have more than one generic name. For example, sintcillin, a synthetic penicillin, now has one chemical name, three generic names and five different brand names, reports John Blair, chief economist of the Senate Antitrust subcommittee. The proposed law would require that every drug have a generic name and only one, and that generic names be simpler than the long ones now often used.

But the heart of the bill, and also the most controversial section, is its effort to crack the patent monopoly by providing that after three years, holders of drug patents must license other manufacturers.

Drug manufacturers have argued they need high prices to pay for new research. The fact is, the great bulk of important drugs has come from countries that do not grant patents on drugs at all, and also from university laboratories and such government agencies as the U.S. Agriculture Dept.'s Peoria laboratory, Blair pointed out.

Alexander Fleming, the British scientist who discovered penicillin, which in turn led to the modern antibiotics, refused to take out a patent on it. He left his discovery as a legacy to humanity, and that's why penicillin at least is inexpensive.

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PINS AND SCROLLS were presented nine members of the Women's Activities Div. of the New Orleans AFL-CIO at a recent luncheon in the new Seafarers Hall. Pres. A. P. Stoddard (left) of the city central body is making a presentation to Selina Burch, the new WAD director, as the former director, Marion Hartenstein, and Pres. Victor Bussie of the Louisiana State AFL-CIO look on.

Van Arsdale Proposal:

Reunion Sought for Intellectuals, Labor

The following is excerpted from an article in the May 15 Electrical Union World, published by New York Local 3 IBEW, entitled "Labor and the Intelligentsia" by Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., business manager of the local and president of the New York City AFL-CIO.

DURING THE THIRTIES there existed what has been called the "labor-liberal alliance." Historically, this was a significant event in America. This alliance had enormous influence on public opinion and helped make possible the growth and acceptance of trade unionism in America. I am not suggesting that the labor-liberal alliance was fashioned in a wholly altruistic spirit. Nevertheless organized labor learned a great deal from its friends and supporters in the universities, the foundations, in government, the churches and synagogues.

By the end of the war, this alliance had crumbled. Today, with the exception of those intellectuals who specialize in labor-management relations, the intellectual force in America feels as alienated from the labor movement as the labor movement feels alienated from the intellectuals. However, I think the time has come to see if the breach between us can be repaired, not in the name of some doctrinaire philosophy or vague ethic but because this isolation, this sulking in our split-level tents, is a luxury we can no longer afford.

Organized labor needs closer relationships with the American intelligentsia—not because we in labor are wholly without ideas or without some sense of what the world is about. We need this closer relationship because the intellectual's existence is necessarily a commitment by definition to the pursuit of truth. Where this existence is committed to something else than the pursuit of truth, the intellectual has betrayed his vocation.

There is a great concern about the impact of mass culture in our society. Obviously, if mass culture means the lowering of intellectual standards and the cheap driving out the good, then the critics have reason for concern. But we are in an age of mass education and we live by a belief that a man's aspiration to a higher and more useful cultural existence should not be denied him in the name of safeguarding the sacred tabernacles from mass contact.

I RAISE THIS QUESTION because culture, as an entity in American life, is not something with which trade unionism has had any particularly close relationship. Our greatest efforts in the last century were devoted to establishing a system of free public school education. Today we are trying to establish a more democratically available system of higher education.

It is in the field of culture that we need guidance, not friendly disdain. I do not envision the creation of intellectuals en masse among the 16 million trade unionists, since we shall need hewers of wood and drawers of water for some time to come until automation replaces everybody. But still we must take a greater role in an area of life which we have perhaps all too willingly shunned.

In our struggle to maintain and extend the frontiers of freedom, I try to remember that the cause of trade unionism in its real sense is not only to raise wages to new highs every two years. The vocation of a trade union leader also means the pursuit of truth—the truth of freedom in a cold war-torn world. It means giving people a reason and an incentive to resist the invader and to build stronger and more democratic societies.

Labor and the intelligentsia have more in common than we suspect, because we both live by common assumptions. If somehow we can come together, as we were once, if this mood of nostalgia can be transformed into the fact of a new alliance, if our monologues can become a dialogue, if discourse is still possible between us, I suggest that we shall be able to do something about strengthening the democratic way of life, establishing new goals in a threatened society and, even, give purpose anew to so many young people who are today rebels without a cause.

From Soup to Nonsense:

A Pink Plastic Charge Account Tries to File a Straw Complaint

By Jane Goodsell

"GOOD MORNING. J. B. Pringle & Co. department store!"

"I wish to register a complaint, please."

"What is the nature of your complaint, madam?"

"Well, last week you advertised a straw purse at $8.95 and I ordered one by phone, but instead you sent me a pink plastic bag which—"

"Just a moment, madam. I'll connect you with the handbag department."

"Handbags. Miss Mason speaking."

"Hello, I wish to register a complaint. A few days ago you ran an ad for a straw bag at $8.95 and—"

"Yes indeed, madam. May I send you one?"

"No no, you already sent me one. I mean I called up and asked you to send me one but instead you sent me a pink plastic bag and—"

"Do you wish to register a complaint, madam?"

"I most certainly do!"

"I'll connect you with the complaint department. Hold on a moment, please, while I transfer the call."

"Ladies' lingerie, Miss Northrup speaking. May I help you?"

"What department is this?"

"This is ladies' lingerie, madam. May I help you?"

"I want the complaint department."

"I'm sorry, madam. We have no complaint department. I'll connect you with customer's adjustment."

"Adjustment department, Miss Martin speaking. May I help you?"

"YOU CERTAINLY MAY! Last week I called your store and ordered a straw handbag which you had advertised, and instead you sent me a pink plastic bag and—"

"Was it a charge-and-send or a COD, madam?"

"It was charged. In fact, it was overcharged because the pink plastic bag was $10.95 and—"

"Just a moment, madam. I'll connect you with charge accounts."

"Charge accounts, Miss Henderson speaking. May I help you?"

"For crying out loud, I hope so! Last week I ordered a paw strurse—I mean a straw purse—and instead you sent me a pink plastic—"

"I'll connect you with our handbag department, madam. Hold on a minute, please."

"Handbags, Miss Golby speaking. May I help you?"

"Do you have a pink plastic handbag at $10.95?"

"Yes, we do, madam. We have just one left, and I'll be happy to send it to you. What is your name, please?"

"My name is—no no! I already have a pink plastic bag! I don't want it! It's not what I ordered. What I ordered was a straw purse—"

"I'm sorry, madam. I'll connect you with—"

Democracy at Stake:

10 Years to Decide Path of New Nations

An estimated 1.25 billion people—nearly half the world's population—live in 100 underdeveloped non-Communist countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Their average per capita income is approximately $100 a year — less than 5 percent of the U.S. level.

The problems in these areas are compounded, the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research has pointed out, by "an explosive rise in population" which makes economic development and growth "both harder to achieve and more crucially needed."

Labor's Economic Review, published by the department, devotes its entire current issue to exploring the problem of aid to less developed nations and declares that:

"The next 10 years may well determine whether the hundreds of millions of people in the newly developing nations can achieve real gains in an atmosphere of freedom or whether they will decide that only a despotic political system can produce economic growth."

While U.S. foreign aid programs have made "a significant contribution to the growth of the developing countries," the Dept. of Research points out that the program has been handicapped by inability of the U.S. to make long-term financial commitments.

"Economic development is a long-term process," Labor's Economic Review emphasizes. "It cannot be achieved overnight. Therefore it needs to be planned long in advance with assurance that necessary funds will be forthcoming when needed."

'Fresh Approach'

Pres. Kennedy's foreign aid program, the Dept. of Research declares, represents "a fresh approach" which is "thoroughly consistent with the policies in this field the AFL-CIO has long advocated."

Under the new approach, the previous emphasis on assistance for specified individual "projects" would be shifted to national development programs.

The Dept. of Research points out that "many less developed countries are not yet ready for rapid industrialization nor will they ever be unless their people can obtain education, vocational training, housing, medical care and other services needed for betterment of human welfare and efficiency."

In addition, roads, ports, water, power and communications facilities are a necessary prelude to industrial development.

When these conditions are met, the research publication points out, "the most important financial tool in the Kennedy program will be long-term development loans at low or no rates of interest."

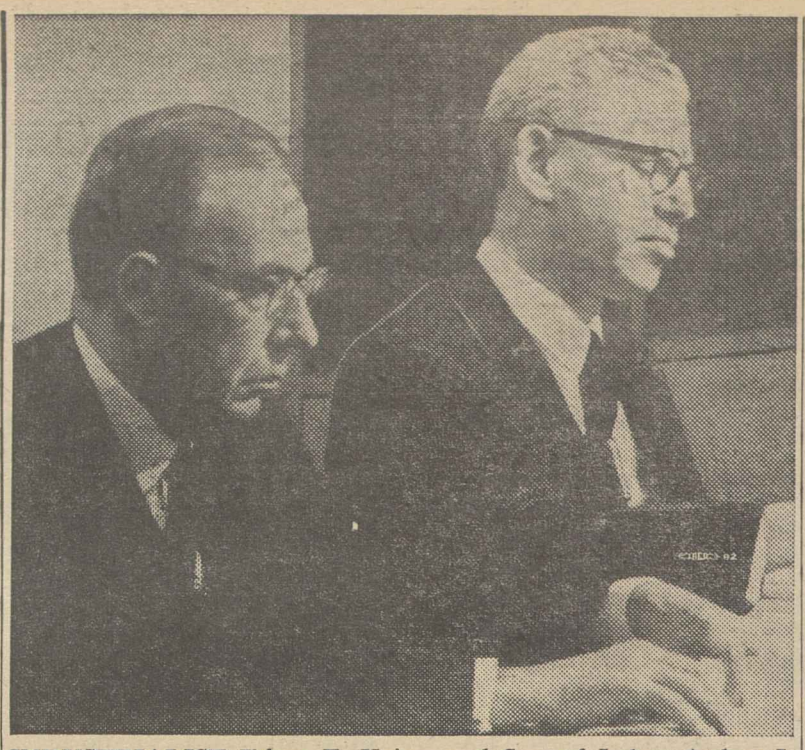
The "right kind" of private investment can also "contribute importantly to the economic growth of the less developed countries," the publication notes.

"What is especially needed is a recast of our tax policy to remove special incentives for foreign investment in industrialized areas and encourage it instead in the less developed countries," it explains.

AFL-CIO Proposals

Pointing out that the emerging nations will have to increase exports as part of their development programs, the publication cites policies advocated by the AFL-CIO "for expanding trade without undue injury to American firms and workers." These include:

- A policy to prevent "market disruption" resulting from "sudden large-scale influxes of imports from low-wage areas." Consideration of this problem is scheduled by GATT —the General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade—to which the U.S. and 37 other countries belong.
- Acceptance of the principle of fair labor standards in international trade "to assure that wages and working conditions in the exporting industries of various countries fully reflect the productivity and technological advance of the particular industry and the national economy."
- Establishment of a trade adjustment program to provide help for workers, industries and communities adversely affected by imports.



INDUSTRIALIST Edgar F. Kaiser and Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg discuss on "Briefing Session" the economic prospects and problems raised by automation.

'Briefing Session' Airs Automation Challenge

Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg and industrialist Edgar F. Kaiser, appearing as guest panelists on "Briefing Session," the public affairs television series co-produced by the AFL-CIO & the National Education Television & Radio Center, agreed that automation can be a blessing to human beings if its potential displacement of workers is met vigorously by labor, management and the government.

"We need vigorous government programs," Goldberg said. "We need cooperation between labor and management; we have got to restore our labor force to the mobility that it once had; we have got to take other measures that will accelerate economic growth and create truly new frontiers for our country and for the world."

Kaiser's prescription for meeting the potential loss of jobs was to emphasize economic expansion and the retraining of workers. The standard of living of the world must be improved, he said, adding that if it is to improve "we must do those things which will build products cheaper."

The national work force has been growing at the average rate of 800,000 per year. Nearly a million manufacturing jobs disappeared during last year alone because of automation. Economists estimate that 25,000 jobs a week will have to be created just to take care of the labor force expansion, and that with automation continuing to increase the productivity of workers, 50,000 jobs per week will have to be created to achieve full employment.

What should government's role be in dealing with technological unemployment? Goldberg said that "while we do not want to exclude the role of labor and management we cannot exclude the role of government when the problem is of such large dimension."

"I think in government's role of either moving the people or assisting them or educating you have to be very careful that you do not establish something that destroys the incentive of the individual."

"Briefing Session's" moderator, Edward P. Morgan, asked Goldberg, "Is the feeling general that automation will decrease the bargaining power of responsible labor?"

The Labor Secretary's answer: "I do not believe so. We have a population outburst. Our population is growing at an enormous rate. Now, if we increase our production, if we increase our economic growth, we create more jobs."

In the present situation much of the answer to technological unemployment is training, Kaiser declared.

"As we automate we have less use for unskilled labor, and therefore, we must give greater attention to the education of the unskilled man," he said.

On this aspect of the problem Goldberg commented:

"It deals with the educational system of our country. Unfortunately too many young people are dropping out of school."

In the automated industries, he said, "fewer men may be required but those required are people who have more skills."

Liens to Hit Withholding Tax Stallers

An Internal Revenue Service announcement of a crackdown on employers who don't turn over to the government the taxes they withhold from their workers' pay has been praised as "a welcome step in the right direction" by Sen. John J. Williams (R-Del.)

At latest count, 268,396 "sticky-fingered" employers owed the government more than $236 million in withholding taxes.

Each year, for the past seven years, Williams has asked the IRS to furnish him a report on "delinquent" employers who illegally hold on to the government's tax money—often to use it as operating capital for their businesses.

'No Excuse' for Diversion

The Delaware senator has inserted these reports in the Congressional Record and denounced such employers, declaring "there can be no excuse for the diversion of these funds to the employer's personal use."

The new Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mortimer M. Caplin, agreed that the government has been unduly lax in seeing that employers don't misappropriate their workers' taxes.

He announced a "new streamlined procedure" under which the IRS will be able to slap a quick tax lien on employers who don't hand over the tax money when due.

Caplin expressed alarm at the "increasing tendency . . . of some employers to defer as long as possible paying the government the taxes withheld" and declared:

"To permit the continuance of these abuses places an unfair burden on law-abiding employers and the tax-paying public generally."

N. Y. Court Clarifies Jobless Aid in Strike

Albany—The New York Court of Appeals—the state's highest judicial body—has ruled that workers laid off because of a strike against their employer at another location are eligible for immediate unemployment compensation benefits.

The decision, hailed by State AFL-CIO Pres. Harold C. Hanover as "a major victory for labor," reversed a ruling by State Industrial Commissioner Martin P. Catherwood, who had rejected claims for unemployment compensation in the three cases which were decided simultaneously by the court.

Under New York law, a person unemployed "because of a strike, lockout or other industrial controversy in the establishment in which he was employed" must wait seven weeks before being eligible for jobless benefits.

In a 5-to-2 decision, the court ruled that the term "establishment" applied to a geographical location—a single plant or office —and not to all operations under a common management.

Therefore, the court held, a strike limited to workers in one location could not be used to deny benefits to laid-off workers at another plant of the company, even if they were members of the same union.

The State AFL-CIO carried the legal fight in one of the test cases involving a group of employes of the F. L. Heughes Co. of Rochester, which operates a steel fabricating plant and also is engaged in erecting steel structures at other locations.

The structural workers, members of Iron Workers Local 33, struck in June 1958 but did not set up picket lines at the fabricating plant where members of the union's Local 464 workers. About one-fourth of the plant employes were laid off at the fabricating plant, the employer attributing this to effects of the strike.

The applications of the laid-off workers for unemployment insurance were rejected by the industrial commissioner. On appeal, however, the workers' claims were successively upheld by a referee, by the Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board and by an intermediate appellate court before Catherwood took the case to the Court of Appeals, which also ruled against him.

The other cases decided by the Court of Appeals involved employes of National Airlines who were furloughed during an unrelated strike of ticket agents and a group of carpenters on a road construction project laid off after a Teamsters strike cut off supplies.

McNamara Asks Curb On Plant Piracy Bonds

Sen. Pat. McNamara (D-Mich.) has introduced legislation to end the tax-exempt status of municipal bonds issued to lure industry from one area to another.

Charging that "industrial piracy" in effect is being subsidized by the federal government and the taxpayers, McNamara said it is "no mere coincidence" that industrial development bonds are usually issued in areas where wage rates are sub-standard.

Congress, in passing the Area Redevelopment Act earlier this year, included a provision establishing the principle that the federal government should not give aid to industrial piracy. The act banned the use of federal funds for plant relocation or for establishment of a new branch of an existing firm unless it would "not substantially decrease employment" in the original location.

Some 15 states permit municipalities to issue tax-exempt bonds to build new plants to attract industry, McNamara said, and "the practice is growing."

"The luring of business from one location to another with unfair concessions is bad enough without having such practices underwritten by the taxpayers in the very area from which the industry was stolen," he added.

McNamara said there is "real tragedy" for the workers who are left behind when a plant moves out of a community.

"These workers will have a difficult time finding new employment," he asserted, "and the shattering effect on their lives and that of their families is the most insidious part of this industrial piracy."

Declaring "there is nothing wrong with healthy competition between the states," McNamara pointed out that many firms have moved to Michigan because of its skilled work force and its relation to markets, while others have moved out because another location best suited their needs. He added:

"No one is complaining of this kind of competition. What is at issue is the unfair competition, what might be called the 'loss leader' approach to lure industry, with taxpayers elsewhere in the nation footing the bill."

'Briefing' to Mull Democracy Next

"Is Democracy Obsolete?" is the title of the coming program in the "Briefing Session" series.

Guest panelists will be Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) and historian Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr.

Humphrey is the Senate majority whip and a member of the Foreign Relations, Government Operations and Appropriations committees.

Schlesinger is the author of many historical books, and an adviser and speech writer for Pres. Kennedy. He won the Pulitzer prize for history in 1945.

Labor Calendar Of Conventions

Herewith is a list of conventions scheduled for the rest of the year by the AFL-CIO and its departments, by national and international union affiliates and by state central bodies. Changes and additions will be reported.

DATE	ORGANIZATION	PLACE
June 19	Boot & Shoe Workers	Cincinnati, O.
June 19-23	Communications Workers	Kansas City, Mo.
June 26	Elevator Constructors	Boston, Mass.
June 26-July 1	Potters	Miami Beach, Fla.
June 29-July 1	Wyoming	Casper, Wyo.
July 10-13	Washington	Yakima, Wash.
July 24-28	Newspaper Guild	Vancouver, B. C.
July 31-Aug. 3	Texas	Galveston, Tex.
July 31-Aug. 13	Molders & Foundry Workers	Cincinnati, O.
Aug. 5-11	Typographical Union	Dallas, Tex.
Aug. 7-12	Plumbers & Pipe Fitters	Kansas City, Mo.
Aug. 14-18	Teachers	Philadelphia, Pa.
Aug. 14-19	Brewery Workers	Baltimore, Md.
Aug. 18-20	Nevada	Reno, Nev.
Aug. 20-26	Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers	Chicago, Ill.
Aug. 21-25	Railroad Signalmen	Denver, Colo.
Aug. 21-26	Photo Engravers	New York, N. Y.
Aug. 27-Sept. 1	Plasterers & Cement Masons	Denver, Colo.
Aug. 28-30	Virginia	Norfolk, Va.
Sept. 1-3	Siderographers	New York, N. Y.
Sept. 11-13	Connecticut	Hartford, Conn.
Sept. 11-15	Lathers	Washington, D. C.
Sept. 11-15	Stereotypers	Montreal, Que.
Sept. 11-15	Street & Electric Railway Employes	Toronto, Ont.
Sept. 24	Transport Workers	New York, N. Y.
Sept. 25-29	Allied Industrial Workers	Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 26-28	Iowa	Davenport, Ia.
Sept. 27-Oct. 1	Mail Handlers	Boston, Mass.
October	Hod Carriers	Chicago, Ill.
October	Massachusetts	Boston, Mass.
October	New Mexico	Carlsbad, N. M.
October	Tennessee	Nashville, Tenn.
Oct. 2-4	Nebraska	Omaha, Neb.
Oct. 2-5	Florida	Hollywood, Fla.
Oct. 2-6	Woodworkers	Miami, Fla.
Oct. 6-8	New Hampshire	Newcastle, N. H.
Oct. 8-13	Illinois	Peoria, Ill.
Oct. 10-12	Air Line Dispatchers	Miami, Fla.
Oct. 16	Commercial Telegraphers	Quebec City, Que.
Oct. 16-18	Kentucky	Louisville, Ky.
Oct. 16-19	Stone & Allied Workers	Cincinnati, O.
Oct. 23-25	New York	Buffalo, N. Y.
Oct. 25-28	Kansas	Topeka, Kan.
November	AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.	Washington, D. C.
November	Maryland-District of Columbia	Washington, D. C.
Nov. 6-9	Journeymen Horseshoers	Toronto, Ont.
Nov. 14-16	Flight Engineers	To be announced
Nov. 29-Dec. 1	AFL-CIO Building Trades Dept.	Bal Harbour, Fla.
December	Maine	To be announced
December	New Jersey IUC	Atlantic City, N. J.
December	Oklahoma	Oklahoma City, Okla.
December	AFL-CIO Auxiliaries	Bal Harbour, Fla.
December	AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.	Bal Harbour, Fla.
Dec. 4-5	AFL-CIO Union Label Dept.	Bal Harbour, Fla.
Dec. 4-6	Intl. Labor Press Association	Bal Harbour, Fla.
Dec. 7	AFL-CIO	Bal Harbour, Fla.

House Votes to Seat Roush In Contested Indiana Election

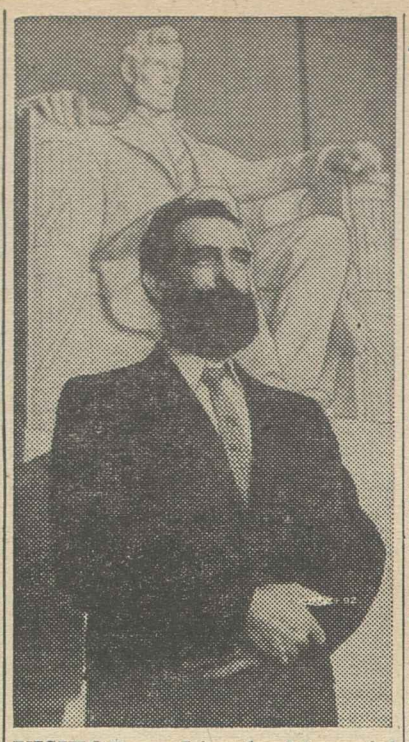
The House of Representatives has decided a contested Indiana election in favor of Democrat J. Edward Roush, who was promptly seated from the Fifth District.

A committee report holding that Roush had defeated his Republican opponent, George O. Chambers, by 99 votes in last November's election was adopted by voice vote. Chambers had held the seat pending the contest.

Republicans, although generally voting against the seating of Roush, did not challenge the integrity of the recount conducted by a House subcommittee under Rep. Robert T. Ashmore (D-S. C.).

Rousch was sworn in by Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) to raise the Democratic strength in the House to 263. There are 174 Republicans.

Both Roush and Chambers will be paid salary and expenses retroactive to Jan. 3, when Congress convened.



VISITOR at Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D. C., is Robert Woodman, a delegate to the Rubber Workers' educational institute, who grew his beard to help observe the Kansas statehood centennial this year. Woodman is a member of Goodyear Local 307 at Topeka.

Meany Again Gives Backing To UNICEF

Organized labor's support of the United Nations Intl. Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) was re-emphasized by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in an appeal that union members "tangibly support" it.

Meany's assurance of the continuing endorsement was expressed in a letter to Mrs. Guido Pantaleoni, Jr., president of the U.S. Committee for UNICEF. The organization has food distribution and welfare programs under way on four continents and is financed by voluntary contributions from governments, organizations and individuals.

"Your work in bringing food and medical care to children around the world helps meet an urgent humanitarian need and aids world peace and understanding," Meany wrote Mrs. Pantaleoni.

"The American labor movement has traditionally been concerned with child welfare both at home and abroad. We have supported and shall continue to support legislative measures aimed at assuring a decent life for children. One test of man's stewardship is the world his children inherit and we and UNICEF seek that better world."

'Tripartism' Remanded:

Bigger Role Sought By Red Bloc in ILO

Geneva, Switzerland—Delegates to the Intl. Labor Organization's 45th conference here were faced with an immediate Soviet bid for a bigger role for Iron Curtain countries in the 97-nation organization and in staff representation involving ILO activities.

The Communist proposal closely resembles the Soviet Union's "troika" plan to dilute the authority of the United Nations secretary-general through a three-man secretariat which would give the Red bloc a built-in veto over the UN's day-to-day operations.

The Soviet government delegate to the ILO, Ivan Goroshkin, charged that an "abnormal situation" now prevails in the ILO, one of the UN's specialized agencies. At the opening of general debate, he sounded a demand for "tripartism," apparently involving parallel representation for the Communist bloc, the free world and the so-called uncommitted nations.

Reds Try To Rule Staffing

A key Soviet bloc resolution, submitted by Poland and the Ukraine, demands a halt in recruitment of ILO staff employes from the western democracies and a step-up in recruitment from the Communist countries and "from countries which have attained independence." The latter part of the resolution was regarded here as an effort to enlist the support of the newly independent African nations.

The Soviet campaign for greater representation follows a setback in the ILO Governing Body earlier this year, when a proposal for an appropriation for a new top-level administrative post for a Soviet representative was rejected.

Worker delegates dealt an opening setback to the Soviet drive by freezing out of the key resolutions committee the government-controlled "worker" delegates from the Iron Curtain countries.

Among the 15 worker spokesmen named to the committee were Bert Seidman, AFL-CIO economist, and Kalmen Kaplansky of the Canadian Labor Congress. Soviet bloc delegates were limited to deputy memberships, with voices but without voting rights.

While working to bottle up Communist political moves, the representatives of free unions will also seek to advance the cause of older workers through a proposal submitted by Rudy Faupl, U.S. worker delegate, and Stanley H. Knowles, executive vice president of the Canadian Labor Congress.

The proposal asks the conference to call on governments and on worker and employer organizations to give special attention to the needs of older workers both while they are still employed and in retirement. It also provides for increased activity by the ILO in this field.

Nearly 90 countries were represented by more than 800 worker, government and employer delegates and their advisers when the conference unanimously elected M. A. Raschid, Burma's Minister for Industry, Mines & Labor, as president of the three-week session.

Raschid immediately called on the ILO "to shoulder increasing responsibilities in Asia and Africa."

"Lack of progress in Asia is a potential danger to the whole world," he added. The peace for which the people of the world yearn "cannot be achieved unless economic and social standards are raised fast," he said, adding:

"The ILO has even a bigger part in the task in this respect in the future than it had in the past. It will have to help in preparing the men who will be the backbone for such development."

The conference was formally opened by George C. Lodge, retiring U.S. assistant secretary of labor, in his capacity as chairman of the Governing Body.

Weaver U.S. Leader

George L-P Weaver, Lodge's designated successor as assistant secretary, is leading the American government delegation to the conference.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Harry C. Bates is assigned to the committee dealing with workers' housing. Sitting on the committee on vocational training is Pres. James A. Brownlow of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.

James P. Griffin of the Steelworkers is on the committee preparing new international standards on hours of work, while Research Dir. Solomon Barkin of the Textile Workers Union of America is assigned to the committee dealing with employment problems.

Other members of the American workers' team are Toney Gallo, secretary-treasurer of the Cement Workers, who is on the social security committee, and Lester L. Zosel of the Railway Clerks, sitting on a committee on technical cooperation.

Michigan Governor Vetoes Bill To Restrict Unemployment Benefits

Lansing—Michigan's Gov. John B. Swainson (D) has vetoed an employer-backed unemployment compensation bill which would have given employers a $162 million "windfall" and denied jobless benefits to workers idled by labor disputes in other states.

The vetoed bill had been rammed through the Republican-controlled legislature over the vigorous protests of the state's labor movement. It would have:

- Overturned a Michigan Supreme Court decision—known as the Ford-Canton case—which held that Michigan workers laid off because of a strike at an out-of-state plant by another local of their union were eligible for unemployment compensation.

Swainson said this decision merely brought Michigan's unemployment compensation law "into conformity with 44 other states and the District of Columbia."

- Forgiven a $162 million debt to the state unemployment compensation fund which currently is owed by businesses with unstable employment records.
- Raised the unemployment compensation tax rate and tax base, but provided only token increases in benefits. In his veto message, Swainson said the higher benefits "would affect only a minority of workers already at the maximum rate" and the average increase would be only $1.40 a week.

Swainson said he vetoed the bill, after listening to arguments on both sides, because it failed to meet the "pressing need" for strengthening the unemployment compensation trust fund and would "disadvantage workers" through "highly objectionable amendments to the labor disputes section of the law."

He said the proposed amendments "would deprive a host of innocent people of the opportunity to establish eligibility for unemployment compensation."

Swainson urged that the next session of the legislature put "high on the agenda" action on legislation "to provide an equitable tax rate and base, and to provide for adequate adjustments in benefits."

The vetoed bill, he emphasized, "fails to do any of these things."

The Michigan State AFL-CIO praised Swainson for "courageously" using his veto power to disapprove various bills passed by the GOP legislature that the state federation branded "special interest" measures.

Meany Speaks to Musicians:

Business Seen Lacking 'Plan' To Rehire Jobless Workers

By Eugene A. Kelly

Atlantic City—A blunt warning that the Soviets will "win the cold war without firing a shot" unless America can make its economic system work was sounded by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at the 64th annual convention of the Musicians here.

Charging that the American private enterprise system has "no plan" to provide jobs for the millions of unemployed, Meany told the delegates that it's up to the government to meet the challenge, and that labor "has the responsibility to demonstrate to the rest of the world that democracy really works."

The convention, largest in AFM history with 1,182 delegates representing the union's 269,000 members, reelected four top officers and five members of the international executive board, and adopted a legislative program designed to carry on the accomplishments of the last year.

Re-elected without opposition were Pres. Herman Kenin, New York; Vice Pres. William J. Harris, Dallas; Sec. Stanley Ballard and Treas. George V. Clancy, Newark, N. J.; Board Members Lee Repp, Cleveland; E. E. "Joe" Stokes, Houston; Alfred J. Manuti, New York; Charles H. Kennedy, San Francisco; and Walter M. Murdoch, Toronto.

Kenin urged the delegates to support these objectives:

- Complete the task, already half won, of convincing Congress it should eliminate the "job-destroying" cabaret tax.
- Work for passage of pending bills to provide a Federal Arts Council and grants-in-aid to states for music and other performing arts.
- Continue the fight on foreign-made music recordings, imported as substitutes for American-made music in American-made television films.
- Continue to insist that the broadcasting industry live up to its license obligations to the public and performers.

Meany Lauds Union

Kenin introduced Meany as "Mr. American Labor" and the "father of labor unity." The AFL-CIO president praised the union and its officers for the "practical results" they achieved in overcoming the fallacy that musicians really don't need to eat "because music is its own reward."

Everything labor does today must be viewed in the light of world problems, Meany said, noting that the United States is a nation at war —not a "shooting war at the moment, but just as much a war as any others—between slavery and freedom.

"The enemy has made his objectives crystal clear," he said—destruction of our way of life, the democratic way, and the substitution of a system where the state is supreme.

Asserting that the Soviets have made tremendous progress since World War II, and that at least 12 formerly free countries have gone into a state of slavery, Meany said the world outlook, and the status of Cuba and Laos, do not make a pretty picture.

"What shall be our attitude?" he asked the convention, asserting that "we are American citizens before we are trade unionists."

His answer was that it is labor's role to make every contribution possible to the maintenance and preservation of the free way of life —the "only way of life where people can gather freely to enhance their own welfare."

Employers Like 'Reservoir'

Meany said he has an impression that many businessmen "like the idea of a large percentatge of unemployed" workers and believes the business community has made "no plans for providing jobs for the millions who seek jobs," whose numbers are getting larger every year.

"We have failed to keep pace with our growing population—we are not prepared," he said.

"The government must meet this challenge. We need more technically trained people to meet the impact of automation. We are definitely falling behind in the field of education."

Labor's No. 1 job is to go back to the "simple philosophy" of the trade union movement, to raise standards through hard work, through organization and through bettering the lives of workers on the job and in the home.

In the international field, labor must help raise labor standards abroad because the underpaid worker is a threat to the well-organized and well-paid worker, Meany said. He praised labor's role in helping to strengthen the free trade unions of western Germany, Italy and France.

Labor can play a part also in bringing the message of democratic trade unionism to the emerging nations of the world, Meany asserted.

TWO HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS in group invited to sit in on executive board meeting of Auto Workers Local 306 in Detroit discuss agenda with Pres. William Callison, second from left, and Education Dir. Tom Simon, right. The students are George Rashid and Alexis Halatsis.

High School Students Visit Union Sessions

Detroit—High school students here are learning at first hand how unions operate under a program initiated by Budd Local 306 of the Auto Workers.

Groups of students are invited to sit in on the local's executive board meetings and to ask questions at any point on the agenda. At a recent session, students from Osborn High School heard the board discuss:

- A proposed change in the Blue Cross program.
- Seeking of strike authorization in a dispute over seniority violations and penalties to stewards.
- Voting rights for laid-off union members.
- A proposed Detroit income tax.
- Procedures for recall of workers.
- The local's blood bank drive. At the time the board met, some 1,000 union members had already volunteered to donate blood.
- The local's monthly financial report.
- Negotiations with Office Employes Local 42, with the UAW local in the capacity of the employer.

The unique program was developed by Tom Simon, education director of Local 306, who said it will give youngsters "the chance to see that labor unions are an important part of community life."

Local Pres. William Callison welcomed the students to the meeting, explained the procedures and introduced the board members.

After the meeting, one student summed up the group's reaction, declaring: "You can learn only so much from books . . . It was worth while."

A teacher who accompanied the students joined in praising the program and expressed the hope that employers would pick up the idea and invite students to sit in on boards of directors' meetings.

5 Unionists Selected As Area Aid Advisers

Five union officials and staff members have been appointed by Commerce Sec. Luther H. Hodges to the 25-member National Public Advisory Committee on Area Redevelopment.

The committee, which will make recommendations on programs to help the nation's depressed areas, is headed by LeRoy Collins, former governor of Florida and currently president of the National Association of Broadcasters.

Committee members, who will serve without compensation, include: Sol Barkin, research director of the Textile Workers Union of America; Frank Fernbach, economist with the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research; Albin J. Gruhn, president of the California State AFL-CIO; Miles C. Stanley, president of West Virginia State AFL-CIO; Joseph Kennedy, assistant to the president of the unaffiliated Mine Workers.

Earlier, Area Redevelopment Administrator William L. Batt, Jr., made public a list of the first 114 labor market areas which have been designated as redevelopment areas, eligible for federal assistance. Additional communities are expected to be added as surveys show they meet the standards of "substantial and persistent unemployment" for an extended period of time.

The first group includes communities in 29 states and Puerto Rico. To receive aid, they are to submit overall economic development plans subject to approval by the Secretary of Commerce.

Areas in the first listing are:

ALABAMA—Gadsden, Jasper.

ALASKA—Anchorage.

CALIFORNIA — Modesto, Ukiah.

CONNECTICUT — Ansonia, Bristol, Danielson.

GEORGIA—Cedartown-Rockmart.

ILLINOIS — Cairo-Metropolis, Centralia, Harrisburg, Herrin-Murphysboro, West Frankfort, Litchfield, Mount Vernon.

INDIANA—Evansville, New Castle.

KANSAS—Pittsburg.

KENTUCKY—Corbin, Hazard, Hopkinsville, Madisonville, Middlesboro-Harlan, Morehead-Grayson, Paducah, Paintsville-Prestonsburg, Pikeville-Williamson.

MAINE—Biddeford-Sanford.

MARYLAND — Cambridge, Cumberland, Hagerstown.

MASSACHUSETTS—Fall River, Lowell, New Bedford, North Adams.

MICHIGAN—Adrian, Bay City, Detroit, Flint, Marquette, Monroe, Port Huron.

MINNESOTA — Brainerd-Grand Rapids, Hibbing-Virginia.

MISSOURI—Flat River, Washington.

MONTANA—Butte, Kalispell.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City. Bridgeton, Long Branch, Ocean City-Wildwood-Cape May.

NEW YORK—Amsterdam, Auburn, Gloversville, Jamestown-Dunkirk, Ogdensburg-Massena-Malone, Plattsburg.

NORTH CAROLINA—Fayetteville, Kinston, Lumberton, Wilson.

OHIO — Athens-Logan-Nelsonville, Batavia-Georgetown-West Union, Cambridge, Portsmouth-Chillicothe.

OKLAHOMA — McAlester, Muskogee.

PENNSYLVANIA — Altoona, Berwick-Bloomsburg, Butler, Clearfield-Dubois, Erie, Indiana, Johnstown, Kittanning-Ford City, Lewistown, Meadville, New Castle, Pittsburgh, Pottsville, St. Marys, Scranton, Sayre-Athens-Towanda, Sunbury - Shamokin - Mount Carmel, Uniontown-Connellsville, Wilkes-Barre and Hazleton.

PUERTO RICO—Mayaguez, Ponce, San Juan.

RHODE ISLAND—Providence-Pawtucket.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Conway.

TENNESSEE — LaFollette-Jellico-Tazewell.

TEXAS—Laredo.

VIRGINIA—Big Stone Gap, Appalachia.

WASHINGTON — Aberdeen, Anacortes, Centralia, Port Angeles, Yakima.

WEST VIRGINIA—Beckley, Bluefield, Charleston, Clarksburg, Fairmont, Huntington-Ashland, Logan, Morgantown, New Martinsville, Oak Hill-Montgomery, Point Pleasant-Gallipolis, Ronceverte-White Sulphur Springs, Welch, Wheeling.

Transport Workers Give CORE $5,000

New York — The Transport Workers have sent the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) an additional $5,000 in support of the freedom riders, Pres. Michael J. Quill has announced.

United Presbyterians Hit 'Right-To-Work'

Buffalo, N. Y.—The United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., one of the nation's principal Protestant denominations, has reaffirmed its opposition to so-called "right-to-work" laws, describing such legislation as imposing the "compulsory open shop."

The General Assembly, highest policy-making body of the church, at its recent meeting here rejected a proposal that the church reconsider its 1959 pronouncement on collective bargaining.

Quotes Earlier Statement

At that time, the General Assembly held that "union membership as a basis of continued employment should be neither required by law nor forbidden by law" and that the issue of a union shop or other forms of union security should be determined "by collective bargaining."

The 1961 session of the church body upheld a committee report recommending "no action" on a request by the Omaha Presbytery that the General Assembly "remove the present commitment against laws requiring or forbidding compulsory unionism."

The committee report declared in part:

"We feel that the 1959 pronouncement dealt clearly and fairly with the issue of collective bargaining . . . And we feel the General Assembly would be ill advised in taking an action which would be widely interpreted as recommending state legislation which makes the open shop compulsory.

"We feel that the terms 'right-to-work' and 'compulsory unionism' are not accurate . . . and that the term 'compulsory open shop' is a more exact description.

"Compulsory open shop legislation interposes the power of state government to produce in that state a compulsory open shop in all industries, regardless of their size or nature.

"The absence of compulsory open shop legislation permits management and union in each industry to bargain collectively and work out voluntarily the arrangement that is a workable compromise between their respective interests."

Cook County IUC Honors MacRae

Chicago—Robert H. MacRae of the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago has received the "citizen of the year" award of the Cook County Industrial Union Council for his leadership in "exemplifying brotherhood and democracy."

High Jobless Rate Cited:

Youth Job Training Program Proposed by Administration

Unemployment among the nation's young people is running at a rate "more than twice the national average," the Kennedy Administration has told Congress in urging action on a three-pronged job training program for American youth.

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, leadoff witness at hearings before a Senate Labor subcommittee headed by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), said enactment of the three-year, $275 million program for pilot projects in this area is needed to avert a problem which could assume "serious proportions."

In January of this year, Goldberg said, unemployment in the 16-to-20 age group was running at a rate of 16.8 percent—more than twice the true unemployment rate of 7.7 for the work force as a whole. The Secretary termed this "an appalling waste of the talents and incentives of our youth."

The Administration proposal — contained in bills sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) and in the House by Representatives Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.) and John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.)—calls for:

● An on-the-job training program, supplemented by classroom instructions, to "improve the employability of young people and to enhance their chance of advancement" once they enter the labor force.

● A public-service, public-work employment and training program, operated in conjunction with state and local governments, to develop training experience with public agencies or publicly owned facilities, such as schools and hospitals, and on programs for improvement or expansion of conservation, recreational or other community facilities.

● A youth conservation corps, similar to the Civilian Conservation Corps of the New Deal era, that would involve a camp-oriented program of both federal and state conservation.

Would Use All Facilities

The Administration proposal for on-the-job training would direct the Labor Secretary to make "maximum use" of labor and industry training facilities, as well as those provided by other community groups, and would insure that wages of trainees are "comparable" to those paid learners performing similar work in the community.

In the public service employment program, the bill contains safeguards to make certain that trainees "would not displace regular workers," Goldberg said, and also provides that rates of pay must be comparable to those paid for similar work in the locality.

The measure would authorize federal financing, under certain conditions, of the cost of on-the-job training; and would permit the federal government to pay 50 percent of the cost of training on public-service projects, up to a maximum of $20 a week per trainee.

For the youth conservation corps, trainees would receive a base compensation of $70 a month, subsistence, necessary equipment, transportation and similar expenses.

'Staggering' Labor Force Rise

Goldberg told the subcommittee that the bill's primary purpose "is to acknowledge federal responsibility for finding some solutions to the urgent need of young people in this country for training and useful employment to equip them for productive lives in our modern and fast-changing society."

The magnitude of the youth employment problem, he said, is reflected in the fact that a "staggering" 26 million young people will enter the labor force in the next decade. He called the volume "unprecedented in our history."

Unless both training and jobs are made available to the nation's youth, the Cabinet officer said, "their future outlook is extremely dark."

Goldberg said the program for aiding young people dovetails with the Administration's proposal—endorsed unanimously by the labor, management and public members of the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy—for a broad program of retraining and relocating adults made jobless by the impact of automation and industrial changes.

PAYING FOR A BRICK for Rutgers University's labor education center is Lawrence Rogin, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education. Rogin, right, made his "purchase" from Dr. Irvine L. H. Kerrison of the Rutgers Institute of Management & Labor Relations in the "Buy a Brick for a Buck" campaign to help raise $75,000 toward the first unit of the labor center in New Brunswick, N. J.

Rollcall Vote in Senate On Housing Provisions

Following is the rollcall vote by which the Senate approved a key amendment by Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.) restoring to the Administration housing bill basic provisions on long-term mortgages for middle-income families and long-term, low-interest loans for rental housing for such families.

FOR THE AMENDMENT

Democrats—43

Bartlett (Alaska)	Hayden (Ariz.)	Morse (Ore.)
Bible (Nev.)	Hickey (Wyo.)	Moss (Utah)
Burdick (N. D.)	Humphrey (Minn.)	Muskie (Me.)
Byrd (W. Va.)	Jackson (Wash.)	Neuberger (Ore.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Johnston (S. C.)	Pastore (R. I.)
Carroll (Colo.)	Kefauver (Tenn.)	Pell (R. I.)
Church (Ida.)	Long (Mo.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Clark (Pa.)	Long (Hawaii)	Randolph (W. Va.)
Dodd (Conn.)	Long (La.)	Smith (Mass.)
Douglas (Ill.)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Engle (Calif.)	Mansfield (Wyo.)	Symington (Mo.)
Fulbright (Ark.)	McCarthy (Minn.)	Williams (N. J.)
Gruening (Alaska)	McGee (Wyo.)	Yarborough (Tex.)
Hart (Mich.)	McNamara (Mich.)	
Hartke (Ind.)	Metcalf (Mont.)	

Republicans—4

Boggs (Del.)	Javits (N. Y.)	Fong (Hawaii)
Case (N. J.)		

AGAINST THE AMENDMENT

Democrats—15

Byrd (Va.)	Jordan (N. C.)	Robertson (Va.)
Ellender (La.)	Kerr (Okla.)	Smathers (Fla.)
Ervin (N. C.)	Lausche (O.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Gore (Tenn.)	McClellan (Ark.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Holland (Fla.)	Monroney (Okla.)	Thurmond (S. C.)

Republicans—27

Aiken (Vt.)	Cotton (N. H.)	Mundt (S. D.)
Beall (Md.)	Curtis (Neb.)	Prouty (Vt.)
Bennett (Utah)	Dirksen (Ill.)	Saltonstall (Mass.)
Bush (Conn.)	Dworshak (Ida.)	Schoeppel (Kan.)
Butler (Md.)	Hickenlooper (Ia.)	Scott (Pa.)
Capehart (Ind.)	Keating (N. Y.)	Smith (Me.)
Carlson (Kan.)	Kuchel (Calif.)	Wiley (Wis.)
Case (S. D.)	Miller (Ia.)	Williams (Del.)
Cooper (Ky.)	Morton (Ky.)	Young (N. D.)

Paired in favor—Anderson (D-N. M.), Chavez (D-N. M.), Hill (D-Ala.), Young (D-O.).

Paired against—Allott (R-Colo.), Eastland (D-Miss.), Goldwater (R-Ariz.), Russell (D-Ga.).

Not voting, but recorded against—Bridges (R-N. H.).

Not voting, not recorded—Blakley (D-Tex.).

Jobless Aid Standards Urged by Kennedy

(Continued from Page 1)

tration has proposed legislative measures aimed at reducing unemployment, but he conceded that joblessness will continue to plague the nation and that steps are needed to ease the impact of this continued idleness.

Accompanying the presidential proposal was a letter from Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg which declared the unemployment compensation system "is not today doing many of the things that it can and must do if we are to realize more fully its basic objectives" of easing the personal hardships of unemployment and of shoring up the economy.

The Administration bill would:

● Establish a permanent federal program of additional unemployment compensation for individual workers who are jobless for long periods. The added federal benefits would be payable for a maximum of 13 weeks to workers exhausting regular state aid without finding work, providing they had been employed 78 weeks durin the preceding three years.

● Set up on a standby basis an emergency program of temporary extension of unemployment compensation, similar to the one now in effect, for use in recession periods.

● Broaden coverage to include firms with one or more employes, non-profit organizations, and agricultural processors.

● Require, beginning in 1964, state laws to provide benefits equal to 50 percent of the individual's normal wage, not to exceed 50 percent of each state's average weekly wage. This would rise to 60 percent of the state's average weekly wage in 1966, and to two-thirds in 1968.

In the letter from Goldberg which Kennedy transmitted to Congress, the Labor Secretary conceded that the changes "do not represent everything that might be done to effect improvements" in the jobless pay system. He added:

"They do, however, constitute a new and practical program which, if enacted, would greatly strengthen the structure and operation of the system, as well as provide a foundation for future improvements."

Senate Acts on Housing, Battle Shifts to House

(Continued from Page 1)

000-to-$6,000 income class to obtain a 40-year mortgage on a $15,000 home by making a maximum down payment of $555. Earlier the Senate beat back Republican efforts to strip from the bill its provisions for long-term loans for rental housing for medium-income families.

The House is scheduled to take up a generally similar bill—one of Kennedy's "big five" legislative proposals for this session of Congress—during the week of June 19, and is tentatively due to follow with debates the week of June 26 on the Senate-passed federal school aid measure.

The Senate housing bill provides:

● $2.5 billion for urban renewal and slum clearance grants over the next four years. Of this, $50 million is earmarked for grants for demonstration projects on city mass-transit systems.

● $1.35 billion for college dormitory loans over the next five years.

● $1.2 billion for direct home loans for veterans in the next six years.

● $750 million for Federal National Mortgage Association financing of programs including aid to moderate-income families.

● $100 million in loans to help improve mass-transit facilities in major cities.

● $80 million for planning assistance grants under the urban renewal program.

● $50 million for direct loans for housing for the elderly.

● $50 million for loans to cities for public facilities.

In addition, the bill contains a new feature which broadens the home-loan improvement program, raising the ceiling for such loans from $3,500 to $10,000, and extending the repayment period from its present five-year maximum to 20 years.

The measure cleared by the House Banking Committee for floor action calls for somewhat smaller sums for urban renewal grants and college housing loans.

However, it would provide 10 times as much as the Senate measure for community facilities loans, and twice as much for loans for construction of housing for the elderly.

The House bill does not include the $1.2 billion for the veterans' direct-loan program, but a separate measure authorizing this addition to the GI program was passed by the House in April.

Ray Nixon Dies; URW Area Chief

Charlotte, N. C.—Ray C. Nixon, since 1941 southern district director of the Rubber Workers with headquarters in Atlanta, died here after a brief illness. He was 55.

A long-time member of Charlotte Typographical Union 338, he had worked for 18 years on the Charlotte Observer and served as a special representative of the international union. In 1937 he joined the staff of the then newly-formed Textile Workers Organizing Committee, out of which the Textile Workers Union of America grew, and served as Alabama director before his association with the URW.

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Court Limits Political Use Of Dissenter's Union Dues

Housing Bill Under Fire By GOP

By Gene Zack

The House has opened debate on Pres. John F. Kennedy's multi-billion-dollar housing and urban renewal program, with Republican opponents sustaining an initial defeat in their attempt to scuttle all of the new programs contained in the omnibus measure.

The Administration measure survived its first crucial test when, by a teller vote of 197 to 164, the House turned back a substitute $1.1 billion bill offered by the GOP which would merely have refinanced existing programs for one year.

At the same time, the Administration's $2.5 billion federal aid-to-public-education bill ran into a major roadblock as the House Rules Committee refused immediate clearance pending action on other school legislation that would provide some type of federal aid to private as well as public schools.

The two bills, to which Kennedy has assigned "top priority" in this session of the 87th Congress, already have been passed by the Senate in substantially the form requested by the White House.

In a move designed to strengthen Administration forces, Rep. Albert Rains (D-Ala.), floor manager for the housing measure, offered to drop the controversial no-down-payment feature in a new section that would permit long-term mortgages on middle-income housing.

Kennedy had asked for 40-year, government-insured loans without down payments for families in the $4,000-to-$6,000 income bracket, pointing out that such families currently are priced out of the housing market.

The Rains compromise would reduce the term for such mortgages to 35 years. The Senate, before passing the Administration bill, had also dropped the no-down-payment provision but had retained the 40-year mortgage feature.

On school aid, the Rules Committee voted 9-6 to bottle up, for the present, not only federal grants for classroom construction and teachers' salaries, but also an Administration program for college scholarships.

Two liberal northern Democrats — Representatives Thomas P. O'Neill (Mass.) and James J. Delaney (N.Y.)—joined with the committee's conservative Republican-southern Democratic bloc against clearance of the two education measures.

What the Rules Committee is now waiting for is the bill which would extend the National Defense Education Act, one feature of which would make possible some low-interest, long-term loans for private schools.

To help break the stranglehold, Education Committee Chairman

(*Continued on Page* 12)

75,000 Out In 3-Coast Ship Strike

By Eugene A. Kelly

New York—Crews of American-owned deepwater ships are tieing up their vessels as they reach port on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts and walking picket lines in a nationwide strike for better working conditions, with the "runaway flag fleet" one of the major issues.

Five AFL-CIO unions walked out when their contracts expired June 15 without counter-offers by major shippers. The unions—Maritime Union, Seafarers, Marine Engineers, Masters, Mates & Pilots, and the American Radio Association—are striking for improved contracts and the inclusion of ships registered under foreign flags by U.S. owners to escape American wages and taxes.

As some 75,000 unionists took turns at picket duty and port traffic came to a halt, federal mediators continued efforts to bring maritime management back to the bargaining table with labor representatives.

Meanwhile there were these developments:

- Three union presidents—Joseph Curran of thhe NMU, Charles P. Crooks of MMP and William Steinberg of ARA—reported after almost a week of the strike that shipowners were "beginning to negotiate" a settlement.
- SIU and MEBA reached agreement with 65 companies operating 262 ships on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts in dry cargo and passenger service. SIU Pres. Paul Hall and MEBA Pres. Edward Altman said the agreement recognized the right of the unions to organize "foreign flag" ships and the setting up of joint labor-management committees to draft a program for development and growth of the American merchant marine.
- Before the strike started, Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg met with both sides in New York, reported in detail to Pres. John F.

(*Continued on Page 3*)

NEW JOB OPPORTUNITIES for physically handicapped workers are opened in Office Employes' contract with the French Lines in New York. Under the agreement, the union will refer qualified handicapped workers and the company will employ them. Taking part in the signing on board the liner "Liberte" are, left to right, Guy de Berc of the company; Sec.-Treas. Ben J. Cohan of OEIU Local 153; Joseph F. Finnegan, chairman of the State Board of Conciliation & Mediation; Local 153 Business Rep. John Kelly; City Labor Commissioner Harold Felix; Orin J. Lehman, chairman of the New York State Employ the Physically Handicapped Committee, and Charles de Maria, a company negotiator.

Railroad Union Shop Pacts OK

By David L. Perlman

The Supreme Court has upheld enforcement of railroad union shop contracts but has ruled that individual members who disagree with their union's legislative or political activities may avoid having their dues used for such programs.

The court made it clear, however, that its decision did not relieve dissenting members of the obligation to pay their share of the collective bargaining costs and normal operating expenses of the unions which represent them.

Existence of a union shop contract, the court also declared, does not block a union from carrying on its legislative and political activities, even if a minority opposes these policies.

"The majority also has an interest in stating its views without being silenced by dissenters," the court said.

The high court overturned a Georgia court's injunction which barred enforcement of the union shop agreement on the Southern Railway System unless the unions abandoned political or legislative activity.

'Less Drastic' Formula

Holding in effect that such a sweeping ruling was unfair to the majority of workers, the Supreme Court instructed the state court to come up with a less drastic formula which would permit a dissenting union member to separate himself from financial support of political programs with which he disagrees.

The Supreme Court suggested two methods by which this could be accomplished:

- A dissenting member might

(*Continued on Page 4*)

Armour Contract Study:

Automation Panel Cites Growth Need

Chicago—"Adequate economic growth"—sufficient to offset "currently excessive unemployment" and increasing productivity and to absorb both workers displaced by automation and newcomers to the labor force—is "essential . . . to orderly economic and social development," a unique tripartite panel on automation has agreed.

The committee, created in August 1959 under bargaining agreements between Armour & Co. and the Meat Cutters and the Packinghouse Workers, called for "coordinated" public and private actions to ease technology's impact since "collective bargaining, by itself, cannot fully solve these problems."

The report of the committee, representing both unions, management and the public, was cautious in proposed specific remedies for meeting the job displacement problem. It admitted the members had made only "modest progress" in two years of studies.

The UPWA and the Meat Cutters, in a strong separate statement, criticized the total report's failure to display a proper "sense of urgency" and called some of its tentative suggestions "too little and too late."

(For the separate views of the unions, see story, Page 5.)

In particular, the unions strongly urged consideration of a shortened workweek with no loss of take-

(*Continued on Page 5*)

AFL-CIO Supports Aid Program, Hails Long-Term Financing Plan

By Gervase N. Love

The AFL-CIO's long-standing endorsement of foreign aid was formally renewed by Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that gave particularly warm approval to Pres. Kennedy's plan for unified administration of the program and for making development loan funds available on a long-term basis.

"You may recall that we have advocated similar measures for many years," he reminded the committee. "Whether we like it or not, the U.S.—at least in our view—will be engaged in foreign aid activities for a long time to come. It is essential to proper planning on both the giving and receiving ends to have the assurance of continuity."

Biemiller, who also voiced AFL-CIO endorsement of the generally higher amounts sought in the Administration proposal, said long-range commitments would give a nation receiving aid "the same feeling of confidence" a union gets from a union security clause in a bargaining agreement.

The Administration is asking $2.5 billion in cash and loan funds for fiscal 1962 and authority to draw

(*Continued on Page 9*)

Study Urges Flexible Tax, Credit Policy

By Saul Miller

The federal government has a primary duty to keep the nation in tip-top economic health and the President must have greater powers to counter the ups and downs of the business cycle—including authority to cut or increase income taxes and to dry public spending—and a greater voice in credit policy making.

That's the theme of the first intensive study of the nation's money and credit system in 50 years by a top-flight 20-man commission composed of leaders in banking, business, education and labor.

The 285-page report presented

(*Continued on Page* 10)

WORKER-FATHER of the year, Earl Durham, visited AFL-CIO headquarters after receiving the George Washington medal of the National Fathers Day Committee. Durham, a union shop steward at the Brown & Williamson tobacco plant in Louisville, Ky., was honored for his years of community work with youth groups. In top photo, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany admires the medal which was presented earlier by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg. Looking on are Mrs. Durham and Tobacco Workers Pres. John O'Hare. Below, the Durham family at home: Sandra, 19; Robert, 15; Carole, 16, and standing between her father and mother is a married daughter, Mrs. Janice Compton, 23.

Musicians Shift Policy On Record Bargaining

Atlantic City—Delegates to the 64th annual convention of the Musicians have given union officers the authority to change the historic policy of the AFM on bargaining for royalties from recordings and television film.

The convention, after vigorous debate, approved a recommendation by AFM officers that negotiators be authorized to "exchange any part of trust fund payments" for improved wage agreements the next time they bargain with the recording industry.

The action was necessary, AFM Pres. Herman Kenin told the 1,222 delegates, because of changed conditions in the industry, including a feeling on the part of some musicians whom Kenin described as being "less than enthusiastic" about the Music Recording Trust Fund first set up in 1947.

The convention decided to intensify its political education campaigns on the local, state and national levels in cooperation with the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education and with TEMPO—Task Force for Employment of Musicians Promotional Organization. Delegates also:

- Referred to the executive board a proposal to amend the Federal Copyright Act to establish performing and property rights for musicians like those now held by composers and authors.
- Voted to support the Kennedy Administration's education bill.
- Upheld committee action in rejecting a resolution instructing Kenin not to negotiate any agreements diverting income from the Music Performance Trust. Delegates from Chicago Local 10, headed by James C. Petrillo, who was AFM president when the trust fund was first set up, supported Kenin's position after conferring with Petrillo by telephone.
- Recommended that a forum dealing with symphony orchestra problems be sponsored by the AFT every year.

The action on collective bargaining policy followed a speech by Kenin praising Petrillo for his leadership in establishing the Music Performance Trust, which he described as an "historic achievement."

The board recommended, and the convention agreed, that negotiators with the recording industry should be left free to change the trust fund formula, if necessary. Under it, small royalties on the sale of recordings and television film have been put into a fund which pays out more than $5 million a year for an average of almost 35,000 "live" music performers at free concerts by AFM members.

Saying that the lessons of history call for "new imaginative solutions," the AFM president cited recent Hollywood contract negotiations in which it was agreed that all motion picture and television film produced in the United States and Canada will have music provided by U.S. and Canadian musicians.

The delegates agreed to continue the campaign to abolish the 10 percent cabaret tax.

The next convention cities will be Pittsburgh in 1962, Miami in 1963 and Santa Barbara, Calif., in 1964.

At Kansas City Convention:

CWA Urges Federal Action To Meet Automation Issue

By Willard Shelton

Kansas City—The problems of automation and the need to broaden worker organization in the communications industry were central themes as the 23rd annual convention of the Communications Workers met here.

A resolution on automation, pointing out that in five years the volume of business of Bell system companies had increased by 29.6 percent while employment dropped 6.2 percent, recommended a major program of federal government action that included:

- Expansion of the Labor Dept.'s new Office of Automation into a full-fledged permanent bureau.
- Federal assistance to retrain and move to new locations workers displaced by technological change.
- Creation of a "national security fund" to finance retraining programs and to provide "maintenance of a 40-hour pay level" for workers whose hours are sharply reduced because of automation.
- Strengthening of the U.S. Employment Service and provision of earlier voluntary retirement for displaced workers under the social security system.

In his keynote address, CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne warned that the communications industry "stands in the vanguard of utilizing new devices."

Satellite Program

"Coast-to-coast telephone calls [already] have been routed through radio signals thrown into space and bounced off the Echo One satellite" hurling in orbit, Beirne said, and the Bell System is now seeking to put its own satellite into space "to bounce back not only voice communication but television, nonvoice, data processing and the Lord only knows what else."

"As citizens, we believe in it. We would not oppose it if we could," said the CWA president. "Our challenge is to make certain that we share the benefits to which our work and experience contribute so much.

"As citizens and voters, we have a responsibility to help establish a fair climate of economic growth. As trade unionists, we have a responsibility to demand that the solutions to the unemployment dilemma be worked out with us, in terms that make sense."

Accusing "a lot of liberals in this liberal [Kennedy] Administration" of being ready to accept a permanent jobless rate of 4 percent, Beirne declared, "We won't accept that tragic kind of makeshift economy, where one in 25 is coldly described as an 'unemployed employable' and placed on some form of permanent dole."

An emphasis on both internal and outside organization ran through the entire convention, with an unusual amount of time taken from formal business sessions for district and other study meetings on organizing efforts.

Working seminars for the CWA's 175 staff members, set up by Education Dir. Jules Pagano, heard ranking officials of the union and University of Chicago faculty experts discuss the problems and opportunities in seeking to expand organization of white collar workers.

The report of the executive board said that membership of the union was at its highest point in history. It emphasized that "internal organizing"—the recruitment as actual members of all workers represented in bargaining units—still has as its goal an overall membership total of 90 percent by March 1963.

Representatives of new locals organized after Bell System workers in downstate and upstate New York voted for CWA representation attended the convention as delegates for the first time. Beirne announced ratification by the members of a first contract covering 14,000 workers in the plant dept. for the entire state.

Beirne Re-elected

In business session Beirne was re-elected without opposition as president. Two vice presidents—John Crull and Ray Hackney—also were re-elected without opposition, as was Sec.-Treas. W. A. Smallwood.

Vice Pres. James M. Massey defeated James A. Sanders of Shreveport, La., by 154,000 to 69,000 votes in a contested election.

Labor attaches from embassies of other countries were invited guests of the convention and were presented also to local community and business leaders at a pre-convention reception. The attaches included H. F. B. Fane of the British Embassy, Thorbjorn Carlsson of the Swedish Embassy and Hermann W. Bremer of the embassy of the West German Republic.

Also an invited guest was an Army private, Tommey E. Davidson, a serviceman based in Paris who last Christmas Day made one of the CWA-sponsored "hi-mom" telephone calls to his home. He was brought home by the Defense Dept., in response to the invitation.

RLEA Elects G. E. Leighty To 3rd Term

G. E. Leighty, president of the Railroad Telegraphers, has been reelected to a new three-year term as chairman of the Railway Labor Executive's Association.

The RLEA also reelected Michael Fox as vice chairman. Fox is president of the AFL-CIO Railway Employes' Dept. At a previous meeting, RLEA Exec. Sec.-Treas. A. E. Lyon had been reelected.

The meeting approved affiliation of the Seafarers, which has more than 1,000 members employed in railroad marine service.

A new executive committee, created by a change in by-laws, was elected. Members are: H. C. Crotty, Maintenance of Way Employes; George M. Harrison, Railway Clerks; H. E. Gilbert, Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen; A. J. Bernhardt, Railway Carmen; Joseph W. Ramsey, Machinists; R. E. Davidson, Locomotive Engineers; W. P. Kennedy, Trainmen, and Louis Wagner, Conductors & Brakemen.

Merger Action Facing Boot and Shoe Workers

Cincinnati—Talk of merger filled the air at initial sessions of the 23rd convention of the Boot & Shoe Workers here.

Pres. John E. Mara told the 250 delegates that he favored the move. The convention also heard George Fecteau, president of the United Shoe Workers, declare that merger is "the only existing hope for progress and strength among shoe workers, especially in this automatic age now enveloping us."

The Boot & Shoe Workers have a membership of approximately 40,000 while the United Shoe Workers have 50,000 members. Mara estimated another 35,000 to 40,000 workers are in small independent unions.

The merger resolution, along with 50 other resolutions covering major problems of the industry—ranging from increasing foreign imports to runaway factories—was to be considered later during the convention.

Jack Hurst, retiring president of the Cincinnati Labor Council, AFL-CIO, declared that a stepped-up education and publicity program is necessary for the labor movement to get its story across to the public.

"Big business is becoming more solidified every day," Hurst warned. "We must have big business, but there are individuals in it who want to dissolve the labor movement or at least weaken its strength.

"Unfortunately, we have in the labor movement too many people who don't care about it because they are in it by accident. They don't come to their local union meetings and they are susceptible to everything they read in the magazines and newspapers and hear over the radio and TV.

"There is only way to get the word to our people and that is through labor papers and labor magazines."

William Kircher, assistant director of Reg. IX, AFL-CIO, told the delegates that the economic growth of shoe workers is tied to the economic growth of all other workers.

"We can't," he said, "build a first-class economy on second and third-class wages."

Al Barkan, deputy director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, praised the Boot & Shoe Workers for their political activity. He also commented on the Supreme Court ruling upholding the union shop for rail unions, pointing out that the railroads had fought behind the scenes to wreck union security.

Better Health Goals Set by Glove Union

Effingham, Ill.—Strengthening of health and welfare provisions in negotiations with the glove industry has been called for by delegates to the biennial convention here of the Glove Workers.

In three days of sessions, delegates from locals in some 25 communities revised the union's constitution and bylaws to conform with the Landrum-Griffin Act; debated the effects of foreign imports on job opportunities in the industry; and voted to provide annuity retirement benefits for Pres. Joseph C. Goodfellow and his successors.

Returned to office without opposition were Sec.-Treas. James Van Der Wall, Marinette, Wis.; and Vice Presidents Jessie M. Reynolds of Tacoma, Wash., Chester Dombkowski of Michigan City, Ind., and Ernest Mohr of Metropolis, Ill. Reelected in contested races were Vice Presidents Hartley Wiseman of Metropolis, Ill., and Irene Knaak, Milwaukee.

Goodfellow's term has two more years to run.

75,000 Marine Workers Strike, Tie Up U.S. Deepwater Fleet

(Continued from Page 1)

Kennedy at the White House, and held himself available to assist federal mediators and the negotiators in any way possible.

Chief stumbling-block to an agreement was the refusal of one group of employers to discuss the foreign flag or "runaway" ship issue at all. A management spokesman said he was not authorized to talk about foreign flag ships. NMU then filed a charge with the National Labor Relations Board against employers whom it accused of refusing to bargain in good faith.

● When dock and harbor workers attended a rally called by the Longshoremen here in support of striking seamen, the New York Shipping Asssociation accused ILA of a contract violation and asked the port labor arbiter to conduct a hearing.

NMU Talks Opened May 11

NMU opened negotiations May 11 on behalf of 37,000 members on 590 passenger, freight and tanker vessels operated by 74 companies. When vessel operators made no acceptable counter-offer Curran recessed negotiations.

Chief effort of union negotiators was to improve working conditions on American-owned ships and help provide more jobs for U.S. seamen faced with the threat of competition from non-union vessels registered under foreign flags.

When the contracts expired June 15 and unions carried out their traditional "no contract, no work" policy, the base wage for able-bodied seamen on NMU ships was $369 to $373 a month based on a 40-hour week. The last previous increase was 4.5 percent in January 1960 on a wage reopener in a three-year contract.

NMU had sought to get employers to bargain on the following proposed program:

● Reduce the basic workweek from 40 to 30 hours to provide additional jobs for seamen and give crewmen more time with their families. This could be done, the union said, by adding the time worked to vacation time due.

● An increase in wages and overtime rates based on the national industrial pattern. The overtime rate in expired NMU contracts was $2.88 an hour.

● Provide that all ships owned or operated by American companies shall come under union contract.

The union also asked amendment of other contract provisions to improve living and working conditions aboard ship.

The ARA met with employers May 12 and submitted proposals for a new contract. The principal issue involved the question of standby pay for union members while waiting for assignment. Wage scales for 1,000 ARA members on U.S.-flag ships ranged from $680 to $850 a month.

Members of the other unions began contract talks June 6 and 7. SIU and MEBA got some owners to agree to new terms but most ships remained in port because members respected the picket lines of the other unions.

To meet the problem of a declining U.S. merchant fleet, unions allied with SIU and MEBA originally made these proposals as a basis for contract renewal:

● That American-owned vessels flying foreign flags be covered by contracts with all maritime unions.

● That a Joint Committee for the Maritime Industry, consisting of labor and management representatives, be established to overhaul the "outmoded merchant marine subsidy" program; to put an end to government competition with privately-owned shipping; to assure cargoes for American ships through "effective enforcement of cargo preference laws" and expansion of the cargo preference principle to cover oil imports.

● That contracts be extended for one year without major changes other than those listed above.

● That certain contract inequitis be eliminated.

NMU Strikers Find Picket Line Works

New York—To longshoremen in this port a picket line is a picket line, and not to be crossed.

That fact of life caused the Maritime Union to call off pickets at Pier 3, downtown.

The pickets were on duty only to warn workers of a labor dispute with the United Fruit Co., which uses Pier 3. They carried signs to that effect, but longshoremen refused to cross the picket line enroute to their job of unloading the Johan, a Norwegian-flag freighter using the same dock.

NMU has no dispute with the Johan's owners, and removed the pickets so the longshoremen could go to work.

PLEDGE OF SUPPORT in organizing campaigns of Aluminum Workers to help recoup membership loss from automation was given by John Schreier of AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization at AWIU convention. AWIU Pres. Eddie R. Stahl is at right, Assistant to the President Henry Olsen is shown at left.

Aluminum Workers Face 'Trying Times'

Massena, N. Y.—Layoffs resulting from automation and two recessions in three years have brought the Aluminum Workers to "one of the most trying times in the history of our union," AWIU Pres. Eddie R. Stahl told the delegates to the union's fifth biennial convention here.

Declaring that "some locals have been hit as much as 50 percent," Stahl said it would take "a miracle" for the industry to get back to its pre-recession employment.

Charging that production workers have been forced to bear a disproportionate burden in cutbacks, Stahl cited a plant where one department had been reduced to 15 men, of whom 11 were foremen or technical directors.

"We expect to take our share of the burden, but management should also take its share," he said.

Taking note of the hardships on older workers who are laid off, the convention denounced discrimination in hiring because of age and called on Congress to reduce the retirement age under social security to 60.

Stahl was unanimously re-elected president. Henry Olsen, AWIU director of organization and acting secretary-treasurer since the death last year of William Crowley, was chosen assistant to the president. In a three-way contest, Pat Reilly of Richmond, Va., a vice president and organizer, was elected secretary-treasurer.

The convention also endorsed an expanded union education program and urged greater support for COPE activities.

George J. Richardson, AFL-CIO special representative, told the delegates that laws which damage the trade union movement "hurt the entire nation."

He said the labor movement, six years after merger, still has "many problems." But, he declared, "the unresolved problems of jurisdiction and merging of unions can be resolved better united than divided."

Other speakers included John Schrier of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization and Al Barkan of COPE.

Flint Glass Union Set To Boost U.S. Products

New York—The Flint Glass Workers concluded a two-week biennial convention here with a firm resolve to hold their present membership strength and add to their ranks through organizing techniques "appropriate for a changing industry."

Delegates approved plans for a two-pronged drive to offset the effects of glass imports by strengthening domestic production and by launching a campaign to create public demand for glass "with the American theme."

Since at least 8,000 members of the union are employed in plants that manufacture handmade glass products, delegates devoted considerable time to analyzing problems of moldmakers in the container industry.

They called for action to unionize workers in factories where glass is needed in increasing quantities as parts for scientific equipment or apparatus. Although a large proportion of the glass container industry is organized, Flint Glass union officers agreed there is a significant potential in this area, where production seems to be on the rise.

A slight dip in the union's membership was attributed to the effects of automation and to rising imports. These come mainly from Belgium, the leading European exporter, which accounts for about 40 percent of the world's glass exports.

The Belgian flat glass industry has undergone considerable concentration during the past 50 years. In 1910 it comprised 19 companies; today there are only three which account for about 90 percent of all exports. Foreign shipments of flat glass from Belgium reached a record high in 1960 of 288,485 metric tons.

The convention spent several days making plans for the opening of negotiations on new contracts to cover moldmakers which commence Aug. 8. These will be followed by industrywide conferences for contract demands covering workers employed in aluminating and allied glass products factories. In the early fall conferences looking towards negotiations will take place for workers employed in plants that make table and art glass, and glassware manufactured by automatic machines.

Earlier in the convention, George M. Parker of Toledo, was elected president of the union by a 2-1 majority, suceeding Charles M. Scheff, who retired.

Elected first, second and third vice presidents, respectively, were Albert Vottero of Jeannette, Pa., Robert Newell of Moundsville, W. Va., and Harold Gibbons of Toledo. Three new international representatives were elected—Ben Mangiopane of Bellaire, O., Debert Junkins of Clarksburg, W. Va., and Charles Herrholtz of Chicago. Fifty-one workers were elected miscellaneous members of the union's 100-man executive board.

The convention approved changes in the union constitution to make it conform with requirements of the Landrum-Griffin Act.

Teacher Vote On Bargaining Set in N. Y. C.

New York—Ballots will be counted June 29 in a referendum election among Greater New York's 47,000 school teachers on whether they want to bargain collectively with the Board of Education. Results will be announced the following day, when schools close for the summer, by the Honest Ballot Association.

The United Federation of Teachers—Local 2 of the American Federation of Teachers—has asked all teachers to vote yes, and then to support the UFT in a bargaining election next semester.

Meanwhile five members of a commission appointed by the board to advise it on labor relations have announced their resignation. They said the board picked out one of their three recommendations and ignored the others.

Board members said they would not be bound by the referendum result but would ask teachers to decide later if they want one union to represent them or more than one. The UFT charged the board members were "insisting on the right to welsh" on any agreement.

In a special issue of the United Teacher, the union asked systemwide support of a program including base salaries of $5,000 to $10,000 a year; improvements in pensions and leaves of absence; relief from non-teaching chores for elementary teachers; class size of 30 or less in normal classes, 20 in difficult classes; and other improvements.

Al Bilik Named Head Of Cincinnati Council

Cincinnati, O.—Al Bilik, business agent of the State, County & Municilpal Employes District Council here, will take office July 1 as president of the Cincinnati AFL-CIO Labor Council. He succeeds John J. Hurst of the Carpenters, who leaves office after 26 years as president.

Unions in Los Angeles To Tackle Job Injuries

Los Angeles—A labor-sponsored safety education program to help cut California's on-the-job accident rate is now being planned by the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor's Safety & Industrial Accident Committee.

Announcement of the program was made by Executive Sec.-Treas. W. J. Bassett at a federation-sponsored Safety and Workmen's Compensation Conference held here with some 175 delegates.

Conference speakers pointed out that on-the-job accidents in California last year took 811 lives and caused 158,663 injuries, for which some $200 million was paid out in workmen's compensation benefits.

Underlying the accident problem, stressed two safety experts, was the fact that California has reached a "safety plateau" or "safety gap," where the downward curve has leveled off.

Arthur W. Motley, director of the U.S. Dept. of Labor's Bureau of Labor Standards, said that "none of us can rest until these injuries and deaths are brought down to an irreducible minimum." The safety techniques that have served well in the past "no longer produce the results they once did," he declared.

California safety chief Thomas N. Saunders, contrasting the 170 full-time safety inspectors in California, said safety nevertheless depends ultimately "on the man himself."

He urged labor unions to hire "safety consultants" just as they now hire attorneys, economists, actuaries and experts in various other fields.

Other speakers included Elton C. Lawless, chairman of the State Industrial Accident Commission, and William Kaplan, a presiding referee for the commission.

Both urged added emphasis on rehabilitation, with Kaplan appealing for workmen's compensation coverage for such "subtle injuries" as heart attacks, mental illness, etc., that he termed the last major gap in social insurance.

Delegates formed into panels and talked practical problems with "resource experts" recruited from organized labor, the State Div. of Industrial Safety, and the Industrial Accident Commission.

Dir. John F. Henning of the California Dept. of Industrial Relations summarized conference activities.

AFL-CIO PRES. George Meany greets Lewis Gompers, nephew of Samuel Gompers, prior to ground-breaking ceremonies for $9 million housing project, named for first president of AFL. Apartments will rise on spot on New York's Lower East Side where Gompers and his family lived when they came to U.S. in 1863.

Housing Project Pays Tribute to Gompers

New York—Among the noxious slums of New York's Lower East Side—where a young immigrant boy lived almost a century ago and from which he emerged to become founder of the American labor movement—ground has been broken for a modern low-cost housing project named after him.

Gompers Houses they will be called in tribute to Samuel Gompers, first president of the American Federation of Labor, who came to New York with his family in 1863 at the age of 13. Behind their four-room tenement flat was a brewery; across the street was a slaughterhouse. Water came from a common hydrant in the yard and had to be carried upstairs. The toilet was in the back yard.

To Shelter More Than 2,000

On the site where young Gompers and his family lived will be constructed two 20-story buildings providing 474 apartments for 2,000 persons at a cost of more than $9 million.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who was the major speaker with Mayor Robert F. Wagner at the ground-breaking ceremonies, said that Gompers' "personal experiences in the slums inspired him to fight against the degradations to which working people were subject in those days."

The AFL-CIO president charged that despite a commitment by Congress 12 years ago to a long-term program of slum clearance and low-cost home construction, "succeeding Congresses have welshed on the commitment [and] year after year they have eliminated entirely or pared down to the bone appropriations for slum replacement."

Moral and Practical Need

"Today it is incumbent upon our government," Meany said, to launch a broad new housing program not only for moral considerations but as a practical necessity."

The necessity arises from the fact that unemployment is still "at the shockingly high level of almost 7 percent," he said, and the prospects are that the unemployment picture may be even "worse next winter than it was last winter."

"Yet there is still too much hesitancy," he told the open-air East Side audience at the ceremonies, "on the part of our government about doing something effective to reduce unemployment. Even those who recognize that unemployment feeds upon itself, that it saps the basic strength of the nation and that it can bring about economic collapse, still seem to be relying upon a spontaneous cure rather than action.

"The trade union movement believes the unemployment situation has become too massive and too chronic to cure itself. We believe the government has got to take action. And the most effective action available, we are convinced, is a broad-scale housing program."

Recalling improvements in living and working conditions in the past century, Wagner said "to a great extent that progress is due to the pioneering efforts of Gompers and his contemporaries and to those who have built upon the foundations which they laid."

"I believe that no one would appreciate more than Samuel Gompers," he said, "why we are here today. Not because this housing development will bear his name, but because it will be a living symbol of the ideals of individual and social justice for which Samuel Gompers struggled all his life."

Woman Denied Explanation:

High Court Upholds Exclusion Of Cook as Navy 'Security Risk'

The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that the government may exclude a worker employed by a private concern from a military base where she worked on the ground of "security requirements" without further explanation.

In a 5-to-4 decision the court held that the security officer at the naval gun factory in Washington was within his rights in withdrawing a security badge from Rachel Brawner, cook employed by a private concessionaire at the factory. Withdrawal of the badge made it impossible for Mrs. Brawner to continue her job at the factory.

Justice Potter Stewart held for the majority that the government has the right to control access to a military base and that due process did not require that Mrs. Brawner be given any sort of hearing.

Justice William J. Brennan for himself, Chief Justice Earl Warren and Justices Hugo Black and William O. Douglas expressed "grave doubts" that the government had authority to withhold Mrs. Brawner's badge without a hearing.

Use as 'Blind' Seen

Further, he said, under the majority's decision a government official may employ "security requirements" as a "blind behind which to dismiss at will for the most discriminatory of causes."

The high court's decision upheld earlier verdicts for the government in lower courts. The suit contending that Mrs. Brawner had been denied her constitutional rights was filed by Local 473, Cafeteria & Restaurant Workers Union. A brief supporting the local was filed with the court by the AFL-CIO.

In other decisions the court:

- Refused to review a lower court decision upholding a Federal Aviation Agency order barring pilots over 60 years old on commercial airliners.
- Held in a 5-to-4 decision that the Constitution forbids the use of illegally-seized evidence in state criminal trials.
- Rejected 4 to 3 a motion by the DuPont Co., to modify a recent decision that the company divest itself of General Motors stock so that the divestiture would take more than 10 years.

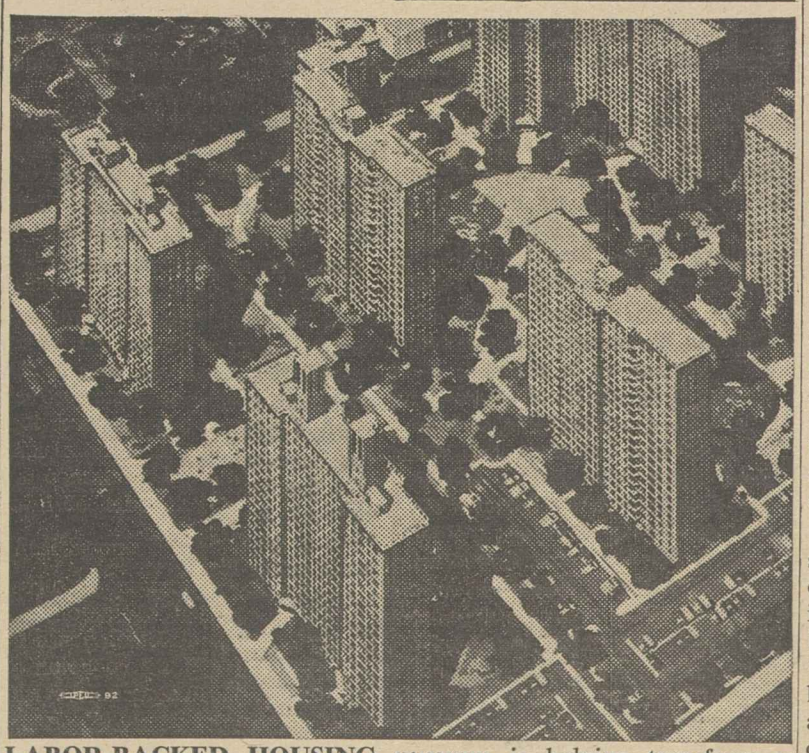
Street Railway Veteran Dies at 83

Springfield, Mass.—P. J. O'Brien, 83, a retired international vice president of the Street Railway Employes, died here recently.

O'Brien retired in 1957 after 44 years as a vice president of the union. From 1935 until his retirement he also served as a member of the union's general executive board.

As a motorman on the Springfield Street Railway Co., he helped organize Div. 448 here in 1907, becoming its first president.

Surviving are three sons, Charles, a bus driver and member of the union; Rt. Rev. Msgr. John O'Brien, superintendent of parochial schools in the diocese of Worcester, Mass., and Raymond.



LABOR-BACKED HOUSING program is helping transform a section of New York's lower East Side, where Samuel Gompers lived as a youth, into a modern, low-cost apartment project bearing his name. Ground was broken for the Samuel Gompers Houses, the two buildings in the foreground, at ceremonies addressed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. The other four buildings shown will comprise Columbia Houses, a non-profit cooperative now in the planning stage.

Court Restricts Use Of Dissenter's Dues

(Continued from Page 1)

be given a dues rebate "in the same proportion that the expenditures for political purposes which he had advised the union he disapproved bore to the total union budget."

- Instead of a rebate, the union's expenditure for the protested activities could be proportionately reduced.

The court specified that a member would have to give the union formal notification of his objection to expenditures for political activity which he opposed in order to be entitled to a refund or reduction.

The decision was based on the Supreme Court's interpretation of congressional intent in a 1951 amendment to the Railway Labor Act authorizing union shop agreements on the railroads and repealing a previous prohibition against such agreements.

A 1956 Supreme Court decision—known as the Hanson case—upheld the constitutionality of railroad union shop agreements, even in states with so-called "right-to-work" laws. However, the court at the time said "a different problem would be presented" if union "assessments" were levied "for purposes not germane to collective bargaining."

Georgia courts subsequently held that political spending—including lobbying expenditures—by unions which collect dues under union shop agreements was unconstitutional.

Appealing from the decision, attorneys for 15 non-operating railroad unions and the AFL-CIO argued that legislative and political activity is as much a part of union representation of members as the actual mechanics of collective bargaining.

AFL-CIO Filed Brief

"Collective bargaining cannot function effectively or realistically without legislative or political activity," the AFL-CIO declared in a brief.

In all, seven of the justices reached the conclusion that a worker covered by a railroad union shop contract could not be requqired to help finance union political programs with which he disagreed. The justices differed sharply, however, on whether any constitutional issue was involved and on the remedy to be recommended.

Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., speaking for the majority of the court, held that no constitutional issue had to be met because the 1951 law was enacted "for the limited purpose of eliminating the problems created by the 'free rider'" and did not contemplate the use of dues for political purposes against the wish of a member.

Justice Felix Frankfurter, in a sharp dissent in which he was joined by Justice John M. Harlan, rejected "the restrictive interpretation" that Congress "meant to bar railway unions under a union shop agreement from expending their funds in their traditional manner."

If Congress so intended, Frankfurter commented, it certainly would have said so.

Tracing labor's struggles over the years, he said it would be "sheer mutilation" to try to write the history of the labor movement without references to its legislative and political battles.

Frankfurter said the union's activities were clearly constitutional and opposed any provision for excusing individuals from supporting an integral part of their union's function.

Justice Hugo L. Black, on the other hand, agreed with the Georgia courts that the constitutional rights of the dissenting workers had been violated and described the formula suggested by the Supreme Court majority as "parsimonious" and in practice meaningless. He said individuals who dissented from their union's political actions should be exempted from union shop requirements of membership.

Separate, qualified opinions were also filed by Justices William O. Douglas and Charles E. Whittaker.

The well-financed legal challenge to the union shop was brought in the names of six Southern Railway employes in a suit against the 15 rail unions. It has often been referred to as the "Looper case" after the name of one of the participants.

Actual implementation of the decision—and detailed interpretation of the intent of the Supreme Court—is in the hands of the Georgia court. However, if either party is dissatisfied with the state court's implementation, the issue could wind its way back to the Supreme Court.

In another case, which bore some parallels to the union shop issue, the Supreme Court held that an attorney could properly be compelled to join his state bar association even if he disagreed with its position on some issues. Twenty-six states presently require lawyers to be members of state bars.

A Wisconsin attorney protested that the requirement that he join the state bar and pay the $15 a year dues forced him to help finance legislative programs which he opposed.

His appeal was rejected by a 7-2 majority which, however, divided on the reasons for rejection.

Four justices held that no clear-cut issue of political spending had been raised and, apart from that issue, there was no constitutional objection to compelling lawyers to join the bar. They said the political spending would have to be raised in a more specific manner for the court to rule on it.

Justices Harlan, Frankfurter and Whittaker considered the constitutional issue of political spending by a bar association and held that it did not violate any constitutional rights.

Unions Call Workweek Cut Imperative

Slash Emphasized By Butchers, UPWA

Chicago—A shorter workweek, without loss of take-home pay, is an "economic imperative" if the nation is to achieve full employment, the Meat Cutters and the Packinghouse Workers have declared.

The two unions said such a move would "restore purchasing power and jobs to millions of unemployed" and would "offset the continuing attrition by automation of the national total of available jobs."

The views were contained in a separate statement filed in connection with a report by the tripartite automation committee established two years ago in contract agreements with Armour & Co., second largest of the nation's meat packing concerns.

Minimize Job Loss, Meat Unions Plead

Chicago—To meet the challenge of automation, America must take steps so that technological change can be "regulated, directed and harnessed" to minimize job displacement and personal hardship, two AFL-CIO unions have declared.

The Meat Cutters and the Packinghouse Workers, in their separate statement accompanying the report of the Armour Automation Committee, were critical of the growing attitude of concentrating "solely on the worker already ousted, accepting as a necessary evil the process which produces his ouster."

The unions said this is similar to "setting up a hospital and car repair shop at the site of a washed-out bridge to repair the broken bones and damaged vehicles in the steady flow of traffic going over the edge—without considering the possibility of regulating or rerouting the traffic and rebuilding the bridge."

The seperate views were presented, the union said, to highlight "certain basic areas of disagreement" that existed between union, company and public members on the "massive kinds of programs" the nation needs to counter the effects of technological change.

The UPWA and the Butcher Workmen said it was "unfortunate" that the committee's report did not reflect a strong "sense of urgency" about the problems resulting from automation, and declared that some of its suggestions "may well be too little and too late" unless they are supplemented "by an understanding of the depth of the problem."

The union representatives made it plain that while they disagreed with the full panel on some specifics, they were in accord with its purpose and work and felt that it "provides new channels" for labor-management relations, including studies in areas "not normally engaged in during the life of a bargaining contract."

Although they laid particular stress on the question of the shorter workweek, the union representatives also called for:

- A "massive increase" in the public investment for schools, homes, medical care, education, urban renewal "and a wide range of other national needs."
- Creation and expansion of private consumer purchasing power through earlier retirement with increased social security benefits; increases in the amount and duration of unemployment compensation; tax revision to reduce the burden on low-income families; and "immediate effective increases" in the minimum wage above the recently enacted $1.25 level coupled with coverage for millions of workers still excluded.
- "Arrangements to gear this nation's productive capacity more realistically to the grave needs of peoples in the other nations through foreign trade."

They also urged that within the framework of recently enacted depressed area legislation, government policy should be devised to deny tax writeoffs "on plants closed through calculated management decision in areas where such closing will add to already heavy burdens of unemployment."

Other Recommendations

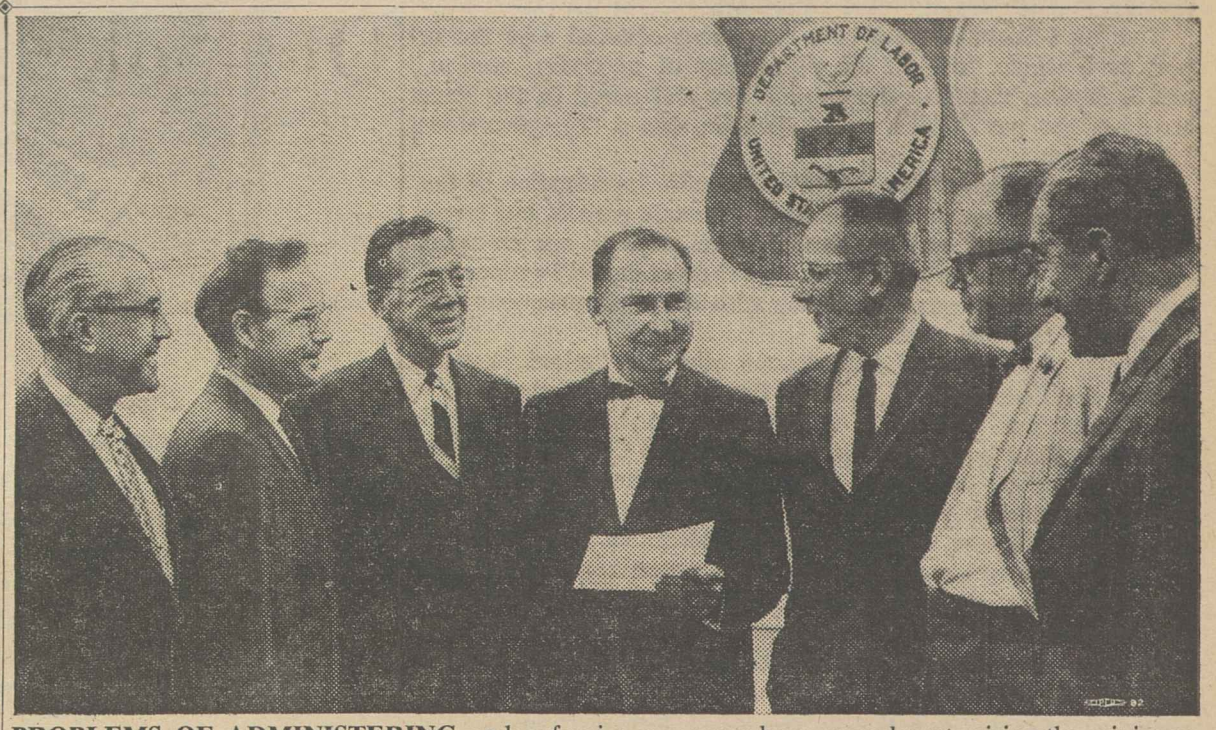
They recommend effective federal, state and local action "to combat discrimination in employment;" an end to hiring practices "curtailing job opportunities for particular groups of workers;" and establishment of federal standards for unemployment compensation laws.

The UPWA and the Butcher Workmen said the opposition to the shorter workweek is based on the argument that increased output "is much preferable to increased leisure" for workers.

"Unfortunately," they declared, "the nation currently faces no such happy choice . . . The immediate goal to be achieved through a shortening of the workweek is not more leisure but substantially less enforced and unpaid leisure for those who now seek work."

Without action on spreading the work plus other measures to expand employment, they declared, "proposals dealing merely with the problems of the workers displaced in the course of technological change cannot achieve any purpose but that of redistributing unemployment."

"No added educational opportunity will serve to create anything but higher educational levels in an increasing army of the unemployed, unless new jobs come by the millions," they said.



PROBLEMS OF ADMINISTERING and enforcing new wage-hour amendment raising the minimum wage and expanding coverage are discussed at Labor Dept. conference. Left to right are: Meat Cutters Vice Pres. Marvin W. Hook; Clarence T. Lundquist, administrator of the Labor Dept's Wage & Hour Div.; Labor Dept. Solicitor Charles Donahue; Retail Clerks Pres. James A. Suffridge; Under Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz; AFL-CIO Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, and Meat Cutters Vice Pres. Leon B. Schachter.

Economic Growth Found Basic To Jobs in Study of Automation

(Continued from Page 1)

home pay—a point both unions have indicated will be a major bargaining goal with the industry this fall. Reduction in the workweek, they declared, is "not merely desirable but an economic imperative."

The company officials flatly opposed the shorter week, arguing that meat packing is a "low-profit industry" and declaring that such a move "would require accelerated efforts to automate just to stay in business."

Production Cut Foreseen

The public members—Pres. Clark Kerr of the University of California and Prof. Robben W. Fleming of the University of Illinois—also opposed the shorter week on the ground that it would reduce productive capacity. They conceded, however, that unless full employment can be achieved via the economic growth route "the demand for the reduced workweek will become increasingly insistent."

Despite inability to agree on this issue, the committee members reached concurrence on a broad range of other points, including the need for adequate economic growth. They called for:

- A study of the nation's educational system to gear programs to future employment opportunities.
- Strengthening of "loosely coordinated" state employment services.
- Passage of pending federal legislation making available retraining and relocation allowances for displaced workers.
- Revision of unemployment compensation laws to allow a worker to continue training for a new job, and re-examination of the duration of jobless benefits.
- Possible integration of public and private pension systems so that workers will not be penalized, in their middle years, because technology forces them to change jobs.
- "Sympathetic" consideration of optional early retirement coupled with raising of the ceiling on the earnings of retired persons.

The committee also made specific bargaining recommendations to both labor and management that were not released for publication. They forecast that these would make possible contract agreements giving employes "a larger measure of job security."

It warned, however, that "the future will not be secure . . . until the nation sets its course in the direction of an annual economic growth which will provide full employment."

In its findings, the tripartite body pointed to studies it had made during the past two years which indicate automation hits hardest at unskilled and semi-skilled workers and members of minority groups.

The two-year study was agreed to in the 1959 bargaining talks because of what both sides agreed were "significant changes" in industry operations.

Start Inauspicious

The committee began its studies against the bleak backdrop of worsening unemployment at Armour, the nation's second largest meat packer. In the early summer of 1959, a scant few months before bargaining began, the company had announced the permanent closing of six production plants, including large establishments in Chicago and East St. Louis, Ill., permanently displacing 5,000 employes.

A year later, in July 1960, Armour closed its Oklahoma City plant, adding 420 more employes to the total terminated.

In these close-downs, the committee noted, Armour was "not unique in the packing industry," for each of the other three members of the industry's one-time "Big Four" had closed numbers of major packinghouses in recent years, idling some 30,000 workers.

Representing the Meat Cutters on the special automation committee were Vice Pres. Russell E. Dresser, director of the union's Packinghouse Div., and Research Dir. James H. Wishart. Representing the UPWA were Dir. Howard McDermott of the Wage Rate Dept. and Contract Administrator Jesse Prosten.

Serving for the company were Vice Pres. Harold E. Brooks, Vice Pres. Walter E. Clark in charge of labor relations, Counsel Frederick R. Livingston, and Gen. Manager William J. Ohl of the Food Engineering Div.

Prior Plant Closing Notice Suggested

Amherst, Mass.—Sen. Benjamin A. Smith (D-Mass.) has suggested that companies be required to give at least 90 days notice to employes and the public before closing a plant.

Addressing the annual institute of the State AFL-CIO, held at the University of Massachusetts here, Smith said he was having a study made to determine if this could best be accomplished through legislation or through a presidential directive, pointing out that companies planning mergers are required to give the government notice of their intention, he declared:

"If companies deciding to merge must give notice so that the impact of the merger can be tested, certainly a company that is going to close a plant should give notice so that the impact can be softened."

Pact Safeguards Jobs From Automation Effect

New York—The Communications Workers have won a solid guarantee against loss of jobs or wages through automation or mergers for 1,500 employes of the American Cable & Radio Corp.

The nationwide contract provides that no employe in the bargaining unit may be laid off or terminated because of the introduction of new or improved equipment.

It also guarantees the jobs and pay scales of workers in the event of any merger or consolidation with other firms. That provision is considered especially significant since there have been reports within the industry of a possible merger between American Cable and other compaines in the field.

The two-year agreement provides a $4 weekly increase retroactive to June 1, plus an additional $2 on Jan. 1, 1962, for employes who are at the top of their wage rate ranges. A wage reopener is authorized on June 1, 1962.

CWA Long Lines National Dir. Elaine T. Gleason praised the "foresight and socially desirable attitude" of management representatives in "squarely facing the impact of automation on human beings."

"Only by agreements such as this one can employes fully share in the benefits which automation or greater consolidation can bring," she said.

Under the new contract, the company agreed to assign any worker displaced by automation to a comparable job at the same rate of pay.

In case of a merger, an employe whose job is affected may voluntarily accept any special severance benefit which might be included as part of the merger agreement but would not be forced to do so. If he chose to remain on the job, a place would have to be found for him without any reduction in pay.

The contract overs radio and cable operators, printer multiplex operators and other traffic and marine service employes in the continental United States and Hawaii.

Goals and Critics

THE IMPORTANCE of the report of the Commission on Money and Credit to the nation's future economic policy can perhaps best be judged by the criticism leveled at it.

The Wall Street Journal in a despairing editorial says the report as a whole "reflects the philosophy of expanding statism," and it mourns that "so many minds are still mired in the statist errors of the past." The report, it adds, has a "big-government inflationary bias."

This ought logically to set off an intensive investigation of the "radicals" who agreed that adequate economic growth, low levels of unemployment and reasonable price stability are co-equal goals of the economy and that current statutes should be amended so that all federal agencies dealing with economic programs will be bound by these goals.

Among the wide-eyed businessmen who are "mired in statist errors" are Commission Chairman Frazar B. Wilde, chairman of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Co.; James B. Black, chairman of the board, Pacific Gas & Electric Co.; Fred Lazarus, Jr., chairman of the board, Federated Department Stores, Inc.; David Rockefeller, president, the Chase Manhattan Bank; and Theodore O. Yntema, chairman, finance committee, Ford Motor Co.

The labor and liberal members of the commission agreed with the business members in approving many of the major proposals of the report. But they filed vigorous dissents to various sections, especially to proposals that would underwrite higher interest rates in the economy.

In the present period of economic stress with its multiple problems of technological change, economic growth and balance of payments and many others, the federal government's responsibility to keep the nation in top economic health is no longer a matter for philosophical barbs. It is urgently necessary that the government—and specifically the President—have greater powers to counter the swings of the business cycle.

These are the realities of the 1960s based on an understanding of the necessity for an economically strong America in this decade of decisive challenge.

Help for the Cities

THE UNITED STATES is becoming an increasingly urban nation. In 1950 about two-thirds of all Americans lived in urban areas. By 1975 it is estimated that nearly three-quarters will live in urban communities.

The growth of urban areas has brought new and complex problems outstripping the ability of cities to meet them.

The federal government has stepped in with a series of programs to help the urban areas cope with the population explosion. But the technical know-how and the financial aid are scattered widely through the government. There is no one central place that the cities can come to for advice and assistance.

This is reflected in the nature of legislation before the current Congress. Proposals on education, housing, pollution, health are all designed to alleviate problems plaguing urban areas. Yet there is no one central federal agency with the status and scope to coordinate the handling of these problems and give them the necessary direction.

All of this adds up to proven need for the creation of a Dept. of Urban Affairs and Housing so that citizens in the urban areas, dealing with specifically urban problems, will be represented by an officer at the Cabinet level who will be in a position to coordinate efficiently federal activities in their interest.

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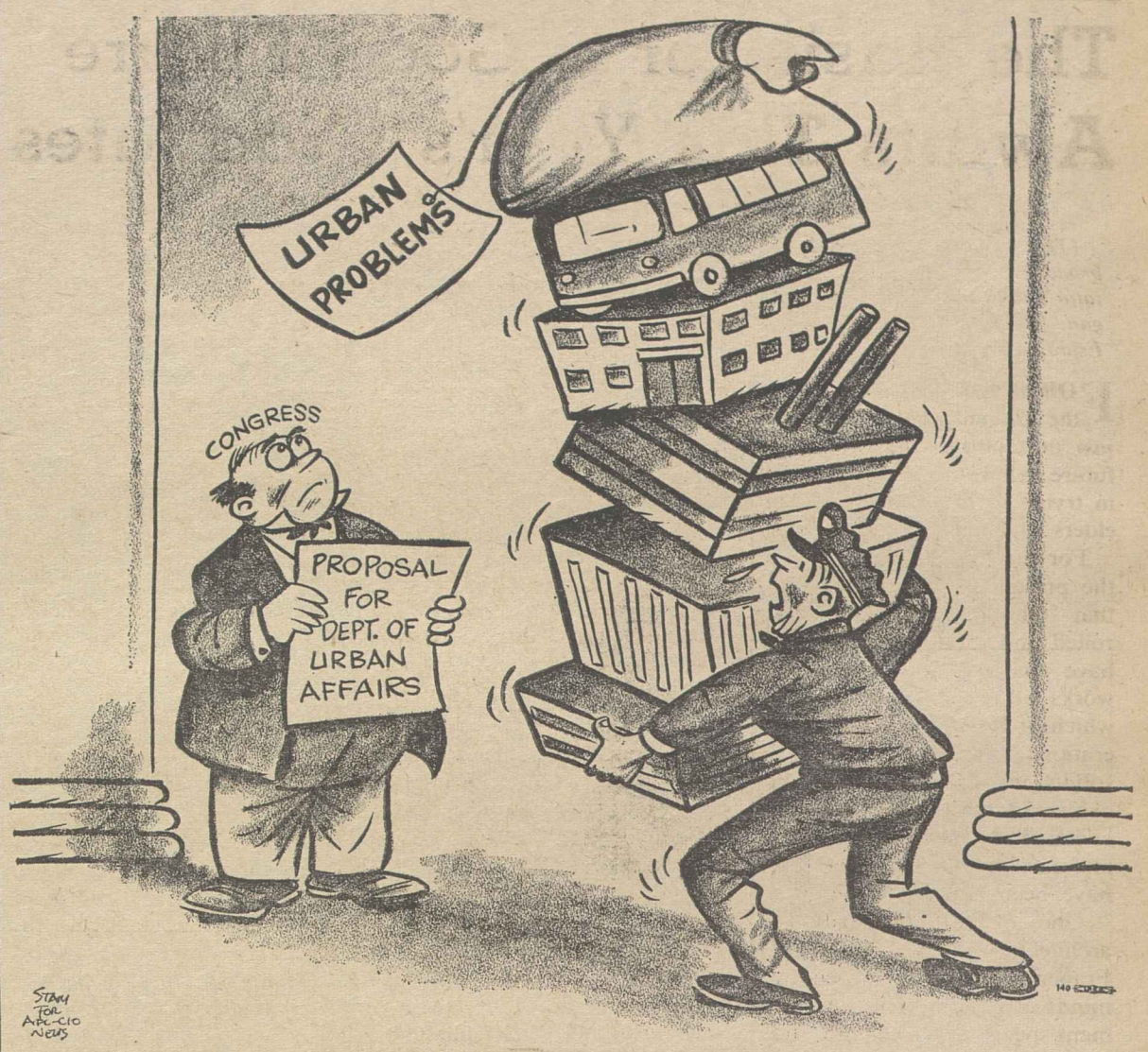
'Where Do I Put Them?'



Rural Voters in Control:

City Folks Must Howl Louder To Win Equal Representation

ELECTION STATISTICS show such startling facts as that it takes 3,558 votes in the largest election district in New Hampshire to obtain the same representation in the state legislature as just one vote in the smallest community; that it takes 423 votes in the largest community in Connecticut to have the same voting power as one in the smallest township; that similar disparities exist in most other states.

Yet somehow or other this mathematical proof of the political injustice that we have allowed to grow up in our American democracy never seems to register hard enough to result in any striking reform.

We know that over the years the unequal growth of population in city and rural areas of virtually every state in the union has resulted in gross distortions in representation in both national and state legislatures.

We know that every 10 years, after each census, these distortions are supposed to be corrected by the states so that all our people will be fairly and equally represented.

Yet we know, too, that decade after decade our "reapportionment" efforts are more than likely doomed to dismal failure.

One reason, of course, is that the beneficiaries of the unjust representation are not likely to vote themselves out of the very power that this unjust representation gives them.

But another reason is that those who are not adequately represented—city people, mostly—simply haven't put up enough of a howl to get things corrected because they don't realize the full impact of this misrepresentation.

Perhaps we need to start thinking about this misrepresentation not in terms of abstract mathematical formulae showing how many city-folk it takes to equal a rural resident of our state, but in the harsh picture of the kind of legislation we actually get as a result of it.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT in Michigan, for example, can give you some striking examples of how "misrepresentation" can hurt the majority and benefit the minority on the state level.

The Michigan legislature recently tried to give a juicy $162 million tax forgiveness to corporations while depriving thousands of unemployed workers of their meager jobless benefits.

It passed a bill that gave tax forgiveness to corporations whose unemployment tax payments failed to meet the jobless benefits drawn by their employes—an idea ardently supported by some of the biggest corporations in the state.

In the same bill, the legislature voted to deny jobless benefits to any union member laid off in Michigan as the result of a strike in some other area, thus penalizing innocent workers. The same legislature also refused to bring Michigan in line with the federal program giving the children of unemployed workers some $21 million in benefits. The votes were clearly beneficial to the state's businessmen and injurious to the state's workers.

This business-inspired bill also extended unemployment insurance benefits but was so viciously anti-labor in the conditions it laid down that Gov. John Swainson (D) vetoed it.

Michigan is a strong industrial state with a large union movement. Yet the fact is that this legislation, strongly opposed by labor, was enacted through the political power of conservative Republicans over their more liberal Democratic colleagues.

UNDER TODAY'S "representation" system in Michigan less than 30 percent of the voters can elect a Senate majority. On the basis of the 1958 election, the 12 Democrats elected to the Senate represented 3,193,417 votes, the 22 Republicans, who ran the roost, represented 3,178,349. The 55 Democrats elected to the House of Representatives were given 3,435,659 votes while the 55 Republicans who were returned represented only 2,936,107 votes.

In both Houses conservative Republicans represented voting minorities while holding as many or even more seats than the majority Democrats. They used their power to defeat the state's majority will.

Far from disappearing, this disparity in power is likely to increase. Rural areas that have been losing population without losing their representative strength in the legislature are expected to continue that population loss as farmers continue to leave agriculture. The heavily populated urban areas, including the poorly represented suburbs, are expected to continue gaining in population.

A statistical analysis of the Michigan voting situation shows that while the individual rural voter had a vote varying in strength from one to 15 in 1960, he will have a one to 26 ratio by 1970, depending on where he lives.

It is quite obvious that our system of representation is not working as it is supposed to work. Some Americans have built-in political advantages over other Americans which they use to their own benefit. A thorough overhauling of today's inequities is clearly in order. (Press Associates, Inc.)

Morgan Says:

The Basis for a Good Future Awaits This Year's Graduates

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

FOR ONCE THERE IS something more to tell the current crop of graduating seniors than just the apologetic cliche to the effect that "the future belongs to you and we wish you good luck in trying to clean up the desperate muddle your elders have made of the past."

Morgan

For the hopeful fact of the present is that out of that muddle, deep and roiled and turgid as it is, have emerged the frameworks of new institutions which, if these young generations build on them solidly, may house the precious furniture of our civilization more safety and durably than they ever have been housed before.

One of the principal architects of these new international institutions, France's Jean Monnet, surely one of the great minds of our time, has revealed, in a commencement speech at Dartmouth, the importance of this construction. It is, in a very real sense, more important than missiles because it provides the pattern not only for competing with the Communists but the basis—the only basis, really—on which to beat them.

The basis, of course, is the cooperation and collaboration of free men through the organisms and agencies of representative government. The concept is as old as the Greeks but Monnet adds authenticity to it by speaking as one of the men who have made it work more broadly than ever before. As a principal inventor of the European Coal & Steel Community, which combined two of the basic resources over which those historic antagonists France and Germany had been warring, Monnet has helped mold a larger unity toward which Europe, slowly, quarrelsomely but inevitably, is moving.

After the Coal & Steel Community have come Euratom, the Common Market and there will come full economic union and a common currency; already these changes have created the demand for a political union of western Europe. At Dartmouth Monnet spoke of the "enormous transforming power of common institutions."

"Human nature does not change," he said, "but when people accept the same rules and the same institutions to make sure that they are applied, their behavior towards each other changes. This is the process of civilization itself."

The key word here is the verb "accept" and the key condition is a question of how much time is there left. The Communists have institutions too which they are trying to force people into on the double. Khrushchev's objective of a Communist world can be made impossible, Monnet emphasizes, by a working partnership of Europe and America.

DESPITE THE IMPEDIMENTS of different languages and customs and other prejudices of history, Monnet sees a united European common market, which Britain and other countries must soon join, whose population and resources combined are comparable if not superior to those of either the U.S. or the Soviet Union. Linked, the European and American strengths would become decisive.

"As soon as it is clear that the West is determined to unite," he argues, "the world will react to the trend," Khrushchev will accept the fact that he cannot dominate the world, "the conditions will at last exist for turning so-called peaceful coexistence into genuine peace . . . (and then) real disarmament will become possible."

But there is no time to fool around. The danger in delay, Monnet says, "increases every day."

In all the western countries there are wise men —perhaps few so wise as Monnet—who are convinced, as he is, of the validity and necessity of these institutions and who are working, as he is, to make them durable.

As exciting and vital a venture as this is, the populations involved have not yet caught its urgency. Perhaps we might if we understood more clearly the importance Khrushchev attaches to the western alliance and the energies he is devoting to cracking it.

At SHAPE, the NATO military command near Paris, I asked a general what he thought impressed the Soviet leader most outside military strength. "The existence," the general replied instantly, "of the NATO alliance. The very fact of its being. The spectacle of 15 free highly civilized nations collaborating voluntarily in peacetime in common defense is the real bone in his throat."

Put that collaboration on a political and economic offensive, as Jean Monnet says we must, and we can make the Communists choke on the bone.

Washington Reports:

Long-Range Foreign Aid Plans Backed by Church and Aiken

LONG-TERM PLANNING and financing of foreign aid is more businesslike and would save money, Sen. Frank Church (D-Ida.) asserted on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public educational program heard on 460 radio stations.

Sen. George Aiken (R-Vt.), also a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, agreed that a long-term approach is needed but said he thought Congress would authorize "three years for foreign aid programs and then take another look" instead of giving the Administration the five-year program it has asked.

"It seems to me that where economic development is concerned, we waste a great deal by appropriating money every year for the program and then insisting that this money be spent by a given deadline," Church commented. "The result is that the money is frequently used for unfeasible and improper projects. If we operated on a more businesslike basis, we would save money and would be able to see to it that the money is applied to the more worthy projects."

Aiken recommended "more able and well-trained technicians and administrators," a point stressed by Pres. Kennedy in his talk on foreign aid to the National Conference on Intl. Economic & Social Development.

"We are going to borrow personnel from some of our most successful companies," Kennedy said at the time.

MILITARY AID should be given only to countries bordering on the Soviet Union and Red China, Church and Aiken declared.

Aiken was of the opinion that in providing mostly military aid to one of the border nations, Laos, "we guessed wrong."

"If we had put a small part of the $350 million we gave them on economic and technical assistance, we probably would have had better results there," he maintained.

Church said the United States should not be alarmed by "neutralism" in newly created nations.

"We have to understand that newly emerging countries are apt to adopt a neutralist foreign policy just as we did for 125 years following our independence," he declared. "Also, if they exercise an independent judgment at the United Nations and elsewhere, we will more often than not win their support."

Aiken expected the President's foreign-aid requests to be "cut somewhat."

"Congress will go over this request more carefully than any in recent years," he said. "They want to see that it is spent efficiently and honestly."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

A PRIME READING item for sober-minded members of Congress, including members of the House and Senate tax-writing committees, is the front-page editorial in Barron's magazine for June 19, which carries a warning against the spreading system of municipal bond issues floated to finance new industrial plants or "runaway" employers.

This phraseology is not the language the financial weekly uses. The editorial does not speak about the moral and job issues involved in "runaway" operations but about the financial dangers in which communities and companies involve themselves when a bond is floated to tempt a business firm to come into the local scene.

As Barron's points out, no less respectable an organization than the Investment Bankers Association of America has "loosed a sharp blast" at what is termed the "growing popularity of municipal industrial bonds."

These are bond issues floated by municipalities to finance factories for privately-owned corporations. The taxpayers vote the money, under the "lure" of gaining industrial stature and job opportunities, and the companies "acquire factories on the cheap."

A company takes the factory on lease or rental, taxpayers pay off the bond issue across 20 or 30 years, and the people who buy the bonds enjoy the rich privilege of avoiding any federal income tax on their interest earnings. Municipal bonds are tax exempt so far as the federal government is concerned.

The pattern in the past has been for a northern firm to "run away" to a rural area, to run away to the South, leaving behind obsolete facilities that have been milked for dividends and a long-established group of employes with years of experience and seniority.

When Congress passed the depressed areas bill this year, the law spelled out a barrier to "runaways." No federal money is to be spent for factories for companies that are seeking to flee from job responsibilities elsewhere.

Congress can decrease the "lure" of community factory-building bonds by simply cancelling out federal tax exemption for municipals. Major investors would take another look before they bought. We might get rid of a tax-law incentive to industrial piracy.

* * *

BOTH BARRON'S and the investment bankers look with alarm on this system, from a strictly orthodox financial viewpoint. There are "risks," Barron's observes.

Most of the bond issue "lures" have been offered until recently by southern communities. Mississippi was the first state to authorize such projects, and Arkansas is up to its neck in them at present.

A company "dazzled at the prospect of getting something for nothing"—a "free" new factory—may overlook such details as labor and power costs, availability and materials and markets, Barron's says.

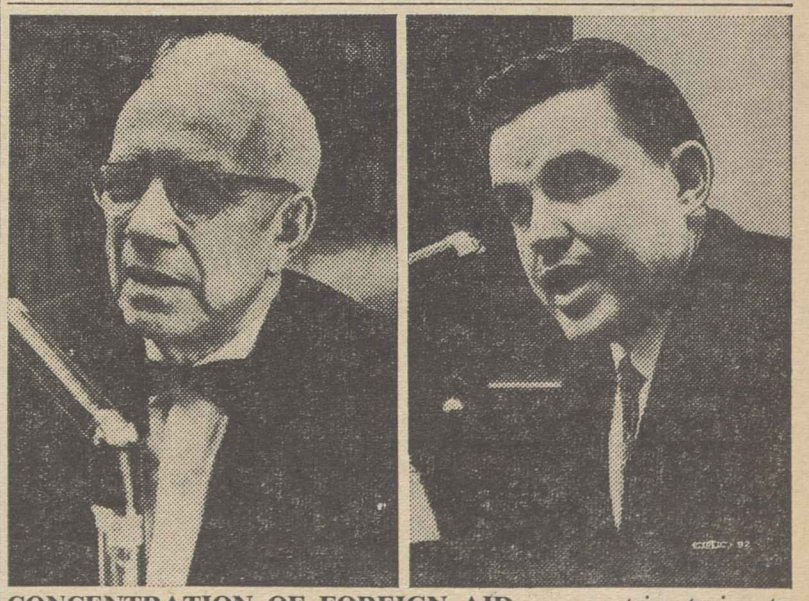
A company "may find itself heavily beholden to the city fathers," and, as in todays' racial strife in the South, "unhappily involved in their headaches."

The risks for the community, says Barron's, lie partly in the fact that the "lure of tax-free credit is strongest for marginal firms, which may prove a liability rather than an asset." In addition, the financial weekly comments, "municipal speculation poses a threat to the whole enterprise system," giving subsidized plants an advantage over unsubsidized competitors. The IBA bluntly commented that "it's poor policy to use public credit for private industrial facilities."

* * *

THE EDITORS of Barron's are not so naive as to think that the only corporations "lured" by the prospect of "factories on the cheap" are a few marginal firms. The magazine's editorial cites a list of municipal bond-issue facilities gladly accepted by "blue-chip concerns."

The voters of New York will be allowed a referendum next November on whether to authorize a state job development authority with $100 million in funds for "free" factories for anxious enterprizes.



CONCENTRATION OF FOREIGN AID on countries trying to help themselves was recommended by Sen. Frank Church (D-Ida.), on right, as he was interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program. Sen. George D. Aiken (R-Vt.), left, favored more foreign aid concentration on economic assistance.

How To Buy:

Consumer Expert in Warning: The Cost of Living Is Going Up

By Sidney Margolius

AS THIS DEPARTMENT has been advising you, we're in a period of stable living costs with some exceptional recession-born buys available in appliances and clothing especially.

Now it's our duty to inform you that living costs are about to rise again. Already on the wholesale level, prices of some of the important raw materials like metals, and also of food are beginning to harden.

This means that July is a time to look for opportunities in things you are planning to buy if you have some cash to buy without taking on heavy finance charges.

Timing your shopping to anticipate your needs when prices are most favorable is one of the most important techniques of buying the most for your hard-earned dollars.

Another method of adjusting to the coming rise in prices is to switch your food buying from items about to take off to lower-cost equivalents. Meat, and especially beef and lamb, have been relatively reasonable. But we're moving into a summer of high meat prices.

July is an especially good month for finding price reductions. One of the most important July sales is the semi-annual shoe sales offering reductions of 10-20 per cent. Summer dresses and sportswear are cleared this month at sharp reductions. Men's shirts and other haberdashery are sale-priced, giving you an opportunity to fill in wardrobe needs. July hosiery sales give you a chance to save on the stockings you'll need this fall.

In household equipment, refrigerators and washing machines are sale-priced, even though they have been selling at reduced prices all year. In television sets, competition has been fierce, with some 19-inch models offered for as little as $110-$120.

Families in the market for cars should note that used-car prices take a drop after July 4.

Another money-saving opportunity is the discount offered by fuel dealers if you fill bins and tanks before the autumn rush.

Here are tips on other July buying opportunities:

AIR CONDITIONERS: Inventories are heavier than normal with distributors cutting prices. In comparing values, the BTU rating is the only fairly reliable guide to cooling capacity. The "horsepower" or "ton" rating is less reliable. A 1-h. p. air conditioner may provide anywhere from 9,000 to 12,000 BTU's, which is a large range. Air conditioners are advertised for as little as $179. These generally are smaller units of sometimes only 6,000 BTU capacity, and satisfactory only for a smaller room. The most popular and generally adequate room air conditioner is the 7.5-ampere, 115-volt with 9,000 BTU capacity. The retail price of this size is in the $260-$280 range, with some dealers offering it as low as $240-$250. This low-amperage model generally can be used in any outlet. The higher-BTU models required to cool large areas in especially-hot locations are generally higher-amperage, such as 12 amps, and will need 220-volt wiring.

MEN'S SUMMER SUITS: Look for sales after July 4. The three general types of men's summer suits and slacks are:

Lowest-price: Blends of polyester fiber (dacron or kodel) with rayon, or polyester, rayon and acrylic fiber (orlon or creslan) generally retail for $35-45. They are suitable for occasional wear. The higher the percentage of dacron or kodel in the blend, the more crease-resistant and harder-wearing is the fabric. For example, a good-quality blend is 65 percent dacron, 35 percent rayon.

Medium-price: Blends of polyester with wool worsted, such as a blend of approximately 50 percent dacron and 50 percent worsted, retail for $40-60. These generally give longer wear and keep their shape better than the polyester and rayon blends.

High-price: The finest summer suits are generally found in the all-wool worsted group. They often cost $60 up. Better-quality wool worsted trousers now often are available with a permanent crease. The chemicals used for this process are like those used in women's permanent-wave solutions.

The fiber content, of course, is only one clue to the satisfaction you'll get from a suit. The construction of the suit is at least as important. Among the less-obvious places to judge quality are the pockets, which should be of closely-woven material; the lapel, which should roll slightly and not lie flat; the quality of stitching around the pockets, armholes and other seams (there should be no signs of puckering); the trouser crotch (which should not be pieced). Note also how carefully the pattern or weave of the material is matched at the seams.

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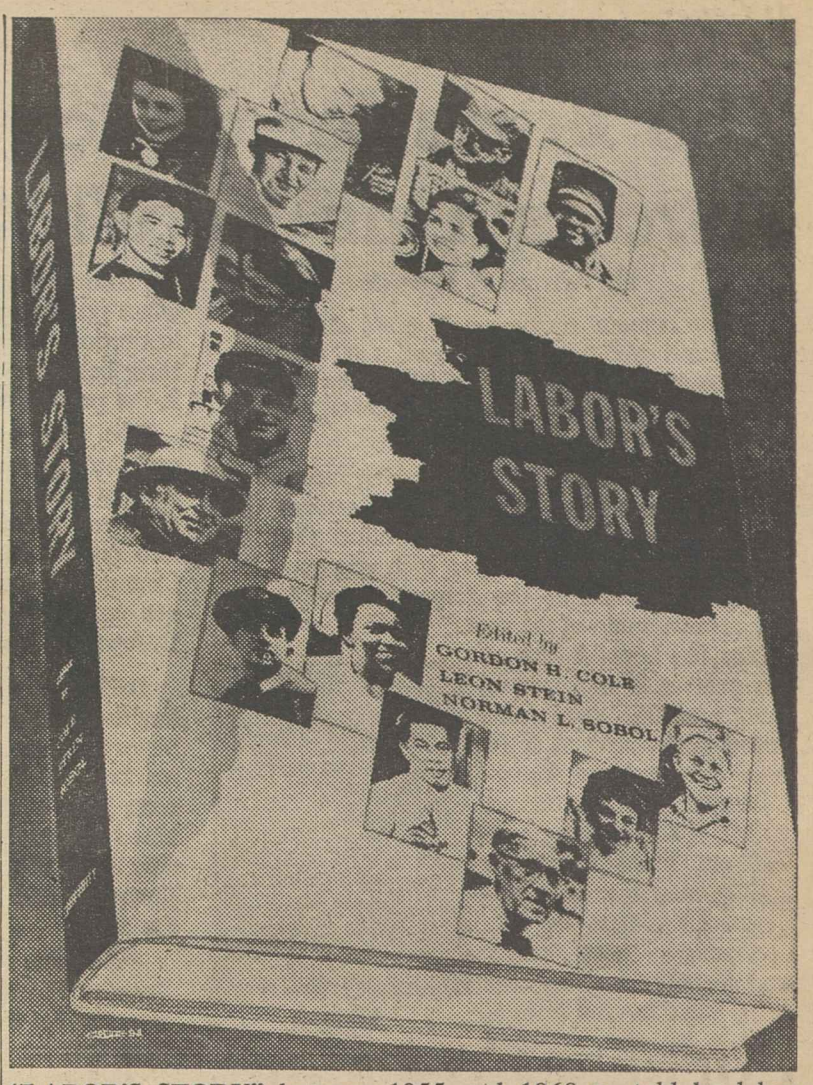


"LABOR'S STORY" between 1955 and 1960 as told by labor editors themselves is now available in book form. The volume includes work from some 85 labor publications and is edited by Gordon H. Cole, editor of the Machinist; Leon Stein, editor of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Justice; and Norman L. Sobol, editor of Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Local 1-S News.

From 85 Publications:

Labor's Story Is Told In Book by Editors

FOR THE FIRST TIME in the history of labor journalism, the country's leading trade union editors have joined to tell the facts, goals, problems and accomplishments of American labor.

Their collective effort has resulted in a new book titled Labor's Story. Its editors are Gordon H. Cole, editor of the Machinist, publication of the Machinists; Leon Stein, editor of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Justice, and Norman L. Sobol, editor of Local 1-S News, organ of the local of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Workers.

Some 85 labor publications are represented in the 348-page book. It includes some 305 articles, news stories, editorials and features, plus 26 labor cartoons, published between 1955 and 1960.

Included are chapters on collective bargaining, "justice on the job," organizing, apprenticeship, technology, safety and unemployment. Labor's activities outside the plant gate are reported in chapters on community and consumer service, health, retirement, education and housing.

In the area of public affairs, chapters on legislation and civil liberties are supplemented by a lengthy section on current controversies. These range from the significance of strikes and the causes of inflation to "right-to-work" and repressive legislation. Final chapters provide a detailed survey of labor in world affairs, and a view of labor's goals in the years ahead.

The volume also includes special sections on runaway plants, the changing South and a chapter-long case study of the historic 1959 steel strike.

From the diverse accounts by trade union editors, a picture of the dynamics of American unionism emerges.

Labor's Story was prepared with several different kinds of people in mind, according to the book's editors.

"First, for the active unionist, officer and shop steward," they explained. "Secondly, for the high school and college student who is about to enter the workforce and should understand what unionism is. Thirdly, for the general reader who knows little about labor except as he reads about it in the daily newspaper.

"We felt that a selection from the contemporary labor press would better tell the real labor story than any other editorial approach."

The Intl. Labor Press Association, AFL-CIO, seconded this view. In a letter to the publishers, Richard C. Howard and Bernard Mullady, ILPA president and secretary-treasurer respectively, said:

"Labor's Story should be read by every American trade unionist concerned about the problems he faces . . . on the job, in the community and nation, in the world.

"Not least, we recommend this book to teachers and clergymen, journalists and political leaders—to serious-minded citizens of all interests. . . ."

Copies of Labor's Story may be purchased from Community Publishers, Glen Cove, N. Y. The clothbound edition costs $5.50, the paperbound edition $2.50, both postpaid. Quantity rates are available to unions.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Lessons Learned the Hard Way Unite the Essential and Trivial

By Jane Goodsell

LESSONS I'VE LEARNED THE HARD WAY:

That I cannot figure out the cost of six pairs of stockings at two pairs for $1.59 without paper and pencil.

That I cannot improve a long-distance connection by jiggling the telephone.

That when people tell me, "I want you to be absolutely frank," I'd better not be.

That if I combine 2 cups of well-flavored cream sauce with a cup of noodles, the remainder of last night's roast, half a cup of chopped broccoli, ½-cup of whole kernel corn, ¼-cup of pimentos and 3 tablespoons of catsup and top the whole thing with buttered crumbs, I will have a nutritious one-dish meal that nobody will eat.

That Newton's Law (what goes up must come down) does not apply to department store elevators.

That I cannot construct a Christmas wreath out of wire coat hangers, pine cones, cedar branches, satin ribbon and glue.

That I cannot construct a Christmas wreath out of holly branches either.

That a kitten is not necessarily a male because it's named Charlie.

That plugging a three-way socket into another three-way socket is not a very good idea.

That the only way to keep a sharpened pencil by the telephone is to put the children up for adoption.

That May is too soon to put the winter woolens away in mothballs.

That I'd better not wear mascara to a wedding.

That little sandwiches cut into diamond and heart shapes almost always taste like library paste.

That I can't depend on the theory that a gas tank gauge says "empty" before it's really empty.

That anybody who makes a suggestion at a club meetings ends up heading a committee.

At Geneva Conference:

New Nations Affiliate with ILO, 40-Hour Goal Wins Support

Geneva—Delegates of oil-rich Kuwait on the Persian Gulf and the new African nation of Sierre Leone raised the total attendance at the 45th session of the Intl. Labor Organization to more than 1,000 government, worker and employer representatives.

The two countries were welcomed into the ILO by unanimous votes and loud applause shortly after the start of the conference's three-week session. Their admittance increased to 99 the number of ILO member nations.

The welcoming ceremony only briefly interrupted the technical work in committees where the conference is hammering out new international labor standards to serve "as guide posts for the entire world," in the words of James P. Griffin of the Steelworkers.

Griffin, director of USWA Dist. 26, was elected chairman of the committee of workers, employers and government delegates which is putting into final shape a new ILO recommendation on hours of work.

"The worker members scored their first victory when they succeeded in retaining the 40-hour week in the draft recommendation as a universal goal to be attained as quickly as possible everywhere," Griffin reported.

"The employers sought to knock it out of the text that the ILO had prepared as a draft for the committee," Griffin said. "When the workers would not stand for it, the employers then tried to get us to agree to have the 40-hour week referred to only in the preamble. But with the help of some government delegates we were able to retain the 40-hour principle in the body of the text where it belongs.

"I am fairly certain that the committee will report out a recommendation that will be at least as strong as the draft with which we started," Griffin assured. "It will fix a 48-hour week as the maximum anywhere and the 40-hour week as the goal to be attained with all possible speed."

Japan, Sweden and Nigeria informed the conference that they are making cash contributions to the fund for the ILO's newly established International Institute for Labor Studies. Japan is giving $200,000, Sweden $100,000 and Nigeria $14,000.

$1 Million in Fund

Just over $1 million has now been put into the fund, and another $148,000 pledged, although the institute was only inaugurated at a ceremony held after the start of the current conference.

Established on a property adjoining the ILO headquarters that was made available by the Geneva authorities, the institute was created with the strong backing of the AFL-CIO to assist in the development of responsible and independent trade union movements.

The credentials of the Hungarian worker, government and employer delegates to the conference were again challenged. The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the Intl. Federation of Christian Trade Unions jointly asked that the Hungarian worker representative not be seated, while the "Free Employers" group called for similar action against the Hungarian government and employers delegate.

As in past years the challenges were based on the ground that the Hungarian delegates were nominated by a government imposed on the Hungarian people in a bath of blood by Soviet arms.

The three-man credentials committee ruled indirectly against the Hungarians by deciding that no decision should be taken one way or the other on the validity of their appointment in conformity with the practice in the United Nations on the same issue.

But at the same time the committee made clear its endorsement of the condemnation expressed both in the United Nations and in the ILO of the "policies and practices of the present Hungarian regime."

VIEWS ON QUESTION, "Is Democracy Obsolete?" were given by Senate Majority Whip Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), at left, and Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., presidential adviser, on the "Briefing Session" television program.

Status of Democracy Analyzed on 'Briefing'

Is democracy obsolete? Will it require another war for Americans to deliver the best that is in them? These were the questions posed to Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.) and Harvard historian and White House adviser Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., on "Briefing Session," the public affairs television program co-produced by the AFL-CIO & National Educational Television.

Said Schlesinger: "I think America has shown itself historically capable of meeting great challenges in times of peace as well as in times of war. I think in the 1930's, for example, when we were faced with a great depression . . . we showed a capacity to respond to a great sense of public purpose. I think we can achieve that same capacity without the spur of war."

"We are now engaged in a war," Humphrey replied. "I think we have to get that quite clear. The trouble is that in the past the wars in which we have been engaged have been wars in which the violence and disorder were the result of gunplay, so to speak. Today our war is a much more subtle and yet equally devastating kind of struggle. It is an ideological war. It is a propaganda war."

Humphrey said he believed most Americans do not understand the nature of this war and for that reason they have made inadequate response to its danger.

Edward P. Morgan, the moderator, asked if it were possible that the West has overestimated man's desire for freedom.

"Perhaps," he said, "what he really wants is security."

"I don't see evidence of that," Schlesinger answered. "I think in societies which have never known freedom but which have known poverty and deprivation . . . there the passion for freedom will not be marked. But in societies which have achieved a certain stage of economic development man's instinct for freedom begins to express itself. I see no reason to suppose that this won't even be true of a totalitarian society like the Soviet Union."

The panelists discussed "bigness" and its effect on individual liberty. Individual freedom is destroyed by bigness, Schlesinger said.

"The first bigness to develop was big business and this was followed at about the same time by the response of big government and big labor," he asserted. Big labor was the only way in which the working man was able to defend himself against big business."

"What government really does is to represent, we hope at least, the popular will against some of the great private forces that represent a special interest," Humphrey said. "Government interests are not necessarily just the bad ones that you hear about, sometimes they are the ones that you like."

The next edition of "Briefing Session" will be a continuation of this discussion by the same panelists.

Foreign Aid Endorsed In AFL-CIO Testimony

(Continued from Page 1)

on the Treasury for $6.4 billion over the following four years. An additional $1 billion authorization is sought to guarantee investments in underdeveloped countries.

"It is our firm conviction," Biemiller testified, "that what's worth doing at all is worth doing well. Since foreign aid is indeed worth doing—since, in our opinion, we really have no choice—we should do it thoroughly and effectively. The proposals before you, combining unified administration, long-term funding and a vigorous and intelligent new approach, will go far toward that end."

Biemiller acknowledged intensified opposition to the "whole concept" of foreign aid, including some from one-time supporters. But he maintained their varying reasons, ranging from opposition to helping "uncommitted" nations that won't stand with the West against the Soviet Union to the need for social reform at home, all can be answered. The costs of both foreign and domestic programs, he added, "are truly described as investments rather than expenditures."

"We believe this program would be wholly justified even if the Soviet Union and Red China didn't exist," he concluded. 'We believe it would be justified by principles that were 19 centuries old before Karl Marx was born—the principles that lead us to help the needy and to extend the hand of brotherhood to all men.

"We are for foreign aid, for using this small part of our great good fortune to help others, not only because it is necessary in a practical sense, but because it is right. The Administration's proposals, we feel, will continue to do what's right, and will do it better."

Opposition Still Strong

Biemiller pointed to the strength of the opposition to foreign aid a few days earlier in a speech to the eighth National Conference on Intl. Economic & Social Development in Washington.

Another conference speaker, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. James A. Suffridge, president of the Retail Clerks, who presented the labor view of foreign aid at one of the dinner sessions, declared the AFL-CIO stand "is basically the same as it was when the Marshall Plan was first presented."

Because of its nature, he explained, the labor movement wants to help meet the pressing material needs of human beings in countries struggling to climb from poverty, "not because it may be anti-Communist, but because it is right."

"In the same way," he continued, "we want to help these people find their way toward a democratic society not to make allies, but because we know a democratic society is the best form of society to man."

Free Unions Aided

Suffridge said labor has been "disturbed" by the failure of foreign aid in at least some cases to benefit "the rank-and-file citizen" of the recipient country. It is for that reason, he went on, that the AFL-CIO has "worked hard" to help build strong, free labor movements in other free nations, because such a labor movement "is the best way to insure that workers will get a fair share of a rising national income."

Biemiller, in his address to the conference, called on friends of the program to emphasize its successes, "the kind of thing that can be done and it being done without fanfare," and expressed the hope the Administration will recognize "the human side of this program and carry on more people-to-people projects."

'Fighting for the Duration'

Enemies of the program are hard at work to defeat it, he said, but the labor movement "will be in there fighting for the duration as we hope you will be."

Kennedy chose the same conference, which annually attracts American organizations, individuals and world leaders concerned with international economic and social development, to make a major speech in support of the program.

He refused to say it will be free from the errors which opponents have charged to past operations.

"But I am more concerned about the waste to our security which will result from too small a program and too short a period of authority than I am about anything else," he declared.

Referring to opponents—"those who are burdened and those who are fatigued and those who feel that we have been through this so much for so many years" Kennedy declared:

"I would think that they should realize that that challenge will be with us for a long time to come."

AFL-CIO Demands Major Overhaul Of Mexican Farm Labor Program

The AFL-CIO has appealed strongly to the Senate to reform substantially the government's program of importing Mexican farm workers and devise a plan for its "final termination," or else let the program expire this year.

The prospect of a veto unless reforms are adopted also was raised by a Kennedy Administration spokesman before a Senate Agriculture subcommittee considering a two-year extension of the program. The House earlier passed a simple two-year extension without reforms.

AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Walter Mason and Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg called for passage of a bill introduced by Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.) and co-sponsored by 15 colleagues.

The McCarthy bill would authorize the Secretary of Labor to limit the number of Mexican nationals for any one employer to the extent necessary to assure competition for American workers. It would compel growers to offer job conditions to Americans comparable to those now guaranteed Mexicans under a bilateral treaty. It would ban the use of Mexicans in other than temporary or seasonal work or as machinery operators.

The bill also would require employers to pay Mexican nationals a wage at least equal to the statewide or national average for hourly-paid farm work, whichever is lower, with a maximum yearly increase of 10 cents an hour.

The AFL-CIO, Mason declared, favors amendments which would prohibit the employment of Mexican nationals on the production of any crop in surplus supply. No crop ever has been declared non-essential by the Secretary of Labor as is permitted under present law.

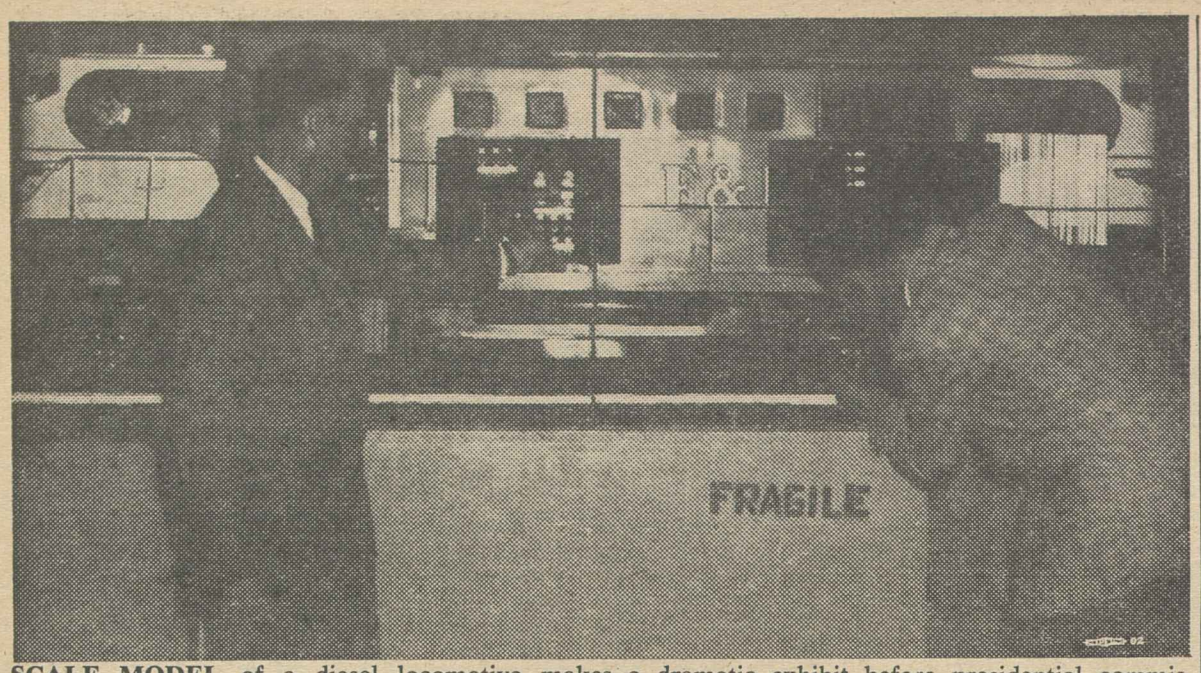
The AFL-CIO also favors an amendment of the McCarthy bill to "prohibit the employment of Mexican nationals as strikebreakers," Mason stressed.

Even the temporary extension of the Mexican program without these amendments "would be unconscionable," he added.

Goldberg said Pres. Kennedy, Agriculture Sec. Orville Freeman and he himself "firmly and vigorously" support the McCarthy bill.

In issuing his warning, Goldberg said the Administration opposes any extension of the program "unless it is appropriately amended to provide sorely-needed protection for our own workers."

Goldberg said American farm workers must have "protection against the rampant competition for available jobs" from "an almost inexhaustible reservoir of foreign workers."



SCALE MODEL of a diesel locomotive makes a dramatic exhibit before presidential commission studying railroad work rules dispute. William H. Wilkerson, left, and Kenneth D. Clark, members of the Locomotive Firemen, built two 10-foot models at their home workshops in Miles City, Mont. Through lights, bells and buzzers, they showed the 15-man commission some of the trouble areas which are the responsibility of the locomotive fireman-helper, a job the railroads are seeking to abolish.

Money Study Stresses U.S. 'Duty' To Maintain Economic Health

(Continued from Page 1)

to Pres. Kennedy containing 87 separate proposals, specifically aims at giving national priority to three equally important goals:

- A low level of unemployment.
- An adequate rate of economic growth.
- Reasonable price stability.

The Commission on Money and Credit recommended that the Federal Reserve Act and the Employment Act of 1946 be amended to set out these goals "as applicable to all federal agencies administering economic programs."

The private, independent commission, established in 1957 at the urging of the Committee for Economic Development, a business group, and financed in large part by a Ford Foundation grant, said in the words of its chairman, Frazar B. Wilde, that the conclusions represented "a consensus of American philosophy and economic judgment today."

The three major goals were not defined, but the commission said a low level of unemployment means that the number of job vacancies would be equal to the number of jobless. The commission said it would be reasonable to expect a rate of growth ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 percent a year.

Labor's Dissenting Footnotes

While the "major substance" of the report was approved by all commission members, a number filed dissenting footnotes. These included AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Emil Rieve; Stanley H. Ruttenberg, AFL-CIO director of research; Robert R. Nathan and Isador Lubin.

Ruttenberg stressed in his dissents the need to nail down an unemployment goal of 3 percent of the labor force, the failure of the report to set a target rate of economic growth at 5 percent a year, the need for more specific recommendations dealing with the Federal Reserve Board reorganization, opposition to eliminating the interest rate ceiling on long-term government securities and opposition to removal of interest rate ceilings on FHA or VA mortgage insurance.

The proposal to give the President power to make temporary changes in the 20 percent first bracket income tax rate would be subject to the congressional veto applicable to reorganization plans. It would allow a cut or increase of 5 percentage points, bringing the rate down to 15 percent during recessions and up to 25 percent in inflationary periods, with a limit of six months subject to renewal.

The President could use this proposed power only after he had issued a statement that in his judgment economic conditions were running counter to the three national economic goals.

More Advisers Proposed

To further the President's ability to counter economic swings in the business cycle, the commission recommended that an Advisory Board on Economic Growth and Stability be established by the President to help him in "discharging his expanded responsibilities" and to have the White House issue a series of statements and analyses when the economy is running counter to the economic objectives of the amended Employment Act of 1946.

The commission urged a closer relationship between the White House and the FRB, recommending that the FRB chairman and vice chairman serve four-year terms terminating with the President's term, giving a new President the power to pick his own chairman.

It recommended also giving the FRB, instead of its present special committee, complete and direct control over the open-market buying and selling of government securities and broader control over bank credit by requiring all insured commercial banks to become members of the system.

The report called specifically for "an increase in the benefit level" of unemployment compensation and declared that "federal action should require that all states comply with at least uniform minimum standards." Variations in state laws "weaken the stabilizing action of the system," the commission declared.

In the area of using public spending to combat business cycles, the report proposed more adequate planning for programs and a high ratio of spending in the early periods of a recession. It suggested consideration of the "possibility of advance appropriations for public works programs."

In other recommendations the report urged:

- Abolition of the national debt limit. It stressed that "none of the difficulties posed by the existing debt are so great as to justify giving priority to a policy of debt reduction if such a policy would interfere with stabilizing fiscal policy."
- Using debt reduction during prosperous periods rather than reducing taxes and using a flexible tax rate to bolster consumption during a downswing rather than changing the tax structure.
- Establishment of branch banking under federal control.
- Availability of federal deposit insurance for all savings banks and saving and loan associations from the Federal Savings & Loan Insurance Corp.
- Creation of an "appropriate regulatory body" for private corporate pension funds to devise standards of investment and to assure disclosure to beneficiaries of the financial statements of the fund.

Pact in Honolulu Won by ACWA

Honolulu—The Clothing Workers have won their first contract in Hawaii—a three-year agreement covering 250 employes of Alfred Shaheen, Ltd., largest clothing maker in the islands.

After victory in a National Labor Relations Board election, ACWA negotiated a contract providing wage increases of 5 to 40 cents an hour in various work classifications and a joint review of all wages in the near future. Work classifications and wage scales were established.

The contract also provides seven paid holidays, paid vacations up to two weeks, overtime provisions and an insurance fund.

AFL-CIO Backs Kennedy Request:

Budget Hike Asked For Labor, HEW

The AFL-CIO has called on the Senate to add nearly $1 billion to the House-approved $4.3 billion budget for the Labor Dept. and the Health, Education & Welfare Dept. for fiscal 1962.

Testifying before a Senate Appropriations subcommittee, Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler said that the labor movement "strongly supports" the House-passed budget "provided it is amended to incorporate" increased budget requests which Pres. John F. Kennedy submitted to Congress in his extraordinary second State of the Union Message in May.

Kennedy asked nearly $500 million more for the Labor Dept., and $219 million more for HEW, primarily to finance the costs of administering new legislation enacted by Congress thus far in this session.

In addition, Schnitzler urged the Senate to appropriate for the Bureau of Intl. Labor Affairs the full $131,640 increase in its budget requested by the Administration. This proposed increase was trimmed in half by the House.

Funds Asked for Jobless Aid

In his special message to Congress, Kennedy asked $490 million additional for the Bureau of Employment Security to meet obligations under the temporary extension of unemployment compensation benefits for long-term jobless.

The AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer endorsed this addition to the budget, as well as Kennedy's request for $1.37 million more to enable the National Labor Relations Board to process an increased load of unfair labor practice cases; $200,000 for the National Mediation Board to reduce a backlog of 2,500 docketed cases; $6.35 million more for the Wage-Hour Div. to provide "expanded services" under the new minimum wage amendments; and $500,000 for a study of economic growth.

The $219 million more which Kennedy asked for HEW, Schnitzler said, is essential if the department is to carry out "its increased responsibilities under the program to aid dependent children of unemployed parents" enacted as a companion measure to TUC under the Administration's anti-recession program.

Schnitzler told the subcommittee that most of the activities of the two departments "influence directly the speed of our economic recovery," and added that both departments can perform valuable services in the future "to assure proper and effective adjustment" to technological changes. To achieve these goals, he said, Labor and HEW must have "the necessary resources and manpower to do their job now and in the years to come."

Health Research Expanded

As passed by the House, the HEW budget was increased $48 million over the Administration's request. This would give the department a $4 billion budget for the new fiscal year—$150 million more than the 1961 budget which set an all-time record.

All of the increase went to the National Institutes of Health for stepped-up research on cancer and heart ailments, mental disease, arthritis, dental health, allergies, neurological ailments and blindness.

For the Labor Dept., the House made some minor cuts in Administration requests, but voted a $647,000 increase over the fiscal 1961 budget for the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training. The move, a recognition of the impact of automation, calls for $500,000 for a more effective training program and the balance for increased staff for the department's manpower program.

The House also increased by $1 million the appropriation request for area vocational educational programs under the Defense Education Act.

Consumer Demand Key To Recovery, IUD Says

There is no "convincing evidence" that the current recovery is strong enough to "lift us out of the stagnant state we were in when the recession began," the executive committee of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has declared.

The committee charged, in a statement adopted at a meeting in Washington, that the "scare cry of inflation" is again being raised to obstruct essential welfare legislation and to "resist union efforts to negotiate badly needed and deserved wage increases. . . ."

Asserting that efforts to focus attention upon the "specter of inflationary wages" instead of recovery are misguided, the committee said:

"Talk of wage restraint by government economists is nonsensical, since it fails to recognize the need to close the gap in consumer demand in order to put idle manpower and idle capacity back to work."

The IUD statement noted:

- Personal consumption will not begin to rise fast enough until personal income increases.
- Business investment will show only "slight increases" in the months ahead.
- Private construction is "well below 1959 levels."
- Federal spending, while slated to increase, is "not sufficient" to spark full recovery.

The IUD urged:

- A temporary $5 billion tax cut to boost mass purchasing power.
- A program of health care for the aged under social security.
- Prompt passage of federal aid to education.
- Greatly increased programs for low and medium income public housing, urban renewal, and effective mass transportation systems.
- Federal grants-in-aid to accelerate essential state and local government construction.
- Action by the Federal Reserve Board and the Treasury to lower long-term interest rates.

Labor, the statement said, "must see to it that collective bargaining increases the level of wages and fringe benefits for those who need them most, not merely to fulfill our responsibility to our membership but to provide the increasing levels of income which are required for recovery and renewed economic growth."

Flight Engineers Win Interim Hike

A presidential emergency board has recommended an "interim" 5 percent pay increase for flight engineers of Pan American World Airways, retroactive to June 1, 1960, when the former contract expired.

The board noted that other contract issues have been dealt with in the recommendations of a special commission concerned with disputes over jurisdiction and job qualifications of pilots and flight engineers.

It said, however, that the wage increase should be put into effect to prevent "dissatisfaction and frustration" resulting from the long delay in negotiating a new contract.

E. S. Gottesman of ACWA Dies at 73

New York—Edmond S. Gottesman, secretary-treasurer of the Clothing Workers' New York Joint Board of Neckwear Workers, died here at 73 after a long illness. On the day of his funeral all shops stopped work in tribute to his memory.

Born in Hungary, Gottesman came here in 1904 and became a neckwear worker. He helped found the union, became an officer, and worked for its affiliation with the ACWA in 1938. In 1948 he took on the duties of joint board manager after the death of Louis Fuchs.

Gottesman, in poor health for several years, suffered a heart attack after opening contract negotiations with local manufacturers. Two children survive.

McNamara Report Shows:

Token Medical Aid Helped Only 10,000 of 17 Million

Only 10,000 of the nation's 17 million elderly citizens "benefited directly" in the first six months of operation of the token federal-state program of medical assistance which Congress passed last year, Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) has charged.

McNamara said a report compiled by the staff of the Senate Special Committee on Aging, of which he is chairman, torpedoed the "well-advertised claims" that the measure "would be the answer to the problems of health care for our senior citizens."

The legislation, sponsored by Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D-Okla) and Rep. Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.), was substituted during the post-convention session of the 86th Congress for an AFL-CIO-backed bill which would have financed health care for the aged through the social security mechanism.

The Kerr-Mills program, backed by the American Medical Association, provides federal grants for limited health benefits only for the "medically indigent," and then only in states where specific programs are adopted to include such care under regular public assistance programs.

The AFL-CIO assailed the bill because it subjected the aged to the indignity of state-devised "means tests," instead of providing care as a matter of right, as would be done through social security.

McNamara said data compiled by his Senate committee was based on a questionnaire, submitted to all 50 states and four territories, asking about the degree of progress, if any, in putting into effective operation the Kerr-Mills legislation.

The replies, the Michigan Democrat said, "indicate that even by the end of this year there will still be 25 states with no plans for taking advantage" of federal grants for such programs. He said that some 12 million older men and women will not be protected in any public program of medical care as of January 1962.

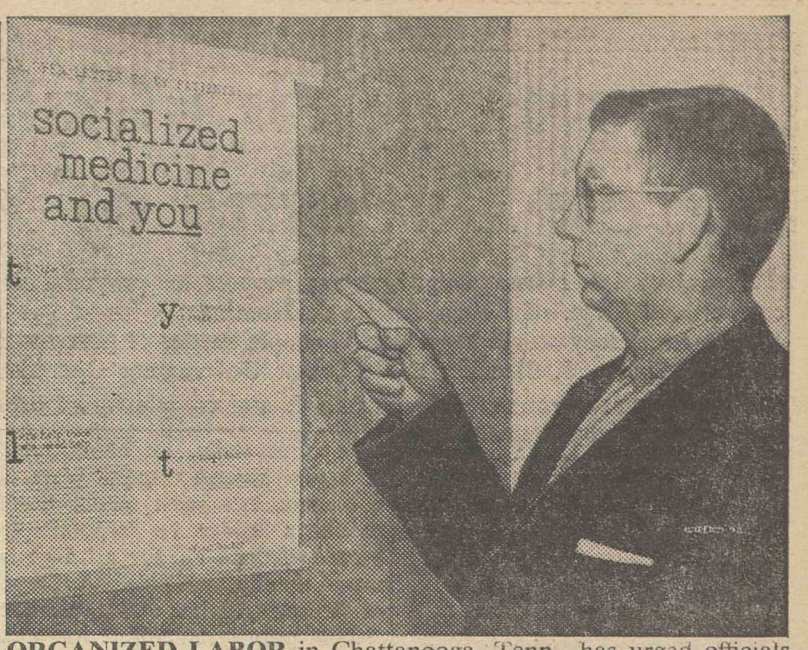
McNamara said the survey proved the contention of liberals during last year's medical care debate that "the state just are not in a position to take advantage of this kind of legislation as a way of providing a floor of protection against the high risks and high costs of illness among the aged of our country."

The Kerr-Mills program, he said, should be a "supplemental" one to augment more inclusive protection such as contained in the Administration's Anderson-King bill, backed by organized labor, that would finance health benefits for the aged through a one-quarter of 1 percent increase each for employers and employes in social security payroll deductions.

The 72-page staff report showed that:

- In the six months ending Mar. 31, 27,000 different individuals had received assistance from the seven state programs which were then in operation.
- Of this number, only 10,000 were actually newly eligible individuals. The other 17,000 already had been receiving medical care through old age assistance, but were transferred to the new program "primarily because the states stand to make a substantial financial gain" since, under the Kerr-Mills bill, "the federal matching-grant formula is more liberal" than under old age assistance.
- Only six of the 20 states with definite program details will be providing "comprehensive medical programs with good quality" by the end of 1961. "The remaining 14 states," the report said, "have major limitations in services so that there are serious doubts the program objectives can be met."
- If comprehensive services were provided by all 50 states for a potential eligible population of 10 million aged, as originally contemplated by the authors of the 1960 law, annual costs to the federal government "could exceed well over $1 billion" instead of the $600 million which backers claimed.

In urging action on the Anderson-King bill, McNamara pointed out that such a program, including the increase in social security taxes necessary to implement it, is favored by 67 percent of the American people, as indicated in a recent Gallup Poll. Only 26 percent were recorded in opposition, and the remaining 7 percent had no opinion.



ORGANIZED LABOR in Chattanooga, Tenn., has urged officials of Baroness Erlanger Hospital to remove from its lobby American Medical Association poster which W. M. Smith, secretary-treasurer of Chattanooga Labor Council, is shown reading. The CLC objected to AMA charge that labor-backed legislation to put health care for aged under social security is "socialism."

Labor Hits Hospital Use Of AMA Propaganda

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Chattanooga Labor Council has sharply protested the display of a "grossly misleading" American Medical Association poster in the lobby of the Baroness Erlanger Hospital here.

The AMA propaganda poster attacks legislation to finance health care for the aged as "socialized medicine" and charges it would destroy the "doctor-patient relationship."

In a letter to the hospital board chairman, Roy McDonald, the central labor body points out that it is "inconsistent" for a hospital which has accepted federal funds to enlarge its facilities to use the same facilities "to brand as socialistic" the Administration-supported Anderson-King bill which is "desperately needed by our elderly citizens."

The letter, sent on behalf of the council's executive committee, asked that the poster be removed. As an alternative, the council suggested that in "fairness and impartiality, the hospital permit us to place a poster next to the AMA's."

Such a poster, the letter said, would outline labor's reasons, "based on the text of the bill itself rather than propaganda, for favoring health benefits for the aged under the social security system."

The letter pointed out that the hospital has received or been allocated $2.35 million in federal grants under the Hill-Burton Act.

The AMA poster on display has been circulated by the AMA to physicians with the request that it be posted in their waiting and consultation rooms. It is similar in content to a series of AMA newspaper advertisements which have been denounced as "false and misleading" by Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Abraham A. Ribicoff and Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N. M.), one of the bill's sponsors.

Social Security Ideal At Stake in Health Fight

Los Angeles—An AFL-CIO spokesman has accused the American Medical Association and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce of approaching the question of health care for the aged solely "in terms of finances" instead of "in terms of human dignity and self-respect."

Addressing the annual meeting of the Los Angeles Region Welfare Planning Council, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank said the goal of right-wing pressure groups was to discredit the quarter-century-old concept of social insurance embodied in the basic New Deal social security legislation.

If the AMA and chamber are sucessful, he warned, they will not only force the aged onto public welfare rolls with their "despised needs tests," but will also be able in the near future to shift the entire burden of public assistance financing from general taxation to employer-employe payroll taxes.

In 1949, the federation spokesman pointed out, a 17-member committee representing labor, management and the general public reported to Congress that the goal of social security should be "to prevent dependency . . . and thus greatly reduce the need for (public) assistance."

The sucess of the program, Cruikshank said, is underscored by the fact that in 1940 there were 2 million persons reeciving old-age assistance and that by mid-1960 this number had increased by only 293,000 despite the sharp rise in the national population.

Inclusion of medical care for the aged under social security financing—as envisioned in the AFL-CIO-backed Administration bill sponsored by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N. M.) and Rep. Cecil R. King (D-Calif.)—is designed to follow the same principle, Cruikshank said, and would "prevent, as well as . . . alleviate, need and personal catastrophe."

Cruikshank said the AMA has been leveling "a constant drumfire of attack" on social security and has denied that it is "based on a valid insurance concept."

The most recent instance, he said, involves a recording made by Ronald Reagan, former Hollywood actor and now producer of a television program sponsored by General Electric Co. In the recording—designed for presentation to women's auxiliaries of medical societies—Reagan "misquoted" a Supreme Court decision, Cruikshank said, in an effort to prove that social security is not insurance.

What the court actually said, the AFL-CIO spokesman declared, was that social security "is not an annuity contract." He added: "Neither is fire insurance nor automobile insurance an annuity contract, but it is nonetheless insurance."

More importantly, he added, the Supreme Court decision clearly declared that "the social security system may be accurately described as a form of social insurance."

Utility Union Hails Fisher On Retirement

New York—Joseph Fisher, retiring after 15 years of service as the only president the Utility Workers had, was hailed for his contributions to the labor movement at a testimonial dinner here given by the union's Local 1-2.

Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, who as secretary-treasurer of the former CIO had installed Fisher for his first term in office, lauded his devotion to "the great task of organizing the unorganized" and improving workers' standards, and for "his idealism and deep-rooted moral convictions, his vital and abiding sense of trade union brotherhood."

"Joe Fisher's reputation and the reputation of his union have been among the cleanest and brightest and most admirable," he said. "Never has there been a negative report on them in the press; never has there been a dark spot on their 15-year record."

William J. Pachler, who succeeded Fisher as UWIU president, presented him on behalf of Local 1-2 with a silver plate engraved with a lifetime union membership card. The local also made a cash donation to Holy Cross High School, Queens, toward a room to be dedicated in honor of Fisher and in memory of the late Mrs. Fisher.

Other speakers included Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City AFL-CIO; AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann; Bernard Gallagher, vice president for labor relations of the Consolidated Edison Co.; UWIU Sec.-Treas. Andrew McMahon; and the Rev. Philip Carey, S.J., and Rev. Joseph Hammond, priests active in labor schools in whose work Fisher was interested. Marshall Sampson, business agent of Local 1-2, was toastmaster.

Harbor Workers' Compensation Revision Supported by AFL-CIO

The federal Longshoremen's & Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, which provides insurance to cover fatal and crippling injuries for 600,000 harbor workers around the world, has fallen below realistic levels and its benefits should be raised, the AFL-CIO has declared.

In testimony before a Senate Labor subcommittee, Walter J. Mason of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation said the federation and two of its affiliates—the Metal Trades Dept. and the Washington Central Labor Council — support the Morse-Zelenko bill raising the maximum benefit from $54 to $70 a week.

Pointing out that five years have passed since Congress reviewed the provisions of the act, Mason testified that congressional action to bring the statute more in line with present-day conditions is overdue for the following reasons:

- Basic provisions of the law have fallen behind standards established by the Federal Employes Compensation Act and many state compensation laws—$121 a week maximum benefit for federal employes, $150 a week maximum for injured workers in Arizona, $100 in Alaska were among the examples cited.
- Workers covered by the act—longshoremen, ship repairmen and servicemen, harbor workers, employes of government contractors at defense bases outside the United States, and District of Columbia workers—are engaged in "extremely hazardous" occupations and should be adequately compensated for injuries.
- The maximum benefit was set by Congress in 1956 and has not been raised though the average weekly wage has risen to $115 for longshoremen and $105 for ship repairmen.

Underlying nearly all workmen's compensation laws, Mason told the subcommittee, is the principle that the majority of injured workers shall receive insurance benefits equal to two-thirds of their actual wage loss during the period of total disability.

Citing two professional authorities, Mason quoted the American College of Surgeons as calling for "adequate compensation to secure family security during the entire period of disability and rehabilitation." The position of the American Medical Association was cited as follows:

"Workmen's compensation is not a relief program. It is the proper intent of the program that a disabled employe and his family should not suffer a serious reduction in normal living standards during the rehabilitation period. This requires that the benefit level be maintained at an adequate percentage of the usual wage and include reasonable personal expenses incurred by the employe."

Therefore the reduction in living standards suffered by covered employes is too severe by the standards of both the AMA and organized labor, Mason testified.

Urged in Senate, House:

Urban Affairs Cabinet Post Given Backing of AFL-CIO

Organized labor has pledged strong support to proposed legislation which would create a cabinet-level Dept. of Urban Affairs & Housing.

Such an agency would represent "a simple matter of governmental efficiency," AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told a Senate Government Operations subcommittee.

"The dramatic growth in the magnitude and complexity of urban problems in recent years, plus the aceleration of this trend which is expected in future years," require a top-level federal agency, he added.

AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. George D. Riley testified before a House Government Operations subcommittee that a federal Dept. of Urban Affairs & Housing would mean "a voice at the Cabinet table for the vast majority of our citizens" for the first time in the nation's history.

Biemiller put labor's support behind a bill introduced by Sen. Joseph Clark (D-Pa.). Riley testified in support of a bill sponsored by Rep. Dante B. Fascell (D-Fla.).

Biemiller recalled the AFL-CIO has supported the idea of a federal agency since its founding and just this year the AFL-CIO Executive Council renewed labor's support of the Kennedy Administration proposal "to assure a high priority and effective coordination of the housing and urban-focused activities of the federal government."

Department Components

Biemiller observed that the nucleus of the new agency, under Clark's bill, would be comprised of the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Housing & Home Finance Agency, including the latter's constituent organizations—the Community Facilities Administration, Urban Renewal Administration, Federal Housing Administration and Public Housing Administration.

But, Biemiller continued, the challenges facing urban areas require "broader and more direct representation" in the federal government than that now provided by HHFA and other agencies.

Coordinated planning by urban communities is essential, he said, if they are to meet effectively problems resulting from population and industrial growth—new water sources, sewage disposal, schools, slum removal and so on.

The need of cities for information and technical aid will require a federal clearing-house arrangement. A federal agency also can serve in the transmission of information on juvenile delinquency control, on human relations problems and even on the promotion of cultural pursuits, Biemiller said.

Would Guide City Spending

Even for the efficient expenditure of their own funds, cities should find a Dept. of Urban Affairs a necessity, he commented. If a new sewage disposal plant is a community's most urgent need, should a bridge be built simply because federal aid for a bridge is more readily available? A Dept. of Urban Affairs would assure "sound priority attention" for both city and federal funds as a result, Biemiller asserted.

"The rapid growth of our cities, the complexity of their fiscal problems, the lack of knowledge and information relating to the solution of their problems, the multiplication of the social problems they face and the desirability of efficient administration of federal programs to meet their needs all demand the prompt establishment of a Dept. of Urban Affairs," Biemiller concluded.

Riley stressed the increasingly urban nature of American society. He pointed to Census Bureau figures showing that 84 percent of the population increase between 1950 and 1960 took place in what the bureau calls standard metropolitan statistical areas—cities of 50,000 or more and their outlying areas.

The 212 cities in this category grew by 23.6 million, he noted, following the pattern of the 1940s. Only eight of the 212 cities failed to gain, he added.

Riley said the nation's cities have acquired "overwhelming" problems. He cited financial solvency, air and water pollution, traffic congestion and mass transportation, slums and general obsolescence.

A Dept. of Urban Affairs is needed, he concluded, to meet these problems and to achieve uniformity in civil defense and urban renewal, for formulating programs under the new area redevelopment act, for housing programs, and for such purposes as securing urban open space and land reserves.

GARDEN PARTY on grounds of Republic of China embassy in Washington for the Washington Arthritis & Rheumatism Association gave, from left, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; Dr. Janet Travell, Pres. Kennedy's physician; Chinese Ambassador George K. C. Yeh and Mrs. Paul Hatch, chairman of activities for the association, a chance to chat. Schnitzler is a member of the association's board of directors.

Schnitzler Asks Funds To Halt Wage Gyps

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler has urged increased appropriations for the Labor Dept.'s Wage-Hour Div. to protect workers against "chiseling" by employers when the federal minimum wage is raised this September and coverage is extended to additional groups.

Appearing on Labor News Conference over the Mutual radio network, Schnitzler challenged the American press "to place the same emphasis" in publicity on violations [of law] by employers that is given to misdeeds of other segments of the community.

Pointing out that underpayments to workers covered by the present $1-an-hour minimum wage increased 25 percent during the 1960 fiscal year, Schnitzler said that if the spotlight of publicity were put on violators "there would be less need for more investigators in the Dept. of Labor."

Schnitzler was interviewed by Norman Walker, labor reporter for the Associated Press, and John Herling, syndicated Washington correspondent. He charged that "during past Administrations" laws regulating labor-management activities "meant 99 percent labor and 1 percent management." He said he expected a more "balanced" approach by the Kennedy Administration.

The AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer announced that the American Surety Association, which sets rate standards for the nation's bonding companies, is offering the trade union movement "the lowest honesty fidelity bonding rate in America."

The association, he said, found "that the trade union movement has the best bonding experience in America," including "all of business, all banks, all fraternal organizations."

Labor's support for programs to improve the nation's health, education and welfare, Schnitzler said, "stems from our desire to have a better American for all Americans." He declared:

Working for All

"As I travel around the country to address various gatherings of our unions, I see over and over again where the leaders of the local labor movement are out working to raise funds to build a wing onto a hospital, are advocating . . . more playgrounds.

"They don't go into this and say, 'We want a playground in this city just for the children of the members of the trade union movement.' They want the playground for all of the children . . . for the entire community."

Van Arsdale Given Labor Dept. Award

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg has presented the Labor Dept.'s highest citation for a non-employe to Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., president of the New York City Central Labor Council and of Local 3, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

In presenting the department's award of merit, Goldberg praised Van Arsdale for his "leadership in bringing labor and management in New York together" and as an advocate of better relations.

Negroes in Tennessee To Get Surplus Food

Pres. Kennedy, following a plea from organized labor, has authorized federal surplus food packages for Negro families in two Tennessee counties who were evicted from farms or subjected to economic boycotts after they registered to vote.

Use of federal surplus food for relief of the Fayette and Haywood County families had been strongly urged by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its meeting last February. The council also set up a labor program of food and clothing donations through AFL-CIO Community Service Activities.

Last month, the AFL-CIO supplemented its aid program by making grants of up to $100 a month until harvest for a group of families still on the land whose normal sources of credit have been cut off by white landlords, store owners and banks.

Kennedy, in a letter to Agriculture Sec. Orville L. Freeman, gave his approval for surplus food distribution to the Tennessee Negroes who have undergone "severe hardships." The Justice Dept. has brought a civil rights suit on their behalf against some 100 landowners who are charged with illegal interference with the right to vote.

Negroes had not voted in the two counties—the only two in the state where they are a majority of the population—since the reconstruction era immediately after the Civil War. A campaign for registration brought 1,500 Negroes on the rolls in Haywood County and about 1,200 in Fayette County.

Administration Housing Bill Under GOP Attack

(Continued from Page 1)

Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.) discharged three subcommittees from further consideration of the NDEA measure and took the bill into the full committee where, he predicted, final approval could be reached more speedily.

Rayburn Dubious

The fate of federal aid to public education, however, and specifically the measure's provision for allowing states to use grants for raising teachers' salaries, remained in doubt. House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) bluntly declared that "the prospects are not too good."

Meanwhile there were these other developments on Capitol Hill:

● The Senate Finance Committee cleared the House-passed social security measure boosting minimum benefits from $33 to $40 a month; raising widows' benefits 10 percent; and permitting men to retire at age 62 with reduced benefits. No date has been set for Senate floor action on the measure, which the Administration estimates would aid 4.2 million persons the first year.

● The House, overriding Republican objections, approved Kennedy's plans to streamline the Civil Aeronautics Board and the Federal Trade Commission. Unless rejected by the Senate, the CAB reorganization plan goes into effect July 2, while the FTC plan will take effect July 8.

● The Senate, in a surprise move, voted 52 to 38 to kill the Administration proposal for reorganizing the Securities & Exchange Commission. The SEC proposal, bitterly opposed by the New York Stock Exchange, had earlier won approval in the House. Under the Reorganization Act of 1949 a White House plan goes into effect unless either chamber vetoes it within 60 days.

● The Administration, in a letter to Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.), chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, has recommended that the Civil Rights Commission be made a permanent government agency. The letter, signed by Deputy Atty. Gen. Byron White, said it was "exceptionally important" that the commission not be allowed to go out of business on Nov. 9, as presently called for.

● The Senate passed and sent to the White House Kennedy's $3.7 billion tax extension bill which continues for another year the present taxes on corporations, new cars, liquor, telephones, cigarettes and travel.

● Senate-House conferees agreed on the Administration's $11 billion highway tax measure to keep the construction of the interstate network of superhighways on a pay-as-you-go basis. Retained in the bill was a program to curb billboards on interstate highways now under construction. The measure retains the present 4-cent-a-gallon gasoline tax until Oct. 1, 1972, instead of allowing it to drop to 3 cents this July 1.

6-24-61

Compensation Seen Lagging Behind Wages

Most state workmen's compensation laws provide less income protection for disabled workers today than 20 years ago.

A report compiled by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security shows that "although dollar benefit amounts have been increased, they have not kept pace with the rising wage level since 1940."

Assistant Dir. Clinton M. Fair, in a letter to AFL-CIO state central bodies, pointed out that the improvement in workmen's compensation benefits in recent years "has been substantially less" than what it should have been.

In most states, maximum weekly benefits for temporary total disability last year were less than 50 percent of the average wage in covered employment in the state.

By contrast, in 1946, when wage rates were much lower, maximum benefits in most states were more than 70 percent of average wages.

By way of example, the maximum benefit in Georgia in 1940 was $20 while the state's average weekly wage was only $17.85. By the end of 1959, the average wage had risen to $71.38, but the maximum benefit had only gone up to $30.

Council Urges More Vigor In Drive for Real Recovery

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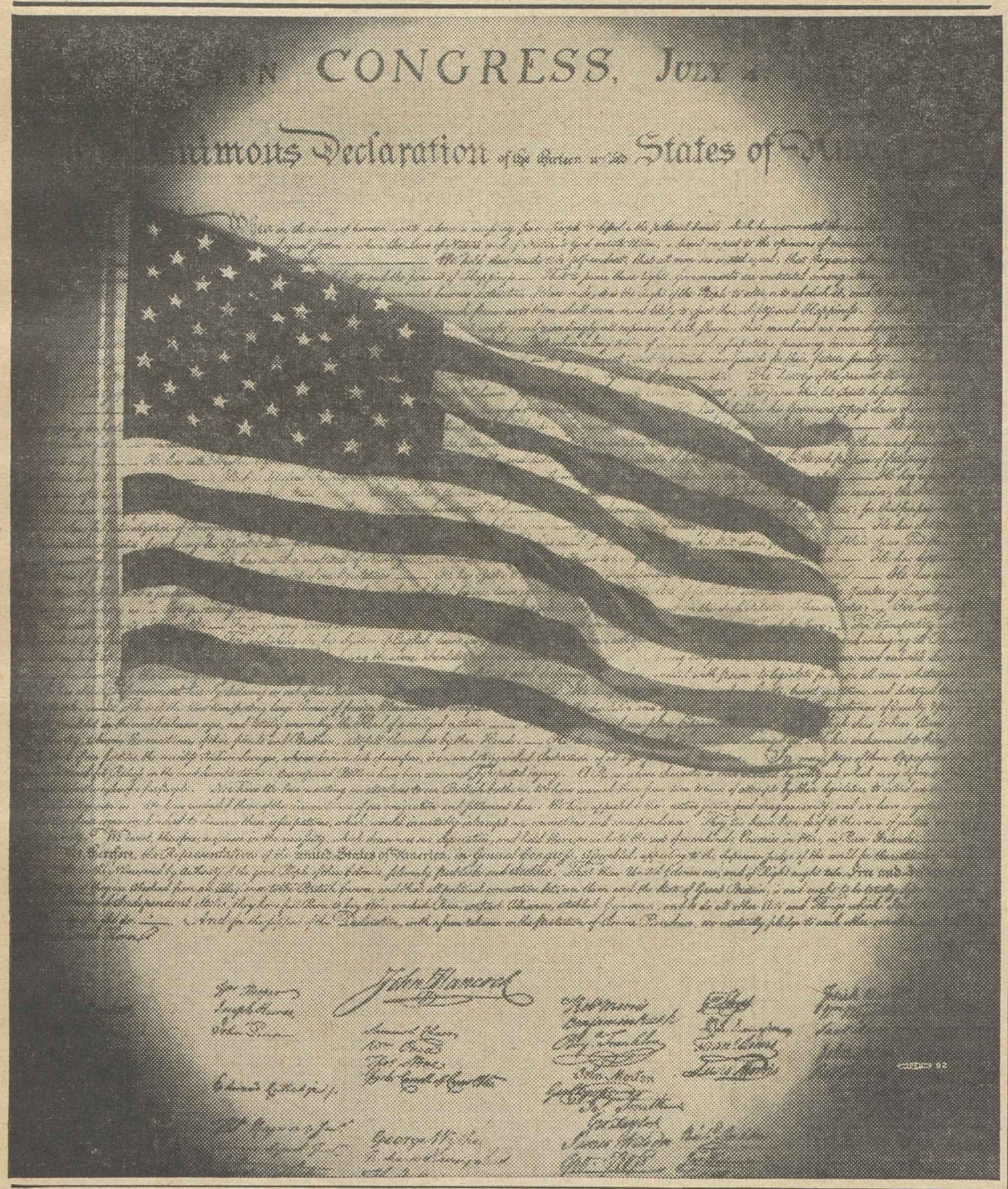

Calls Joblessness Top U.S. Problem

By Saul Miller

Unity House, Pa.—The real and present danger to the nation's economic health, which impairs its ability to combat effectively the latest Communist thrust, is the more than 5 million men who cannot find jobs and the 20 percent of our productive capacity lying idle.

The answer, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared at its meeting here, is not to raise the specter of inflation stemming from necessary wage increases, but more vigorous efforts to put the nation on the road to real recovery by 1962.

The council struck out specifically at the "wage restraint" proposals being advanced by Treasury Sec. Douglas Dillon and White House Aide Walt Rostow as "untimely and unnecessary," pointing out that the "example of the previous Administration should be lesson enough," with its resulting "unemployment, economic stagnation and not much stability."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a press conference that the nation has not emerged from recession and will not until the unemployment situation is solved. The threat to the nation, he added, is not inflation "but the failure to grow." The wage restraint proposals were "unwise," he commented, as well as "short-sighted" because they improperly appraise the real problem before the country.

The council's analysis of the economic situation was part of the major theme of the opening sessions at the Ladies' Garment Workers vacation resort in the Poconos—that full recovery from the latest recession and a nation alerted to the gravity of the international crisis are needed to meet the Communist threat to peace and freedom.

Program on World Affairs

In a statement on the international crisis, the council called for an eight-point program to strengthen the U.S. and free world position, including granting Pres. Kennedy emergency powers for mobilizing the nation's resources for "any eventuality" and the creation of a special presidential commission to recommend elimination of private and government policies which have "tended to help the Communist bloc" overcome economic difficulties.

The council called also for congressional approval of the Presi-

(Continued on Page 3)

Council Urges No T-H As Ship Talks Resume

Unity House, Pa.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting here urged Pres. John F. Kennedy to approve a plan proposed by three maritime unions for moving emergency ship cargoes instead of seeking a Taft-Hartley injunction to force 70,000 striking members of these and other unions back to work for 80 days.

Kennedy took the first step toward an injunction June 26 when he established a Board of Inquiry to examine the effects of the walkout that started June 15 on expiration of contracts with American shipping companies.

Acting on the recommendation of Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, who reported for eight government officials that the strike was having a "substantial impact" on the economy, Kennedy appointed a three-member board to meet with the parties and report back to the White House by June 30. He named veteran arbitrator David L. Cole as chairman and Judge Samuel I. Rosenman and Prof. James J. Healy of Harvard University as members.

The council-backed proposal urged on Kennedy called for the President to appoint a National Health, Safety & Military Cargo Clearance Board to process all requests for clearance of ships to move food, oil and other essential supplies.

It had been submitted to Kennedy earlier by Maritime Union Pres. Joseph Curran in behalf of the NMU, the Masters, Mates & Pilots and the American Radio Association. Seafarers Union Pres. Paul Hall, appearing before the council at his own request, said that his union, the Marine Engineers and the Longshoremen disapproved the plan as "unnecessary."

The Administration nevertheless made it clear that it hoped strongly for a negotiated settlement. Goldberg told a press conference here June 28 that there was "plenty of time" for the unions and shipping companies to reach agreement and that "it can and should be done in the national interest."

Goldberg emphasized to the press conference, which he held after appearing before the Executive Council, that the Board of Inquiry had been specifically instructed by Kennedy to mediate the dispute as well as report on the effects.

Goldberg told reporters that he himself had met in New York with the Cole group, which had previously called in all parties to the dispute for private discussions of the issues.

Stating that he was also using the medium of the press to urge cooperation with the Board of Inquiry, Goldberg declared:

"It should not be necessary for the President to ask an injunction" to end the walkout.

"Neither the President nor I have any relish in going the

(Continued on Page 2)

Council on World Affairs:

Arouse U.S. to Crisis, White House Asked

Unity House, Pa.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council called on the Kennedy Administration to "act immediately to alert the American people to the gravity of the international crisis" and give them "the sense of urgency and readiness the hour demands."

It called also for congressional approval of the Administration's foreign economic aid program, especially the long-term planning and financing sought by the White House.

The council warned that the crisis over Berlin and a divided Germany "constitutes the gravest source of danger of a world war" and categorically rejected the proposal of Sen. Mike Mansfield, Senate Democratic leader, to create a so-called "free city" by merging the Communist and democratic sectors of Berlin.

Federation Pres. George Meany told a press conference that the American people do not realize the gravity of the international crisis and steps must be taken "to alert them." He declared the AFL-CIO supports Pres. Kennedy on the steps he has been taking to meet the crisis and said the President is "keenly aware" of the situation and trying his best to stress its seriousness.

Current History Reviewed

On the foreign aid program, Meany declared the question is not one of cost or waste but "what it will cost us not to do it."

The council statement on the international crisis reviewed the continuing Soviet drive for world dom-

(Continued on Page 3)

Two Major Bills Cleared By Congress

By Gene Zack

The 87th Congress has voted final approval to two major pieces of domestic legislation—an omnibus housing bill and improvements in social security—and has sent them to the White House substantially in the form requested by Pres. John F. Kennedy.

The $4.9 billion housing and urban renewal measure passed the Senate by a margin of 53 to 38 after narrowly surviving a Republican effort to send it back to conference to trim out $1.6 billion in new programs. The measure cleared the House by a 229-176 vote.

The social security measure—which raises the minimum level of monthly benefits, increases benefits for widows and permits men the option of retiring at 62 with reduced payments—was approved by

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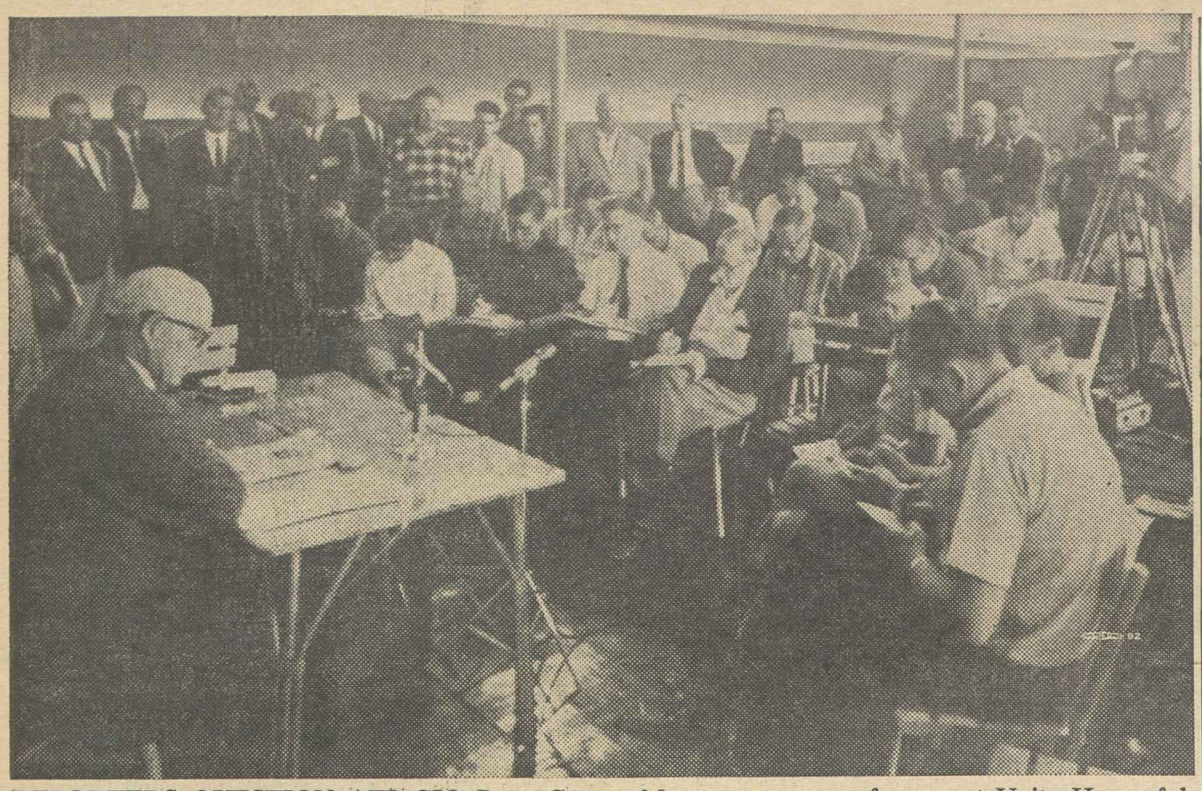


REPORTERS QUESTION AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at news conference at Unity House following session of AFL-CIO Executive Council. Their news stories were filed and broadcast from the Ladies' Garment Workers' summer resort where the council meeting was held.

CPI for May 127.4:

Cost of Living Dips, Still Close to Record

By Robert B. Cooney

"Down goes beefsteak and up goes rent;
this lowers the index by one-tenth percent.
Take time out for three strong cheers;
we'll be living for nothing in 83 years."

This bit of doggerel, composed by a Labor Dept. technician, was released along with a report which showed the Consumer Price Index for May remained close to its record high level.

The cost of living declined by one-tenth of 1 percent between April and May to 127.4, the report said. It noted that over the past eight months the CPI has been "relatively stable" with fluctuations between 127.3 and the all-time high of 127.5.

The May CPI means the market basket which cost $10 in the 1947-49 base period now costs $12.74.

Robert J. Myers, deputy commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, told reporters the prospects for next month's report were for a "slight upward movement" to the all-time high because of seasonal increases in the prices of fruits and vegetables.

Some 310,000 workers have their wages tied to the May CPI under union contracts. Of this total, about 123,000 workers in major aluminum firms, metal container companies and two aircraft companies will receive pay hikes of 2 to 3 cents an hour to meet the increased cost of living since May 1960.

Some 23,000 workers in metal-working firms will take a cut of 1 cent an hour on the basis of a quarterly adjustment. There is no change for the remaining 164,000 employes.

An accompanying report showed a continuing although gradual rise in factory workers' spendable earnings and buying power, with buying power still below its 1959 "prosperity" level for May.

"A steadily lengthening workweek and higher average hourly earnings boosted spendable earnings for the third successive month, while the buying power of the gains was preserved through stability in consumer prices," the report said.

Spendable earnings—the "take-home" pay after deduction of federal income and social security taxes—rose by about 85 cents over the month to $82.44 per week for a production worker with three dependents and to $74.85 for a worker without dependents.

The slight net decline between April and May of 1961 was due to lower average food prices, chiefly meat and poultry. Price increases continued for non-food items (including rent).

Medical care costs continued upward, the report revealed, noting that a jump of three-tenths of 1 percent in medical care "stemmed mainly from widespread increases in fees for professional services and higher hospitalization insurance rates."

Council Asks No T-H Injunction As Ship Strike Talks Resume

(Continued from Page 1)

Taft-Hartley route," the secretary said. "It is not a good route to go."

He pointed out that both he and Kennedy were "on record" as opposed to the injunction provisions of the T-H law and that "we have not changed our minds."

In the absence of a negotiated settlement, however, Goldberg said, there was a "statutory obligation" on the President and he must "discharge it."

In New York, meanwhile, the Cole board recessed its public sessions after arranging meetings between union spokesmen and the shippers in an effort to encourage a settlement.

The runaway ship issue has been a major issue in the walkout for all the unions and shipping companies.

In its resolution endorsing a cargo clearance board, the Executive Council denounced the "tax-dodging activities of the big oil companies" which have transferred hundreds of American ships to foreign flags to reap profits by escaping American taxes, labor standards and safety requirements.

Pres. Kennedy expressed his concern about the problem of runaway ships at his own press conference June 28. He described runaways as "ships put by American owners under other flags in order to avoid paying the wage scale which we have for our American merchant marine."

When such ships register under foreign flags, the President said, it affects "not only the welfare of the seamen involved but also affects governmental policy and governmental obligations. We are concerned about the matter."

American shipping unions also have an obligation, Kennedy said, to "make sure that the problems of the American merchant marine in competition with other areas are taken into consideration."

He would, he said, wait for the inquiry board to report and consider what can be done to "work out some solutions" to ease the burdens of the people involved.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a press conference the proposal was "constructive" and would insure that the strike would not affect the national interest adversely. He said he hoped it would be helpful in preserving Kennedy from the "embarassing task" of seeking a T-H injunction.

He termed the injunction provision of Taft-Hartley a "mistake" because an injunction embitters the workers and does not create a climate of reasonableness under which a strike can be settled.

Acknowledging that the Administration might move toward an injunction for lack of other legal techniques, Meany said the record has proved the futility of such moves in solving disputes. There is no "cooling off" during an 80-day Taft-Hartley court order, he said, but rather a disgruntled group of workers forced to remain on the job.

In announcing his appointment of the Cole board, the President said the maritime dispute underscored the need for more flexible procedures than Taft-Hartley provides to deal with strikes. He said he would "make suggestions to the Congress" along these lines very shortly.

Tentative Agreement

Earlier, Curran had told reporters that he and the heads of six major dry-cargo shipping lines had made a tentative agreement the night of June 20, but that the agreement was never executed because at least some shipowners apparently anticipated a Taft-Hartley injunction.

The agreement was contingent on approval by negotiators for passenger and tanker lines, Curran said, and the approval never came.

OAS Urged to Prevent Red Drive in Americas

Unity House, Pa.—A thorough review of U.S. inter-American policy in the political as well as in the economic fields was called for by the AFL-CIO Executive Council here.

It called specifically for the Organization of American States to take "firm action" to prevent the "establishment of Communist regimes in the Western Hemisphere."

The council hailed the democratic labor movement in Latin America for rejecting all attempts to sidetrack the Cuban Communist menace to the hemisphere, adding:

"We are instead convinced that today this danger is even greater than it was in the past. Politically and militarily, Cuba is now the beachhead of the Communist International for the infiltration, subversion and ultimate conquest of the Americas."

Bold and massive economic measures, "designed to correct the deplorable social inequities still plaguing most Latin American countries," are needed as well as a political democratic counter-offensive, the council said.

It called for revival of the Committee for Political Defense of the hemisphere under the supervision of the OAS to combat Communist subversion along the lines taken during World War II against the Nazis and Fascists.

It called for continuation of OAS representatives in the Dominican Republic to "insure a peaceful and effective transition from dictatorship to democracy," and it urged the government to stop any economic aid to the dictatorships of Haiti and Paraguay until political and trade union freedoms are re-established and general elections called.

The council statement called also for strengthened economic aid and political and diplomatic support for the democratic regimes in Venezuela and Bolivia, "currently engaged in a life-and-death struggle against the subversive forces of communism."

Halting totalitarianism and tyranny, the council added, rests in part on the forthcoming special meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council to be held this summer in Uruguay and the administration of the inter-American social progress trust fund created by Congress with an appropriation of $500 million.

The statement stressed that this aid should be used so that the benefits reach the people of the countries involved.

Council Upholds USWA in Dispute

Unity House, Pa.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has found the Sheet Metal Workers in violation of the no-raiding provisions of the AFL-CIO constitution and ordered it to "cease and desist" from all activities against the Steelworkers at the Carrier Corp. plant at Syracuse, N. Y.

Federation Pres. George Meany announced the decision at a press conference after the council had previously heard from representatives of the Sheet Metal Workers and the USWA. The Steelworkers have been conducting a strike against the Carrier Corp. since March 1960.

Council Backs Latin Training Foundation

Unity House, Pa.—The establishment of a foundation for the development of union leadership in Latin American countries has been approved by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The foundation will include representatives of labor, industry, business and the public. Its program is based on a study being made by the University of Chicago and is aimed at bringing to the United States 100 to 150 Latin Americans each year for intensive training in the techniques of labor leadership.

The council at its current meeting adopted a resolution pledging the AFL-CIO to encourage, support and actively assist in the establishment and operation of the foundation, and appropriating $15,000 to help complete the study program.

The proposal originally was endorsed by the Executive Council at its August 1960 meeting, which also appropriated $20,000 to initiate the University of Chicago study.

At a press conference AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said the federation's contributions were "seed money" designed to finance planning of the foundation and that the problem now was to get it into operation.

The federation president said the plan called for Latin American labor representatives to study in this country for three months and then to spend nine months in their own countries, supported by foundation funds, to set up programs for their colleagues.

Merger Deadline of Oct. 1 Given State, Local Bodies

Unity House, Pa.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council set an Oct. 1, 1961, deadline for the completion of merger of all former AFL and CIO bodies, declaring that if the still-unmerged groups do not unite by that time, each will "cease to be an affiliate of the AFL-CIO and its charter of affiliation shall be revoked."

The council adopted a statement declaring that "each and every central body which has not yet effected merger is in violation of the constitution of the AFL-CIO." The resolution also affirmed the authority of the federation president to "revoke the charter of any unmerged central body and to charter successor central bodies to exercise the jurisdiction of those whose charters are revoked."

The council declared that the notice of the Oct. 1, 1961, deadline shall be mailed to every unmerged central body, and the officers of each unmerged group were directed to inform the membership of the contents of the council resolution.

All of the former state AFL and CIO organizations have been merged with the exception of New Jersey. Out of 880 central bodies originally existing as separate groups, only 23 remain unmerged, including groups in Chicago, Pittsburgh, Scranton and smaller communities in a half-dozen states. Eleven of the unmerged labor centers are in New Jersey.

Council Asks 'Vigor' to Spur Economy

Calls Job Slack Still Major U.S. Problem

(Continued from Page 1)

dent's foreign economic aid program, especially the long-term planning and financing sought by the White House.

It called also for a "democratic counter-offensive" of "bold and massive economic measures" designed to "correct the deplorable social inequities still plaguing most of Latin America" and reiterated support for democratic Cubans fighting the "beachhead of the Communist International" in Cuba, which it said is serving as the base for Red "infiltration, subversion and ultimate conquest of the Americas."

Other Council Actions

The stress on domestic economic problems and the international crisis topped a series of council actions which included:

● Urging the President to consider an AFL-CIO-supported proposal for clearing essential cargoes to protect the national health and safety during the maritime strike, rather than using a Taft-Hartley injunction forcing the workers back to the ships.

● Hearing Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg bring thanks from Kennedy for AFL-CIO support of the Administration's legislative program and express his own hopes for a continuation of the "fruitful partnership" between the Administration and labor in the public interest.

● Discussing a report on organizing by John W. Livingston, director of organization, and deciding that the next meeting of the AFL-CIO General Board will consider organizing problems "in some depth." Meany told reporters that there has been "more real organizing activity" in the last few months than in quite a long time and more indications of success in the South than in the past several years.

● Deciding to turn over to a special council subcommittee a memorandum on civil rights presented by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph for analysis and recommendations at the next meeting of the council. Meany explained that council members had not had the opportunity to read the long document and he hopes by the next meeting all members will have had a chance to examine the memorandum.

● Calling on the federation's officers to help the Virginia AFL-CIO with problems arising from arrangements for the group's convention under circumstances which Randolph charged were discriminatory. Meany termed the situation "very difficult," pointing out that it has been in existence for many years. He said Randolph's request for suspension of the state body would not be used in light of the council's approach.

In its economic statement, the council declared that the ability of the labor movement to maintain and "even increase wages has been an indispensable element in softening the impact and shortening the duration of every recession since World War II."

There is no automatic relationship between higher wages and higher prices, the council asserted.

"Wage increases that flow from our productive genius, our technological progress, need not and should not push prices upward," the Council said. "On the contrary, it was through the process of higher wages and lower prices that our great industrial society reached its highest peaks of development."

The AFL-CIO has recognized, the council said, "for a longer time than many other segments of American society that the overriding issue of this era is the contest between democracy and Communist totalitarianism."

'Indispensable Weapon'

"But we repeat what we have said many times before—our most indispensable weapon in that contest is a healthy, growing economy here at home," it maintained.

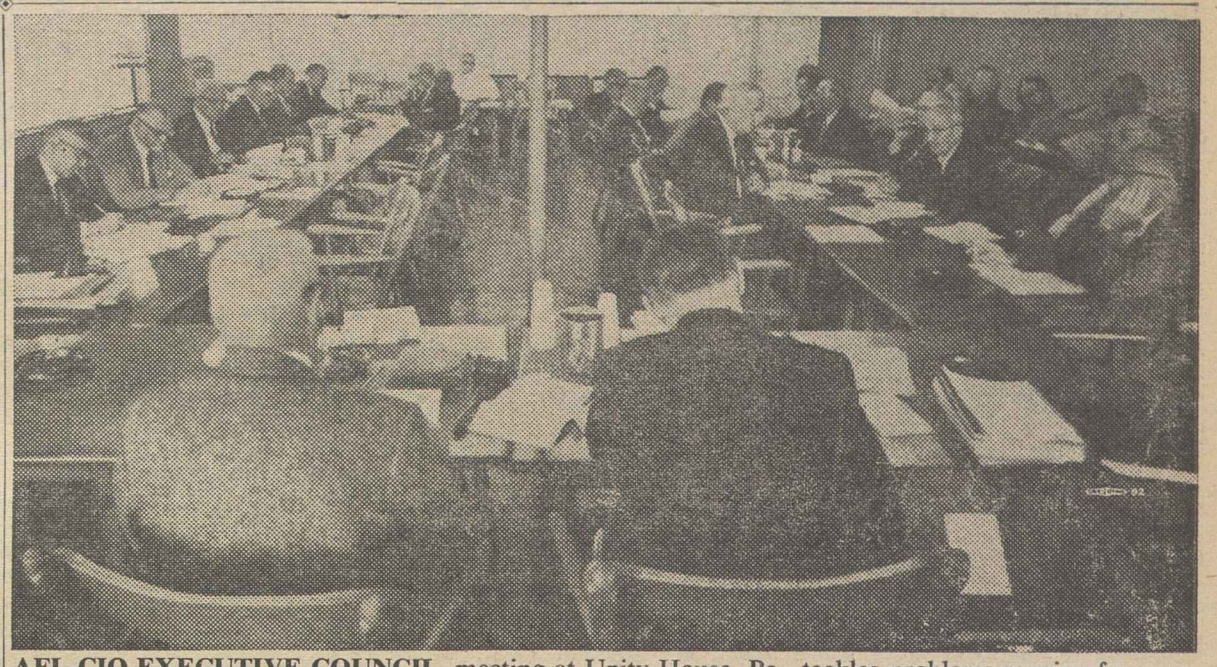
The statement reviewed the movements of the various economic indicators showing that consumer prices have risen an average of only 1 percent a year since mid-1958; that wages in recent years have risen at a less than normal rate; that corporate profits remained high even during the recession; that an increasing share of national income is flowing into the hands of the upper fifth of the population at the expense of the lower fifth.

Noting the "number of important preliminary steps" toward real recovery taken or in process by the Administration and Congress, the council said "much more needs to be done this year." It called again for a public works program to stimulate $1 billion in quick-starting, short-term projects already planned by state and local governments; an immediate cut in the withholding tax; more vigorous efforts to reduce long-term interest rates.

The council concluded that anything less than full recovery is "intolerable to us at home and perilous to the cause of democracy everywhere."

In addition to the talk by Goldberg, the council heard Leon Keyserling in an analysis of the economic situation. Keyserling represents the Conference for Economic Progress and is a former chairman of the presidential Council of Economic Advisers.

It heard also a report on the work of the Afro-Asian Institute in Israel, supported by the AFL-CIO, from its director, Eliahu Elath, and received a report on the recent Kennedy-Khrushchev sessions in Vienna and the situation in Germany from AFL-CIO-sponsored newscaster Edward P. Morgan.



AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, meeting at Unity House, Pa., tackles problems ranging from sea strike to international crisis. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler are shown in the foreground.

AFL-CIO Urges Action by Kennedy To Rouse Nation on World Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

ination, the developments in Cuba and Laos and Communist attempts to paralyze the United Nations. It traced the development of the Soviet "troika" veto strategy and its application in the discussions aimed at banning further nuclear bomb tests. This veto demand is a "final and insuperable obstacle" to a test-ban treaty, the council declared.

The council called on the government for the following measures to arouse the free world and the American people:

● Act immediately to alert the nation to the gravity of the crisis and strengthen the "capacity for national defense in all possible emergencies."

● Strengthen the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and expand political, economic and scientific cooperation among its members.

● Request Congress "to grant the President full emergency power for mobilizing promptly all resources" required to meet "any eventuality."

● Seek to have Britain and France join the U.S. in rejecting the Soviet's latest ultimatum on Berlin and pledge reunification in freedom for Berlin and Germany.

● Call for supporting action by all other NATO powers.

● Launch an extensive U.S. Information Agency program "to enlighten the people" on both sides of the Iron Curtain about the crisis over Berlin.

● Appeal to the American people and the entire world in behalf of Kennedy's declaration that "our country may soon be forced to resume testing." The council further proposed that "when our government does resume such tests, it should notify the UN about any blasts before triggering them and should call upon Moscow to do likewise."

● Appoint a special presidential commission, including trade union representation, to survey and recommend elimination of government and private policies "which have tended to help the Communist bloc alleviate or overcome its own serious economic and political difficulties."

The council said Mansfield's proposal would "undermine the security of West Berlin and open the city to Communist subversion."

Queried on the recommendation on testing of nuclear bombs, Meany replied that he personally sees "no alternative" but to resume testing in light of the Soviet position. Otherwise, he added, the Soviet Union can open up a "tremendous gap" over the U.S.

On foreign economic aid, the council declared that the most "restrictive feature" of the program in the past has been the method of financing and the failure to authorize long-term commitments.

The council urged the U.S. to take the lead by enacting a program along the following lines:

● Unified administration by a single agency.

● Programs carefully tailored to the requirements and potentialities of each country.

● Long-term planning and financing.

● Special emphasis on long-term, low-interest loans for economic development.

● Encouragement to recipient nations to mobilize their own resources, make necessary social and economic reforms and engage in long-range planning.

● Encourage other advanced nations to join with the U.S. in contributing to the economic betterment of less developed countries.

● Separation of military from economic assistance. Economic aid should be determined and financed on its own merits without confusion with the separate role of military aid.

Kennedy Hails Labor In Letter to Council

Unity House, Pa.—Pres. Kennedy told the AFL-CIO Executive Council here that the support the trade union movement "has historically given to our foreign policy is one of the greatest satisfactions and strengths of our democratic government."

In a letter to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, brought here by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, Kennedy declared that in his recent meetings with heads of state, including Khrushchev, the knowledge that the trade union movement supported the policies of the Administration "was a source of confidence."

Goldberg read the letter from the President at a brief press conference on his arrival here. He told Meany, sitting beside him at the press conference, that the Administration appreciated the AFL-CIO's "unfailing support" and that this Administration was extremely conscious of the value of a free trade union movement.

Meany responded that the AFL-CIO will support Kennedy in all of his programs designed to help keep America free.

Kennedy's letter said also that he "welcomed and appreciated the support" given by the labor movement to the depressed area, minimum wage and temporary unemployment compensation laws as well as the AFL-CIO's announced support of proposals still before Congress in the areas of compensation, training, housing, education, medical aid to the aged "and others intended to improve our national life."

Although "we have now emerged from the recession," he wrote there are many economic problems that will "demand our best efforts." He said also that "the ideal of full equality in American society is still unattained."

The President wrote that as the nation is moving toward an era of expanded economic growth, in an effort to "meet the demands of freedom in a gravely troubled world" there must be a "shared conviction that the national welfare is a matter of first concern."

Goldberg told reporters that the letter had been drafted before the Executive Council adopted, a day earlier, a strong statement on the international crisis pledging support for the Kennedy Administration programs.

Offers Personal Thanks

After meeting with the Executive Council, Goldberg told a press conference that he added his personal thanks to the AFL-CIO for its "fine support" of the Administration's program.

He noted that the people do not have a lobby in Washington on matters such as minimum wages, unemployment compensation, health care, and aid to education, except the labor movement and the Administration. This has been a "fruitful partnership," he said, and should prove valuable in helping secure passage of additional legislation in the public interest.

Queried on the unemployment outlook, he termed it a "very substantial and serious problem," although he believes that the nation has hit the bottom of the recession and is back on the road to recovery.

PICKET LINE INJURIES don't keep Mrs. Rita Sylvia (in wheel chair) and Mary Ross (on crutches) from rejoining their fellow strikers at the Peter Paul candy plant in Oakland, Calif. The American Bakery & Confectionary Workers charge the women were run down by a strikebreaker.

Consumer Aid Sought In Peter Paul Strike

Oakland, Calif.—The American Bakery & Confectionery Workers have asked consumers not to buy Peter Paul brands of candy until the company reinstates two workers whose dismissal sparked a walkout by union members here.

Sixty Peter Paul employes, mostly women, have been on strike since June 7, charging the reason for the dismissals was the fact that the fired workers were active union supporters. The union offered to arbitrate the dispute. The company refused.

The firings came after members of an unaffiliated local—the Peter Paul Employes Association—voted to affiliate with the ABC. The affiliation had been recommended by the executive board of the employes' association.

Management has refused to recognize the switch in affiliation and the ABC has filed unfair labor practice charges against it, alleging refusal to bargain and dismissals for union activities.

Candies manufactured at Peter Paul plants are sold under the trade names of Mounds, Almond Joy, Almond Clusters, Chiffon, Dreams, Walnettos, Choclettos and Coconettos.

The company operates three other manufacturing plants, all of which are non-union, the ABC reported.

The Oakland Central Labor Council, which has strongly supported the Peter Paul strikers, called on its members to back the consumer boycott.

"Whenever you go into a store that sells any of these candy bars, request that the person in charge remove them from the shelf or vending machine," the council suggested.

The union's picket line has included a striker in a wheel chair and one on crutches. Both women, the union says, were hit by a truck driven by a strikebreaker through the picket line. Damage suits totaling $400,000 have been filed against the company, the trucking firm and the driver as a result of the injuries.

UAW, Industry 'Big 3' Open Contract Talks

Detroit—The Auto Workers have opened negotiations with the the auto industry's "Big Three"—General Motors, Ford and Chrysler—on contracts covering almost 600,000 employes. Present agreements expire Aug. 31.

At the opening meeting with GM, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther said the union is "not looking for a fight, but for social justice.

"Our attitude is one of complete flexibility," he said, warning employers that "if we fail to solve our problems by voluntary agreement at this table, we may have to face the prospect" of having them solved by government compulsion.

The union presented a 16-page summary of its bargaining goals. It outlined worker problems, and called on the industry to join with the UAW in working out solutions.

Vice Pres. Louis G. Seaton, GM spokesman, said he is willing to "work out a new agreement through free collective bargaining" and is prepared to "work hard to reach a peaceful settlement fair to all."

At the start of Ford negotiations, a company official asserted that "continual government intervention could mean the end of free collective bargaining in this country."

The union's goals in bargaining, arrived at in a special bargaining convention in April, emphasize jobs for the industry's unemployed workers and greater security for the employed.

Delegates at that time adopted a program to achieve these objectives by doing one or more of these things: reducing work time, improving wages and other economic benefits, putting hourly workers on weekly wages, retraining displaced workers, higher and earlier pensions, better health care plans for workers and their families.

The convention suggested that bargainers call on industry to create an automation fund to pay the cost of relocating workers and their families, and to maintain them during retraining, as one method of meeting the problem of a declining number of employes in "blue collar" fields.

USWA, 2 Canadian Firms in Bargaining

Toronto, Ont.—The Steelworkers have opened negotiations for new contracts with Canada's two largest steel producers, the Steel Co. of Canada at Hamilton, Ont. and the Algoma Steel Corp. in Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

At NLRB Hearing:

3 Confessed Labor Spies Admit 'Fingering' Unionists

Portland, Ore.—Three confessed labor spies have told a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner here that they were sent by a Portland detective agency to report on pro-union sentiment among employes of two Harvey Aluminum plants.

Another former employe of the Wallace Detective Agency testified that he had sold the "confidential" services of the agency to the aluminum firm after an interview during which he was asked if the detective agency could "ferret out" union supporters.

A fifth witness, the head of the detective agency, denied the charge of labor spying and claimed his operatives were at the plants merely to catch pilferers. Harvey Aluminum witnesses are scheduled to testify during the second stage of the trial examiner's hearing, to be held in Los Angeles on July 10.

The detective agency, the company and a subsidiary firm were named in an NLRB unfair labor practices complaint based on charges by the Steelworkers of illegal spying on workers and dismissal of employes for union activity.

Earlier this year, acting on two prior unfair labor practice charges brought by the USWA, the NLRB ordered the company to stop photographing employes who accepted handbills passed out by union organizers and directed the reinstatement with back pay of three fired employes.

One of the three ordered reinstated was a supervisor who was found to have been dismissed because he refused to participate in the firing of a union supporter on trumped-up charges. The labor board also set aside a 1959 representation election lost by the union on the basis of the company's unfair labor practices.

Illegal Activities Charged

The current hearing on the labor spy charge involves alleged illegal activities at Harvey Aluminum plants at The Dalles, Ore., and Torrance, Calif., beginning in July 1960.

One detective agent, Richard W. Moore, told Trial Examiner Martin Bennett that he made $3 an hour while working at the Harvey plant at The Dalles—$1.85 paid by Harvey and $1.15 paid by the Wallace agency.

During this period, he said, he turned in the names of 20 to 25 "pro-union" workers.

Moore testified that he had been offered $500 by an official of the detective agency if he would "cooperate" during the hearing. The offer was made, he said, after the hearing had begun and while he was under subpena to testify.

The witness repudiated an earlier affidavit he signed denying that he had been ordered to do labor spying. He said the affidavit had been given him by Wallace Ummel, head of the detective agency, and he signed it because he thought it would help him keep his job.

A similar affidavit was likewise repudiated by Calvin Davis, who testified that he had turned in the names of 20 union supporters at the Torrance plant and 11 at The Dalles.

Received Checks

Davis told the trial examiner that he had received two checks totaling $350 from the detective agency and later was given $300 by a USWA representative who, he said, merely asked him to "tell the truth."

A third detective agency employe, Stanley R. Hahn, said he reported 36 union supporters at The Dalles plant. Hahn said he had worked for the detective agency as a guard at the Oregonian, one of two Portland newspapers struck by the printing trades and Newspaper Guild, before going on his labor spy assignment.

The Wallace agency operatives testified that they had gathered their information on employes in bars and restaurants as well as through on-the-job contacts.

Oil Workers Strike at 4 Sinclair Operations

Four Sinclair Oil Corp. refineries have been shut down by an Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers' strike involving 6,000 employes at East Chicago, Ind., Corpus Christi and Houston, Tex., and Marcus Hook, Pa.

Another 3,000 employes continued to work without a contract but are in a position to vote for a strike. They are refinery workers at Sinclair, Wyo., and hourly rated U.S. employes in field production of crude petroleum and in pipeline transportation.

Two small refineries remained in operation—the one at Sinclair, Wyo., and one at Hartford, Ill., represented by other unions.

The OCAW said 9,000 workers had been covered by a master agreement which expired June 14 but was extended to June 16 when negotiations collapsed. Refinery workers walked out to join picket lines set up previously by the Maritime Union, on strike against Sinclair tankers.

Severance pay for laid-off employes is the principal issue in dispute. The union seeks severance at the rate of one week's wages for each year of service. Management offered no improvement over former contract provisions—a maximum of four weeks for employes with 10 years of service, lesser amounts for newer employes.

OCAW Vice Pres. B. J. Schafer, heading the union negotiators, said the members' need for severance pay is "critical."

The union has "good reason to believe" that a large number of Sinclair employes will lose their jobs because of automation within a few months, he said, adding that "if Sinclair can spend millions for new machinery" it can "spend a few thousands to provide a cushion for the people they will toss out" on the street.

Several hundred white collar workers also will be affected by any severance pay agreement the OCAW can obtain though the union does not represent them, Schafer said.

In recent years the company has paid severance to some but not all of the "several thousand people it has laid off," Schafer said in underlining the Oil Workers' struggle for payment of the layoff benefit "to all employes" instead of allowing the company the privilege of "picking and choosing" a selected number.

Walkout Wins Pact, Saves Jobs for 200

Rochester, N. Y.—A two-week strike by members of Clothing Workers' Local 234 has led to a new three-year contract with the Rochester Button Co. here and the company announced abandonment of earlier plans to shut down its operations.

After the signing, management and union representatives issued a statement saying the firm has agreed to keep its plants in Rochester and nearby Akron, N. Y., operating on a full-time basis.

ACWA Vice Pres. Abraham Chatman, manager of the Rochester Joint Board, said the union's success is an "excellent example" of how the ACWA can prevent firms from "running away" to other areas. He praised the "spirit and determination" of the firm's 200 employes in supporting the union's efforts to keep the plants here and win a new contract.

Early in June the union charged management with bad faith in negotiating and struck the plants. The company, in business here for 50 years, followed with threats to close permanently. Its offer to set up a $100,000 fund for ACWA members if the union would agree to an "orderly shutdown" over a period of six months to a year was rejected.

Both sides resumed negotiations and reached an agreement which reopened the plants and sent the strikers back to work.

Back-Door 'Work' Law Try Beaten

Montpelier, Vt. — A back-door attempt to enact a so-called "right-to-work" law here has been defeated by a 147-to-67 vote in the Vermont House of Representatives.

Supporters of legislation to ban union shop agreements tried unsuccessfully to tack a "right-to-work" amendment on a labor-backed Fair Employment Practices bill which was before the House. When the amendment failed, most of them voted against the basic FEPC bill, helping defeat it by 105 to 86.

The attempt to clear "right-to-work" through amendment of the fair employment bill came after the deadline for introduction of new legislation had passed with no "work" bill having been introduced.

"Right-to-work" groups have been active in the state, but the vote on the amendment showed them to have less strength in the House than in the 1959 session of the legislature. At that time, the vote against a "work" bill was 136-to-93.

State AFL-CIO officials said the stand taken by Gov. F. Ray Keyser, Jr. (R), against such a measure helped swing votes in the heavily-Republican legislature. The governor called a special news conference to voice his opposition to the "work" proposal.

Boomerang on Coast:

Doctors Fight AMA Stand on Health Bill

San Francisco—A series of radio announcements has boomeranged on the American Medical Association and has set off a vigorous campaign, led by doctors, to organize support for the AMA-opposed Anderson-King bill to provide health care for the aged through social security.

The AMA radio spots used a doctor—or an actor posing as a doctor—to make the claim that he had never seen an old person denied medical care because he could not afford it.

Angered by the AMA testimonials, a group of Stanford University medical men set out to do something about it. With the help of some of their Palo Alto neighbors, they launched a committee which, in three hectic weeks, has burst the bounds of Palo Alto and spread to other parts of the Bay Area and beyond into many corners of northern California.

One of the men who heard the radio announcements was Leonard Herzenberg, assistant professor of genetics at the Stanford University School of Medicine. Another was Dr. Robert Mishell, Stanford medical resident at a nearby Veterans Administration hospital. They enlisted the help of Dr. Philip R. Lee of the Palo Alto Clinic and of the Stanford medical school.

Together they won the endorsement of some of their colleagues and neighbors and formed the Bay Area Committee for Medical Aid to the Aged Through Social Security. The committee launched its own series of radio announcements urging immediate action in support of the Anderson-King bill, published a concise fact sheet on medical needs of the aged, and sponsored a public meeting.

One of the prominent figures supporting the activity has been Dr. Russell Lee, a member of the Truman commission that made the historic study of the nation's health needs and founder of the Palo Alto Clinic which, in the 1930s, was labeled a "little soviet" by organized doctors fighting group practice.

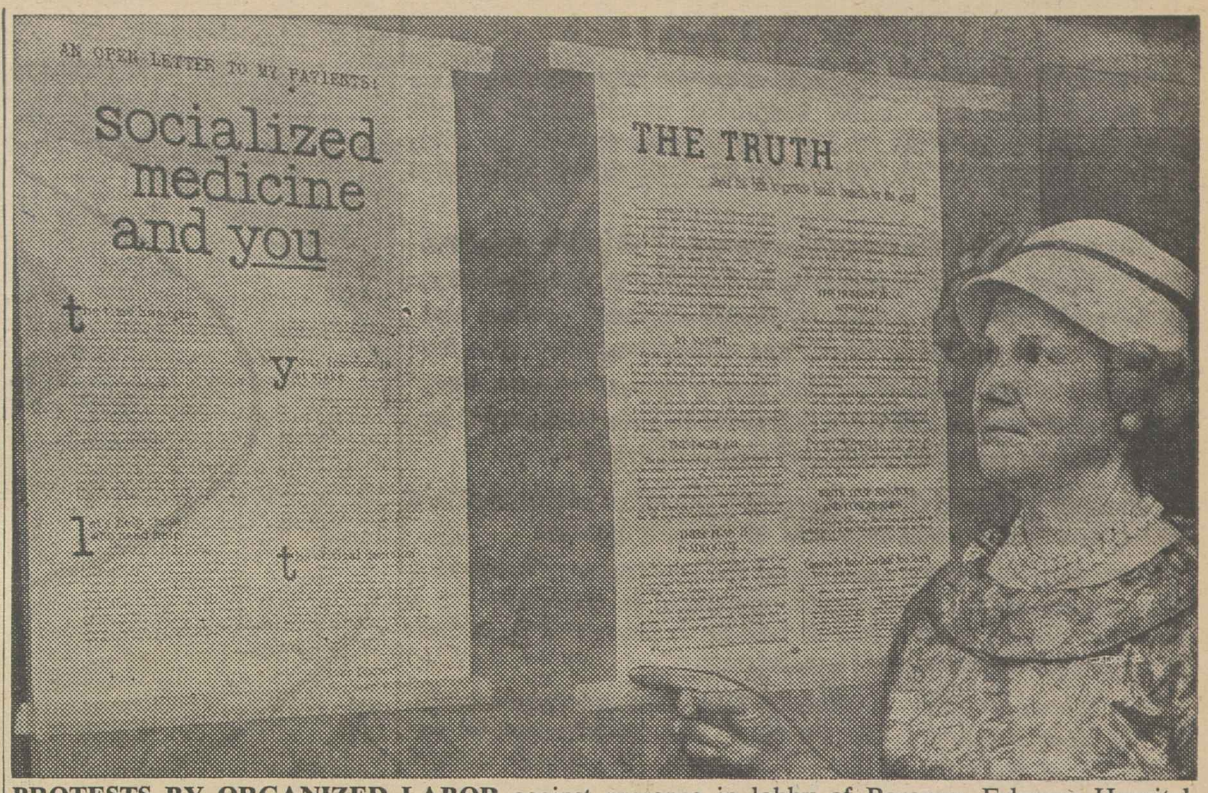
Interest was so widespread and immediate, Dr. Philip Lee said, that the committee almost immediately changed the "Bay Area" in its title to "Northern California." Phone calls and letters poured in, many of them expressing, as he put it, "surprise and relief" that doctors are willing to support the bill.

The committee has vigorously challenged the AMA's "socialized medicine" label for the bill, and has hit the present Kerr-Mills Act as inadequate and designed, Dr. Philip Lee said, to demean poverty-stricken oldsters and defray no more than 10 percent of the acknowledged cost of aged medical care.

The committee fact sheet describes the Anderson-King bill as intended "to meet a common human need, with simplicity and with respect for the individual." The committee offers the services of many authorities in answering questions relevant to medical care for the aged. The committee can be reached at P. O. Box 11552, Station A, Palo Alto, Calif.

Meantime it has issued a letter seeking the support of labor, civic, clerical, and other community leaders and encouraging formation of similar groups in local communities.

It expects, too, through professional contacts, to stimulate interest and support in medical schools throughout the country and, through them, in many of the nation's cities.



PROTESTS BY ORGANIZED LABOR against presence in lobby of Baroness Erlanger Hospital, Chattanooga, Tenn., of American Medical Association propaganda blast against health care for the aged under social security (left) forced hospital authorities to permit display of answer to medical association attack. Mrs. Charles Crable, chairman of citizens' Committee for Medical Care Under Social Security, examines the two posters.

New Poster Answers Health Care Attack

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Organized labor has won "equal space" at the tax-supported Baroness Erlanger Hospital here to answer an American Medical Association propaganda assault on financing health care for the aged through social security.

Hospital authorities, who refused to remove from the lobby an AMA poster branding the Administration-supported Anderson-King bill "socialized medicine," yielded to the Chattanooga Labor Council's plea for the right to post an answer setting out the position of proponents of the legislation.

The medical lobby's poster, prepared by the AMA as part of its multi-million-dollar propaganda drive and signed by the Chattanooga-Hamilton County Medical Society, charged that the labor-backed health bill would "inject the federal government into the privacy of the examination room" and would give the government "control over standards of practice and the choice of doctors."

The reply—prepared by the Committee for Medical Care Under Social Security, a citizens' group with which the central labor body is affiliated—made it clear that the Anderson-King bill "specifically guarantees that the government would in no way control, regulate or interfere with the practice of medicine."

CLC Sec.-Treas. W. M. Smith had recorded labor's opposition to the AMA poster, denouncing it as "grossly misleading" and "false," and had told hospital authorities that it was "inconsistent" for an institution supported by federal, state and local tax monies to have its facilities used to brand the health care legislation as "socialistic."

More than $5 million in tax funds have gone into three major construction projects to enlarge the facilities of Baroness Erlanger Hospital. Of this amount, more than $2.3 million came from federal grants under the Hill-Burton Act; $500,000 came from the State of Tennessee; and $2.2 million was raised through the sale of city and county bonds.

Fire Fighters Board Meets At Harvard

Cambridge, Mass. — The Fire Fighters executive board took part in a week-long work-and-study session here, combining a regular board meeting with lectures and discussions led by five Harvard professors and a prominent Canadian economist.

In morning and evening sessions, the 17 board members heard university experts in fields such as labor law, arbitration, public relations, job evaluation, public speaking and bargaining techniques. Afternoons and remaining evenings were devoted to formal executive board sessions.

The program, developed in cooperation with Joseph O'Donnell, director of the Harvard University Trade Union Program, included discussions led by John T. Dunlop, James Healy, Robert Livernash, Robert Segal and Ross Atwood of the Harvard University faculty and Dr. Eric Taylor of Canada.

Fire Fighters Pres. William D. Buck described the program as "stimulating and useful."

In its regular board meeting, the union reiterated its opposition to consolidation of police and fire departments in municipalities and directed a continued campaign for repeal of a 1959 North Carolina law prohibiting fire fighters from belonging to a union.

Doherty Warns CWA Convention on 'Neolithic Opposition' to Automation

By Willard Shelton

Kansas City, Mo.—It would be "foolish" for American workers to "assume a neolithic position of opposition" to the new machines of automation, but unions can help make sure that automation "moves in the right direction—and that we move with it."

This was the theme of Letter Carriers' Pres. William C. Doherty before the 23rd convention of the Communications Workers here. Pointing out that workers in the telephone industry and in the post office service operate in a field of common interest—that of free communications—Doherty told the convention that in the long run he was certain automation would require more workers rather than fewer.

Problems More Complicated

Problems created by automation are more complicated now than in the past, Doherty said, and he endorsed CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne's statement that the objective is to make sure that workers "share" in the benefits to society rather than bear alone the burden of temporary difficulties.

The Letter Carriers' president told the delegates that efforts at automating post offices so far had "made some of the postal jobs less tiresome and less onerous," but that in every case he knew of had resulted in the creation of "not fewer jobs, but more jobs."

Doherty saluted the cooperation of the two unions in the international field, including their cooperation in helping strengthen free unions in Latin America. Both CWA and the Letter Carriers are members of the Postal, Telephone & Telegraph Intl., the organization of free trade unions in the communications industry.

The convention devoted major time to the distribution of Committee on Political Education awards to locals that had met or surpassed their quotas and to planning intensified future political activity.

COPE Awards Presented

Vice Pres. John Crull presented the convention's award to CWA Dist. 8, the locals of which contributed 132.5 percent of their quota of voluntary COPE contributions. Dist. 5 received a parallel award for the highest percentage of actual dollars given in COPE funds.

Deputy Dir. Al Barkan of the national Committee on Political Education reminded the delegates that every dollar given by CWA members "went back into the field on behalf of COPE-endorsed political candidates," and that not a penny went to pay anyone's salary or operating expenses.

COPE funds aided Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) to survive a massive attack on him last year in the Democratic primary by "the drug companies, the electric companies, the American Medical Association," Barkan declared.

He named Sen. Quentin Burdick (D-N. D.) and members of the House in key congressional districts as others who had been aided by COPE funds.

Warning that enemies of labor were on the attack in Congress and state legislatures, Barkan asserted that unions must intensify their efforts rather than relax them in the political and legislative fields.

Legislation Stressed

In a series of resolutions, the convention endorsed stepped-up political education and particularly stressed the importance of "legislative follow-through" to seek effective action on programs supported by the union.

A resolution on economic affairs warned that the nation is still in "serious trouble" because of joblessness despite the apparent increase in economic activity.

The convention called for elimination of the federal excise tax on local telephone service, terming the levy a "luxury sales tax on an essential service."

Ralph McGill Receives Race Relations Award

New York—A Georgia publisher, winner of the Better Race Relations Award of Hotel & Restaurant Employes Local 6, has charged that the "real agitators" in the South are not the Freedom Riders but the states that invoke laws which "have been declared unconstitutional . . . wherever they have been tested."

Ralph McGill, publisher of the Atlanta Constitution and a nationally-syndicated columnist, was honored by the 27,000-member local "for the effectiveness with which he, as a southerner, has used his creative talent to advance the cause of equality."

McGill warned that areas which try "to keep the past upon its throne . . . will deteriorate in income, population and education." He added that "the states which act responsibly will profit materially and spiritually."

Resort to mob violence, McGill said, is "evidence that those who defy the processes of law realize that the ball game is about over—and that they are losing it."

Within the South, he reminded the audience, "there are many brave and honorable people who are standing against violence and idiocy and intellectual dishonesty which is so often used to rationalize injustice."

McGill was chosen for the Local 6 award through a post card poll of the union's membership. Five nominees were proposed by a board which included former recipients of the award. The rank-and-file ballots, the union reported, gave McGill "an overwhelming majority."

Bitter Fruits

AFTER TWO YEARS of study a unique tripartite committee set up under a collective bargaining agreement to suggest solutions to the problem of job displacement created by automation has reported that "bargaining by itself cannot fully solve these problems."

The answer, said the committee composed of public members and company and union members in the meat packing industry, is adequate economic growth to absorb displaced workers and newcomers to the labor force. The committee called also for legislative action in the retraining, unemployment compensation, employment service and other job areas to help workers hit by plant closings and new machinery and equipment.

The study indicated that automation hits hardest at unskilled and semi-skilled workers and members of minority groups.

The unions—the Meat Cutters and the Packinghouse Workers—were critical of the committee's opposition to proposals for a shorter workweek without loss of take-home pay as an "economic imperative" to achieving full employment.

This report, a concerted effort by labor and management with the aid of outstanding public figures to propose solutions to one of the major problems of the Sixties, reveals the broad national scope of the difficulties created by automation.

These difficulties require national solutions, with first priority given to restoring the nation's economic health and creating policies that will allow healthy and vigorous growth.

A national policy on a shorter workweek must also be given a top priority along with measures designed to aid displaced and down-graded workers.

In this approach collective bargaining can make its contribution to a peaceful, orderly transition to the new technology that eventually will spell progress for America. But unless the workers and the public as well as the companies share in this progress, the fruits of automation will be bitter.

Independence Day

WE AMERICANS HAVE GROWN more sophisticated than our grandfathers, who greeted each Fourth of July with lethal firecrackers and chest-beating oratory. Flaunting the power and glory of the Republic may have become a little old-fashioned in some circles, like ice boxes and circus parades.

Down underneath, this greatest national holiday means as much to us as ever—even more, perhaps, in this era when liberty is on the defensive throughout the world for the first time since 1776.

The principles so nobly stated by Jefferson remain as the best hope of mankind; the revolution they heralded will never end while people anywhere are still enslaved. Human freedom is our cause, and our dedication to it will never falter.

It is ingrained in us; without it, as a nation, we are doomed. While we have it, the fight our forefathers put up to gain it is never far out of our minds, and there is, perhaps, more than we sometimes realize, a sober readiness to fight for it if we have to.

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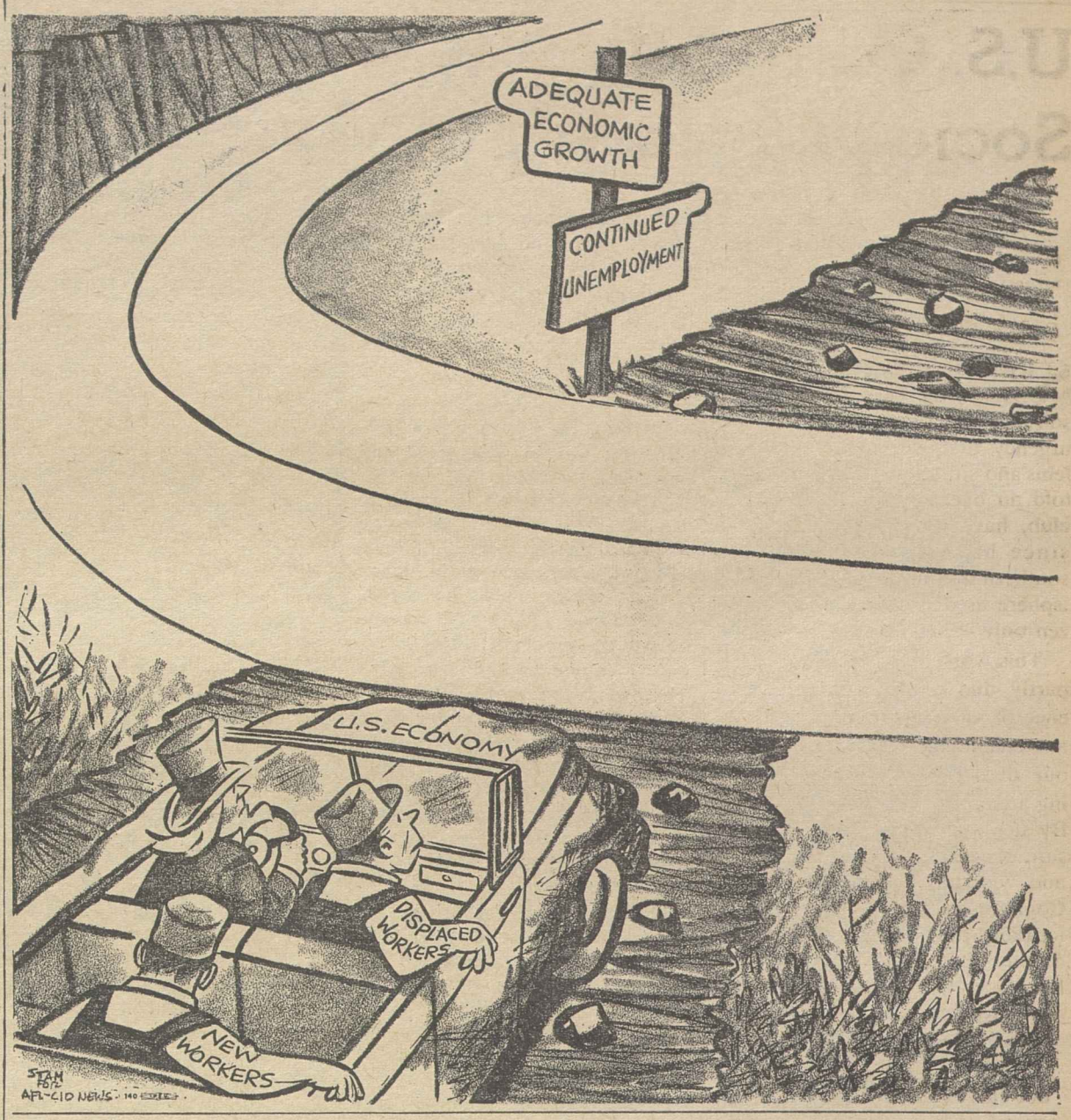
Crossroads



Prime Minister Says:

Private Enterprise in Sweden Paralleled by Public Services

Excerpts are given below from a recent speech by Prime Minister Tage Erlander of Sweden before the National Press Club, Washington, D. C.

By Tage Erlander

THERE IS NO CONFLICT between an expanding public sector and a dynamic and flourishing industry. On the contrary, they support and supplement each other. More than 90 percent of Swedish industry is in private hands. Its success depends greatly on services and facilities provided by national and local government. It depends on facilities for education, and active labor market policy, transport facilities such as roads, railways, harbors, airports, etc. Growing industrial development demands a rapidly increasing supply of electric energy, it needs good housing and medical care.

Traditionally these are fields where the government has long played a leading role in Sweden.

Furthermore, with a rising standard of living, people tend to demand relatively more from the public sector. They want better education for their children and they want public roads for their private cars. A government that wants to meet the hopes and wishes of the citizens must take the consequences of the citizens' own planning. In the present stage of development of our society this means a rapid expansion of the public sector.

This expansion which is and certainly will remain a major aim of our economic policy has thus a two-fold purpose: To stimulate industrial development and to meet the actual and urgent demands of our citizens. Let me briefly give you one example of how we try to approach this problem.

Take a man who is laid off from his job. This creates two problems. The total economy has lost a production factor, the man's work. The man has lost his means to keep himself and the family alive. Three alternatives are offered. One is to do nothing and leave it to the man's own initiative, which may or may not be effective. The second is to pay him unemployment compensation, which helps him but not the total economy. The third way is to assist him to regain his usefulness. This can be done either by helping him to move or by retraining him or by doing both of these things. This gives back the production factor to society and the means of support to the man.

We have tried the last method and have found that it works. It limits nobody's freedom, and it means an investment in production.

Or take what you call socialized medicine in Sweden, that is our compulsory health insurance. A Swedish physician may be, according to his own choice, self-employed or government employed. Even if he is government employed he may have a private practice on a part-time basis. A patient has a free choice of doctor and he can go to a private or a public hospital. The self-employed doctor and the private hospital set their own rates.

The insurance system pays all the patient's expenses while he is in a public hospital. For care outside a hospital the patients gets from his insurance three-quarters of a government-employed doctor's fees. A patient who prefers a private doctor or a private hospital gets exactly the same amount of money. If that means additional costs, the patient has to meet them himself.

IN ESSENCE this means that our system is comparable with your Blue Cross and Blue Shield, only that our membership is compulsory and the premiums are paid on the tax bill.

I do not know how to measure the efficiency of health care, but I can say that our infant mortality is by far the lowest in the world and our life expectancy is among the highest.

I am fully aware that some people fear that the increase in government influence implies a serious threat to personal freedom and may impair private initiative and responsibility.

But I wonder whether these fears are not exaggerated. We believe that increased security is in fact a way to enlarge the freedom of choice, to open new possibilities for everybody to build his future according to his own wishes. It is our concept of an open society.

Countries have different traditions, different means to realize their objectives. It is deeply rooted in the Swedish tradition and experience to regard the state as an instrument of cooperation between individual human beings. We have found that it is often more rational and more just to solve in cooperation the problems that are too large for the individual to solve by himself. Ours is a very pragmatic approach. But it is sustained by our faith in the ideals of cooperation and solidarity in a society of free men.

Morgan Says:

U.S. Can't Afford to Disregard Social 'Explosion' in Americas

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

SINCE HIS RETURN from a tour of South America, there has been in Adlai Stevenson's reports, public and private, a sense of urgency that we cannot afford to ignore. Problems and situations, the American UN Ambassador told an overflow luncheon at the National Press club, have grown worse since his visit to the southern half of the hemisphere as a private citizen only 15 months ago.

Morgan

This worsening is only partly due to the existence of an infernal nuisance named Castro or to our disastrously damaging attempt to do him in. By stepping up the pressure of their propaganda and widening the front of their infiltration, the Communists admittedly have hastened the deterioration, have increased the flammability of conditions. But the problem of Latin America would have been there in all its depth without Castro or a single agent from Moscow or Peiping.

For Latin America is exploding with social revolution which Communism exploits but did not cause. Indeed we came closer to causing it ourselves by a combination of short-sightedness and selfishness. In the past Americans and their government failed to realize that poverty, ignorance and injustice are not ingredients of stability and that exploitative enterprise by private capital is not a sound substitute for national policy.

As a matter of fact we may be luckier than we deserve to be. In an article in the July issue of Harper's magazine, a business consultant with much experience in Latin America, Peter F. Drucker, makes the interesting argument that Cuba's "fidelista" revolution might have already spread to other parts of the hemisphere, to Venezuela, Peru, Equador and perhaps Mexico, if it had not been for Fidel Castro himself.

"His strutting, his oppression of the middle class, and his suppression of all liberties," Drucker writes, " . . . above all, his clumsy interference in other Latin American countries—lost him a good many of his earlier admirers, including even many pro-Communists."

BUT NOW WHAT the Latin American crisis boils down to in crude terms is a struggle between Communists and us for control of its social revolution. Presumably we have learned our lesson and we are not seeking to dominate it but to keep it from domination. We've got our work cut out for us and we are starting late. Stevenson spoke of encountering a variety of do-it-yourself kits, of sorts, in paper-back books printed in Communist China. One subject: How to become a guerrilla fighter. Another: How to overturn the Catholic Church. In Brazil ambitious students find it almost impossible to study abroad; it's too expensive. But the Chinese have just offered them 100 scholarships.

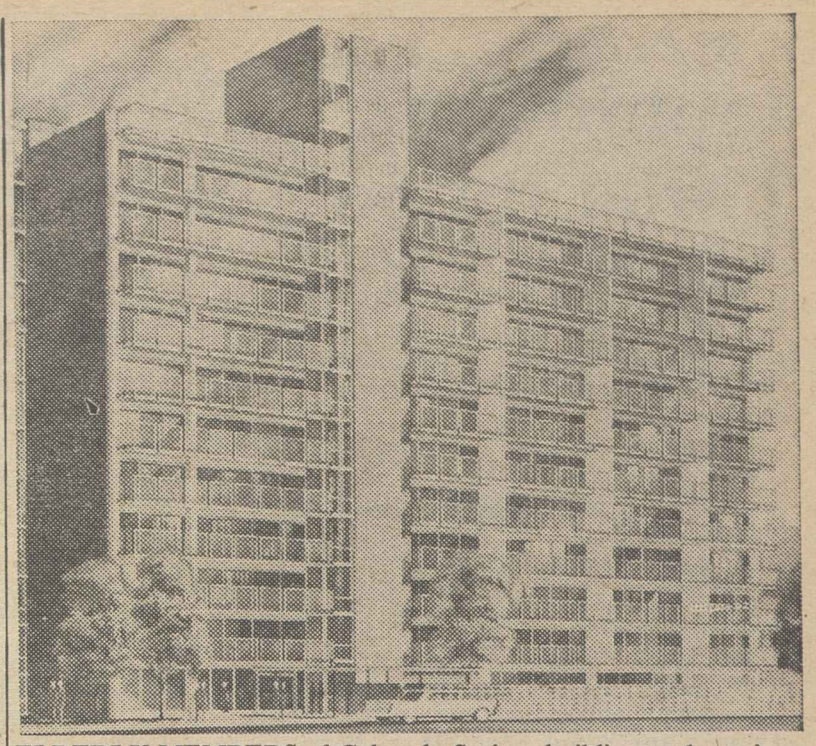
Nevertheless Stevenson found genuine enthusiasm for the Kennedy Alliance for Progress program, the long-term aid plan for which Congress has already approved the first $600 million. The dangers and the difficulties here, however, are vast. This is not just another foreign aid package, this is a bold experiment in financing social revolution. It cannot succeed unless Latin leaders come through with genuine reforms—in collecting taxes, distributing land, in mass housing projects, in squeezing out graft, cutting down red tape and in making the military toe the line.

In Montevideo, Uruguay, this summer the ecomic ministers of the Latin republics are supposed to come up with their respective plans for social reform. Then, hopefully, a kind of inter-American priority board will be established to select projects to concentrate on and allot funds for them from the central aid pool—somewhat like the way a body in Paris, the OEEC—Organization for European Economic Cooperation—helped engineer Europe's recovery under the Marshall Plan.

We can't just sit back, though, and expect that miracle to be repeated as long as we keep checkbook in hand. In the first place, the Marshall Plan was geared to repair the wounds of war in a society already highly industrialized. In Latin America, industrialization must be created, almost from the ground up. In the second place, bureaucracies need constant goading and prodding and even then they are slow to act.

After four separate sets of reports and/or surveys stretching back to February when the fresh Kennedy Administration was talking about food for peace and other projects with such spirit, not one grain of such food has yet reached the vast area of northeast Brazil where U.S. and Brazilian officials agreed it was needed.

If the whole picture of Latin American upheaval is as urgently in need of attention as Adlai Stevenson says it is, and there is every turbulent indication that it is, the Alliance for Progress can do without a manana spirit.



ELDERLY MEMBERS of Colorado Springs building trades unions will get priority in renting suites in this projected $1.4 million apartment house for the elderly in the Colorado city, shown in architect's sketch. Ten unions have formed a non-profit corporation and will operate the Building Trades Council Apartments. Each of the 120 suites will have a lanai-type balcony. Glass panels around the building top enclose a roof garden which will have a view of the Rocky Mountains.

Union Locals to Build Apartment for Elderly

Colorado Springs—Ten buildings trades business agents and an attorney are trustees of a corporation which will own and manage a projected $1.4 million non-profit housing enterprise here for "senior citizens."

The corporation is Colorado Springs Building & Construction Trades Housing, Inc. The housing enterprise, first of its kind in this part of the country, is an 11-story apartment building on E. Kiowa Street here.

F. L. Davis, local contractor, has been awarded a contract to build 120 suites for rental to persons 62 years old or older.

The building will cost approximately $1 million, plus the cost of land, furnishings and equipment. The project is being financed on a long-term low-interest loan. Tenant applications are now being reviewed and priority will be given families of union members, the corporation has announced.

The building, to be called the Building Trades Council Apartments, will have a panoramic view of the Rocky Mountains from the top-floor roof garden and glassed-in solarium. Each apartment will have a lanai-type balcony.

Rents will range from $60 to $110 a month for buffet units, single bedroom and two bedroom apartments, including utilities. Each unit will have a furnished kitchen with refrigerator, built-in range and waste-disposal unit.

The building will have a community lounge, recreation and hobby rooms, automatic elevators, and automatic washers and dryers on every floor.

Business Manager Ed. R. Nelson of the Southern Colorado Building & Construction Trades Council, said a certificate of incorporation has been issued to the union sponsoring group and the Federal Housing Authority has approved an insured loan. Nelson is president of the corporation.

"Union representatives are devoting time and effort to this non-profit project," he said. "They believe that such a service to our elderly people deserves the unselfish efforts of all organized labor."

The entire building, naturally enough, will be constructed by union labor, the new corporation has said.

Utah State AFL-CIO To Convene Aug. 21

The annual convention of the Utah State AFL-CIO will be held Aug. 21-23 in Salt Lake City.

The time and place of the meeting were not available to the AFL-CIO News when the convention calendar for the remainder of the year was printed in the June 17 issue.

Washington Reports:

Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy Urged as Goal in Resumed Tests

THE UNITED STATES can avoid a propaganda burden when it resumes nuclear tests by devoting major attention to the development of peaceful uses of atomic energy with the Soviet Union invited to participate, Rep. Chet Holifield (D-Calif.), chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, asserted on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational program heard on 450 radio stations.

Rep. James E. Van Zandt (R-Pa.), ranking GOP member of the committee, on the same program pointed out that one projected experiment, Project Plowshare, "involves the explosion of atomic power to develop harbors." "Agriculture, medicine and industry also would benefit from the new tests," he declared.

"Scientists believe they can explode nuclear power underground in Colorado where we have millions of tons of oil shale and boil out of the rocks millions of gallons of oil," Holifield added.

He said resumption of tests would also help develop a seismic means of detecting nuclear explosions so that the number of detection stations might be reduced to half as many.

"THIS SHOULD HELP remove one of the Soviet objections to the proposed inspection system," Holifield added. "Another factor is weapon safety. And if we could test types now on the drawing boards and in the laboratories, we might have a new weapon as revolutionary as the hydrogen bomb was in 1949."

Van Zandt pointed out that the projected tests would be carried out underground so that no danger of radiation and contamination would be involved.

Both panelists said they thought it would be "disastrous," to merge nuclear test talks with general disarmament negotiations as asked by the Soviet Union.

"I can't think of a more complicated and extensive field than that of disarmament," Holifield stated. "If we can't find a means of agreement on a comparatively simple question like nuclear power, then I say there is no hope of disarmament."

Van Zandt said that the United States should make every effort to continue the nuclear test ban talks at Geneva, even though the Russians refuse.

ATOMS FOR PEACE—This should be the major objective of any renewed nuclear tests by the United States—according to Rep. Chet Holifield (D-Calif.), chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, left, and Rep. James E. Van Zandt (R-Pa.), also on the committee, in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational radio program.

How to Buy:

Limitations of Health Insurance Force Buying of More Policies

By Sidney Margolius

CONTRARY TO THE OPINIONS of some newspapers which attack Blue Cross as now providing "too much" coverage, families often buy additional policies because their health insurance is too limited.

This department is always getting letters asking advice on mail-order offers of health insurance at what seem like low rates, sometimes even only $2 a month. You even can put some such policies in force by mailing a buck for two months' coverage.

For example, one Kansas City, Mo., company offers what it calls a "major accident" policy. This sounds something like a "major medical" policy. Of course, it is not. It covers only accidents. Another "hospital-confinement" policy starts paying only after the first $100 of expense, and also excludes any existing sickness or condition.

Interest in buying additional policies actually is symptomatic of a serious problem. "Multiple coverage" of health insurance represents an increasing expense to many families. Because many policies are inadequate to start with, salesmen for standard insurance companies, as well as the mail-order companies, have an opening to sell extra policies to supplement Blue Cross or other basic coverage.

The way to avoid such extra expense is to get the broadest policy available to start with. This department recently examined Blue Cross rates in a number of cities. In most, for a few pennies more you get much greater coverage. In Pittsburgh, for example, the Blue Cross plan insuring a family for up to 90 days of hospital care costs $10.40 a month. For 25 cents more you get 180 days of coverage. In Detroit, the 120-day coverage can be extended to 365 days for another dime a month.

Actually a family rarely needs this extra-long insurance. Rather than buy another "peace-of-mind" policy, you'll save by taking the bigger option in your basic insurance.

Keep in mind that a buck paid to you in the form of a non-taxable health insurance fringe benefit is more valuable than a cash dollar on which you have to pay 20 percent income tax.

The only time a supplementary policy may be warranted is if basic coverage is extremely limited, as in a few parts of the South where Blue Cross pays as little as $7 per day towards hospital care.

Moreover, individually-bought accident and health insurance policies are costly for what they provide. Because of high selling expenses, insurance companies usually return in benefits only about half the money they collect.

OFTEN THE SUPPLEMENTARY policy sold to families is a "major medical" policy. This is something like the deductible collision insurance sold for cars. You yourself pay the first $50 or $100 of a medical expense. Then the insurance pays 75 or 80 percent of the balance up to a pre-established limit.

Deductible insurance is a good idea for cars. You probably could pay the first $100 of damage to your car without going bankrupt. And eliminating small claims cuts costs so that auto insurance companies can keep down your rate. It can cost $25 in administrative expense to process a $25 claim.

Health insurance companies also consider the deductible a deterrent to "unneeded care."

However, the danger is that having no insurance for the initial medical bills may prove to be a deterrent to needed care. Whether someone should get care should be determined by medical authorities, not by insurance companies. In the long run, treating health insurance like car insurance may raise insurance costs, not lower them.

Another kind of supplementary insurance workers sometimes buy is "wage" insurance. This pays cash benefits if you're unable to work because of illness. But this is a costly type of insurance, and not even tax-deductible as is insurance which pays medical and hospital bills.

There's reason to suspect that some families may buy supplementary policies because they don't really know or understand their present coverage. In buying any health insurance, it's always important to compare: (1) costs; (2) the detailed benefit provisions and limitations of the policy (3) the record and status of the company. (Especially, consult your state insurance department before you buy a policy by mail. If the company isn't licensed in your state, your insurance department can't help you if you are treated unfairly.)

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THREE SCHOLARSHIP winners from families of Steelworkers pose with Dir. Joseph Germano (second from right) of USWA District 31, in Chicago. James Haiduk (left) of Oaklawn, Ill., and Allen Guervitz (right) of Hammond, Ind., won $4,000 scholarships offered by District 31. LaVon Clair Much, South Holland, Ind., won a $2,000 award offered by USWA Local 1010, Indiana Harbor, Ind.

ILO Study Shows:

U.S. Lags Woefully In Social Security

FOR MANY YEARS most Americans have accepted social security as a civilized approach to easing the financial problem of growing old. Of late, however, a small but vocal chorus—devoted to the ideals of the 19th Century—has been preaching the philosophy that there is something sinister about federal programs for the aged and that in some mysterious way such programs threaten our freedoms.

If anyone is in the slightest degree frightened by this chorus, he owes it to himself to become familiar with a study just released by the Intl. Labor Oganization on the comparative cost of social security, country by country.

The study covers 41 countries and to even the casual reader, certain well-founded conclusions are immediately apparent:

- Practically every country in the world has some form of social security.
- Most countries have medical care programs, the product of legislation.
- The countries spending the largest percentage of their income on social welfare programs are the highly industrialized, progressive states of western Europe.
- The United States, which ranks 25th in the listing, is in step with such countries as Portugal and Panama.

It should be explained that the ILO study ranks as social security programs such things as sickness and unemployment insurance, pensions, family allowances, public health services and so on.

To be considered for inclusion in the ILO study, the program must have been set up by legislation and administered by a public, semi-public or autonomous body. Only a few Iron Curtain countries are included, since the ILO did not consider the statistical data made available by them as sufficient.

Here are the top 33 countries listed, with the percentages of national income spent on social security expenditures:

West Germany	20.0	Switzerland	8.2
France	17.9	Poland	7.7
Austria	14.8	Iceland	7.6
Italy	14.2	Israel	6.6
New Zealand	12.8	Panama	6.6
Sweden	12.5	Portugal	5.7
Finland	11.6	U. S. A.	5.7
Denmark	11.6	Japan	5.3
Netherlands	11.4	Tunisia	5.2
United Kingdom	11.4	South Africa	4.4
Ireland	10.8	Ceylon	4.1
Norway	9.9	Guatemala	2.9
Luxembourg	9.8	Turkey	1.2
Yugoslavia	9.5	Viet Nam	1.0
Australia	8.8	India	1.0
Canada	8.5	Taiwan	0.3
Chile	8.5		

The ILO study is released at a time when the question of medical care for the aged through social security is developing into a major issue in this country.

For many of the nations in the world, this addition to social security would be considered relatively minor. Most of our allies, particularly in western Europe, have long since adopted programs of national health insurance which provide protection for all citizens. Countries such as the United Kingdom, West Germany, France and Italy are regarded as free democracies and yet they have found that freedom is better safeguarded when a high priority is placed on the health and well-being of their citizens.

In its article on the British program of national health insurance, Look magazine pointed this out by saying:

"The crucial choice the British have made is to place health on the list of essential services—just as we do with education, sanitation, water supply, the police and the armed services. It's a life-and-death matter, the British say, and they have acted accordingly."

From Soup to Nonsense:

This Key to the Future Is Just A Part of Our Regular Service

By Jane Goodsell

A GLIMPSE INTO the future: "Say, Dad, can I have the keys to the rocket ship? I've got a heavy date tonight on Mercury. Yeah, sure, I'll be careful, but don't worry if I'm late. I'm likely to get held up by traffic on the Milky Way."

"Hello, Martha? Listen, drop everything and hurry on over. I've picked up an advance edition of Venus Vogue, and the whole issue is devoted to the latest styles from the fashion center of the solar system. They're absolutely stunning, and they're sure to take Earth by storm!"

"Bill, I want you to eat every bit of your carrots. Why, there are billions of little boys on Jupiter who'd be happy to eat that lovely dish of carrots."

"Well, I'll tell you how I feel about Venus. It's a nice place to visit, but I wouldn't want to live there."

"I'd better not play another hand, fellas. I've got to rocket all the way back to Earth tonight, and I've got a tough day tomorrow."

"Sally, if I told you once, I've told you a thousand times, you simply cannot date Saturn boys! Saturn is no place for a young girl. It's not that I don't trust you, but any girl can lose her head on a planet with nine moons."

"Say, how'd you folks like to see the movies we took on our vacation trip to Pluto? I had a little trouble with the time exposure, and the light meter didn't work quite right, but . . ."

"HENRY, IF YOU WANT to visit your mother on Jupiter, you'll have to go by yourself. I simply refuse to go anywhere where I weigh over two-and-a-half times as much as I weigh here on Earth. Besides, I have my heart set on vacationing in Mars. Helen spent two weeks there, and loved it. It made a new woman of her. She was only 21 years old, their time, and she weighed less than 100 pounds."

"I'm just as loyal to my planet as the next man, but I still say the Dodgers haven't a chance against the Martians in the Interplanetary Series."

"I think we should invite our friends from Pluto to our New Year's Eve party. After all, some of them don't get a chance to celebrate a New Year during their whole lifetime with their years being so long and everything. I really feel sorry for them, and this is a fine opportunity for us to show our interplanetary good will."

New Machinery Helps:

Haggerty Predicts Missile Site Peace

Machinery established by the Kennedy Administration should help forestall future labor-management difficulties in the nation's $3 billion space program, C. J. (Neil) Haggerty, president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., has declared.

Appearing on Labor News Conference over the Mutual Broadcasting System radio network, Haggerty said that under the program established by executive order, "99 problems out of 100 will be adjusted at the local level," and that those not solved there will be handled by a top-level tripartite Missile Site Labor Commission.

The commission, headed by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, was empowered by the President to establish local committees at missile and space sites to "anticipate" and dispose of labor problems. Labor members are Haggerty, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Industrial Union Dept.

Many of the difficulties encountered in the past, Haggerty said in the radio interview, resulted from the fact that the federal government launched the missile program "without plan, without formula, without any type of form or consistency."

He contrasted this with the defense program, launched by the government prior to World War II, which worked out "complete understanding of stabilization of employment and work conditions" between labor, management and the defense establishment.

Questioned on Labor News Conference by Peter Braestrup, Washington correspondent for the New York Times, and Alan Adams, Washington reporter for Business Week, Haggerty expressed disagreement with a suggestion by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) that there might be need for federal legislation outlawing missile base strikes.

"Laws merely aggravate a situation that could otherwise be handled in a sensible, logical fashion," Haggerty said. He added that labor and management had given the Administration no-strike, no-lockout pledges to speed construction of missile launching sites as part of the program establishing the Missile Site Labor Commission.

Haggerty was critical of recent hearings conducted by the Senate Government Operations Permanent Investigations subcommittee, headed by McClellan, which dug into the construction lag at missile bases.

The hearings, the BCTD president said, were completely "one-sided," and "opinions were given off the top of the head of the witnesses, and these opinions were accepted as facts and printed in the record as facts."

Criticism of the McClellan hearings—which attempted to place the blame for slowdowns in the missile program almost exclusively on unions—came from another source, as the National Constructors Association released the transcript of a radio interview with a covering statement that "testimony about strikes and unreasonable labor costs . . . did not tell the whole story."

In the interview, over Radio Station WDOK, Cleveland, NCA Sec.-Treas. E. D. Hoekstra declared that the responsibility for labor-management misunderstandings lay in the fact that the government had "no overall coordination" on missile sites and "no means of settling disputes in a prompt and fair manner" to assure unions of "a forum where their cases could be heard and heard promptly."

Haggerty also criticized the McClellan subcommittee for the fact that unions were not "given a chance to offset the damaging statements made" by management witnesses. The BCTD president said the committee "had me waiting every day for 10 days" but suspended hearings before permitting him to testify.

AMERICANS ARE STILL AT WORK, this time examining one of films from the AFL-CIO "Americans at Work" television series which was made available by the federation and presented by the State AFL-CIO to the New York State Dept. of Education. The examination is being conducted by (left to right) Dr. Joseph R. Strobel, assistant commissioner of education; Dr. Walter Crewson, associate director; Sec.-Treas. Harold J. Garno of the New York State AFL-CIO.

Non-Ferrous Price-Support Bill Backed

The AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. has urged enactment of price-support legislation to aid the nation's hard-hit lead and zinc producers as a stop-gap move "pending the development of . . . an adequate long-range non-ferrous metals program."

MTD Pres. James A. Brownlow told a House Interior subcommittee that the bill sponsored by Rep. Ed Edmondson (D-Okla.)—which would support domestic lead production at 17 cents per pound and zinc at 14.5 cents per pound—is needed "to conserve our reserves of these metals and to provide employment opportunities for unemployed workers."

Brownlow emphasized that enactment of the bill to aid small producers would "in no sense constitute a substitute for a long-overdue, long-range program needed in lead and zinc and the other non-ferrous industries."

Any long-range policy, he said, must be designed "to assure to the workers in these industries a maximum stability of employment and a full opportunity to move forward with further necessary and desirable improvements in their wages and working conditions through collective bargaining."

The MTD president said an overall program also should be geared to give domestic lead and zinc producers "reasonably stable markets and prices for their products which will allow for the recovery of costs of production and a reasonable profit."

Democracy at Home 'Best Weapon' Abroad

"Fulfillment of the promise of democracy at home is in essence our best weapon for extending our influence abroad." This statement by Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.) was made in the final edition of the present series of "Briefing Session," the public affairs television program co-produced by the AFL-CIO and National Educational Television & Radio Center.

Humphrey and Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., Harvard historian and a special assistant to Pres. Kennedy, were again the panelists in the second section of a two-part program on the question "Is Democracy Obsolete?"

Said Humphrey: "The dynamism of our way of life or of our democracy requires that we give everyone an opportunity to participate.

"This means full employment. It means expanded production . . . We have become somewhat willing to accept 5 or 6 million people unemployed as a sort of pattern that you have to live with . . . These are some of the reasons that our revolutionary spirit hasn't taken hold in the world as well as it should."

Schlesinger said communism's great appeal to underdeveloped countries was as a means by which "they can get into the 20th century in a single leap."

"Unless we can show," he said, "that it is possible to achieve economic growth and social progress through democratic means, a means consistent toward the democratic direction, then we lose this great uncommitted part of the world."

Humphrey pointed to a failure in communication between this country's leaders and "the poor, the needy, the hungry, and the sick." The Communist, he said, identifies himself with such people even though they are the very ones he goes on to exploit.

"We have constantly talked of our foreign aid and many of our great national goals in terms of the high and the mighty, of industrialization, of wealth," he said. "We all too often deal with the privileged classes."

Both panelists said democracy is far from obsolete but the American people will have to make sacrifices if the worldwide struggle against communism is to be won. Here is the way Schlesinger put it:

"I think one thing we must do is understand that sacrifice is not sort of a dramatic, one-shot effort.

"I think a lot of people think of sacrifice as something which is done in a moment of glorious excitement and preferably by someone else and do not understand that in a peacetime democracy, sacrifice is a long, irritating, weary, sustained commitment. When we understand that, we will understand much better the context in which we can do things for our country."

"Briefing Session" has been suspended for the summer. Plans for its resumption in the fall are being discussed.

Boycott Rule Broadened by Labor Board

The National Labor Relations Board, in a unanimous decision, has held that it is not necessary to produce evidence that a subcontractor in the construction industry is engaged "in commerce" in order to bar picketing of the job site under the secondary boycott ban in the Taft-Hartley Act.

Overruling Trial Examiner C. W. Whittemore, the NLRB held that the Sheet Metal Workers had engaged in an illegal secondary boycott because picketing of a non-union subcontractor halted all work at the construction site.

The trial examiner had dismissed the complaint against the union on the ground there was no showing that the subcontractor was engaged "in commerce or in an industry affecting commerce"— the language used in 1959 amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act tightening restrictions on so-called secondary boycotts.

In its decision, the NLRB said the union's actions would have been illegal before the 1959 amendments. Since the changes were made by Congress to close "loopholes" in the law, the board declared, the examiner's decision would "thwart" the intent of the legislators.

Kennedy Orders U.S. Recognition Of Employes' Right to Organize

Pres. Kennedy has directed federal agencies to consult with unions of government employes and to recognize the right of federal workers to organize and "to seek to improve working conditions and the resolution of grievances."

He also set up a cabinet-level committee, headed by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, to recommend union recognition standards and policies and to explore "the broad range of issues relating to federal employe-management relations." The six-man task force was given a Nov. 30, 1961, deadline to submit its proposals to the President.

In a separate memorandum to agency heads, Kennedy called on all government departments to apply new minimum wage standards to their employes even though the federal government—the nation's largest single employer—is exempt from coverage of the Wage-Hour Act.

Kennedy said the new rates—$1.15 an hour effective Sept. 3, 1961, and $1.25 as of Sept. 3, 1963—should apply to laundry workers employed by the federal government "even though such workers in private employment are specifically exempted by law."

Laundry workers are among some 750,000 federal blue collar workers whose pay is set by wage boards on the basis of prevailing rates in private industry.

The American Federation of Government Employes in mid-May wrote Kennedy urging establishment of a governmentwide policy "calling for all federal employes to be paid at least the prevailing minimum wage."

In establishing such a policy, Kennedy told agency heads that "the social and economic reasons" for raising the minimum wage in private industry "are equally compelling and applicable to wage-earners employed by federal departments and agencies."

The President's union recognition memorandum declared that "the participation of federal employes in the formulation and implementation of employe policies and procedures affecting them contributes to the effective conduct of public business."

He emphasized that the right of federal employes to organize and be represented by their unions "should be recognized by management officials at all levels in all departments and agencies." Government unions have charged in the past that headquarters' directives on consultation with unions often are ignored by lower-level supervisors.

The White House memorandum served notice that the government will not recognize unions with racial discriminatory practices.

Kennedy instructed federal agencies to "maintain relationships only with those employe organizations which are free of restrictions or practices denying membership because of race, color, religion or national origin."

Some government employe unions have segregated locals, although the number has been considerably reduced in recent years.

Kennedy named to Goldberg's task force to study federal employe-management relations, Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara, Postmaster Gen. J. Edward Day, Budget Dir. David E. Bell, Civil Service Commission Chairman John W. Macy, Jr., and Theodore C. Sorenson, special counsel to the President.

E. C. Hallbeck, chairman of the AFL-CIO Government Employes' Council and president of the Post Office Clerks, welcomed the White House memorandum on union recognition as "an important step in the right direction." He declared, however, that government unions still favor legislation giving statutory recognition to unions in preference to policy statements which can change with shifts in Administration.

IAM Re-Elects Hayes, Walker

The Machinists have re-elected Pres. Al J. Hayes and Sec.-Treas. Elmer E. Walker in a secret ballot referendum. Hayes had no opposition. Walker won, 62,975 to 22,702, in a contest with Vice Pres. Roy M. Brown, Los Angeles.

Nine candidates for vice president were elected in a field of 13 candidates—Floyd E. Smith, Matthew DeMore, J. C. McGlon, P. L. Siemiller, J. W. Ramsey, Ernest R. White, George L. Watkins, Harold J. Gibson and, for Canada, Mike Rygus. All are incumbents except Smith, DeMore and Rygus.

HARRY POLLAK (left), AFL-CIO liaison with the Peace Corps, discusses labor's role with Peace Corps Dir. R. Sargent Shriver, following testimony before Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Peace Corps Legislation Supported by Labor

Pres. John F. Kennedy's Peace Corps can provide the nation with "a new direction in foreign policy techniques which is needed for the struggle to eradicate the age-old blights of poverty, illiteracy and disease," the AFL-CIO has declared.

Testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, a federation spokesman urged enactment of legislation proposed by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) which would establish the corps on a permanent basis.

"If it is organized properly and administered intelligently," AFL-CIO Intl. Rep. Harry H. Pollak told the committee, the Peace Corps "should live up to its promise of utility and effectiveness. It will be on trial, but we believe it will succeed."

Pollak, assigned by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as a liaison officer between the Peace Corps and organized labor, urged that the legislation place "greater emphasis on recruitment of the older worker and the retired worker." Among such workers, he said, there is "a pool of industrial skills which very often lies unused."

He urged that Peace Corps projects not be limited to those developed exclusively on a government-to-government basis.

"Vital institutions in developing societies are the free trade unions," Pollak declared. "They should be taken into partnership, together with other democratic institutions, such as the cooperatives, in developing Peace Corps projects and programs."

At the same time, he said, there is "dubious value" in having peace corps activities in countries of the Soviet bloc, Spain or the Dominican Republic "where the trade unions are completely suppressed." He added:

"A free trade union is, in a very real sense, an excellent barometer for democracy. Where it does not exist, freedom does not exist."

Pollak warned that "despite the best intentions" of America, the people of the less-developed countries "are going to take a good look at Americans bearing gifts." Leaders of the emerging nations, he said, "are not primarily interested in providing a well-rounded education in international affairs or a low-cost 'grand tour' for young Americans."

What these nations want, he said, are people who can "perform highly desired functions." In addition to the recruits from the offices, farms and colleges, Pollak added, the new nations need "the union school teacher, the mason, the carpenter, the bricklayer, the electrician, the newspaperman, the printer, the auto mechanic, the machinist."

American labor, he said, "with its long history of international cooperation," is aware that a Peace Corps cannot be "a universal patent medicine that can cure everything that ails our ravaged world." By itself, Pollak said, the corps will not "solve the enormous problems of hunger and disease." He added:

"But the Peace Corps can help. Properly administered . . . it can express to the peoples of the world some of the finest aspects of our American heritage."

Savings and Loan Firm Signs Union-Shop Pact

San Diego—Labor history was made here when Sentinel Savings & Loan Association signed union-shop agreements with two AFL-CIO unions.

The pacts—with Building Service Employes Local 102 and Office Employes Local 139—mark the first time that 100 percent of the employes of a savings and loan firm in the U.S. were covered by union-shop agreements.

Principle Endorsed:

AFL-CIO Asks Broadening Of Youth Job Training Bill

America is "doing far too little" to help its young people acquire needed job skills, the AFL-CIO has declared in endorsing the principle of the Kennedy Administration's three-pronged program aimed at providing job training for the nation's youth.

The federation's position was spelled out in testimony by Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller before a Senate Labor subcommittee and by John H. Beidler, assistant to Biemiller, before a House Labor subcommittee.

At the same time, the AFL-CIO called for changes designed to strengthen the bill's key provisions and renewed a plea for White House action to "move the economy forward and provide greater job opportunities" both for young people and presently idled workers.

"Simply to aid youth to acquire and improve skills," Biemiller declared, "will go for naught unless jobs are available for them. This is even more true in the case of youth than for the population generally, because unemployment is particularly acute among young people desiring jobs."

The Administration bill—sponsored by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) and Representatives Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.) and John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.)—calls for:

- An on-the-job training program, supplemented by classroom instruction.
- A public-service, public-works employment and training program operated in conjunction with state and local governments.
- A federal-state youth conservation corps, similar to the Civilian Conservation Corps of the New Deal era.

The on-the-job and public-service pilot training programs, Biemiller said, "would be desirable in helping us, as a nation, to meet our growing problems of unemployable youths."

He pointed out, however, that both programs "duplicate in many respects" similar provisions in the Administration's Manpower Development & Training bill now being considered by Senate and House committees.

"There seems to be little reason," the AFL-CIO spokesman said, for including these programs in a youth job-training measure unless Congress follows labor's suggestion that the Manpower Development & Training bill give "special priority" to retraining workers who are 30 years of age or older, who are heads of families or who have been in the labor force for five or more years.

Biemiller made it clear that this position "should not be interpreted to detract from our support for both on-the-job and public-service training for younger workers."

"We do support both programs, because an approach to a solution to the problems of our younger workers is gravely needed," he explained.

The federation spokesman also endorsed creation of the youth conservation corps, declaring that "much work needs to be done" in conservation, development and management of natural resources and in development, management and protection of recreational areas. A corps such as the one proposed "would be admirably suited to perform these services," he declared.

Biemiller urged, however, that the plan be broadened to go beyond the pilot program recommended by the Administration, declaring that "sufficient experience has been gained from operation of the old CCC to permit a full-scale operation." He recommended that Humphrey's original proposal for 50,000 corpsmen the first year, 100,000 the second and 150,000 thereafter be approved.

The AFL-CIO urged that the legislation "make clear that work performed by these young men should not be permitted to create greater unemployment for others." It cited, as an example, "road construction which has traditionally been performed by construction trades," and which, it said, "should continue to be contracted out."

Appearing before the Senate subcommittee, Mrs. Mildred Jeffrey, director of community relations for the Auto Workers, put her union on record in support of the program, with recommended changes, declaring that "10 million boys and girls now in school are doomed to substandard employment throughout their adult years" unless training and employment opportunities are made available to them.

Head of Pilots Backs U.S. Aid for Airports

Federal financial assistance of at least $100 million a year for five years is needed to bring American airports to an acceptable level of safety and efficiency, Pres. C. N. Sayen of the Air Line Pilots has testified before a Senate Aviation subcommittee.

Speaking in support of a bill to make $75 million a year available for airport aid, Sayen said the pilots "strongly endorse the legislation as a minimum" but feel that it falls short in relation to known and predictable needs.

Saying that aircraft technology has made obsolete the facilities at many airports, the head of the 14,000-member pilots' organization observed:

"We can complete 3,589 miles of four-lane highways and 184 miles of six-lane highways a year, but it requires practically a national emergency to secure another 1,000 feet of concrete for an airport runway."

Sayen said almost half of the nation's publicly owned airports need immediate improvement or expansion at a calculated cost of $1.1 billion over five years, half of it coming from the federal government.

Needed facilities, he said, include runways of adequate length, instrument landing systems, approach lights, surveillance radar, runway visual range equipment, and better runway lighting.

Only two years were required, Sayen testified, for jet aircraft to become the "accepted method of travel" for medium and long distance flights. More than 200 large jet transports have been placed in scheduled air carrier service since late 1958, and more than 300 turbojet airliners will be in domestic service by the end of 1961, he predicted.

Airport facilities which had not previously kept pace with the growth of commercial aviation were rendered even more obsolescent by jet transports, Sayen said.

Pointing out that average federal aid to airports for the past 10 years has been at the rate of $28.5 million per year, the ALPA head contrasted that with the total projected cost of Dulles Intl. Airport at Chantilly, Va.—$85 million—and the $3.223 billion spent last year in the federal highway aid program.

"When we can have a $4 billion road-building program, 90 percent federally financed, a $75 million or more airport aid bill is certainly not unreasonable," he said.

Boot-Shoe Convention Stresses Labor Unity

Cincinnati—Two basic themes ran through the 23rd convention of the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union here—the need for labor unity, getting all unions to work together for common union goals, and the need to arouse members to play more active parts in union affairs.

While the 300 delegates discussed many other problems, including the possibility of merger with the United Shoe Workers, automation, foreign competition, and runaway shops, the convention and its speakers constantly returned to the problems of labor unity and membership complacency.

The problems were linked by Vice Pres. J. W. McGonigal, who took new members to task for accepting with a shrug the gains made by labor unions over the years and forgetting the hard work, money, and sweat that went into their making.

"Unfortunately for the entire labor movement," he said, "this complacency extends even to the ballot box, a very important medium for the protection of working people."

On the much-talked about question of shoe-union merger delegates passed a resolution endorsing such a move as being for "the common good of all our brother shoemakers in the United States and Canada."

The move was given impetus by speeches by Pres. John A. Mara of the Boot & Shoe Workers and Pres. George Fecteau of the United Shoe Workers. The two unions represent about 110,000 of the 125,000 organized shoe workers. There are an additional 125,000 unorganized shoe workers who, delegates felt, could be more readily organized by a merged organization.

Fecteau discussed the problems of automation and runaway shops, suggesting a shorter workweek as the answer to new machines.

One of the great problems arising in organizational drives in shops in the South, which had moved from other sections of the country, was the pressure brought by management, he said.

This not only hurt organization, he said, but also hurt in negotiations because workers would not back their negotiators after being told by their foremen and supervisors that they would be out of jobs if wage increases were granted.

Both Pres. Joseph McCurdy of the United Garment Workers and Arthur Gildea, secretary-treasurer of the Brewery Workers, warned against the decline in direct negotiations between union representatives and management.

Gildea placed most of the blame on the Taft-Hartley Act and the Landrum-Griffin Act.

"We have seen," he said, "our previous system of sitting around the table with management to negotiate a contract become a situation where we sit and listen to arguments between attorneys. I am concerned that we find ourselves spending more and more of our members' dues for legal expense."

One answer to the increasing threat of foreign competition would be for all union members to demand a union label in the shoes they buy, delegates resolved.

The seriousness of foreign competition was outlined by Harry Alberstein, president of the Frolic Footwear Co., Jonesboro, Ark., who said the shoe industry is engaged in "a real cold war" and that management and labor in this country must band together to win.

Delegates passed a resolution backing COPE, urging all members to give at least $1 a year; asked state legislatures to follow the example of Massachusetts law makers and make retailers display the name of the foreign country making shoes in type no smaller than the price of the shoes; and endorsed the provisions of the Muskie marketing bill which would limit foreign imports.

Mara and McGonigal were reelected. Daniel Goggin, Tom Cory, H. B. Hutchison, Frank Kappel, Derald L. Wells, Kenneth Scott, Michael Tesoro, Leo Frieda, and Homer Mitchell were chosen members of the executive board.

In Committee Vote:

African Unionists Rebuff Reds at ILO

Geneva—Voting by secret ballot, African trade unionists at the Intl. Labor Organization's 45th session here elected six non-Reds to represent the continent's workers on the ILO's African Advisory Committee.

The Soviet bloc has carried on an intense campaign in the newly independent African countries, but when the returns were in, Communist-backed candidates failed to win a single seat.

"The black-balling by the African workers themselves of the candidates known as playing the Communist game was a tremendous victory for the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions," Rudy Faupl, U.S. worker delegate to the ILO, said.

"Communist delegates lobbied hard to get their handpicked spokesmen in Africa on the advisory committee. Their failure shows how effective the ICFTU has been in convincing the Arican workers that democratic trade unionism free of Communist tentacles is their best hope."

The African Advisory Committee is an outgrowth of the first ILO African Regional Conference held in Lagos, Nigeria, last year.

U.S. Backing Assured ILO by Kennedy

Geneva—Pres. John F. Kennedy has pledged the continuing support of the U.S. government to the Intl. Labor Organization at the agency's 45th annual conference here.

In a message read into the record by conference Pres. Amir Raschid of Burma, Kennedy declared:

"I assure you that the great work the organization undertakes will have the full participation, encouragement and support of this country. I extend every good wish to you and to the delegates."

That conference asked that African labor questions be submitted to an all-African committee of government, worker and employer delegates that should meet at least once every two years.

In plenary session earlier Andre Bo-Boliko, secretary-general of the Union of Congolese Workers, had denounced Soviet-bloc delegates who claimed that the rump Congo government of Antoine Gizenga was the only "legal" government.

Communists Assailed

"These various speakers belonging to a single bloc have all spoken in favor of the division of the country since they declare that they recognize only governmental regimes that they themselves have artificially created in the Congo," Bo-Boliko said.

"No one has spoken of the nefarious consequences for the Congo masses of this flagrant intervention in the internal affairs of our independent state.

"Let no country come and boast of its assistance to certain Congolese politicians and of plunging millions of peasants and workers into poverty."

Another African worker, Lawrence Borha of Nigeria, told the conference that unless trade unionism "sets itself up in opposition to forces which diminish liberty, it is not trade unionism."

"It may be an agency of state policy," he added. "It may be an instrument for political party maneuvers. But it is not trade unionism."

Harold Collison, successor to Sir Alfred Roberts, British former chairman of the worker delegates, said that a "trade union movement which is not free to make its own decisions without outside interference is not a trade union."

Endorsing an ILO report warning that a union may lose its capacity to stand independently for the interests of workers if it becomes the instrument of a political party, Collison said:

"It is a cardinal principle of our movement and of the ICFTU, which the British Trade Union Congress helped to build, and which continues to receive our full support."

Meanwhile a technical committee completed work on proposals for international standards assuring that foreign workers get the same social security benefits as the nationals of any country in which they are working.

Worker members won a victory when the committee decided to recommend the standards as a convention that would be binding on ratifying governments. Some employer and government delegates had argued for a recommendation that would have only moral force and would not require ratification.

"To deprive workers of the benefits they have earned merely because they are migrants, often for reasons beyond their control, violates all concepts of decency," Sec.-Treas. Toney Gallo, of the Cement Workers, an adviser to Faupl, said in debate.

"Equal treatment of nationals, non-nationals, refugees and stateless persons is social justice, a basic principle of the ILO. We workers of the U.S. want to give more than lip service to this principle by supporting a convention."

Mauritania 100th Member

The admission of the new African state of Mauritania as the 100th ILO member nation by a vote of 236-25, with 72 abstentions, led to boycott of the rest of the session by Morocco.

The Moroccan delegation walked out because of an old dispute with France over possession of the territory south of Morocco. France gave Mauritania independence despite the Moroccan claim to sovereignty over the area.

Some, but not all, Arab delegates voted with Morocco, while all the Soviet bloc abstained. The four U.S. government, worker and employer votes went solidly for admission, as did almost all the non-Arab African votes.

URW Appoints District Directors

Boston—The Rubber Workers' international executive board, at a meeting here, has approved URW Pres. George Burdon's appointment of two new district directors—Harley C. Anthony of Dist. 1, Akron, and Joseph H. Cramer of Dist. 8, Atlanta.

Anthony had been assistant to Carl F. Swartz, former director, who died June 5. A URW pioneer, Anthony helped organize a union at the B. F. Goodrich Co. in Akron, and has worked on the URW field staff since 1937.

Cramer, a native of Camden, N. J., has been a URW member in Camden, Newark, N. J., and Clarksville, Tenn. For seven years he was on the union staff in the East, and for the last 10 years he has worked in the South. He succeeds Ray C. Nixon, who died June 3.

THREE MEMBERS of the Clothing Workers are still on the job after working a total of 159 years for Joseph & Feiss Co., men's clothing manufacturers in Cleveland. Max Amdur, manager of the Cleveland ACWA Joint Board, represented the union when Richard H. Adler, company president, gave diamond-studded pins to the veteran workers. Pictured left to right are Amdur; Mrs. Elsie Wolf, seamstress for 52 years; Joseph Prochaska, cloth examiner for 51 years; Mrs. Mabel Sheldon, senior company employe with 56 years' service in the cutting room, and Adler.

Continuing Human Rights Fight Urged by Faupl at ILO Parley

Geneva—The Intl. Labor Organization "must maintain human rights where they already exist and fight for their establishment where they are yet to be won," Rudy Faupl, U.S. worker delegate, declared at the ILO's 45th session here.

The Communist bloc delegates maintained silence but applause thundered from the other benches in the hall when Faupl concluded by saying: "In this mission we must not fail."

Government and employer delegates joined representatives of the world's free workers in congratulating Faupl after the speech.

Addressing himself to the question of labor relations, the theme of the three-week session's general debate, the leader of the U.S. worker delegation warned that "regardless of what may be the formal legalistic trappings, labor relations are a mere mockery unless the workers are secure in their basic freedoms."

Freedom of association, he said, means that "workers must have the untrammeled right to establish their own trade union organizations without restrictions and without interference by any employer, government or political body."

"It must be a right," he added, "which workers can exercise freely and without fear of reprisal or discrimination."

Collective bargaining is the "most effective path to progress for the workingman and his family," Faupl continued, adding there is no genuine collective bargaining "if wages are eliminated from the scope of labor-management relations."

The ILO itself, he pointed out, had said in a report to the conference that in the Soviet bloc countries "wage-fixing is handled within the framework of the economic plan, by legislation or by decision of the central authorities and is not covered by collective agreements."

No amount of double-talk can conceal the fact revealed by the report that collective bargaining does not exist in the Communist countries since the workers are unable to negotiate their wages, Faupl said.

"Indeed, even if there were not other restrictions," he emphasized, "freedom of association under such circumstances becomes completely meaningless."

It was a "sad fact" that the ILO Committee on the Application of Conventions and Recommendation had demonstrated by citing chapter and verse that in the Communist bloc there were "tremendous restrictions on freedom of association," Faupl recalled.

The committee's report, he demonstrated, listed no less than eight provisions in Soviet law which were viewed by the ILO experts as "incompatible" with the Convention on Freedom and Protection of the Right to Organize.

The report showed that the same situation exists in the other Soviet bloc countries although all of them had "brazenly ratified" the convention, the U.S. worker pointed out.

That neither freedom of association nor genuine collective bargaining exist beyond the Iron Curtain is the "obvious" and "stark" conclusion of the report, Faupl added.

"This cannot be explained away on the grounds of the requirements of a different economic system," he declared. "It is the totalitarian political system which denies workers their basic freedom."

Faupl criticized the ILO report on labor relations for glossing over "this fundamental fact" and voiced regret that the study of trade unions in the Soviet Union by an ILO mission had also "unfortunately distorted" the situation.

But he added that trade unionists in the free industrialized countries who had largely won their basic rights after long struggles were now being joined by African workers in placing great value on them.

At the ILO's recent first African Regional Conference, Faupl recalled, the delegates unanimously said that the ratification and strict application of ILO conventions on human rights was a question of "honor and prestige" for all African states.

"Our African colleagues have carved out for themselves the job all of us in the ILO must unflinchingly undertake," Faupl said. "We must not temporize, we must not equivocate; we must not rationalize.

"I care not what may be the economic system. I care not what may be the ruling political party. Freedom and human rights mean the same thing all over the world. We betray the highest principles upon which our organization was founded if we seek to minimize or gloss over oppression and tyranny."

Expanded Foreign Aid Gets Support of IUD

The present unfavorable balance of international payments should not be used as an excuse to prevent expansion of the nation's foreign aid program, Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has declared.

In a letter to Sen. J. William Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Reuther declared that "it is patently absurd to say that the wealthiest nation in the world cannot afford foreign aid."

At the same time, the IUD president endorsed the Kennedy Administration's request for making development loan funds available on a long-term basis in order to assure proper planning of aid programs.

The Administration has asked for $2.5 billion for fiscal 1962, authority to draw on the Treasury for $6.4 billion over the following four years, and $1 billion to guarantee investments in underdeveloped countries.

Reuther declared that aid programs have too often concentrated upon some temporary political advantage rather than on "basic programs contributing to sound economic growth." He emphasized that relatively greater aid should be channeled into education, basic utilities, public health, improved agricultural programs and "broad scope" programs of land reform.

Such programs, the IUD president said, demand a continuity in U.S. foreign aid.

"Nations confronted with exploding populations," Reuther said, "can safely undertake investment in basic long-term health and utilities programs only if they are assured that essential outside support will be available on a continuing basis."

Reuther called for inclusion in overall aid programs of a "sound labor program." If totalitarian methods are to be avoided, he declared, free trade unions must be given an opportunity to "participate actively in the process of development." He emphasized that a "stable democratic society is not possible without an effectively functioning trade union movement."

Social Security, Housing Bills Passed

House Tries to Break School Aid Blockade

(Continued from Page 1)

voice votes in both the House and Senate.

Meanwhile, efforts were underway in the House to break a legislative logjam which has thus far tied up final action on the Senate-passed federal aid-to-public-education bill.

School Bill Stalled

With the $2.5 billion public school bill stalled in the powerful Rules Committee, the House Education Committee, headed by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D.-N. Y.), reported out amendments to the National Defense Education Act which included limited federal loans for private schools.

The public education measure still faced tough sledding and an uncertain outcome in the House where, in 1960, efforts to provide federal funds for raising teachers' salaries were defeated.

In other action on Capitol Hill:

- Senate-House conferees reached agreement on a six-year, $570 million program to help combat water pollution on the nation's rivers. The bill, expected to receive final floor approval after the long July 4 holiday, provides $80 million in federal grants the first year, $90 million the second, and $100 million annually for the last four years to help communities build sewage treatment plants.
- The Senate passed, by voice vote, a measure raising the national debt ceiling by $5 billion—to $298 billion—for one year. The measure earlier had won approval in the House.
- The House approved a huge $43 billion defense budget, only $6 million less than Kennedy had requested. Some sections of the bill were trimmed and more money was provided for manned bombers than had been proposed by the Administration.
- The Senate unanimously passed, by voice vote, a $1.7 billion authorization for the Administration's expanded space program. The bill includes an effort to beat Russia to the moon and back with a manned space craft.
- Congress sent to the White House a bill providing $11.5 billion more in federal grants to permit completion of the interstate highway system on schedule in 1972. To keep the program on a "pay-as-you-go" basis, Congress voted to continue the 4-cents-a-gallon federal gasoline tax until Oct. 1, 1972.
- A Senate Labor subcommittee approved the Administration's plan for retraining unemployed workers, but killed a provision for federal subsidies to help relocate the jobless.

The housing and social security measures sent to the White House for Kennedy's signature had been regarded as "must" legislation by the Administration. Their passage—on the heels of earlier congressional approval of temporary extension of unemployment compensation benefits, minimum wage improvements, aid to depressed areas, and aid to dependent children—left the Administration with only two of its "top priority" bills still to be acted upon.

One is school aid; the other, on which the House Ways & Means Committee is expected to hold public hearings shortly, is health care for the aged financed through social security.

As passed by Congress, the housing bill authorizes $2 billion in urban renewal grants; construction of an additional 100,000 low-cost public housing units; $1.2 billion in loans for college housing; $50 million in loans to local governments to acquire and repair mass transportation facilities; $50 million in grants for communities to buy open space for parks; $75 million for loans for housing for the elderly; and $200 million in farm housing loans.

In addition, it permits 35-year loans, with minimal down payments, to make it possible for middle-income families to obtain housing previously out of their reach; and authorizes 20-year loans, for up to $10,000, for rehabilitation and modernization of older homes.

The social security bill sent to the White House boosts minimum monthly benefits from $33 to $40; raises widow's pensions by 10 percent; gives men retiring at 62 a pension of 80 percent of what they would receive if they retired at age 65; eases eligibility requirements for pensions; and liberalizes slightly the provisions governing the amount of money retirees may earn while drawing benefits.

THE PUBLISHER of the New York Times, Arthur Hays Sulzberger, gets a special Page One Award from the Newspaper Guild of New York in recognition of 25 years of "dedicated service to the cause of democracy through public enlightenment." Illness prevented Sulzberger from attending the Page One Ball Apr. 28 when the award was announced. Left to right are Bernard Stein of the Times, NGNY vice president; Guild Sec.-Treas. M. Michael Potoker; Sulzberger, and Guild Executive Vice Pres. Thomas J. Murphy, formerly of the Times.

Beirne Urges United Fund Drive Study

Dayton, O.—Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers, has called for "citizens' commissions on federation" to study the operations of the nation's 2,200 united funds and community chests.

Beirne, who is also chairman of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee, told more than 400 volunteers from united funds and community chests at a two-day campaign leaders national conference here that it may be time "for us to consider the future of federation and how we can minimize the bureaucracy of the united appeals and maximize personal involvement."

He cited three questions which "might naturally arise" out of such communitywide appraisals of the nearly $1.5 billion a year campaigns:

- Is the information and education effort of funds and chests too "campaign-oriented" to help the public "understand the underlying causes" of social problems?
- Is there not a "clear and unquestioned need" to put social planning on an "equal basis" with fund-raising?
- Why is the professional social worker in "such short supply" if the social welfare movement "truly values his services?"

Heritage Unit Gives Award to AFL-CIO

Unity House, Pa.—The AFL-CIO was awarded an "outstanding citizenship" citation by the American Heritage Foundation for its efforts in getting citizens to register and vote in the 1960 election.

The award was presented to Pres. George Meany at the Executive Council meeting here by foundation Executive Dir. Brendan Byrne. The citation included a reproduction of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

Rail Workers Win Strike In Uruguay

Montevideo, Uruguay—Some 10,000 members of the Federation of Railroad Workers won wage increases amounting to 48 percent from the nationally-owned railroads after a 34-day strike that had international labor support.

Newspapers hailed the strike as "an historic triumph" for the democratic labor movement. The settlement left some issues, including hours, weekly rest and vacations, to be arbitrated, with a decision due in three months.

Involved in the victory were the solidarity of the strikers, the strong backing of the Uruguay Confederation of Labor (CSU) and the support of the AFL-CIO, Intl. Transportation Federation, Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers.

The AFL-CIO contributed $500 to help finance the walkout. The ITF helped obtain a boycott of the port of Montevideo and of Uruguayan ships in foreign ports.

Goldberg Again Asks Disclosure Law Teeth

The Kennedy Administration has reiterated its plea to Congress to put teeth into the 1958 Welfare & Pension Plan Disclosure law in order to "correct a situation which has deceived many thousands of American workers for over two years."

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, in a special statement, called for passage of the AFL-CIO-supported amendments to the law which would give the Labor Dept. investigative and enforcement authority it presently is denied, would authorize the government to bring civil suits to enjoin violations, and would set up more stringent regulations on bribes, kickbacks and embezzlement.

A tight reporting system has been urged by organized labor since legislation first was introduced three years ago. All of the proposed amendments were in the original bill introduced by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) and backed by the AFL-CIO in 1958, but were cut out by the House.

Goldberg declared that when the law was enacted, "it was hoped that the principle of disclosure to participants and beneficiaries of these plans would create pressures strong enough to insure their scrupulous and honest administration."

"Two years of operating experience," the Cabinet officer said, "have shown that this was a vain hope."

He described as "a totally ineffective remedy" the provision of the law which relies upon private lawsuits brought by individuals as "the main deterrent to wrongdoing" in the administration of health, welfare and pension funds.

In addition, he said, the law gives the Labor Dept. no power to investigate plans "even in those cases in which [there is] some reason to believe that impropriety may exist."

Testifying in support of the Administration amendments this year, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said their enactment was "essential if the interests of America's wage and salary earners are to be protected."

AFL-CIO Backs Boost In Civil Defense Funds

The AFL-CIO has called on the Senate to restore to the civil defense budget $25 million which the House had cut from Administration requests for fiscal 1962.

Such a move, Legislative Rep. George D. Riley told a Senate Appropriations subcommittee, is essential to "repair the damage" done by the House to the program designed to protect the American populace in case of enemy attack.

The largest single cut was a $14 million slash in funds for emergency hospital supplies and equipment. The Administration had asked that aid be given 1,000 additional hospitals of 200 beds each to help provide added facilities for caring for victims of attack. The House voted instead to authorize assistance for only 500 more hospitals.

The House also cut $1.5 million from the request for research and development of experimental fallout shelters, and refused to provide $1.2 million for a shelter in the projected White House office building to be constructed in the nation's capital.

Riley registered the AFL-CIO's "continued opposition" to the plan to transfer the civil defense function, and "particularly . . . the shelter program," to the Defense Dept.

"Planning and programming for civilian shelter," the federation spokesman said, should "logically be delegated to the agency of government presently charged with housing."

Riley said the plan to put civil defense operations under the military would mean that the present OCDM would be "relegated to a mere planning agency." Organized labor, he said, "feels strongly that civil functions should never be subordinate to military operations, though they may be closely allied and essential one to the other."

United Textile Union Endorses New Party

Hamilton, Ont.—The Canadian conference of the United Textile Workers, taking direct political action for the first time in its 17-year history, has called on its 9,200 members to give moral and financial support to the New Party.

The New Party is being sponsored by the Canadian Labor Congress, Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, and other liberal and farm groups. It will be formally organized at a meeting in Ottawa the week of July 31.

Long-Range Loans Vital to Foreign Aid

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Congress in Stretch Drive With Major Battles Ahead

Joblessness Near 7% for 7th Month

By David L. Perlman

The Labor Dept.'s employment-unemployment estimate for June shows the nation still mired in serious joblessness with a seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 6.8 percent — virtually unchanged for the seventh consecutive month.

A record influx of teen-agers entering the job market with the close of school sent both employment and unemployment figures soaring to post-war records. One bright spot was a better-than-seasonal 500,000 increase in employment of adult men.

Jobs Rise Sharply

Total employment rose by 1.9 million in June to 68.7 million, 17,000 above the previous high last July; unemplyoment increased 800,000 to 5.6 million, 1.2 million higher than in June 1960.

While the number of persons out of work 15 weeks or longer declined seasonally by 300,000 to 1.6 million, it was still nearly double the level of a year ago. The number out of work for more than a half-year rose slightly to 928,000 compared with 396,000 in June 1960.

A companion report on employment in major cities showed a slight improvement for the second successive month. Eighty-eight of the nation's 150 major labor markets reported unemployment rates above 6 percent —but this was down from 96 in May and from the all-time high

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Meany to Broadcast Appeal for Aid Bill

Underscoring labor's wholehearted support of the pending Administration foreign aid bill, the AFL-CIO has announced that Pres. George Meany will make a major radio address on the subject.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, the federation was negotiating with radio networks for prime time on a coast-to-coast hookup. The broadcast will take place Thursday night, July 13. Union members should consult their local newspapers for time and station.

OMNIBUS HOUSING BILL, designed to attack nation's slums and put housing within reach of millions of Americans, is signed into law by Pres. John F. Kennedy. Shown at White House ceremonies are, left to right, Rep. Charles A. Vanik (D-O.), Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N. J.), Rep. William S. Moorhead (D-Pa.), Rep. Carl Albert (D-Okla.), Philadelphia's Mayor Richardson Dilworth, Housing Administrator Robert Weaver, Deputy Housing Chief Jack Conway, Public Housing Commissioner Marie McGuire, Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan (D-Mo.), Rep. Brent Spence (D-Ky.) and Sen. Maurine B. Neuberger (D-Ore.).

'Knotty' Areas Still Remain:

Internal Disputes Unit Gives Progress Report to Council

By Saul Miller

Unity House, Pa.—A "partial progress report" of the AFL-CIO Executive Council's subcommittee on internal disputes has been accepted by the Council with instructions to the group to continue its discussion and report back to the next meeting.

AFL-CIO Pres. Meany told reporters at the wind-up of the council meeting here that the committee has made a "good deal of progress" but that some "knotty" areas remain to be resolved.

The subcommittee has been working on machinery and "ground rules" for final and binding arbitration of internal disputes, on instructions from the 1959 AFL-CIO convention which adopted the arbitration approach in principle and instructed the special subcommittee to develop a "detailed plan of procedure."

Meetings to Continue

The subcommittee is composed of Vice Pres. A. J. Hayes as chairman, Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther, Joseph Beirne and Joseph Keenan, and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler. Meany said it was instructed to continue consultations with the Building & Construction Trades Dept. and the Industrial Union Dept. so that it can complete its report by the October council meeting. He said the committee indicated agreement in certain areas but that two "knotty problems" remained—B&CTD and IUD disputes and boycotts.

The committee reached complete agreement on raiding problems, Meany said, and the general framework for settling disputes. He said in reply to queries that this would involve a panel of arbitrators and a director of disputes. But he stressed that there is "nothing final," and that "nothing has been adopted."

He commented in reply to another query that he is "encouraged by the fact that they [the committee] have reduced the areas of dispute and disagreement."

In other internal areas, Meany announced:

- The Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee, created by the AFL-CIO to organize farm workers in California, will set up an orderly transfer of its members to an appropriate international union.

Meany commented that the federation went into the farm worker area to help develop a trade union consciousness and to improve conditions. On the latter, he stressed, the campaign has been successful, with wages increasing an estimated 25 percent. The average dues-paying membership since the cam-

(Continued on Page 3)

School Bill, Foreign Aid Pending

By Gene Zack

The 87th Congress passed the two-thirds mark of its current session facing a series of major legislative hurdles despite a solid record of accomplishment to date.

Ahead of the Democratic-controlled Congress lay the prospect of sharp battles over three key measures proposed by Pres. John F. Kennedy: federal aid to public schools, mutual security and health care for the aged financed through social security.

Each poses a major test of strength for the new "working coalition" which the Administration has fashioned in the House to blunt the force of the conservative Republican-southern Democratic bloc which in the past has succeeded in killing or emasculating most progress legislation.

For a progress report on AFL-CIO's 20-point legislative program in the 87th Congress, see Scorecard, Page 6.

Composed of practically all northern and western Democrats, a surprisingly large group of southern Democrats and about 30 liberal Republicans, the new coalition has been an important factor in Kennedy's initial successes on Capitol Hill.

In the first six months, working at a pace unmatched since the early days of the New Deal, Congress has enacted the bulk of the "must" measures which Ken-

(Continued on Page 7)

T-H Court Injunction Halts Maritime Strike

By Eugene A. Kelly

New York—American-owned passenger and freight ships have started to sea again under a Taft-Hartley temporary restraining order ending a strike called June 15.

U.S. District Judge Sylvester J. Ryan issued the order as several of the striking unions reached contract agreements with companies representing more than half the merchant marine fleet. An appeals judge refused the petition of two unions to block the order, and Judge Ryan was slated to hear arguments on the government's petition to make an injunction permanent for 80 days.

Pres. John F. Kennedy, acting on the "reluctant" recommendation of Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, used the T-H injunction procedure on the ground that a continuation of the strike "imperils the national health and safety."

The President called for a continuation of negotiations during the so-called "cooling off" pe-

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Ship Strike Halted by T-H Court Order

(Continued from Page 1)

riod. He also directed Goldberg to draft amendments to improve the national emergency provisions of T-H, and called for a review of "procedures for improving collective bargaining" in the maritime industry.

The strike of 70,000 seamen produced these developments:

● Members of the Maritime Union, by a vote of 13,168 to 652 at meetings in 21 ports, approved new four-year agreements with companies operating 590 ships. Substantially similar agreements were reached by the Masters, Mates & Pilots and the American Radio Association.

● The Seafarers, representing 20,000 Atlantic and Gulf Coast sailors, announced the signing of contracts with 95 percent of affected employers. SIU and at least one other union—the Marine Engineers—have opposed the issuance of the T-H restraining order. SIU said it was unnecessary because only a few ships were involved.

Terms of Agreements

The NMU said its new contracts provide a 4 percent wage increase effective June 16, and an additional 2.25 percent each year; vacations of 60 days a year after one year of service with the same company; increased pension and welfare contributions; allowances for room and meals ashore and subsistence allowances while traveling.

Pension fund trustees, it was agreed, will work out details of a severance pay plan, and a joint committee will study issues involving working conditions or leave them for final arbitration. The "runaway flag" issue—American ships sailing under foreign flags—is referred to the Secretary of Labor.

SIU concluded one-year agreements providing a 4 percent money package increasing welfare, pension and vacation benefits; employer recognition of the union's right to board "runaway" ships and to bargain for crews where majority status is attained; and agreement for a joint committee of union and management to draft a program for helping the industry.

A Board of Inquiry named by Kennedy under the Taft-Hartley Act to study the maritime strike and to seek a settlement reported back to the President that "full accord" had not been reached by all strikers and ship operators and that the national health and safety were imperiled by its continuance.

"The circumstances of this dispute," Kennedy said in announcing his decision to ask for an injunction, "present new evidences for the imperative need of improvements of the national emergency section" of T-H.

"I have directed the Secretary of Labor promptly to prepare for submission to the Congress proposals for improving our mechanism" of dealing with such conflicts. "This dispute also points up the necessity for reviewing our procedures for improving collective bargaining in the maritime industry."

The Board of Inquiry included David L. Cole, chairman, Judge Samuel I. Rosenman, and Prof. James J. Healy of Harvard University.

The board reported that the maritime bargaining structure is "most complex" and involves "virtually every shipping company" in the U.S. and five separate international unions.

Main obstacles to agreement, the board said, are two major issues—the practice of certain American ship operators in registering their ships under foreign flags and contract inequities involving groups of workers.

DRAMATIC HIGHLIGHT of the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting was the helicopter landing of Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg on the Unity House lawn to address the council. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany thanks the secretary for his visit as the Marine-piloted "whirlybird" prepares to fly him back to Washington.

New Legislation Held Needed in Rights Field

Unity House, Pa.—Enactment of federal and state legislation "to enforce fair employment and fair housing and to safeguard . . . the basic civil rights of every American" is essential to "speedy racial justice," the AFL-CIO Executive Council has declared.

The federation leadership approved a resolution at the council's midsummer session here asserting that "faith in freedom and justice here at home must not be betrayed."

The statement declared that "brutal attacks and mob violence against peaceful citizens, who have faith in the law of the land and who have faith in freedom, cannot be permitted or tolerated," and it called on "all those who either perpetuate or condone acts of race hate and acts of violence prompted by race hate to cease and desist."

The Executive Council commended Pres. John F. Kennedy for his Executive Order establishing the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, and declared that labor is "encouraged by the firmness of the initial steps" taken by the committee.

"We shall extend to the committee," the council said, "every assistance and press for the effectuation of its mandate with speed and determination."

At the same time, the AFL-CIO declared that "no matter how well designed, executive action is no substitute for legislation," and added:

"We must urgently insist on the enactment by Congress of an enforceable Fair Employment Practices Act outlawing discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin in all employment in interstate commerce and in production of goods and services for interstate commerce.

"We call on all organized labor and an all friends of organized labor to join in this urgent and vital task of abolishing in America all discrimination . . . including those vestiges that inexcusably remain within the trade union movement."

The council noted that "important gains" have been made at the state level in recent months through enactment of new fair housing laws; laws against discrimination in public accommodations, in public transport and in colleges and universities; and laws enforcing fair employment practices.

"Every one of these advances," the Executive Council said, "has been made with the help of leadership and massive support of the trade union movement in each state."

In another action, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany named a three-man subcommittee to analyze a memorandum on civil rights presented by Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph.

The committee will be headed by Vice Pres. George M. Harrison, and will include Vice Presidents Jacob S. Potofsky and Richard F. Walsh. It will report its recommendations to the next council session.

Reorganization, Upgrading:

Revision of USES Proposed by Council

Unity House, Pa.—A "complete reorganization and upgrading" of the U.S. Employment Service to provide an "effective" federal program of job placement and employment counseling has been called for by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

In a statement adopted at its session here, the council said a national employment service should be "an essential part of the labor market structure of an industrial society," and added that establishment of such a system is "long overdue."

The AFL-CIO leaders, referring to key Kennedy Administration proposals for putting America back to work, declared that "no genuine program that aims for full employment, including the retraining and relocation of many displaced workers," can be successful without a federal job placement service.

Only during wartime, the Executive Council said, has the nation had such a federal service. At present, state employment offices operate on a "decentralized" basis, with at best only "weak and haphazard" exercise of federal authority.

"By failing to keep up with changes in employment and skill requirements," the council said, "the employment service offices have permitted private agencies to develop lucrative high-fee business operations that frequently misrepresent job opportunities."

The Executive Council was critical of those instances of "discriminatory and segregationist practices" engaged in by the employment service. It declared:

"Not only are the segregated facilities an affront to the dignity of American workers, but the racially segregated job-opening files maintained by the service in a number of southern states results in camouflaging discriminatory hiring policies of firms holding government contracts. These are intolerable practices for a service financed 100 percent by the federal government."

In urging reorganization of the USES, the council made it plain that what is needed is more than "the addition of funds and personnel," declaring that "merely more of the same cannot possibly produce the kind of national employment service that is needed."

The AFL-CIO called for "complete separation" of the employment service from the unemployment insurance system, and the development of "broad-gauged" services for both employers and workers.

AFL-CIO Asks Volunteers for Peace Corps

Unity House, Pa.—All AFL-CIO affiliates have been urged to assist in making the peace corps "a successful and enduring program" by encouraging the enlistment of volunteers from labor's ranks.

The federation's Executive Council adopted a statement supporting the peace corps and declaring the AFL-CIO believes that such programs "are not solely the concern of governments."

"Vital institutions in developing societies, such as free trade unions, should be taken into partnership in developing peace corps programs," the resolution asserted.

American labor, said the council, knows from its long history of international cooperation that the peace corps is only one aspect of foreign relations, that "it will not, by itself, solve the enormous problems of hunger and disease which afflict so many of our brethren." The council added:

"However, it can serve as a real contribution in our struggle to help establish social, economic and political justice throughout the world."

The statement noted that AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne and Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the Building and Construction Trades Dept. are serving on the peace corps advisory committee and have called for mobilization of the energies and skills of American workers to assist new nations to spark their industrial development.

Food & Beverage Trades Dept. Chartered by Executive Council

Unity House, Pa.—A Food & Beverage Trades Dept. to deal with the special problems and concerns of AFL-CIO affiliates in the food and beverage industry has been chartered by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The council approved the charter application and a constitution for the new department submitted by nine federation affiliates. The new department is estimated to have one million members who are engaged in the manufacture, production, processing, sale and distribution of food and beverage products.

The nine AFL-CIO unions submitting the charter application and who will make up the department for that part of their membership engaged in the food and beverage industry are:

American Federation of Grain Millers.

Distillery, Rectifying & Wine Workers.

Hotel & Restaurant Employes and Bartenders Intl. Union.

Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen.

Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union.

American Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

Retail Clerks Intl. Association.

United Packinghouse, Food & Allied Workers.

Seafarers Intl. Union of North America.

The charter application was submitted to the council at its February meeting but final action was put over to the next meeting to allow a more detailed study of the proposed constitution.

The constitution calls for the creation of local food and beverage trades councils to be chartered by the department. A major objective will be to protect and safeguard "the health and well-being of the consumers of food and beverage products and the advancement of the welfare and interests of all workers engaged in the food and beverage trades industry."

The activities of the new department will be financed in the main by a per capita tax of 1 cent per member per month paid by each affiliated international or national union for those of its members engaged in the food and beverage trade industry. Conventions will be held every two years. The department will have a president, secretary-treasurer and vice presidents equal to the number of affiliates with each affiliate selecting its own vice president.

Any questions arising on membership eligibility of an AFL-CIO affiliate that cannot be resolved by the new department will be taken to the AFL-CIO Executive Council for decision.

The Food & Beverage Trades Dept. will become the seventh trade and industrial department in the AFL-CIO. The others are the Building & Construction Trades Dept.; Industrial Union Dept.; Maritime Trades Dept.; Metal Trades Dept., Railroad Employes' Dept.; Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

Council Gets Internal Disputes Report

Progress Made but 'Knotty' Areas Stay

(Continued from Page 1)

paign started in May 1959 has been 1,500.

He noted that the federation's total expenditure will exceed $500,000 and that it can spend only a certain amount of money in any one area. Meany said the Packinghouse Workers and the Meat Cutters are both working in the area and are interested in the AWOC members.

The success in the farm area, Meany stressed, has been in compelling employers to raise wages, but he added they are "still too low."

● The chartering of a new and seventh AFL-CIO department—the Food & Beverage Trade Dept.—to handle the special problems and concerns of workers in the industry. The petition for a charter was signed by nine AFL-CIO affiliates. It is estimated that the department will have about 1 million members.

● The authorization of a two-day conference on labor and higher education to be conducted by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education in Washington, in cooperation with the American Association of Land-Grant Colleges and State Universities.

● The referral to the executive officers of a request for a federal charter by an organization of employes of the Ladies' Garment Workers Union.

General Board To Meet Oct. 9

Unity House, Pa. — The AFL-CIO General Board, composed of representatives of all federation affiliates and trade departments as well as the Executive Council, will meet in New York City Oct. 9 for a one-day session on organizing problems.

The Executive Council will open its fall session on Oct. 10 in the same city.

In the legislative area the council:

● Commended Pres. Kennedy for his "forthright" executive order establishing the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity and pledged "every assistance" to help it effectuate its mandate.

The statement called also for congressional approval of "enforceable" fair employment practices legislation and requested "all organized labor" to join in the urgent and vital task of abolishing all discrimination based on race, creed, color or national origin, "including those vestiges that inexcusably remain within the trade union movement itself."

● Called for an effective national employment service to meet the problems of technological change and high unemployment, including a "complete separation of the employment service from the unemployment insurance system" and an end to discriminatory and "segregationist practices" engaged in by the employment service.

● Recommended early adoption by Congress of the McCarthy-King bill carrying out the Administration's proposals for updating the jobless benefits program and providing a fairer distribution of the social costs of unemployment "now borne primarily by the nation's wage and salary earners."

● Called for support of the peace corps by all AFL-CIO affiliates by encouraging the enlistment of volunteers from labor's ranks.

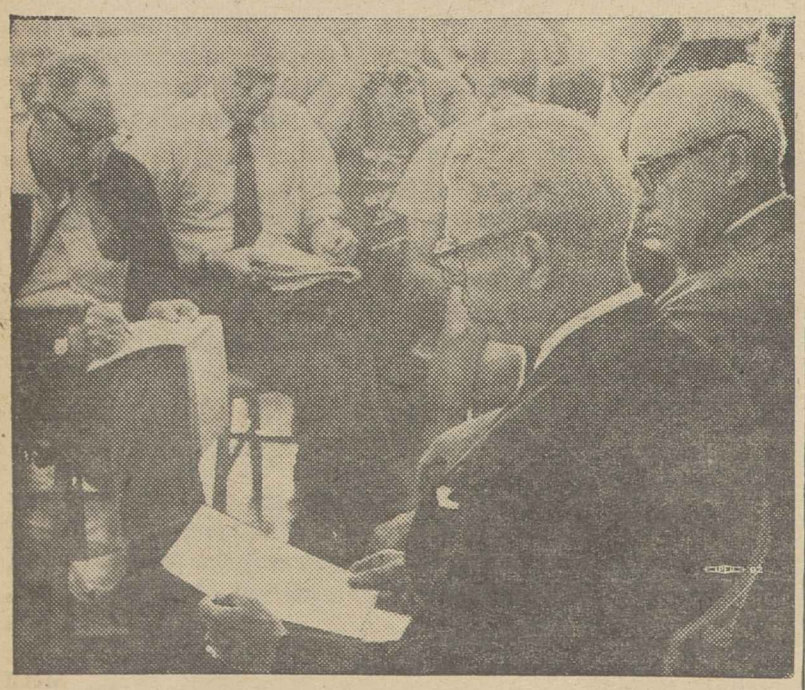
In actions affecting strikes, the council:

● Supported the request of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers for a nationwide boycott of Peter Paul candies until the company reinstates workers dismissed because of union activity.

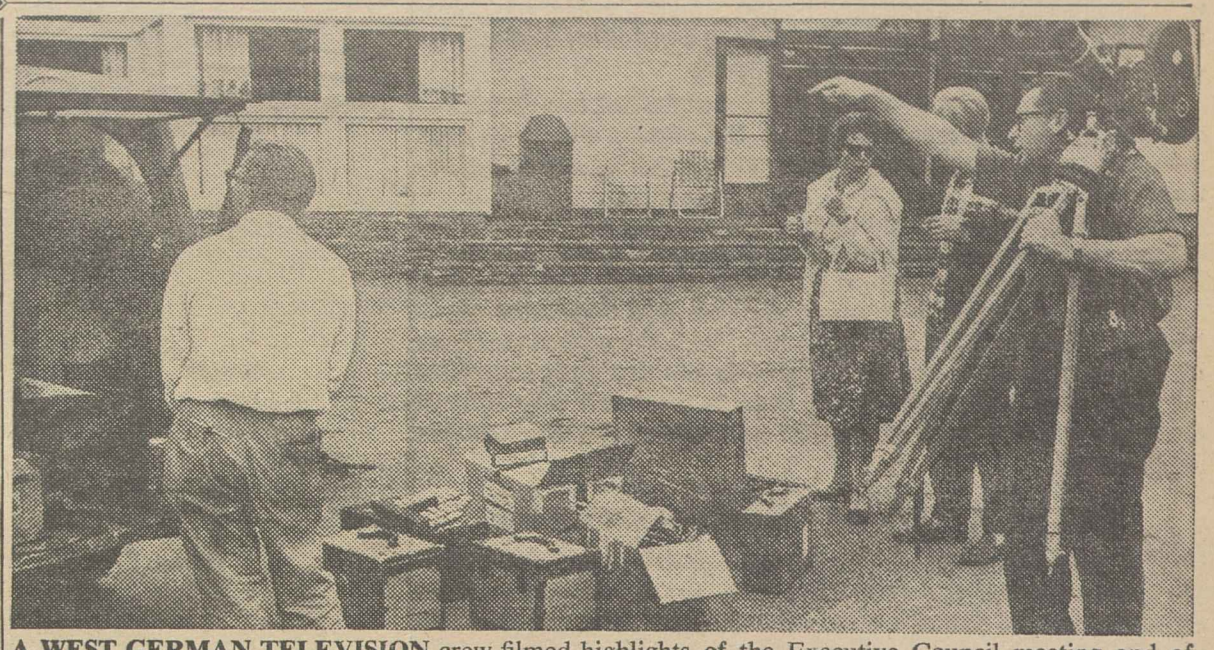
● Welcomed the court decision in the Peyton Packing Co. case for "greatly strengthening the authority of the Secretary of Labor to prevent importation of strikebreakers." The council stressed that while it wants "no closed borders" in the American hemisphere, trade unionists in the U.S., Mexico, and Canada "do not want commuting workers used to undermine wages and working conditions or to act as strikebreakers."

● Assailed the use of "federal courts as a strikebreaking medium" by television station KXTV in Sacramento, Calif., in a walkout involving the Broadcast Employes & Technicians. The council said the strike is a "graphic illustration" of how the "most vicious provisions" of the Landrum-Griffin Act can be used to oppose a legitimate walkout. The station is owned by John Whitney, publisher of the New York Herald Tribune.

● Protested to Commerce Sec. Luther H. Hodges over use of an exhibit in a trade fair at Lima, Peru, of a Sears, Roebuck store as a typical American store. The AFL-CIO has been supporting a Retail Clerks' nationwide boycott of Sears because of its labor relations policies.



THANKS FROM Pres. Kennedy to the AFL-CIO for its support of Administration policies and its firm position on international affairs is read to reporters at Unity House by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg on his arrival to address the Executive Council.



A WEST GERMAN TELEVISION crew filmed highlights of the Executive Council meeting and of Unity House activities after earlier work at AFL-CIO headquarters in Washington. The firm plans to use the film in a documentary on American labor.

Backing Given Kennedy Program To Overhaul Jobless Pay System

Unity House, Pa.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has endorsed Pres. John F. Kennedy's plan for permanent overhaul of the federal-state unemployment compensation program and has declared its "early adoption" by Congress would go "a long way toward meeting deficiencies in the system."

Noting that organized labor long has called for modernization of the jobless insurance system, the council said that if the pending proposal had been adopted earlier "the severity of the last two recessions would have been greatly mitigated."

The Administration proposal, contained in legislation sponsored by Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.) and Rep. Cecil R. King (D-Calif.), would set federal standards, below which the states could not fall, on the amount—but not the duration—of weekly benefits.

The measure also would broaden coverage to include 3 million more workers, provide additional federal aid for long-term unemployed who are regularly part of the labor force, provide a standby program of temporary extension which would be triggered automatically in recession periods, and raise the unemployment insurance tax base from $3,000 to $4,800.

The Executive Council said the program aims at "a fairer distribution of the social costs of unemployment," and noted that this burden is currently "borne primarily by the nation's wage and salary earners."

It pointed out that since enactment of the unemployment insurance law in 1935 "nothing has been done to correct basic deficiencies" which have developed over the years. Chief among these, it said, has been the continued slippage in the ratio between weekly benefits and lost wages.

The AFL-CIO pointed to one weakness in the Administration bill—its failure to put a floor under the duration period for jobless benefits — and indicated there is a need for a minimum 26-week period. It added:

"However, there is no question that [the McCarthy-King bill] is a positive step toward modernizing the jobless pay system."

In addition to covering more workers and yielding greater replacement of lost wages, the council said, the Administration plan "will provide more interim assistance to unemployed families who are now bearing the cost of technological change and economic readjustment," and will "also enhance the effectiveness of the jobless pay program as an economic stabilizer."

The Kennedy program would:

● Require states to provide benefits equal to 50 percent of the individual's normal wage, not to exceed half of each state's average weekly wage, beginning in 1964. This would rise to 60 percent of the state's average weekly wage in 1966, and to two-thirds in 1968.

● Prohibit states from denying benefits to claimants undergoing approved job training.

● Establish a permanent program of additional compensation so that long-term jobless, beginning in the 27th week of unemployment, would be entitled to federal benefits for half the period of state benefits up to a maximum of 13 added weeks.

● Cover employes of nonprofit organizations and workers engaged in agricultural processing, and increase coverage from firms with four or more employes to firms with one or more workers.

● Set up, on a standby basis, an emergency program of temporary extension of unemployment compensation, with federal rather than state benefits, to be triggered when nationwide insured unemployment is 5 percent or more for three consecutive months—providing that, during the same period, the total number exhausting regular benefits exceeds 1 percent of those covered.

● Increase the annual earnings on which employers now pay unemployment compensation taxes from the present $3,000—a base unchanged in a quarter-century—to $4,800.

The latter figure is the same base used in figuring employer-employe social security taxes. The bill would also continue indefinitely the temporary increase of four-tenths of 1 percent in taxes enacted to finance the present temporary extension of jobless aid.

Postal Transport Union Votes 3-1 for Merger

Members of the Postal Transport Association have voted 10,263 to 3,397 in a mail referendum to join in a three-way merger establishing the United Federation of Postal Clerks.

Two of the unions involved—the 92,000-member Post Office Clerks and the previously unaffiliated 25,000-member United National Association of Post Office Craftsmen—formally merged at a special convention held in April.

A convention of the 21,000-member NPTA, held at the same time, voted to refer ratification of the merger to referendum after it narrowly failed to get the two-thirds vote required for convention action.

With NPTA's national officers strongly favoring the merger, the proposal won handily in 13 of the union's 15 regions. A statement by Pres. Paul A. Nagle hailed the ratification action and declared:

"By their votes the members of NPTA have proven dramatically their determination to attain a truly unified postal employe labor movement under the proud banner of the AFL-CIO. This action brings within reach the ultimate goal of one postal union."

E. C. Hallbeck, who has been president of the Post Office Clerks and remains as president of the merged union, expressed the hope that the National Postal Clerks Union, an unaffiliated group which broke away from the Post Office Clerks three years ago, would join in the merger.

Under the unity agreement, which took effect immediately upon ratification, Nagle became administrative vice president of the Postal Clerks. NPTA's industrial secretary, Wallace J. Legge, was named assistant secretary-treasurer and NPTA Vice Pres. William E. Price became research and education director of the merged union.

The NPTA, one of the oldest postal unions, was founded in 1891 as the Railway Mail Association. Reorganizations of the Post Office Dept. in recent years which brought railway mail clerks under the supervision of local postmasters resulted in growing sentiment for merger within the organization. The union's officers originally sought unification with the Letter Carriers but a proposed merger was rejected by the NPTA membership in a 1960 referendum.

Negotiations for merger were subsequently begun with the Post Office Clerks after the NPTA's 1960 convention endorsed the goal of unity of all postal unions.

Finish the Job

THE FIRST SESSION of the 87th Congress has rolled up an impressive legislative record in its first six months. Laws providing for aid to depressed areas, improvements in the minimum wage, increased social security benefits, new housing programs, temporary extension of unemployment compensation and aid to dependent children are on the statute books.

This six-month record—by far the best of the last two decades—can take on even greater significance if Congress will in its final months move decisively in the other areas requiring urgent legislative attention.

Topping the agenda as Congress heads into the home stretch are federal aid to education, health care for the aged and a meaningful foreign aid program based on long-term planning and financing.

The first six months—coming after an arid legislative era—have instilled new hope that when faced with the critical problems of the day Congress can come up with the necessary legislative solutions. Full realization of this hope is a distinct possibility if Congress will clean up its agenda of national problems before adjournment.

Stuck with Joblessness

THE LABOR DEPT. report on unemployment in June underscores emphatically AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's recent comment that the nation will not have emerged from the recession until the unemployment situation is solved.

Last month there were 5.6 million persons looking for nonexistent jobs. A year earlier, in June 1960, unemployment was 4.4 million.

The seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment at 6.8 percent of the labor force in June is virtually unchanged for the past seven months. The number of workers jobless for 27 weeks or more was more than double that of a year ago; the number of persons jobless 15 weeks or more was almost twice the number for the same month a year earlier.

All this adds up to no visible progress in solving the acute unemployment problem regardless of what other economic indicators show. Until unemployment starts moving downward in all categories, the recession is still with us.

The Meaning of Aid

THE OPPONENTS of the Administration's foreign aid program for the most part are throwing up a smog of contrived and confusing arguments designed to exploit the shallow, narrow self-interest that they believe to be the dominant mood in the nation today.

The AFL-CIO framed the issue in terms of the fundamental principles and traditions of America when it told the House Foreign Affairs Committee:

"It is undoubtedly true that a major reason why we have continued our foreign aid program for so long a span is the threat of world communism. That's certainly a worthy motive, not just as a measure of self-preservation, but as a means of protecting others from tyranny.

"However, we in the labor movement go a step further. We believe this program would be wholly justified even if the Soviet Union and Red China didn't exist. We believe it would be justified by principles that were 19 centuries old before Karl Marx was born—the principles that lead us to help the needy and to extend the hand of brotherhood to all mankind."

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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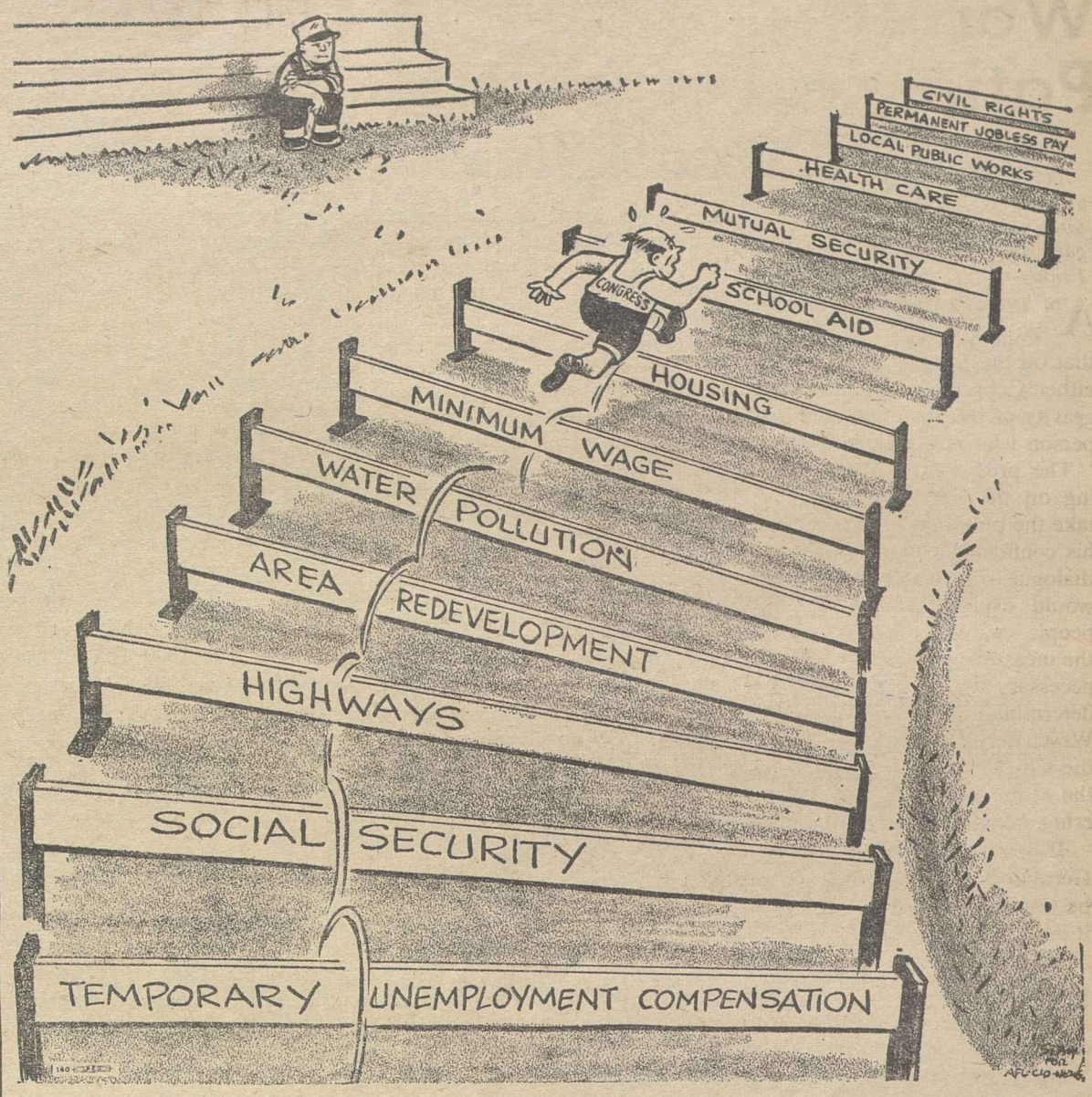
Plenty of Hurdles Ahead



Southern Publisher Speaks:

States Seen as Real Agitators In Attacks on Freedom Riders

Ralph McGill, publisher of the Atlanta Constitution, was chosen by the 27,000-member Local 6 of the Hotel & Restaurant Workers in New York for its annual Better Race Relations Award. Following are excerpts from his acceptance speech:

By Ralph McGill

THE SIT-INS, the Freedom Riders, the mobs about schools all reveal the folly of those who are trying to keep the past upon the throne.

The sit-ins had the great value of dramatizing a moral issue and awakening conscience. They had yet another effect. They demonstrated the economic power of the Negro in southern communities. This was wholesome.

There was a third result. It should not be overlooked that in every city where sit-ins occurred, white students joined with Negro students in the demonstration.

I remember talking with a young Negro in Tallahassee, where one of the first sit-ins occurred. He told me that when he and his friends went into the drugstore they were, quite understandably, tense.

"When we saw the white students come in to sit with us," he said, "the emotional reaction was such that some of us burst into tears."

If I could do one thing here, I would like to emphasize that too often mobs seem to represent the whole face of the South only because the political leadership of the states involved hold all the reins of power in their hands and local leadership has not stood up to be counted.

There is a story of mutual progress in the South, and I ask that it be neither forgotten nor ignored as, in righteous indignation, we condemn all that is wicked and evil.

The Freedom Riders . . . also are a demonstration of morality. One might have some doubts about the wisdom of some few of the procedures, but they have been a strong moral asset because they have revealed the central fact which is that the real agitators are the states involved.

These states invoke state laws which, wherever they have been tested, have been declared unconstitutional. When citizenship rights are denied, who is agitating? Who is provoking whom?

One of the frustrating paradoxes of the situation is that Montgomery's local buses have for three years been desegregated, following the success of Martin Luther King's passive resistance program in that city. It is very likely that members of Montgomery's mob had that day ridden on desegregated buses.

These mobs . . . are evidence that those who defy the processes of law realize that the ball game is over—and that they are losing it. They are a reminder, too, to those chambers of commerce and businessmen in the cities who have permitted themselves to be paralyzed by the Klans and their white-collar counterpart, the Citizen's Councils, that business and industry must respond to morality and law, and to the Constitution, or suffer grievously.

IT ALREADY is evident that those states which do not manage an honorable acceptance of responsibility will deteriorate in income, population and education. The states which act responsibly will profit materially and spiritually.

There is not and never has been a region which could be confined in the phrase "The South." There are many Souths. There are many brave and honorable people there who are standing against violence and idiocy and intellectual dishonesty which is so often used to rationalize injustice.

I know of no sadder persons than those southern governors, editors, businessmen and southerners in Congress who have committed themselves to the ugly proposition that they will defy the courts and deny the constitutional rights of citizens. Many of them privately are ashamed. The more callous are the more angry and defiant.

The grounds for maneuver and phony rationalization of injustice and illegality are about gone. The issue now is seen in stark simplicity—do all citizens of this country have equal rights or don't they? This country must give answer.

Morgan Says:

Worldwide Struggle Requires Patience, Power from America

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

AN IMPORTANT MEMBER of the Kennedy Administration says privately and somberly that on the basis of what he knew he didn't think either Congress or the country was aware of the gravity of the world situation. There is only one person who can tell them, he said: the President.

The pressure is growing on the President to take the public more into his confidence, to start a dialogue in which he would explain, and the people would discuss, the measures that may be necessary to support our determination to defend West Berlin. And yet the Chief Executive is at the center here of a towering dilemma.

Morgan

If he sets the country in motion too soon on the German crisis, its great lumbering momentum may be too strong for him to stop if he needs to stop it before a collision. If he sets it in motion too late, Khrushchev is apt to assume the President's serious words at Vienna were no more than words.

SO TIMING IS CRUCIAL here and so is the degree of action. It is reliably reported that the White House is not thinking in terms of mobilization now but in terms of a series of quiet decisions, some military, some political, some economic, which would add up to increasing preparedness.

The Pentagon's latest leak mistakenly puts too much emphasis on the military. When somebody talks of evacuating U.S. dependents from "exposed positions" in Germany and France, of putting NATO on a battle-ready basis and of commandeering commercial planes, this is all very exciting and it appeals to the impatient but characteristic American fancy for quick action and fast solutions. But as Sen. Fulbright said in a major foreign policy speech on the Senate floor, this inclination "to be more responsive to dramatic events than to the hard continuing struggle itself" may be no longer relevant "to our present role as defenders of western civilization."

Berlin is not just the site of a potential fire. It is the symbol of a new test of strength between the Communist and the non-Communist worlds. We need fire-fighting equipment on hand but this is only part of what we need. The test stretches from Berlin to Burma, from Germany to Johannesburg and we must stretch our vision and our power and our patience with it, not aim everything nervously at one place.

Power is necessary, perceptive policies are vital but style, that is to say, performance as a nation, is also required, Fulbright told the Senate. "In the present struggle," he said, "style is as important as power. They have a one-to-one relationship."

Up to now our style, our national performance, has been jerky, breathlessly trying to apply short-term measures to get things done quickly, to get them fixed and out of mind. Berlin is threatened so let's get it unthreatened. Castro is a bully and a bearded nuisance so let's clobber him. The Communists are infiltrating Laos so let's seal off the border and make those lotus eaters love us.

If I were the leader of an uncommitted country, Fulbright said, this—in effect—would be my policy: No political alignment with either power bloc. I'd seek economic and technical aid from the U.S. I might take some from the Communist bloc too, not unaware of communism's ultimate plans for us, but I would discreetly inform Washington that guns or even dollars cannot keep communism out of my country. Imaginatively, dispassionately supporting my efforts to promote my people's welfare would help. If communism should attack me overtly I'd ask for U.S. and allied military support. To counter Communist terror and subversion internally I would seek American technical military assistance and more economic aid.

If I headed a new so-called neutralist country, Fulbright went on, I would have silently identified my hopes for the future with American leadership. And despairing of consistently wise American leadership, as I often would, I would remind my U.S. colleagues that the Soviet revolution occurred more recently than theirs, and its heirs are adroit in trimming their sails to the revolutionary winds of change around the world.

Yet much of the world remembers what the American revolution has accomplished. ["It is not our affluence or our plumbing or our clogged freeways that grip (their) imagination (but) the values upon which our system is built."] "And the countless millions who do remember—whether in Vietnam, Iran, Cuba or elsewhere—hope and insist that the spirit and intelligence that inspired America's revolution will animate America's foreign policy."

There is a pattern of national performance, a style, for you. It won't work in the crisis of Berlin without power and the resolve to use same, but power won't work elsewhere without it and let us remember that we are engaged with the Communists everywhere, not just Berlin.

2 Senators Hold West Berlin Worth Danger of Atomic War

THE WEST SHOULD DARE to risk a thermonuclear war to save West Berlin, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), Democratic whip, and Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) asserted on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational program heard on 450 radio stations.

"The issue isn't just West Berlin," Humphrey declared. "West Berlin stands as a symbol not only of freedom behind the Iron Curtain, a symbol of courage and patriotism, but it stands also as a test of American sincerity, of the sincerity of the West, of our honor, our commitments. And I believe that if the U.S. and our allies were to betray West Berlin, we would, for all practical purposes, be through as a world power and indeed as a moral force in the world."

"War may be possible, but at the same time, the preservation of peace and freedom requires risks," Javits said. "I believe the alternative [to standing firm] in Berlin would be the signal to all of Europe that we intend to give up so far as the Communists are concerned. This alternative is so dire and serious a threat to our very survival that we do not dare to undertake it, notwithstanding the risk."

Henry Cox, public affairs adviser in the Office of German Affairs at the State Dept., said on the same program that the present crisis began in November 1958 when Chairman Khrushchev asserted in a speech in Moscow that "it was high time the so-called occupation status of West Berlin should be lifted, that western forces should be withdrawn from the city and that the city should be transformed into what he called a free city."

JAVITS SPOKE OUT against a recent proposal by Sen. Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) that all Berlin be made a free city.

"The way the Communists operate," he said, "they would speedily infiltrate and subvert a 'free city' Berlin. They can starve it because they surround it if we are not there physically seeing to its preservation."

Javits said he did not think that Khrushchev's threat of signing a peace treaty with East Germany would make a unified Germany impossible.

"I do not believe it because everybody knows that the East German government is Communist, a tool of Khrushchev, and the East German people are still to be reckoned with," he said.

Humphrey declared that we should not accept a permanent division of Germany as inevitable.

"We should accept as inevitable our determination to bring about a resolution of the problems in Central Europe and our determination to have the Soviet Union fulfill its agreement for self-determination by the German people of Germany's future," he said.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

IN THE AFTERMATH of a major national election, such as last year's, there is bound to be political ferment in the party that loses. For the Republican Party the process has been marked by the rise of Sen. Barry Goldwater (Ariz.) whose self-proclaimed conservatism has long been pleasing to many of the GOP county chairman.

Goldwater was the unrivaled hero of the recent Young Republican conference in Minneapolis. The passionately conservative college students and young businessmen gathered there managed to avoid electing as president an open supporter of Goldwater, but they gave the senator a welcome vastly warmer than they managed to work up for their party's presidential nominee in 1960, Richard M. Nixon.

Their platform repeated cliches of the right-wing GOP familiar across 30 years. They proposed tax policies to "permit the accumulation of capital and encourage its use"—as if they had no knowledge that personal wealth has proliferated under the present tax structure that they apparently think is confiscatory.

They asserted a belief in an "independent" Federal Reserve Board—and assuredly they didn't realize that so redoubtable a conservative as Herbert Hoover repeatedly tried to get then Pres. Calvin Coolidge to use political power with the Reserve Board to curb stockmarket speculation before the great crash of 1929.

* * *

AS FOR THE REST, the Young Republicans want the government to stay out of the power field and "turn existing projects over to private enterprise." (There comes the Tennessee Valley Authority battle again.) They believe joblessness arises from wage rates pushed too high. They want foreign aid withdrawn from young countries that don't follow a path to what they call "capitalist economies," although the governments of all emerging nations clearly feel an absolute necessity to guide and to some measure control their economic development.

Goldwater, of course, was the real hero of the Republican National Convention last year although the delegates nominated Nixon. He got an ovation from the Platform Committee in Chicago while New York's Gov. Rockefeller's reception was almost chilling in its bare courtesy. The GOP would have made Goldwater Nixon's running-mate had the delegates dared.

The nomination of Goldwater for the presidency in 1964 seems to most political observers highly unlikely. Eastern and Pacific Coast Republican leaders—say, Sen. Clifford Case of New Jersey—would shudder at having their state candidates run with the Arizona senator heading the ticket. Senators who come from sparsely settled states face a built-in handicap.

* * *

STILL, Goldwater has emerged from the intra-party wrangling about why Nixon lost last November as a more formidable force than most observers foresaw two or three years ago. His increased leadership may compel Nixon to run for governor of California next year to try to re-establish a specific political base rather than leave himself in the convention as a candidate out of office for four years. Nixon, of course, must also take account of Rockefeller's certain drive for the nomination if he is re-elected next year to a second term as governor of New York.

Democratic factionalism in New York City gives Rockefeller ample reason to hope for re-election, and it is reasonably clear that he will do everything possible to build a nationwide organization far in advance of the convention.

A three-way battle for control of the convention may develop—with Nixon and Rockefeller the principal rivals for the nomination but with Goldwater having basic strength that would make him a key figure. The new chairman of the Republican National Committee, Rep. William E. Miller (N. Y.), says that he thinks competition for the nomination will stir up interest and strengthen the party's chances in the election.

BERLIN IS A SYMBOL of freedom for 17 million Germans in Communist East Germany, and of the steadfastness and honor of the free West according to Sen. Hubert Humphrey (Minn.), Democratic whip (left); Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) and Henry Cox (right), public affairs officer, Office of German Affairs, Dept. of State, in interviews on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public affairs educational radio program.

Progress Report on the 87th Congress

At its meeting Jan. 5, 1961, the AFL-CIO Executive Council adopted a 20-point legislative program. A scorecard of progress on that program thus far in the 87th Congress follows:

ISSUE	AFL-CIO POSITION	STATUS
AID TO DEPRESSED AREAS: Local communities with high, chronic unemployment need federal aid to encourage new industry, retrain workers for new jobs.	**Executive Council called for a "bold program of loans and grants for vocational retraining, essential public works, plant construction and technical assistance to encourage establishment of new plants . . ."**	Congress passed and the President signed a $394 million law meeting most AFL-CIO objectives.
HOUSING AND URBAN RENEWAL: Federal aid needed to help eradicate blight in cities, provide low-cost public housing, and encourage private housing construction for families with moderate incomes.	**Council asked action "to meet one of America's sorest problems and to help put America back to work." Also called for a new Dept. of Urban Affairs in the government.**	Congress passed $4.9 billion measure expanding urban renewal and public housing programs, and establishing new program of long-term, low down-payment loans for moderate income housing. Hearings have been held on bill establishing Dept. of Urban Affairs.
AID TO EDUCATION: Local school agencies have been unable to finance needed school construction, adequate teachers' salaries to attract and hold teachers.	**Council called for federal aid for school construction to "improve our educational plant and also help provide jobs for thousands." Also asked aid for teachers' salaries.**	Senate passed $2.5 billion program of aid for construction and teachers' salaries. A $2.4 billion bill reported by House Labor Committee, now before Rules Committee.
MINIMUM WAGE: Fairness and economic reality demand an increase in the $1 minimum wage, plus extension of the protection of the law to millions of workers not covered.	**Council called for action "in 1961 . . . in order to bring a measure of economic justice to workers and to add to the purchasing power on which economic recovery depends."**	Congress passed and the President signed a bill extending coverage to 3.6 million workers not now covered, raising minimum to $1.25 an hour for them after 4 years, for presently covered workers after two years.
HEALTH BENEFITS FOR AGED: Mounting costs of medical care, plus greater need for care by retired people, make passage of Anderson-King bill proposed by Pres. Kennedy an urgent necessity. The bill would provide a system of hospitalization, nursing home and home nursing insurance for the aged under social security.	**Council said "Congress should proceed at once to pass this sound and humane system for meeting one of the prime needs of our senior citizens."**	Hearings have been scheduled by the House Ways & Means Committee, where social security legislation must originate.
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: Inadequate state unemployment compensation makes federal action to establish minimum benefit and duration standards necessary. Recession-born unemployment necessitated action to provide extended benefits for those who had exhausted their rights.	**Council asked "immediate action . . . to restore unemployment payments to those whose rights have been exhausted, to extend the duration of payments to those now receiving them and to set a realistic floor under their amount."**	Pres. Kennedy has proposed legislation, introduced by Rep. King and Sen. McCarthy, to extend coverage, set a floor of one half of a worker's average weekly wage up to an eventual maximum of two-thirds of the state's average weekly wage, and extend duration under certain conditions. No action has been taken. Congress earlier passed temporary emergency bill for those whose benefits were exhausted.
TAX REVISION FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH: Tax loopholes drain off substantial federal revenue and give special groups unfair privilege. Tax system is too inflexible to be used efficiently as an economic tool.	**"The federal tax system should be flexible enough to aid in spurring economic recovery and encouraging economic growth," said the council in urging Congress to give the President the power temporarily to reduce taxes. Council also asked for closing of tax loopholes.**	President proposed closing some tax loopholes, but also asked for new and unneeded investment tax credit for business. Hearings have been concluded by House Ways & Means Committee.
PUBLIC WORKS: Expanding needs for highways, airports and other public works, plus poverty of state and local governments, makes federal action necessary. Public works can also help reduce unemployment.	**Council said "federal programs for the construction of hospitals, roads and airports . . . should be expanded by more generous appropriations, both to provide more employment and to help reduce our chronic shortage of these facilities."**	Senate committee has concluded hearings on Clark bill to spur construction of public works in times of high unemployment. President has signed bill assuring continuation of federal highway program. Hearings on accelerated airport construction bills have been concluded.
FEDERAL RESERVE POLICY: Federal Reserve Board has failed to use its full powers to cut interest rates, spur economic recovery. Membership of board does not reflect views of differing economic groups in the nation.	**"Our monetary policies should be designed to influence our industrial technological progress consistent with our economic growth." Board membership should "insure competent representation of all basic functional economic groups . . . "**	Board policies are not basically a legislative problem. No action has been taken on FRB membership.
MIGRANT WORKERS: Migratory farm workers are the most depressed group in our society. They are subject to periodic unemployment, low wages, poor living conditions, lack of educational facilities. They are denied protection of most social legislation.	**The problems of migratory labor "must be vigorously dealt with on all fronts—wages, housing, education, social security and public health." The importation of Mexican farm workers "should be discontinued as quickly as possible."**	Hearings have been concluded in both houses on bills to protect migrants. Bill extending Mexican farm worker importation passed House without reforms.
COMPREHENSIVE LABOR LEGISLATION: Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin laws make organizing, collective bargaining difficult for unions. Anti-racketeering sections of Landrum-Griffin do not adequately curtail management corruption.	**Council asserted that "both the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Acts contain provisions which harshly and unfairly limit the freedom of workers to organize and bargain collectively."**	No action in either house.
SITUS PICKETING: Supreme Court interpretation of Taft-Hartley Act unfairly restricts right to strike on multi-employer jobs.	**"Simple justice demands early action" on legislation to remove restrictions on right to picket construction sites," council said.**	Hearings concluded by House committee.
ATOMIC ENERGY: The nation has been lagging in development of peacetime uses of the atom, while the Soviet Union and Great Britain have made substantial progress. Protection of workers from atomic hazards is inadequate.	**Council asked expanded federal program to develop peaceful uses of atomic energy, and "an effective comprehensive federal program to control atomic radiation," provide federal workmen's compensation for atomic workers.**	Bill reported in House to provide facilities for production of electric power at reactor in Hanford, Wash.
NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT: Increasing demands for water, recreational areas, and other natural resources require forthright action for intelligent conservation and development.	**The council noted that "a bold program of land and water development on a river basin approach is urgent. An adequate program of water pollution control cannot wait any longer."**	Expanded water pollution control bill passed by Congress.
CIVIL RIGHTS: Continuing deprivation of civil rights of minority groups requires federal enforcement action.	**Council called for increased federal powers to assure civil rights for all Americans, to guarantee equal employment opportunities and to eliminate voting restrictions.**	No action has been taken by Congress. The Aministration has announced its intention to utilize full presidential powers to insure civil rights.
IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE REFORM: Outmoded immigration laws discriminate against certain nations, and the number of immigrants is kept unnecessarily low.	**Council asked that the existing system be revamped to remove discriminatory features, to increase the quota to 250,000 anually, and provide for admission of refugees.**	No action in either house.
MUTUAL SECURITY: Newly emerging nations and increased competition for support by the Soviet Union pose a serious challenge to freedom in the world.	**"In the newly emerging nations of the world, economic and technical assistance from democratic nations can make the difference between freedom and tyranny for the people," said the council.**	Hearings concluded by Senate, in progress in House. Pres. Kennedy has asked for long-term development loans to assure continuing progress.
FEDERAL EMPLOYES: No formal recognition of the right to bargain collectively exists for federal employes.	**Council called for legislation giving "statutory certification to bona fide trade unions of federal employes."**	Pres. Kennedy has formed cabinet level committee to recommend executive action on recognition and bargaining.
FARM LEGISLATION: Existing farm programs have injured family farmer, failed to prevent decreases in farm income.	**"We favor the enactment of legislation which will wherever possible base price support on production payments aimed at support of the family farm and lower prices to consumers."**	Hearings on general farm legislation giving greater authority to control production to the farmers themselves have been held in both houses.
NATIONAL DEFENSE: Strong defense forces to meet "brushfire" wars as well as major wars are needed to deter aggression.	**We need "a defense establishment equipped to cope with small crises as well as large ones; with limited as well as total war."**	House has passed defense spending bill increasing funds for military preparedness.

AFL-CIO Tells House:

Long-Range Loans Vital to Foreign Aid

The Kennedy Administration's foreign aid proposals, "combining unified administration, long-term funding and a vigorous and intelligent new approach," will "go far" toward making the program effective, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller has testified before the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

In expressing the AFL-CIO's "full endorsement" of the Kennedy program, Biemiller read into the record the text of the resolution the AFL-CIO Executive Council had adopted the week before at its meeting in Unity House, Pa.

The resolution gave labor's "general support" to the program and said the council was "particularly glad" to endorse it "because it includes a number of policies which have been advocated in the past by the AFL-CIO."

Biemiller told the committee that the President's plan for unified administration and making development loan funds available on a long-term basis was "welcome" to labor. He also asserted that foreign aid must be "more intelligently applied" and "must be tailored to the real needs of the recipient country."

"I submit there is nothing new or novel about the President's emphasis on long-term commitment," he added.

No Partisan Undertaking

"It recognizes the fundamental necessity for assuring both other nations and our own that we are engaging in a continuing association that is not subject to the changing tides of political life, that this is a national commitment, not a partisan undertaking.

"The President's proposal . . . fulfills exactly the purpose of that standard contract phrase that an agreement is binding on 'heirs, assignees and successors.' It proposes exactly the same kind of contract Congress has repeatedly made with the several states, as recently as passage of the highway bill. . . . No state could afford to enter into long-term undertakings such as national highways if it expected annually that the axe might fall and the project disappear.

"The nations receiving our aid must have the same feeling of confidence. They should not be tempted to use loans and grants for shallow, short-run projects for fear that a long-term plan might have to be abandoned in mid-course."

Conceding that money has been wasted and serious mistakes have been made in the past, Biemiller flatly said that the "waste has been less and the mistakes far less spectacular than the critics have charged." Human frailties and judgment being what they are, he went on, there undoubtedly will be mistakes in the future.

Fewer 'Blunders'

"It is our firm belief," he declared, "that the new Administration, armed with this bill, can and will see to it that there will be fewer well-meant, expensive blunders in the future."

He stressed the need for social reform in many of the emerging nations the program is designed to help, and voiced the hope that its proposed new approaches "will open the way to 'interference' in the best sense—guidance and persuasion, based upon the obvious need."

We should not attempt to impose our pattern of government on uncommitted countries, he said, but concede that "each country must evolve according to its own needs and in the light of its own problems."

"If the price of our aid were to be the imposition of a preconceived design," he said, "we would be foolish indeed."

J. Carlton Yeldell Dies in New York

New York—J. Carlton Yeldell, since 1956 labor relations secretary of the National Urban League, died here after a long illness. He was 45 and lived in suburban Jamaica.

He was graduated from Howard University in 1939 and in 1948 received a master's degree there in political science. At one time he did community service and political action work for the former National CIO. As an Urban League staff member he worked with unions and government agencies in promoting job opportunity equality for Negroes.

His widow, Frances, and two sons survive.

DELAWARE BECOMES the sixth state to restrict the use of strikebreakers as Gov. Elbert N. Carvel (D), seated, signs a bill prohibiting third parties to a labor dispute from furnishing or recruiting replacements for striking workers. Shown at the signing ceremony are, standing left to right, Sec. Samuel F. McClafferty of the Northern Delaware Central Labor Union; Pres. Walter Hempton of Typographical Union Local 123, and Rep. Thomas P. Murray (D), sponsor of the bill.

ILO Rejects Soviet 'Troika' Plan, Asks Withdrawal of South Africa

Geneva—Communist efforts to impose the so-called "troika" principle on the Intl. Labor Organization were defeated at the ILO's three-week annual conference.

The "troika" plan, just advanced by Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev for the United Nations, calls for having all international organizations run by a western-Communist-neutralist triumvirate. The UN has refused to accept the proposal.

The principle was attacked by ILO Dir. Gen. David A. Morse, who declared that it is wrong to talk of "neutrals" in international civil service when the need actually is for men who have "objectivity and honesty of purpose."

Much of the dispute centered on a Communist resolution demanding increased Soviet representation on the ILO staff. The resolution was rewritten in committee to call for giving "paramount consideration" in recruitment to the maintenance of the "highest standards of competence, efficiency and integrity."

The rewriting drew a charge from Ivan Goroshkin, Russian government delegate, that the resolution had been "so amended that the text now before you has nothing to do with the original proposal."

Morse said the Communist bloc nations were themselves to blame if more of their citizens were not on the ILO staff because they refused to have their nominees submit to competitive examinations.

The conference called on South Africa to withdraw from the ILO by a vote of 163-0, with 89 abstentions. The demand was in the form of a resolution originally presented by Nigeria that said that because of the racial discrimination policy known as apartheid practiced by South Africa, this government's continued membership "is not consistent with the aims and purposes" of the ILO.

Daniel J. Geyser, South African government delegate, said his government had "no intention of acceding to the request."

"My government firmly and wholeheartedly supports the condemnation of the South African racial policy," George L-P Weaver, U.S. government delegate, said.

"We feel that apartheid is repugnant to the principles and aims of the ILO and does violence to the minimum standards of decency and elementary social justice to which we subscribe."

But Weaver, former trade union official who is scheduled to become assistant secretary of labor for international affairs, added that he would abstain in the vote because the action called for does "not best advance the elimination of apartheid."

Bert Seidman of the U.S. worker group expressed deep regret that "at a time when a new Administration in my country is taking vigorous steps against racial discrimination at home its representative has found himself unable" to vote for the resolution.

"I realize that the government representative of my country has done this in good conscience, but I say that I regret this because it seems to me that every opportunity must be seized to express the moral indignation of decent people everywhere against the inhuman and despicable policy of apartheid," he added.

A resolution defining employment problems and policies was given strong endorsement by Solomon Barkin of the Textile Workers' Union of America in the name of all worker members of the committee that prepared it for the conference.

But the workers lost a close fight in plenary session on the 40-hour-week issue when the employer delegates stayed away to prevent a quorum.

The recommendation setting 40 hours as the goal to be reached as soon as possible everywhere was approved by 159 votes to 7, with 98 abstentions, but it was not adopted because the number of delegates voting failed to form a quorum.

James P. Griffin, District 26 director of the United Steelworkers, immediately called for another vote on the ground that the absence of a quorum merely invalidated the first count.

While recognizing that the vote was invalid, the chair ruled that a second vote could not be taken and that the matter was finished.

The American worker delegate, Rudy Faupl, however, received assurances at the one-day meeting of the ILO Governing Body following the conference that the workweek issue would be put on the agenda of the next conference.

Major Battles Still Ahead for 87th Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

nedy made the keystones of his domestic program.

At the top of the list were the Administration's anti-recession measures—temporary extension of unemployment compensation, area redevelopment and emergency aid to dependent children—which the President had called necessary to help restore vitality to the lagging economy.

Domestic Measures

High on the list, too, were the President's long-range domestic programs—housing and urban renewal, raising of the minimum wage and broadening of coverage, social security improvements, financing of the federal interstate highway program and anti-pollution legislation—all enacted substantially in the form requested by the White House.

Here is the status of the key measures still pending in Congress:

Aid to education—The Senate, by a 49-34 vote, has passed a $2.5 billion program of federal grants which the states may use for constructing new classrooms or for raising teachers' salaries. Aid would be limited to public schools.

A similar measure—differing only in the formula for distributing funds to the states—was reported favorably by the House Education Committee. But then the long-smouldering controversy over aid to private schools erupted.

Two northern liberals on the House Rules Committee—demanding that aid to non-public schools be included in a bill to extend and broaden the National Defense Education Act and brought before the committee—joined with the one-time ruling conservative bloc on the rules body to bottle up the school-aid measure. Also tied up through this maneuver was the President's college scholarship proposal.

The Education Committee subsequently reported the NDEA extension, which included limited loans for private school classroom construction, but the Rules Committee has not yet moved.

Mutual security—The Administration's $9.9 billion measure has encountered stiff opposition both from the historic opponents of foreign aid and from Capitol Hill forces opposed to long-range commitments of Treasury funds.

Kennedy has asked for $2.5 billion for fiscal 1962, plus authority to draw on the Treasury for $6.4 million more over the following four years. An additional $1 billion authorization is sought to guarantee investments in underdeveloped countries.

The AFL-CIO has consistently advocated long-term commitments which would give assurances that, once an aid program has been launched, the necessary funds will be forthcoming.

Much of the opposition to continued foreign aid centers on the contention that help should not be given "uncommitted" or "neutralist" nations.

Health care—The American Medical Association and big business lobbies have sharpened their attack on the Administration-backed Anderson-King bill to use the social security mechanism for financing some health benefits for the aged.

Because tax-writing measures must originate in the House, there has been as yet no action by the more liberally oriented Senate. The House Ways & Means Committee is expected to open hearings on the AFL-CIO-supported measure late in July.

In other areas, Congress still has before it such measures as situs picketing, aid for migratory workers, civil defense, emergency public works, permanent overhaul of the unemployment compensation insurance program and the controversial omnibus farm bill.

It was uncertain, in view of the battles to come over major Administration proposals, whether any of these would come to a vote during this session of Congress.

Governor Grants Clemency:

Terms Reduced for Henderson Strikers

Raleigh, N. C.—Executive clemency by Gov. Terry Sanford (D) has paved the way for the possible release from prison of seven unionists jailed on charges of conspiracy to dynamite during a strike in Henderson.

The governor ordered a three-year reduction in the sentences of seven officers and members of the Textile Workers Union of America, imprisoned in November 1960 for an alleged plot to blow up the struck Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills.

Sanford's action meant that the union members—four of whom were serving five-to-seven-year sentences, and the remaining three of whom were serving six-to-10-year terms—will be eligible for parole this summer after having served one-fourth of their minimum sentences.

In New York, TWUA Pres. William Pollock hailed the governor's action as "a move to end the suffering and hardship" the jailed union members have undergone. Pollock indicated the union would work for "complete vindication for these men in the hope that full pardons will eventually be granted to each of them."

The clemency move by Sanford means that Johnnie Martin, vice president of TWUA Local 578, and rank-and-file members Calvin Ray Pegram, Warren Walker and Robert Edward Abbott are eligible for immediate release, providing approval is given by the parole board. Prison authorities here indicated the board normally takes from 30 to 60 days to process applications for release.

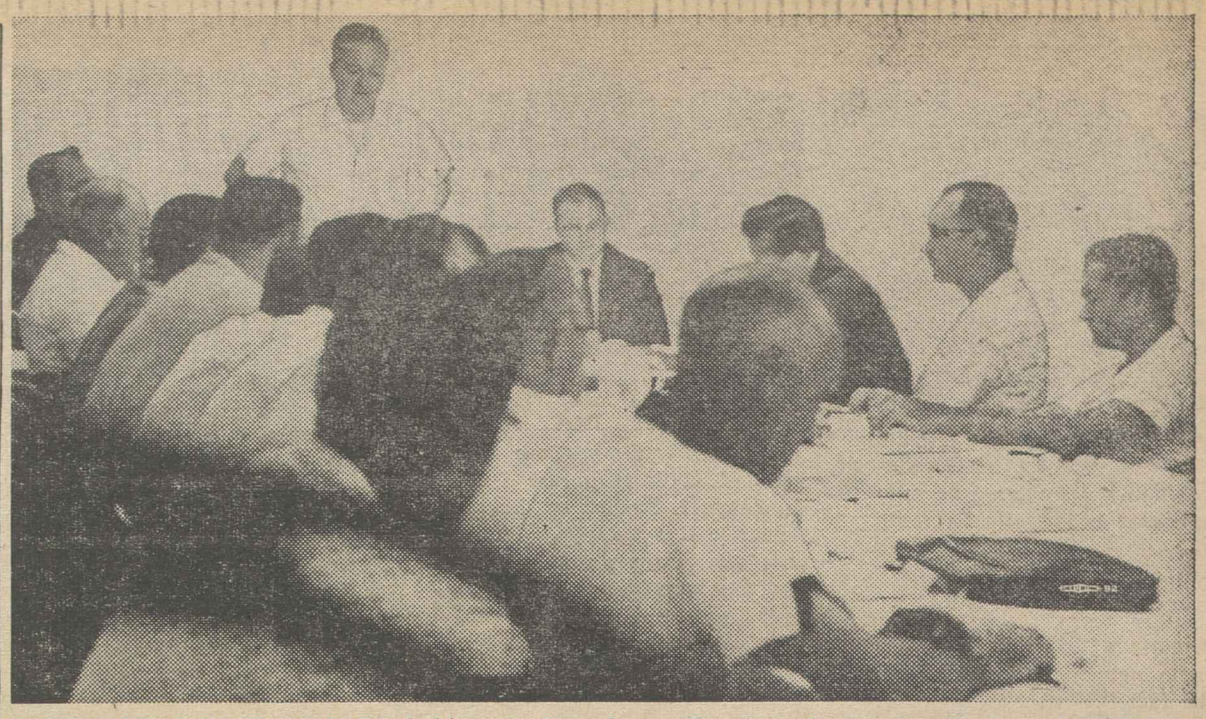
TWUA Vice Pres. Boyd E. Payton, the union's Carolinas' director, and Intl. Representatives Lawrence Gore and Charles Auslander, whose terms were reduced to three-to-five-year limits by the governor's action, will not be eligible for parole until Aug. 3 at the earliest, because of the necessity of serving a minimum of nine months, or 25 percent of their sentences.

Pollock declared that "it is our hope that the parole board will carry out the governor's directive as quickly as possible."

An eighth union member, Malcolm Jarrell, was released from prison in May after having served six months of a two-to-four-year sentence. His parole—granted at the earliest possible date on which he could have been released—came shortly after Harold E. Aaron, the state's star witness in the conspiracy case, was arrested on charges of shooting a man in a Martinsville, Va., motel.

For some months newspapers in North Carolina have demanded editorially that Sanford reopen the case, declaring that Aaron's testimony as a secret agent for the State Bureau of Investigation was subject to question.

The editorials were followed by a flood of letters from across the nation urging the governor to free the jailed TWUA members.



SOUTHERN LABOR SCHOOL held at St. Petersburg, Fla., brought together leaders of AFL-CIO central bodies in 11 states for a week-long advanced institute, taught by instructors from both universities and the labor movement. Topics ranged from taxation policies to the role of state and local labor councils and problems of organizing. Pictured above is a class on southern social problems, addressed by Prof. F. Ray Marshall of Louisiana State University.

June Joblessness High For 7th Straight Month

(Continued from Page 1)

of 101 reported in March and April.

The Labor Dept.'s summary job report—a more detailed analysis will be issued later—reflected the impact of the higher post-war period birth rate on the scramble for jobs. An estimated 2.5 million teen-agers entered the labor market last month, compared with 2.2 million in June 1960 and 1.9 million in 1959.

The seasonally adjusted 6.8 percent unemployment rate in June compares with 6.9 percent in May and 5.4 percent in June 1960.

While the number of part-time workers increased during June as a result of the teen-age impact, the number of regular full-time workers whose hours had been cut below 35 because of slack work was down by 100,000 to 1.2 million.

Among the 150 biggest labor markets, nine cities moved out of the substantial unemployment grouping in June while one area—Reading, Pa.—was added to the list, for a net drop of eight.

Recall of laid-off workers in auto and auto supply industries, pickups in furniture manufacturing and food processing, plus an upturn in construction activities were credited with boosting Chicago, Cincinnati, Dayton, Wilmington, Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, Lansing, Kenosha and Racine out of the substantial unemployment category.

These factors, along with pickups in retail trade and service jobs, also helped improve the employment picture in six other major labor markets.

Lowell, Mass., Battle Creek, Flint and Saginaw, Mich., and Atlantic City, N. J., all changed from the Labor Dept.'s Group E (9 to 11.9 percent unemployment) to Group D (6 to 8.9 percent jobless), while Detroit moved from Group F (12 percent or more unemployment) to Group E.

The number of smaller areas of substantial unemployment increased to 225 in June compared with 215 in May and 199 in April. The Labor Dept. emphasized, however, that these changes "do not necessarily reflect a recent worsening of the local employment situation" since additions to the list are largely based on special surveys requested by the areas involved.

6 Areas in 'Depressed' Group

Six of the new areas added to the list were classified as communities of "substantial and persistent unemployment" which would make them eligible for depressed area aid.

They are Opelousas, La.; Watertown, N. Y.; Rockingham-Hamlet, N. C.; Wenatchee, Wash., and Arecibo and Cagus in Puerto Rico. In addition, Okmulgee-Henryetta, Okla., which had been on the substantial unemployment list, was brought into the depressed area grouping. This brought the list of smaller areas of persistent unemployment to 101 while the major areas so listed remained unchanged at 20.

Boost in Steel Jobs Trails Rise in Output

Rising steel production has meant some increase in employment in the nation's steel mills—but not very much.

Labor Dept. statistics show that production rose 13 percent between February and April.

During the same period, steel employment went up only 2 percent.

Trade Union Schools Lure 10,000 Pupils

An estimated 10,000 trade union members will spend at least part of their vacations this summer going to school—union schools aimed at giving them better backgrounds in trade union history and better tools to help them with collective bargaining, grievances and arbitration.

Dir. Lawrence Rogin of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education reports that nearly 100 union-sponsored schools and institutes will be held during July and August. Forty schools have already been held this year.

Seventy percent of the institutes will be held on a college or university campus. Sponsors include international unions, state central bodies and, on a limited basis, the AFL-CIO itself. One of the AFL-CIO projects is a series of three industrial engineering institutes held at the University of Wisconsin by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

The typical student at a labor-sponsored summer school is a local officer or shop steward who is active in his union but not on a union payroll.

In addition to such standard courses as labor history, parliamentary procedure and public speaking, institutes held this summer will be concerned with automation, relocation of industry and international issues, Rogin said.

Teachers in New York Vote for Bargaining

New York—Public school teachers and allied workers have voted by a 3-1 margin in favor of collective bargaining for more than 40,000 school employes here.

With fewer than 500 ballots uncounted, the vote in a system-wide referendum conducted by the Honest Ballot Association was approximately 27,000 yes, 9,000 no.

Pres. Charles Cogen of the United Federation of Teachers—Local 2, American Federation of Teachers—said the result was a "UFT victory all the way." The union was the only teacher organization, he said, that endorsed collective bargaining and campaigned for a "yes" vote.

School Board to 'Study'

Board of Education members would say only that they will "study the results."

Said Cogen: "When schools reopen in the fall, the union expects the board to hold a genuine collective bargaining election forthwith to choose a bargaining agent for all who took part in the referendum — teachers, school secretaries, guidance counsellors, social workers and psychologists."

The question on the ballot was:

"As you now understand collective bargaining in the way defined by the statement of June 12, 1961, issued by the Committee on Professional Status, Board of Education, do you favor collective bargaining for the employes licensed by the Superintendent of Schools?"

The board's June 12 statement, issued shortly before the referendum, asserted that "understandings arrived at as a result of collective bargaining must contain a provision that they are terminable at will by the Board of Education."

The UFT described the board as insisting on the "right to welsh" and called for true bargaining agreements.

Wants One Organization

The union has been trying for more than a year to get the board to permit an election and to unite all teachers in one bargaining organization. Its campaign has been supported by the AFL-CIO, the AFT, and the New York City Central Labor Council.

Last Nov. 7, union teachers walked out and posted pickets at 267 schools to protest the school board's failure to arrange an election. They returned when Mayor Robert F. Wagner agreed that no teacher would be penalized for striking and that a committee of three respected union leaders would work with UFT and school officials to prepare a formula for meeting the problems of New York City teachers.

The three who served as volunteer mediators were Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers, Pres. Jacob F. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers and Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the Central Labor Council.

Later a five-man citizens commission gave the board a series of recommendations on election procedures, and resigned when board members followed one of its recommendations but ignored the others.

BCW, 8 Officers Guilty Of Contempt of Court

A federal judge has found eight officers of the expelled Bakery & Confectionery Workers, and the union itself, guilty of contempt of court for punitive action taken against supporters of the Local Union Reunification Committee, a group which has lodged corruption charges against the dominant faction in the executive board.

District Judge Edward A. Tamm in Washington imposed a $25,000 fine on the union, saying it would be cancelled if the union purged itself of contempt by reinstating a dismissed staff employe and withdrawing a warning that members and locals supporting the reform group would be subject to disciplinary action.

He based his action on an injunction issued last August by District Judge George L. Hart, Jr., which barred the union from reprisals against officers or members seeking the ouster of then-Pres. James G. Cross. Cross has since resigned on a pension from the union, which was expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957 on findings of corrupt leadership.

James Landriscina, who succeeded Cross as president, was ordered to reinstate David Gefter, an administrative assistant who asserted in an affidavit that he was fired after he had given attorneys for the Local Union Reunification Committee sworn information about a conspiracy on the part of officers to defraud the union. Landriscina said he had discharged Gefter because there was no further need for his services.

The AFL-CIO American Bakery & Confectionery Workers earlier this year had entered into a short-lived "truce" with the BCW, preparatory to merger negotiations. ABC dissolved the agreement after BCW leaders favoring merger charged the majority of the executive board with having covered up alleged misuse of union funds.

Meany Asks Foreign Aid Bill Backing

Letter Drive Advocated In Support

The American trade union movement places "the preservation of world peace before a larger paycheck," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in a nationwide radio appeal for passage of the Administration's $9.9 billion foreign aid bill.

In a major address over the American Broadcasting Co. radio network, Meany pointed to the fact that the measure is under considerable fire on Capitol Hill and called on the American people for a massive letter-writing campaign in support of Pres. John F. Kennedy's proposals.

"Congress needs the help and guidance of the American people," the AFL-CIO president declared. "It cannot truly judge the temper of the nation if its citizens remain silent on such an important matter."

Both the House Foreign Affairs and the Senate Foreign Relations Committees have completed hearings on the mutual security measure and are meeting in closed-door sessions to put finishing touches to the bill.

The measure is due to reach the Senate floor the week of July 17, while House debate is expected to open the following week.

Meany declared that Soviet saber-rattling over Berlin and Premier Nikita Khrushchev's announcement of stepped-up military spending call for a review not only of military defense but also of economic aid programs.

"The peace of the world and the security of our own country depend upon people as well as weapons," he asserted. "To strengthen our own people for the tests to come, the government has initiated various programs for the stimulation of the national economy. To strengthen the people of other countries, outside the Communist orbit but threatened by it, Pres. Kennedy has proposed and Congress is now debating an unusually broad program of economic aid."

Argument 'Persuasive'

Some of the bill's opponents, he pointed out, contend that the billions in foreign aid funds "could be better spent right here at home, for the direct benefit of the American people." He said such an argu-

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Labor's Berlin Stand Hailed by Adenauer

West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer has conveyed the "wholehearted thanks" of the German people to the AFL-CIO for the federation's firm stand against surrender to Soviet threats on Berlin.

In a cable to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Adenaure expressed "delight and special satisfaction" with the statement adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council "in which your great organization representing the working people of your country stands up in very clear language to Soviet threats against Berlin and comes out resolutely for the preservation of the position of the West in Berlin and the right of self-determination of the Berliners." He added:

"The German people wholeheartedly thank you and the AFL-CIO for this position."

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Gains in State Legislation Far Short of Labor's Goals

TEENS FOR LABOR CORPS is what the Greater Louisville Central Labor Council calls the young people who have volunteered to work with the Jefferson County Committee on Political Education and its Women's Activities Division. The picture shows 19 of the 33 boys and girls in the corps working on registration records with Mrs. Floyd Rector, standing left, WAD director. **(See Story, Page 11.)**

Survey Shows Few Advances

By David L. Perlman

A handful of states have made major strides in social legislation this year but the overall record of 36 legislatures which have adjourned and 11 still in session falls far short of labor's goals.

A survey by the AFL-CIO News shows that:

- Four states enacted or improved minimum wage laws but only Connecticut and Washington matched the federal government's two-step increase to $1.25 an hour. Two labor-backed minimum wage bills were vetoed by Republican governors.
- Ten states adopted anti-discrimination legislation or strengthened existing laws dealing with race or age bias in employment or housing. However, only 20 of the 50 states presently have enforceable fair employment laws and fewer have laws against discrimination in housing.
- Despite the recession level of unemployment, most states did little or nothing to improve inadequate levels or duration of benefits. Many minor improvement bills also carried new restrictions on eligibility and made it more difficult for jobless workers to qualify for compensation. Four governors, at labor's request, vetoed bills which would have seriously weakened jobless aid programs.
- Workmen's compensation laws were improved in many states but in most of them the maximum benefits—although higher in dollars—still represented a smaller proportion of wages than was the case 20 years ago.
- Battles over tax policies raged in a number of states. Only slight progress was made in checking the spread of consumer sales taxes and

(Continued on Page 3)

Labor Policy Group Maps 5 Key Studies

The President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy has created five subcommittees to make intensive, summer-long studies in five key areas, Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, chairman of the tripartite White House body, has announced.

The subcommittees will prepare reports on free and responsible collective bargaining and industrial peace, economic growth and unemployment, automation and technological advances, competition in world markets and sound wage and price policies—the five main areas of interest assigned to the committee by Pres. John F. Kennedy.

Meeting with reporters after the fourth monthly session of the labor, management and public advisers at the White House, Goldberg said the committee held a "very frank and constructive discussion" on wage and price policies.

The Cabinet official said the six-hour closed-door meeting produced "a wide variety of views as to appropriate" policies in this area, and added that "this is very understandable since this is a big and complex country."

The subcommittee reports are scheduled for presentation to the full advisory committee when it meets again on Sept. 11, and will

(Continued on Page 11)

New Unit to be Formed:

Business Advisers Bolt Commerce Dept.

The big-business-dominated Business Advisory Council to the Commerce Dept. has severed all ties with the government rather than submit to Administration directives to open its operations to public scrutiny and supervision.

The Commerce Dept. indicated the secessionist business leaders had lost their right to the advisory council name, and had forfeited their quasi-official status and its accompanying tax exemption.

Commerce Under-Sec. Edward Gudeman also indicated that the business leaders would promptly be replaced by a new advisory unit, presumably with a completely new roster of members.

The disaffiliation anouncement was made in New York by U.S. Steel Chairman Roger M. Blough, who has headed the 165-member advisory unit since last February when Board Chairman Ralph E. Cordiner of the General Electric Co. quit under fire in the wake of the multi-billion-dollar price-fixing scandal involving GE.

Several other companies indicted and convicted in the price-rigging case—including Westinghouse Electric Corp.—also were represented on the advisory body either by officials or board members.

Hodges' Demands

The business leaders' secession followed an open rift with Commerce Sec. Luther H. Hodges. The Secretary had demanded that:

- BAC meetings addressed by government officials be open to the press.
- All sessions be attended by government officials, with meeting agendas approved in advance by the government and with minutes of all sessions made available to the Justice Dept. In the past there have been no minutes of proceedings.
- The Commerce Secretary

(Continued on Page 12)

Seniority Rights Vested, Court Tells 'Runaway'

Detroit—A federal judge has ruled that a Detroit company in the process of "running away" to another state must offer jobs to its current workers.

In a decision of major significance to workers, employers and communities seeking to lure "runaways," U. S. District Judge Fred W. Kaess wrote that union-won seniority rights become "vested" in the job, survive a contract expiration and apply regardless of where the plant is moved.

Therefore, Kaess ruled, the Gemmer Manufacturing Co., a division of Ross Gear & Toll Co., "has an obligation and duty to rehire on the basis of seniority those employes laid off in Detroit when that plant's operations are removed to Lebanon, Tenn."

The Auto Workers, which brought

(Continued on Page 4)

Tractor Fund Gift Rebate To Be Made

Thousands of Americans who contributed funds to the Tractors for Freedom Committee will receive their money back under an arrangement between the committee and the Post Office Dept.

The committee—headed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, and Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther—had been set up to purchase tractors with which to buy the freedom of 1,200 imprisoned Cuban rebels.

The project collapsed when Cuban Premier Fidel Castro changed his original demands, which had called for 500 agricultural tractors, and insisted on $28 million worth of miltary-type bulldozers or the equivalent in cash.

Under the arrangement with the Post Office Dept., contributions which were sent to P.O. Box Freedom, Detroit, will be returned unopened and will bear a printed message of regret that the tractor deal "could not be consummated."

Contributions with no return address will go to the Post Office's dead letter office where they will be opened and, if there is an indication inside of the identity of the sender, will be returned. Where such identity is lacking, the contributions will go to the U. S. Treasury.

NLRB Issues Complaint in Sears Case

Seattle—The National Labor Relations Board has issued a complaint charging Sears, Roebuck & Co. with unfair labor practices in dealings with Retail Clerks Local 1207 here.

The NLRB regional director signed a complaint accusing the giant retail chain of refusing to bargain with the union. A hearing was set for July 19 in this city.

The complaint lists these charges:

- Sears' refusal to meet and negotiate with duly designated union representatives Apr. 20, 1961.
- Sears' refusal to use normal contract provisions to solve pending grievances.
- Statements by Sears officials that even if an agreement was reached on such issues as union security, they would not put the agreement into writing.

In the nation's capital, RCIA Pres. James Suffridge called the complaint a vindication of the union's position in a long fight with Sears and urged consumers not to shop at Sears until the company "stops interfering with its employes' right to organize."

The NLRB complaint was the first issued since the RCIA last year called for a consumer boycott of Sears. The call was backed by the San Francisco Labor Council and the AFL-CIO Executive Council after Sears laid off 262 members of several unions 14 months ago for honoring a Machinists' picket line at two San Francisco Sears stores. The workers were returned in arbitration proceedings but the RCIA has charged repeated harassment.

May Strike Time Loss at Low Ebb

Work time lost in strikes in May was at the lowest percentage for the month since the end of World War II, the U.S. Dept. of Labor has reported. The number of workers involved and total time lost for the first five months of 1961 also were below the levels for any corresponding five-month period since 1946.

With 620 strikes in May, 165,000 workers were idled, an increase of 39,000 over the April figure but the lowest May figure in 15 years.

'Work' Sponsors Again Distort FDR, Gompers

Sponsors of so-called "right-to-work" legislation are still trying to distort statements by Samuel Gompers and Franklin D. Roosevelt to make it appear that the pioneering labor leader and the New Deal President were opposed to the union shop, the National Council for Industrial Peace has charged.

The same distortions were used during the 1958 election campaign and have popped up again in Oklahoma, where the National "Right-to-Work" Committee has been trying—without success—to enact a compulsory open-shop law.

Two years ago, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany denounced as a "tawdry device" the lifting of a Gompers quotation dealing with the principle of "voluntarism" from a speech on the relationship among unions affiliated with the former AFL. Meany pointed out that Gompers "devoted his life to establishment of the union shop for the welfare and protection of working people everywhere."

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, co-chairman of the Council for Industrial Peace, called the allegation "a shameful fraud on the public." She said:

"A check of my husband's papers, in his library at Hyde Park, will show that no tortured phrase or out of context quote can substantiate such an allegation . . . the American public understands well that Franklin Delano Roosevelt would never have supported such a reactionary doctrine."

'Right-to-Work' Forces Routed in Legislatures

The National 'Right-to-Work' Committee and its allies took a licking in the state legislatures this year.

Every attempt to outlaw union shop agreements has been unsuccessful. So-called "right-to-work" bills have been defeated in New Mexico, Maine and Vermont. An "agricultural right-to-work" bill was rejected in Idaho. An Oklahoma bill remains buried in committee despite repeated efforts by "work" supporters to force it to the floor.

Kansas and Florida rejected so-called "implementing" bills to supplement constitutional amendments banning the union shop. Only in Nebraska, where the legislature banned agency-shop contracts, was an existing "work" law made more stringent.

In other states, "right-to-work" bills were killed outright, pigeonholed in committee or failed to find a sponsor. Indiana remained a standoff—with both a bill to repeal the existing "right-to-work" law and a bill to outlaw the agency shop meeting defeat in the divided legislature.

Most other major anti-union bills introduced in legislatures were defeated.

This brought from the Arkansas State AFL-CIO the wry comment that the 1961 legislature held "probably the most successful session for working people in Arkansas since 1951. . . . Not one piece of anti-labor legislation was passed."

"Sue-and-Be-Sued" Bill Beaten

While virtually no labor-backed social legislation was enacted, the legislature defeated a "sue-and-be-sued" bill which would have opened the door to harassment suits against unions. A similar bill had been passed in the 1959 session but was vetoed by the governor.

Also killed in Arkansas was a bill which would have given state circuit courts power to require international unions to grant a charter to any group of 25 or more members who petition for their own separate local. If the international union refused, it would have had to forfeit all rights to do business in the state and all of its contracts could have been declared invalid.

Both the Kansas and Florida bills were "rippers" which would have gone far beyond enforcement of the union shop ban.

The Kansas bill, as approved by the GOP-controlled House Labor Committee, would have banned so-called "mass picketing," would have made it unlawful for strikers to use "insulting language" when addressing strikebreakers or speaking about them within their hearing and would have set a minimum penalty of one year in prison for using "force" or "threats" to keep strikebreakers from crossing a picket line.

The Florida bill, which died in committee, would have outlawed both the agency shop and dues checkoffs, and would have emasculated the state apprenticeship training program. It was introduced with 29 co-sponsors.

While the Oklahoma legislature is still in session, "work" law supporters appear to have shot their bolt since meeting a one-vote defeat in an effort to force a constitutional amendment referendum bill to the floor.

Companion Bill Killed

In the latest move to dislodge the bill from the Senate Labor Committee, the "right-to-work" advocates were unable to muster enough votes to compel a roll call. A companion bill died in the House when that body cleared its calendar of legislation not yet acted on by the Senate.

Republicans joined with Democrats in defeating "work" bills in Maine and Vermont. The GOP governors of both states had publicly opposed the measures. In New Hampshire the sponsor of a "work" bill withdrew it after the governor spoke out strongly against it.

The closest call came in Idaho, where the Senate passed a bill barring the union shop in "agriculture" and defining agricultural labor as including persons working in food processing, packaging, freezing or in the transport "of any agricultural or horticultural commodity." The House killed the bill, 29-25, shortly before adjournment.

The Montana legislature killed two anti-union bills, including one which was labeled as a "bill of rights" for union members.

An attempt to weaken state anti-injunction laws was defeated in Massachusetts. However, the New York legislature opened the door to injunctions in labor disputes involving perishable farm crops.

In the Legislatures:

Jobless Benefits Increased Slightly

An unusually small number of legislatures improved unemployment compensation benefits this year and in some states moderate improvements were balanced out by new and harsh disqualification provisions. Vetoes of labor-opposed bills by four governors kept the record from being considerably worse.

Legislation to improve workmen's compensation laws fared somewhat better, although most of the increases were on the modest side.

Two states, Montana and West Virginia, increased the duration of benefits to 26 weeks. West Virginia previously had a 24-week limit, Montana 22 weeks. However, the Montana bill also included amendments which the State AFL-CIO reports "changes our law from the most liberal act in the nation to one of the most restrictive."

Hawaii, which already had one of the country's broadest laws, moved further ahead by raising the maximum benefit to $55 a week, which is nearly 75 percent of the state's average weekly wage of workers in covered employment.

Idaho and South Carolina joined the list of states setting maximum benefits as a percentage of the state's average weekly wage, thus establishing an escalator which automatically raises the benefit ceiling as wages go up. In both cases, the percentage was lower than labor has sought—52.5 percent in Idaho and 50 percent in South Carolina.

Democratic governors of Michigan, Ohio and Wyoming vetoed restrictive unemployment compensation bills.

Wyoming Bill Vetoed

The Wyoming bill, killed by Gov. Jack R. Gage, would have scrapped the state's flexible maximum benefit geared to 55 percent of the average wage, cut existing benefits, doubled the disqualification penalty and cut six weeks from the duration of benefits for unemployed persons who were not actually laid off from their last jobs.

Ohio Gov. Michael V. DiSalle vetoed a bill coupling a 13-week extension of benefits when unemployment exceeds 6 percent with harsh eligibility restrictions. He accused the Republican-controlled legislature and "Scrooge-like" business lobbies of trying to "take advantage of the misery of the people."

Gov. John B. Swainson of Michigan vetoed a bill which would have overturned a state supreme court decision upholding the right of workers to receive benefits if they are idled as the result of a strike at another plant. The bill also would have forgiven a $162 million debt owed by employers to the state unemployment compensation fund.

One Republican governor, South Dakota's Archie Gubbrud, also vetoed a labor-opposed bill imposing harsh disqualification provisions.

The Maryland legislature bowed to employer pressure and passed restrictive amendments over labor's opposition. The State AFL-CIO, through a petition campaign, has forced the issue to a statewide referendum.

Agreed-on Bills Beaten

One of the better laws enacted this year was in Illinois, where the unanimous recommendations of a tripartite advisory board of labor, management and public representatives won bipartisan support in the legislature. Maximum benefits for single unemployed workers were raised $6 a week—to $32—and dependents' allowances were likewise raised with the maximum for a worker with four children going from $50 a week to $59. Another significant gain was in Missouri, where the maximum benefit was raised $7 to $40 a week.

A joint labor-management committee presented an agreed-on bill in Colorado, also, but the outcome was different. The bill passed the House without difficulty but the Senate stripped it of all provisions raising benefits, leaving in only the amendments favoring employers. The House then killed the emasculated measure. An agreed-on bill was also killed in Nebraska.

On any chart, a $15 increase in New Jersey's maximum benefits—from $35 to $50—looks impressive, but severe restrictions were written into the law and Gov. Robert B. Meyner (D) said he signed the measure with reluctance.

A Maine law also contained restrictive provisions as the price of a $1 increase in benefits.

Other states which increased maximum benefits include New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota and West Virginia. California raised benefits for workers receiving less than the maximum.

In a related area, California raised benefits under its state disability insurance program—a form of sick and accident insurance—by $5 to a weekly maximum of $70. Also enacted was an escalation formula aimed at establishing a maximum of two-thirds the average state wage in covered employment.

Disability Benefits Upped

California further enacted a $5 increase in both the minimum and maximum weekly benefits for temporary disability under the separate workmen's compensation program.

Connecticut, Illinois and Washington made major improvements in workmen's compensation benefit schedules. Benefits were raised and laws improved also in West Virginia, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, Utah, Massachusetts and Wyoming.

Vermont enacted an occupational disease law and lifted the ceiling on medical care allowances under workmen's compensation, while New Mexico established a second injury fund.

The Oregon legislature rejected an attempt to open the door to private insurance companies in the workmen's compensation field by eliminating the exclusive nature of the non-profit state fund, through which benefits are paid and rehabilitation programs carried out.

In Alaska, the legislature authorized a full-scale study of the feasibility of establishing a "non-profit exclusive state fund" for the workmen's compensation program.

Upholsterers Pick Priest for Appeals

Philadelphia—A St. Louis clergyman has been chosen to head the independent citizens appeal board set up by the Upholsterers union in 1953 to hear and investigate appeals brought by members from union disciplinary actions.

The Rev. Leo C. Brown of the Institute of Social Order of St. Louis University was elected by his fellow board members to succeed Archibald Cox as chairman. Cox resigned after his appointment as U.S. solicitor general.

Sales Levies Still Popular:

Income Tax Laws Passed by 3 States

State legislatures in 1961, faced with mounting expenses and recession-curbed revenue, continued to look to sales taxes as what they considered the least painful way of raising funds—and continued to overlook the fact that the biggest burden of sales levies falls on those least able to pay.

Growing opposition, however, at least slowed the spread.

Labor-backed proposals for graduated income taxes made progress in only three states—Delaware, West Virginia and Massachusetts.

The Delaware legislature defeated a sales tax proposal and voted instead to raise the personal income tax on persons making $30,000 a year or more and to increase the corporate franchise tax.

West Virginia enacted an income tax based on 6 percent of the individual's federal income tax bill, although it also raised the sales tax.

The Massachusetts legislature referred to referendum a constitutional amendment authorizing a graduated income tax. The action followed the successful labor-led battle of recent years to prevent enactment of a sales tax.

A better battle over taxation in Illinois threw the final hours of the legislature into confusion as Senate Republicans killed an increase in the corporation franchise tax, which they had supported in the House and which had been favorably reported by the GOP-controlled Senate Revenue Committee. They rejected the business tax hike after passage of a one-half percent increase in the state sales tax—to 3.5 percent. Both measures had been supported by Democratic Gov. Otto Kerner.

Kerner has named a statewide advisory committee to come up with a proposal for revamping Illinois' revenue structure and may refer its report to a special session.

Battles over sales tax proposals are currently raging in Texas, where a special session of the legislature has been convened, and in Wisconsin, where labor is rallying unprecedented mass support to protest a GOP sales tax plan.

In Texas, the Senate passed a general sales tax bill, 19-12, which came within a hairbreadth of passage in the House. It was temporarily blocked by a 72-72 tie, brought about when House Speaker James A. Truman cast a dramatic vote against it, but the showdown battle is being conducted in a special session opened July 10.

In Wisconsin, hundreds of union members and other opponents of a sales tax turned out for a six-hour committee hearing in the lower house of the legislature. The bill is still pending in committee.

In other states, North Carolina extended a 3 percent sales tax to cover food purchases while California eliminated its tax on prescription drugs; Utah raised its tax one-half percent, but sales tax proposals were defeated in Idaho, Minnesota and New Mexico.

NEARLY 12,000 HOURS of work was donated by Iowa unions for the construction of a 13-building camp for physically handicapped children located near Des Moines. Here members of two Des Moines unions, Plumbers & Steamfitters Local 33 and Pipelayers Local 431, are shown installing a six-inch water main.

3 More States Enact Bans on Bias in Jobs

Idaho, Illinois and Missouri this year became the 18th, 19th and 20th states to ban discrimination in employment through laws enforceable in the courts.

Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Minnesota and New York barred discrimination in housing or strengthened existing laws; Washington and California passed legislation aimed at discrimination because of age, while New York broadened its ban on age discrimination to apply to workers over 40. It has previously applied only to the 45-60 age group.

The Idaho law, strongly backed in joint action by the State AFL-CIO and a statewide Indian tribal council, bars discrimination in both employment and sale or rental of housing. Chief victims of discrimination in the state, which has a small Negro population, have been Indians and Mexican-Americans.

Illinois' law, although falling considerably short of labor's original goal, is the first success in a 15-year campaign for fair employment practices. Initially the law covers establishments with 100 or more employes. Between Jan. 1, 1963, and Jan. 1, 1965, it will cover firms with 75 or more workers and then will apply to establishments with 50 or more employes. It establishes as public policy equal apprenticeship, as well as employment, opportunity.

The Illinois Manufacturers Association and the Illinois State Chamber of Commerce actively opposed the FEPC bill, but several prominent employers joined with the AFL-CIO in support of the legislation. An Inland Steel Co. executive was chairman of the statewide committee pushing it.

The Missouri FEPC law covers establishments with more than 50 employes. The anti-discrimination law is enforceable in court if mediation efforts fail.

West Virginia set up a Human Rights Commission, without enforcement powers, with a mandate "to encourage" equal rights.

Indiana, which with Kansas has a fair employment law without enforcement powers, made some improvements through establishment of a Civil Rights Commission authorized to initiate investigations of discriminatory practices and to hold public hearings and subpoena witnesses.

Pennsylvania's labor-backed bill converted the state's Fair Employment Practices Commission into a Human Relations Commission responsible for ensuring compliance with all of the state's anti-discrimination laws. The new law bars discrimination in sale, rental or financing of housing and permits the commission to initiate investigations without waiting for a complaint to be filed. State AFL-CIO Co-Pres. Harry Boyer heads the commission.

There were setbacks in some states. A California bill to extend the existing ban on discrimination in publicly-assisted housing to virtually all private housing passed the lower house in somewhat weakened form but was killed in a Senate committee.

In both New Mexico and Rhode Island, fair housing bills passed one house but failed of enactment. A similar fate overtook a public accommodations anti-discrimination bill in Ohio. In Maryland, a public accomodations bill failed of enactment.

A Vermont FEPC bill was defeated after "right-to-work" groups had unsuccessfully tried to use it as a vehicle for a back-door "right-to-work" law.

Conservative Coalitions Limit Gains In Legislatures of Most States

(Continued from Page 1)

winning support for graduated income taxes as a more equitable method of taxation.

Perhaps the most significant area of labor success at the state level this year has been the defeat of virtually all major anti-labor legislation, a sharp contrast with the 1959 legislative year, when half a dozen states passed anti-union laws.

So-called "right-to-work" bills or attempts to tighten existing "work" laws were introduced in 14 states and defeated, withdrawn or pigeonholed in 13. Nebraska amended its "work" law to ban the agency shop. However the same legislature turned down two other union-restricting bills.

Reapportionment Stymied

On the positive side, four states —New Jersey, Washington, Maryland and Delaware—adopted laws restricting the use of professional strikebreakers. Unions in the printing and newspaper trades have spearheaded the drive for "citizens job protection laws" and bills were introduced in more than a score of states.

Legislative reapportionment—the only hope in many states of breaking conservative, rural domination of one or both houses of legislatures—made little headway as incumbent legislators showed stubborn reluctance to vote themselves out of office.

A bright spot was Texas, where reapportionment was hailed by the State AFL-CIO as "especially good in the House . . . should give us an opportunity to elect more friendly legislators."

On the other hand, the South Dakota legislature was reapportioned "to strengthen GOP control," the state central body reported.

The New Hampshire Senate was redistricted for the first time in 45 years, while North Carolina voted reapportionment of the House but not of the Senate.

Passed for submission to the voters was a Pennsylvania constitutional amendment which would permit a governor to succeed himself.

A proposed amendment to the U.S. Constitution to eliminate the income tax actually passed the North Dakota House but was defeated in the Senate. A similar proposal failed totally in North Carolina.

For anyone seeking generalizations, the 1961 legislative year was replete with paradoxes.

Washington, with a Democratic legislature and a Democratic governor, made notable legislative gains.

Colorado and Rhode Island, with the same party lineup, had sessions disappointing to labor and California fell short of pre-session hopes.

Most states with divided control of the legislature ended up with a stalemate or bills compromised to the point of emasculation. However Connecticut, with the Democrats in control of the Senate and the Republicans controlling the House, had probably the best record in social legislation.

Democratic governors vetoed bills which would have crippled unemployment compensation programs—and Republican governors spoke out firmly and effectively against "right-to-work" laws.

Granting exceptions, an analysis of reports from the states show that a chief obstacle to legislative progress has been a coalition between conservative Democrats and most Republicans comparable to the Dixiecrat-GOP coalition in Congress.

In almost identical language, an editorial in the Oregon Labor Press and a report from the Colorado State AFL-CIO points this up.

The "coalition between conservative Democrats and Republicans ran rampant in the 1961 Oregon legislature—and made this session the most disappointing, fruitless and frustrating in recent history."

From Colorado came the comment that the legislature "was affiliated with the same Republican-conservative Democratic coalition that has prevented the passage of labor legislation in past sessions. . . . If the legislative picture is to improve in Colorado, either the legislature must be reapportioned so that a greater majority of members come from urban areas, or a larger Democratic majority must be obtained."

Only 2 States Match $1.25 Minimum Wage

Connecticut and Washington were the only two states this year to follow the lead of the federal government and raise state minimum wages to match the two-step increase to $1.25 provided for workers in interstate commerce.

Illinois enacted its first minimum wage law and North Carolina expanded coverage of its existing law. Labor-backed minimum wage bills passed by the legislatures of Massachusetts and New Mexico were vetoed by Republican governors.

Connecticut's new law raises the present $1 minimum to $1.15 on Oct. 1, 1961, and to $1.25 on Oct. 1, 1963. It covers both laundry workers and retail workers and establishes a special wage floor for workers who receive part of their income in tips, providing a cash wage of not less than 75 cents after May 1, 1962, and 80 cents in 1964.

The Washington legislature raised the state's statutory minimum to $1.15, with a further increase to $1.25 in January 1962.

The veto of a $1.15-$1.25 wage bill by Massachusetts Gov. John A. Volpe (R) cited as grounds the fact that it would have extended coverage to laundry workers and retail workers not protected by the federal law. In a separate bill, the legislature improved coverage somewhat and clarified overtime protection.

Illinois, which previously did not have a statutory minimum, enacted a compromise 75-cent wage bill after a Senate committee killed a House-passed $1 bill. The law authorizes higher minimums to be set for various industries through wage boards.

North Carolina, only southern state with a statutory minimum wage, expanded coverage by applying the law to all establishments with four or more employes. It had previously covered only firms with six or more workers. The rate remains at 75 cents an hour.

The New Mexico legislature voted to raise the 75-cent minimum to $1 but failed to override a veto by Gov. Edwin L. Mechem (R).

A labor-backed bill raising California's minimum wage from $1 to $1.25 and requiring growers to set piece rates of farm workers so that at least 80 percent would earn $1.25 passed the lower house but was killed in the Senate Labor Committee.

In Kansas, a 75-cent minimum wage bill was defeated on a 61-61 tie vote in the House. It would have required 63 votes for passage. The North Dakota legislature also rejected a compromise 75-cent bill.

Still alive is a bill raising the minimum wage in Alaska from the present $1.50 to $1.75. It has passed the lower house and can be taken up in the Senate in the second session of the legislature next January.

JOBS IN TENNESSEE? Raised hands at this meeting of Auto Workers Local 80 in Detroit show how many workers are willing to move with their jobs to Lebanon, Tenn., if their employer, the Gemmer division of Ross Gear & Tool Co., carries out a plan to transfer operations. The local's bargaining committee won court ruling to protect job rights.

Court Rules 'Runaway' Employer Must Offer Jobs to Current Staff

(Continued from Page 1)

suit on behalf of 716 seniority employes, hailed the decision.

"This ruling establishes without question the responsibility of employers to their employes and families who have helped these companies to prosper and grow," declared UAW Reg. Co-Dir. Ken Morris.

"Employers now must realize they do not live in a social vacuum, that their decisions to close and move plants are not just private decisions but affect profoundly the lives and fortunes of the workers and the communities."

Willing to Move

Pres. James G. Oddie of UAW Local 80, which has represented the Gemmer employes for 27 years, said most of the members intend to exercise their recall rights and claim jobs at Lebanon.

"The average age of our membership is 48," Oddie observed, "so most of our members feel they will not be able to find new jobs and have really no choice but to move."

Industrial Piracy

Oddie assailed Gemmer's plans to move as "a case of industrial piracy." He said the ruling "may make some of these high-pressure organizations think twice before they attempt to lure plants and jobs from one city to another."

The Gemmer Co., which began operations in Detroit in 1907, gave notice to employes two months ago that it would close down Sept. 2. Except for some salaried and supervisory personnel, the company refused to offer transfers to its workers. They average 20 years in seniority.

The UAW had charged that the company had made commitments to hire only from the Lebanon, Tenn., area. That town of 10,500 near Nashville had floated a $2.4 million bond issue to build the plant for Gemmer. The parent Ross Gear firm has a 20-year lease, the income from which was to pay off the bonds.

John E. Jarrell, president of Ross Gear, which absorbed the Gemmer firm in 1956, made no immediate comment on the ruling. He had said earlier, however, that some 500 workers would be hired for the new Lebanon plant, that the labor would be "non-union" and that the company expected "to save on labor costs."

Separate Suit

The UAW, in a separate suit, is seeking to compel Gemmer to honor the union contract at the new location. The pact expires Oct. 1.

Judge Kaess observed that the question of continued union representation was before another judge. He did note that Sec. 1 of the contract, dealing with recognition, applied to employes "in the greater Detroit area."

Kaess said it might be inferred that this phrase was intended to limit all aspects of the contract to the Detroit area. But, he explained, the phrase developed out of circumstances relating to Gemmer's merger with Ross Gear and the company's reliance on the language to justify a shift of location without hiring rights "goes for naught."

"The Gemmer Division plant is the same plant wherever it is moved, in spite of the fact it might be known by a different name," wrote the judge, adding:

"Mere change of form will not change the substance, nor will mere change of location. This is the same plant, same machinery and equipment, same operation, same officers and supervisors, but in a new climate."

On whether seniority rights survive a contract, Kaess said he felt bound by a precedent case, Zdanok vs. Glidden Co., and its reasoning —that seniority is "vested" or "earned" right and a type of unemployment insurance "earned and acquired by continuous service." That decision, he noted, went on to say that the worker or his union agent could bargain away these rights.

Rights and benefits accruing under the contract, Kaess continued, "persist and cannot be unilaterally denied by the employer without the employes' consent."

Among these rights, he declared, is the right of seniority or, more specifically in this case, "the right to be rehired by the employer after a lay-off, as stated in the contract."

8 Big Firms Agree to Ban Hiring Bias

Eight major manufacturers have signed agreements with the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity pledging action to prevent racial bias on the job.

Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, chairman of the committee, hailed the agreements as "historic." They are similar to one signed six weeks earlier by Lockheed Aircraft Corp., which had been under fire for alleged discrimination against Negroes at its Marietta, Ga., bomber plant.

The eight companies, all of which hold important government contracts, employ an estimated 800,000 workers. Signing the pledges were Western Electric Co., Boeing Airplane Co., Douglas Aircraft Co., General Electric Co., the Martin Co., North American Aviation, Inc., Radio Corp. of America and United Aircraft Corp.

The signing came prior to a day-long meeting of the Equal Employment Committee at the White House. Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, vice chairman, said the group approved revised rules and regulations for hiring by federal agencies to implement Pres. Kennedy's Executive Order establishing the committee and arming it with broad anti-bias powers.

NLRB in Second Ruling:

Labor Laws Applied To 'Runaway' Ships

The National Labor Relations Board has ruled, for the second time in six months, that United States labor laws apply to American-owned ships registered under foreign flags.

A panel of three NLRB members by a 2-1 vote affirmed its jurisdiction over labor relations on the S. S. Florida, passenger cruise vessel and cargo ship plying between Miami and Nassau. The ship is U.S.-owned but flies the flag of Liberia and has a "predominantly alien" crew.

Affirming the ruling Sept. 21, 1959, of NLRB Trial Examiner James A. Shaw, the majority upheld the right of the Seafarers to bargain for the crew and to obtain a signed contract. It rejected the claim of the owners that U.S. labor law does not apply to a foreign-flag ship with a foreign crew.

The ruling was the second NLRB victory won by a maritime union against "runaway" ship operators. The first, on Feb. 16, was won by the SIU and the crew of the car ferry Sea Level.

In the latest case, the NLRB ordered the Peninsular & Occidental Steamship Co., owner of the Florida through a Liberia corporation, to take these steps:

- Stop discouraging membership in the SIU, and stop questioning, threatening, spying on or refusing to hire seamen because they filed NLRB charges.
- Stop refusing to bargain with the union.
- Reinstate eight fired seamen with full reimbursement for lost pay, bargain collectively with the union and put any agreement reached in writing.

NLRB members who voted to affirm the examiner's findings were Boyd Leedom and John H. Fanning. Member Philip Ray Rodgers dissented.

The facts as reported by the trial examiner were these:

Prior to August 1955, the Florida was owned and operated by P & O, a Connecticut corporation, and sailed under the U.S. flag between Miami and Havana.

Claiming a $500,000 loss in 1954 because of a drop in tourist traffic to Cuba and "foreign flag" competition, P & O organized Blue Steamship Co., a Liberian corporation, and transferred the registry for a nominal price to Blue with the approval of the U.S. Maritime Commission.

On Aug. 18, 1955, Blue chartered the Florida "bareboat" to the Green Trading Co., organized also by P & O, and Green on the same day entered into a "time subcharter" with P & O for operation of the vessel. Attorneys for P & O were listed as officers of the two Liberian firms. Later the Florida changed its port of call from Havana to Nassau in the Bahamas.

SIU organized the Florida's "predominantly alien" seamen in the summer of 1957, won an election June 19, 1958, and was certified as bargaining representative of the crew.

The trial examiner in his intermediate report cited an earlier runaway flag case in which U.S. District Judge Frederick Van Pelt Bryan of New York refused an injunction against picketing by the Maritime Union of ships registered by the Afran Transport Co. under the Liberian flag.

Judge Bryan ruled he had no authority to issue an injunction against the NMU and said any complaint against picketing would have to be taken under the Taft-Hartley Act to the NLRB.

Court Extends 80-Day Taft-Hartley Injunction Against Marine Unions

By Eugene A. Kelly

New York—U. S. District Judge Sylvester J. Ryan has extended a Taft-Hartley order enjoining a strike of maritime unions for 80 days, and directed the five striking unions and six company groups involved to keep trying for new contract agreements.

Granting the request of the Kennedy Administration for an 80-day injunction, Judge Ryan ordered his previous temporary restrainer of July 3 to remain in effect until Sept. 21 unless agreements are reached before that date.

Several unions had agreed on new contract terms both before and after June 15, the date the strike started, but Ryan said he was convinced the strike was a "peril to our national health and safety" because 532 of the 842 vessels in the U.S. merchant fleet would be tied up if the restraining order was lifted.

The court rejected the claims of two unions, the Marine Engineers and the Masters, Mates & Pilots, that they should not be restrained because they are unions of officers or supervisors excluded from coverage of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Judge Ryan also denied a motion by the MEBA and Seafarers to modify the terms of his restraining order by limiting it only to those unions and employers who have not reached contract agreement.

Two Groups to Appeal

MEBA and the Seafarers said they will fight the T-H restraining order with an appeal to higher courts.

Other developments in the maritime dispute were:

- Sea traffic resumed almost its normal pace as picket lines were withdrawn on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts and seamen returned to their ships. An exception was San Francisco, where the S.S. Flying Eagle was tied up. The NMU and American Radio Association said the employer refused to take the crew back.
- Four unions continued efforts to reach agreement on new contracts. The NMU has concluded four-year pacts with operators of 590 ships.

The ARA has settled with operators of about 400 ships on terms similar to those of the NMU—wage increases of 4 percent this year, and another 2.25 percent on June 16 of the next three years; an employer contribution of another $1.15 per man-day into pensions and welfare, and other benefits. Still unsettled are contracts with the Pacific Maritime Association representing 150 ships.

The SIU has settled with operators of 270 ships and has only a few to go. New contracts provide increases totaling about 4 percent in welfare, pension and vacation benefits; employer recognition of the union's right to board "runaway" ships and seek bargaining rights; and agreement on a joint committee to help solve industry problems.

MEBA contracts have been signed with operators of about 210 ships, with another 295 holding out. The contracts provide for a 4 percent "package" increase in fringe benefits and five days a month vacation. The union also won the right to organize engineers on foreign-flag ships and agreed to work with employers on a program to revive the shipping industry.

"Big Oil" Unsigned

The MMP signed with operators of 550 ships but still has not come to terms with the "Big Oil" group operating 65 tankers. Its agreements call for the same wage boosts as the ARA agreements; a vacation increase from 70 days to 90 days for masters; pension and welfare payments up from $2.50 per man-day to $3.20; a new arbitration clause on grievances, and overtime improvements.

The "runaway flag" issue was referred to a public fact-finding board, to be named by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, for non-binding recommendations.

Morse Defends Labor Missile Site Role

Anti-Union Charges 'Vicious and Unfair'

Efforts to make organized labor the "scapegoat" for the nation's missile gap have been denounced as "vicious and unfair" by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.).

In a major speech on the Senate floor, Morse took sharp issue with Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), chairman of the Senate Government Operations Permanent Investigations subcommittee, charging that the McClellan hearings on the space lag constituted a "one-sided presentation of the . . . charges against labor."

At the same time he was critical of McClellan's conclusion that "wildcat strikes, work stoppages, slowdowns, featherbedding, and a deliberate policy of low productivity on the part of some unions and workers" were responsible for any Russian lead in space exploration.

Morse said there is abundant evidence to show that the missile program has been delayed "primarily" by "changes in plans, delays in decisions, uncertainty in approach" and the cancellation of one program in favor of another.

The Oregon Democrat declared it was "unfortunate" McClellan suspended his hearings, after listening to charges against unions, without giving C. J. Haggerty, president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., an opportunity to answer labor's critics.

SEN. WAYNE MORSE
Gives facts on missile bases

As a result, Morse said, "a great deal of ink (was) spilled across this land smearing labor."

He placed in the Congressional Record the full text of the statement Haggerty had been prepared to read to the McClelland subcommittee placing responsibility for delays in the missile program on management decisions and an "inordinate number" of changes in construction plans.

Morse assailed McClellan for stating on the Senate floor that "we would be at least many months ahead of our present man-in-space timetable had it not been for an incredibly low work-production output . . . at Cape Canaveral, Fla., and a loss of 87,000 man-days of labor there through work stoppages."

The Oregon senator said this conclusion was based on the testimony of B. G. McNabb, base operations manager in charge of Convair-Astronautics Co. at Canaveral, but added that the testimony was taken out of context. He noted that McNabb also declared:

"I am not trying to blame unions for this. There are other problems in this kind of program. There is the lack of decision on the part of the government, the lack of decision on the part of the Dept. of Defense, the lack of decision on the part of our own management. I am probably as guilty as anybody sometimes."

Morse also criticized the fact that "no testimony was produced at the hearing from any official of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration," which coordinates the man-in-space program for the federal government.

He produced a letter from James E. Webb, NASA administrator, which stated there had been only two major instances of work stoppages. In the letter Webb declared:

"These did not cause any slippage or postponements in the NASA Canaveral booster program. The Saturn launch program, for example, is on schedule and . . . the Mercury man-in-space shot was not delayed by labor troubles."

Morse urged members of the Senate not to "make the mistake of assuming that the labor disputes which have existed on the so-called missile bases represent 100 percent wrongdoing on the part of the unions and workers involved," adding:

Proof Held Lacking

"Out of all the facts which are available it seems clear that the critics of the workers in the missile establishments have not sustained the burden of proof that the missile lag is caused in any considerable measure by labor disputes at the bases."

He hailed the BCTD for its action last February in voluntarily adopting an unprecedented peacetime policy of using the full power of the department and its 18 affiliated unions to prevent disruption of the missile program.

He also praised Pres. Kennedy for his Executive Order, issued in May, setting up machinery for a joint labor-management-government program to resolve on-the-job disputes amicably. He called the program "an appropriate blending of governmental and private action within the framework of our system of free collective bargaining to reduce work stoppages to the lowest possible minimum."

The "great merit" in the Kennedy plan, Morse said, lies in its provision for machinery at both the local and national level to resolve disputes.

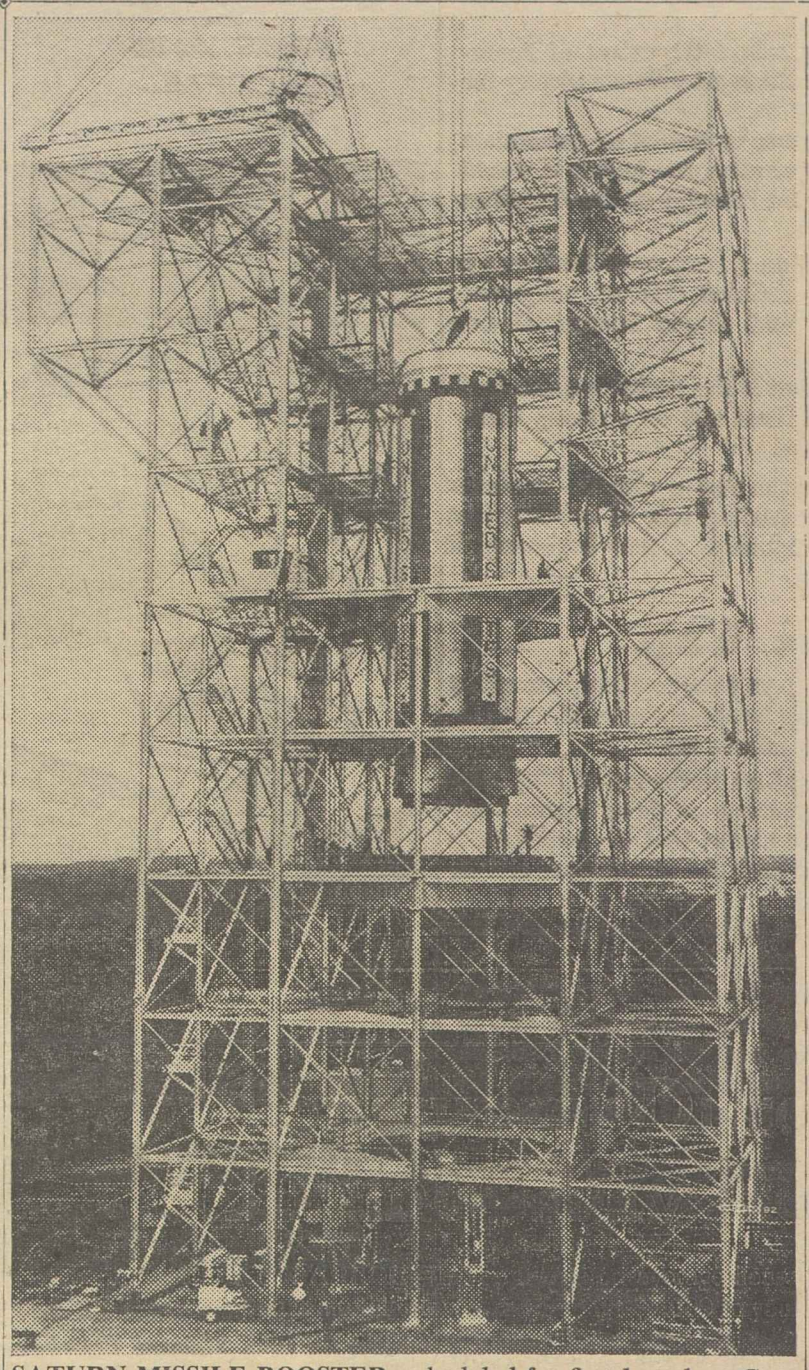
20 Missile Labor Peace Groups Set

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg has announced the establishment of 20 missile site labor relations committees throughout the country as part of the federal machinery to insure uninterrupted operation of the nation's $3 billion space program.

Provision for the local committees was contained in Pres. Kennedy's Executive Order creating a national Missile Sites Labor Commission.

The local committees are charged with anticipating labor problems and attempting to dispose of them through voluntary settlement procedures. In addition they will encourage the establishment of adequate grievance and jurisdictional machinery where it does not now exist.

The committees, made up of labor, management and government representatives, will operate under the direction of Julius E. Kuczma, executive secretary of the Missile Sites Labor Commission.



SATURN MISSILE BOOSTER, scheduled for first launch at Cape Canaveral, Fla., toward end of this year, is lowered into what National Aeronautics & Space Administration calls its new "dynamic test stand" at G. C. Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Ala. Above booster for first launch will be two dummy upper stages.

Labor Day Safety Drive Under Way

Organized labor for the third year has launched a major attack on the toll of deaths and injuries from traffic and other accidents during the annual Labor Day period.

The long 1960 Labor Day holiday, at least in part because of the efforts of the AFL-CIO and other organized workers, was one of the safest in 10 years.

Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building Trades Dept. has been named chairman of the 1961 Labor Day Safety Campaign by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

The drive is sponsored by the AFL-CIO Safety & Occupational Health Committee, of which Vice Pres. Richard F. Walsh is chairman and John D. Connors executive secretary; the Labor Conference of the National Safety Council, and other labor bodies.

"Our national holiday was never intended to be desecrated by the injury and death of thousands of men, women and children," Meany said.

"Every union organization has an obligation to eliminate the suffering and heartache from collisions between cars, drownings and other accidents by participating in our nationwide Labor Day Safety Campaign."

A free kit of campaign materials may be obtained by local unions or central bodies on request from the National Safety Council's Labor Dept., 425 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

It includes a list of suggested activities, a 5-minute safety talk, a news release, a poster, suggested spot radio announcements and other material essential to a successful campaign.

Answer to Insecurity, Joblessness Asked of Industry by Auto Workers

Detroit—The Auto Workers have served on four major auto firms a series of proposals reflecting what the UAW called its determination to "find an answer to the insecurity and unemployment" plaguing union members and their families.

The proposals were laid on the bargaining table in negotiations with General Motors, Ford, Chrysler and American Motors. The four firms employ some 600,000 UAW members.

Based on the program adopted by the union's special collective bargaining program here in April, the proposals call on management to join the UAW in seeking ways to provide more job stability for the employed, and jobs for the unemployed.

The first public response of an industry spokesman came from General Motors Vice Pres. Louis G. Seaton, who charged the union with presenting its demands in "piecemeal" fashion to get the "most public mileage."

Industry Reaction

Complaining that the UAW has "had a lot to say" about unemployment, plant relocations and other problems, Seaton acknowledged GM employment has decreased since 1955 but said it had climbed from 1947 to the present. The 1955 employment figure was reached during the industry's peak production year, he said.

Seaton asserted the average UAW worker got $122 a week last year compared with $57 in 1947.

Major features of the UAW proposals are these:

- A shift of hourly-rated wage workers to a weekly salary basis, with a "continuing committee" meeting on problems that may arise.
- Elimination of overtime periods for employed workers while others are unemployed.
- Recognition of the right of a worker to move with his job and the union's right to a voice in plant relocations.
- Major improvements in supplemental unemployment benefits, vacations, holidays and retirement provisions.
- Fair production standards.

At the first meeting with American Motors, UAW Pres. Walter Reuther cited "tremendous progress" by the firm entitling it to rank with Ford, GM and Chrysler as part of industry's "Big Four."

Pointing out that the UAW had taken account of American's individual needs in the past, Reuther said the company was now profitable, and he invited it to set a pattern for contract settlements this year. The company has 25,000 workers in Michigan and Wisconsin.

American's negotiators responded with a warning against "inflation" and called for a permanent labor-management conference to "change labor negotiations from a slugging match" to a cooperative effort.

In talks with the four managements, the union developed its major points as follows:

Salaries for Production Workers—It is time, the UAW argued, to end a system of pay that forces one group, the blue collar workers, to "bear the brunt of insecurities." It said the "rental of men and women" by an hour or fraction of an hour mocks our belief in the "individual worth of human beings."

Workweeks—The union asked an end to "short workweeks and short paychecks." Whenever production slows down, it said, only the "low man on the totem pole," the hourly wage worker, now "feels the pain."

Overtime—The union demanded that no overtime be scheduled in periods of heavy unemployment, except in emergencies and with the union's consent.

Hours of Work—Eight suggestions were made for providing more jobs by reducing hours, including shorter hours by the week, day or year, plus vacations, holidays, sabbatical leave and early retirement proposals.

SUB improvements—The union proposed that supplemental unemployment benefits be raised to 65 percent of gross pay, rather than take-home pay, and $2 for each dependent; elimination of the benefit ceiling, extension of benefits to 52 weeks.

Pensions—The UAW asked a flexible plan geared to the cost of living, with benefits going to the widow after a retired worker dies. It called also for retirement at 60, with "augmented" rate benefits until the worker reached 65, and a lump sum payment on retirement.

American Commitment

THE CONGRESSIONAL hearings on the President's foreign aid program are nearing conclusion and what may well become one of the most critical decisions of our times will be reached in the next few weeks.

That decision will fundamentally reflect the extent of America's commitment to lead the free world to an ultimate victory for peace and freedom.

To undercut the President's program, to restrict or emasculate the long-range planning and funding or otherwise impair it, would be to dilute in the eyes of the world the intensity of the American commitment.

The need for foreign economic aid on a long-range basis can be argued from many points of view—national defense, enlightened self-interest, opposition to tyranny and simple humanitarianism and brotherhood.

But basic to all of these approaches is the unchallengable fact that the structure of the free world must rest on a strong foundation of mutual economic assistance.

As the leader of the free world, as the nation with the resources to do the job, America must take a leading role in building that foundation. The Administration's program is a new beginning; it must be enacted without impairment.

The News Gap

A couple of months ago the newspapers were recklessly assaulting the building trades unions with big headline stories charging labor with responsibility for America's missile lag.

These stories supposedly were based on testimony at McClellan committee hearings. Yet the leading witness at those hearings testified flatly that the unions were not to blame, that the responsibilty lay in lack of decision on the part of both the government and industry.

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), in a major address to the U.S. Senate, has placed the facts in their proper focus.

Without condoning the strikes that did occur, he said that an exhaustive investigation clearly proved the missile lag is due to non-labor factors, such as confusion and changes in Pentagon plans, inability of our scientists to match Soviet Russia in developing missile booster power and lack of sufficient appropriations.

This is the unchallengeable truth. Yet to the best of our knowledge the newspapers that ran the original attacks have not carried a line of Morse's speech.

Youngsters in Louisville

THE LABOR MOVEMENT in Louisville, Ky., will probably be able to boast of the best registration files in the country this fall, as well as a group of teenagers who know what trade unions are all about.

The Teens for Labor Corps set up by the Women's Activities Div. of the Jefferson County COPE is an outstanding development.

Here's an approach that can and should be put into operation by COPE groups throughout the nation. More trade union members eligible to vote means a stronger labor movement; more youngsters who get a first-hand knowledge of trade unions in action will help insure the continuation of free, strong, democratic unions.

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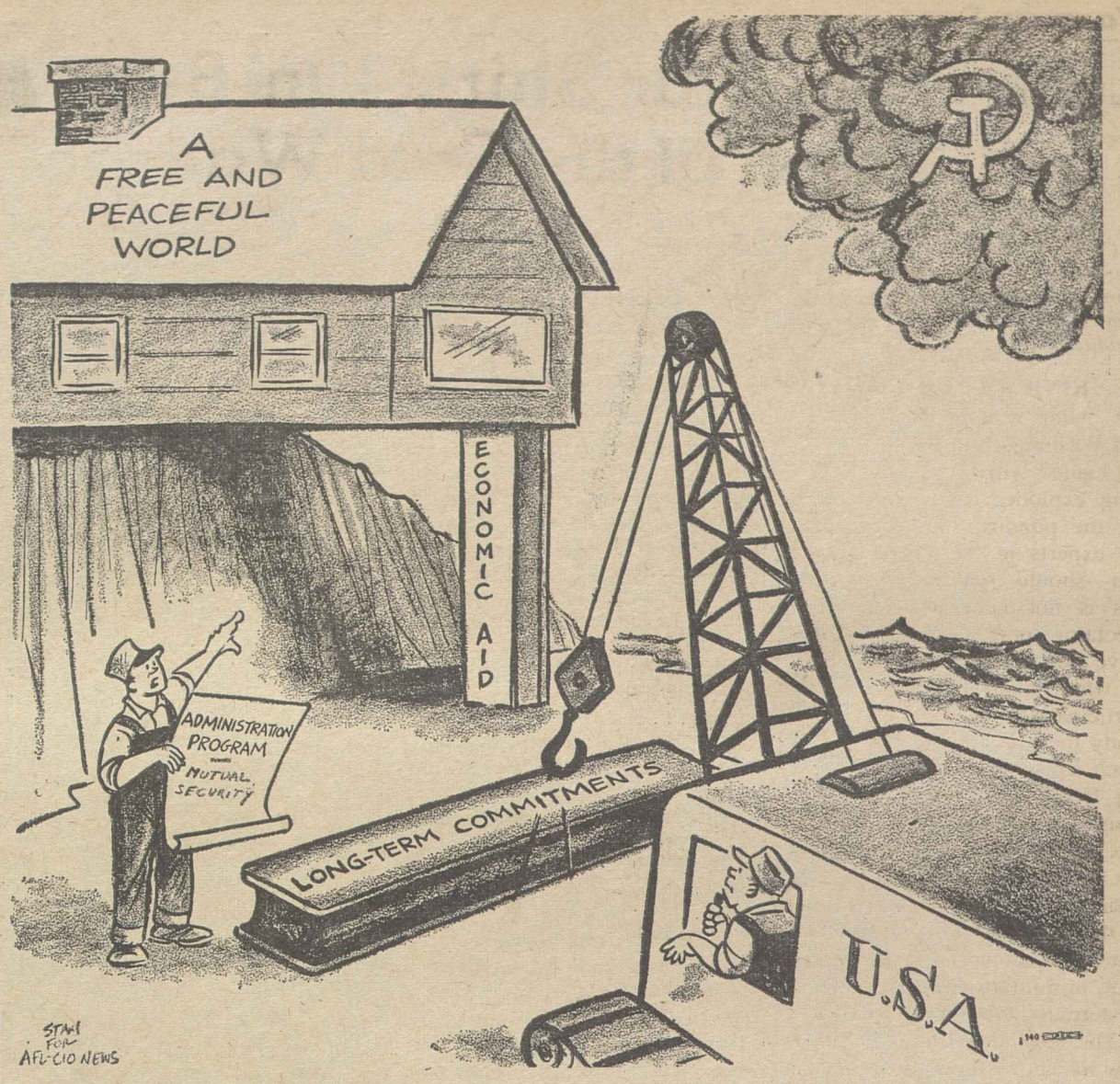

Jobs are Vanishing:

Automation in Offices Ending Clerk's Close Tie to Employer

Excerpts from an article on the effects of automation by Pres. Howard Coughlin of the Office Workers are given below.

By Howard Coughlin

OFFICE AND CLERICAL employes . . . either know of or have heard of office and clerical employes permanently displaced by automation. In some instances companies have completely disregarded seniority and have laid off older workers who had, because of years of service, achieved higher incomes.

Further, the unorganized have noted the change in character of the automated office and clerical staff. The manual and routine clerical workers who exhibited a certain amount of independence in thinking and judgment in the every-day use of their skills have faded or are fading from the picture. Machine operators are taking over.

Organizational leads brought to the attention of our office will, for the most part, be from those operating some type of mechanized equipment. They no longer feel the sense of proximity to the employer as did their predecessors. More important, because of this loss of proximity, they no longer absorb, nor are they vulnerable to, the usual employer propaganda which, in effect, states that they individually can do better than if they were represented by a union through collective bargaining.

Our local and international union representatives have been reporting this change of attitude on the part of the mechanized office employe for the past two years. The number of those feeling this way is swelling. Our full-time staff is busy handling numerous calls and communications from those indicating an awakening interest, in addition to their regular organizational assignments.

In addition to the protection that the Office Employes Intl. Union is able to afford to the organized office employe, it is the belief of our international union that the federal government has a prime responsibility to all office workers, organized and unorganized, to aid in the training and retraining of these workers who are replaced because of technological advances, commonly referred to as automation.

Although unemployment roles are currently the highest since the Thirties, there is still a shortage of qualified technical office employes.

We believe the federal government should institute a program in connection with our current unemployment insurance program to provide higher benefits and an additional 13 weeks of duration for all unemployed workers who are entitled to these benefits.

In addition, we believe the federal government should establish training centers where recipients of unemployment compensation would be trained or retrained in fields related to their normal occupations so they may be employed in jobs which are now going wanting for lack of qualified applicants.

WE BELIEVE the revised unemployment set-up should provide that the government pay transportation and subsistance allowances to unemployed workers during their training period. Also unemployment benefits should be increased by 50 percent to any worker actively studying in the training program outlined above.

Further, the requirement that in order to be eligible for unemployment compensation a person must be actively seeking and able to work should be waived. This would allow unemployed workers to immediately begin retraining themselves for jobs that are and will be available. This, in the long run, would cost less money.

When a worker is displaced in an office because his classification has encompassed manual procedures which are replaced by electronic equipment, it will be very difficult for such an employe to find work since the general trend is to discontinue this type of manual operation.

Office workers who are replaced by electronic data processing equipment are not merely being laid off because of a temporary recession but are the victims of technological advance in a method of revolution brought about by the ever-continuing search of management to replace manpower with machines.

Although we wholeheartedly believe in unemployment compensation as temporary relief in a period of recession, we believe it must be expanded as outlined above to minimize the effect of technical advance, which our country needs desperately at this time, and simultaneously provide the enlarged pool of technically trained operators that is continuously increasing as electronic equipment takes over more and more of the manual operations normally being performed by clerical employes.

Morgan Says:

Let's 'Keep Our Shirts On' Seen First Lesson of the Cold War

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

A **KIND OF LONG-DISTANCE** ping-pong game is now in progress between Moscow and Washington in which the balls of propaganda are loaded with dynamite. Before the whole shebang explodes in our faces everybody—including the pundits, the public, the politicians and the experts in the Pentagon—should realize that this is not necessarily a spectator sport. One false serve and we're all in it as what might be called participating victims. Already there is entirely too much irresponsible coaching from the bench, the grandstand and the press box.

Morgan

One day Khrushchev announced a suspension in the reduction of the Red armed forces and a simultaneous increase, by approximately 35 percent, in military spending. His excuse: the alleged western military build-up over the Berlin crisis.

The next day, at a huge and thunderous Moscow air show, the Russians displayed a dozen or so new kinds of aircraft, including big and supersonic jet bombers and fighters and a helicopter hefty enough to lift a house. The dispatches said the show was keyed to the crisis in Berlin.

On the following day, Defense Sec. McNamara revealed that Pres. Kennedy had ordered a review of our defense posture in the light of these developments.

Then, the clamor rose in Congress for vast new military expenditures, especially in heavy bombers, to match the Russian threat. Everybody and his brother, or so it seemed, had his own idea of how the problem should be met.

There very likely is no harder decision for a Secretary of Defense to make than what level of military power to recommend to support the government's foreign policy. He can apply no stock recipe here; he must instead apply judgment. The Administration's judgment still is that our conventional forces need more strengthening than our strategic bomber forces do. Its judgment still is that some 70-odd military bases around the world should be closed. And yet such a flap as the one created by Khrushchev's announcement and the air show sequel vividly illustrates how hard it is to stick to policy and how easy it is to stray from basic points.

On Capitol Hill, the big bomber boys, encouraged by like minds in the Air Force, lost no time in seizing on these developments to pressure for the revival of the controversial B-70 project which the Administration is continuing in a low key but not—at last reports—making operational. The pressure to keep bases open, especially where some congressman's constituents are involved, is likely now to increase.

In the view of some civilian sources in the Pentagon, the press is guilty of some "loose reporting" on the issue. Two fresh instances are cited. A military analysis published in the New York Times questioned the reliability of missile delivery of a nuclear warhead over manned-bomber delivery because, according to experts, "no nuclear warhead for an ICBM has ever been tested, as far as is known, after a complete flight." What the article didn't point out, according to other experts, is that none of the newly operational nuclear warheads for bombers has been similarly tested either.

The Washington Post reported that the Moscow air spectacular showed that "Russia has several types of new bombers and fighters in development whereas the United States has none." At a news conference, Deputy Defense Sec. Roswell L. Gilpatric denied it but wouldn't say what we were developing.

One lesson of all this, as one high Administration source put it, is to "keep our shirts on." Although it was issued before the Russians staged their air show, the President's order to review our defense posture came after Khrushchev's speech and it did have some elements of a propaganda play in it as a sort of warning reply to Moscow's threatening bid.

Assuming Berlin is, as advertised, an impending and not a remote crisis, it is hard to see what effect huge new expenditures could have immediately upon it and yet that is the way air power people were talking. It was almost as if they had forgotten Pres. Kennedy's words that there was nothing more urgently important before this Congress than his long-term foreign aid bill.

SOMETHING IMMEDIATE that may well impress Khrushchev is the Administration's decision to increase the Strategic Air Command's ground alert to 50 percent of the bomber force, instead of the present 30.

So woefully complicated is the whole subject of military policy, so shot through with inter-service rivalries and the interplay of those jealousies on not always selfless politicians and the press, that two developments in the Pentagon are particularly encouraging. The assistant secretary for public affairs, Arthur Sylvester, is being given additional authority to discourage the military brass from expounding foreign policy on their own and McNamara has decided to make some public speeches himself to put Pentagon policy and problems in clearer perspective from the top.

Washington Reports:

Congressional Experts Explain Operations of House, Senate

THE SENATE'S RULES can be amended any day the Senate is in session, Senate Parliamentarian Charles L. Watkins declared in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational program heard on 450 radio stations.

Contrary to the popular impression that the rules can be changed only on the first day of each new Congress, Watkins said the sole requirement is one day's notice.

A senator "can move to amend any rule of the Senate or he can offer a complete new set of rules every day in the session if he gives a notice every day, notwithstanding the contentions that have been made," Watkins asserted.

Major recent controversy has been the efforts of liberals to amend Rule 22, so that "unlimited debate" or filibuster can be prevented.

Dr. Martin Sweig, secretary to House Majority Leader John McCormack (D-Mass.), remarked on the same program that the House rules, on the other hand, cannot be changed once they have been approved and fixed at the beginning of the session.

"I would be of the opinion that you would have to have special legislation to change the rules," he said. "You can ask for a suspension of the rules, which require a unanimous consent."

* * *

IN A DISCUSSION of Senate and House procedures, Sweig pointed out another difference in that House bills must go from a legislative committee through the Rules Committee to reach the floor, while on the Senate side, as explained by Watkins, bills go from legislative committee to the Senate calendar. He said the majority Policy Committee then arranges the schedule.

"At an appropriate time, usually the majority leader of the Senate will announce the schedule or ask for uanimous consent for a bill to be considered," Watkins explained.

Sweig took the opportunity of the interview to ask voters to write their congressmen.

"If I were a constituent," he said, "I would write a letter, as a rule not longer than a page. I would express my views on a certain piece of legislation.

"I would not make the letter completely critical. To get my views across, it would be best if I were constructively critical. Such letters tell a congressman how his constituents are thinking. They guide him in making his decisions."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE SCHOOL AID BILLS are so entangled in emotional issues, largely involving the question of assistance to private and religious schools, that they are tightly stoppered in the House Rules Committee. It is well to have the reminder from Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.), a spokesman on the committee for the majority Democrats, that the basic opposition still arises from conservative resistance to the "federal tax system, based on ability to pay."

Three bills are now resting in the Rules group. Bolling says he thinks "eventually" they will be cleared, because "this issue is important enough for the House to have an opportunity to vote."

As of now, however, the bills have not moved after they were cleared by the House Education Committee and sent to the 15-member Rules unit. An unusual coalition of two southern Democrats, all five Republicans and two northern liberal Democrats has blocked action. The two northern liberals—Representatives James J. Delaney (N. Y.) and Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. (Mass.)—come from districts with large groups of Catholic voters.

The Education Committee's bill to extend the National Defense Education Act includes a section authorizing construction loans for specific limited purposes to private and parochial schools. Delaney originally said he wanted two bills—the NDEA measure and the bill for grants to public schools—to be cleared simultaneously, but now suggests that he may prefer a single bill encompassing both public school grants and aid to parochial schools.

* * *

THE QUESTION OF FEDERAL funds to religious schools obviously involves intense feelings. Pres. Kennedy, a Catholic, expressed strong opposition on constitutional grounds. Other Catholics disagree vigorously. Many Protestants see no constitutional bars to limited assistance. In fact, federal funds actually have gone to church colleges for construction purposes under the existing aid to higher education program.

In any case, it is not the religious issue fundamentally that is at stake in the Rules Committee. The issue is economic. The seven conservative members—the Republicans and two southern Democrats, Chairman Howard W. Smith (Va.) and William M. Colmer (Miss.) are opposed to school aid, both public and parochial, just as they are opposed to other federal welfare and social programs that involve the spending of federal funds.

The conservatives talk in terms of "states' rights." But they serve the purposes of groups that prefer social programs to be financed by the states on purely monetary grounds. No state revenue system puts the same emphasis on a graduated income tax that the federal revenue system does.

As Bolling said on a nationally televised program, "People who have a great deal of money obviously don't like to pay on the basis of ability to pay. And this is the reason that every federal program —not just education—is bitterly opposed" by powerful business lobbying groups and legislators who agree with these lobbies.

* * *

IN THE VIRGINIA DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY, the Byrd organization beat down the first serious challenge in many years to its tight control of the state. This is a misfortune for the people and for the whole South, for a crack in the monolithic machine that has run Virginia would mean that liberals in other southern states would take courage to fight again to reform their own political systems.

The organization's major sin against the people may be that it has trained the voters to lassitude. It has trained the poor and lowly not to use the political weapons in their hands, but to leave government to a self-chosen few. Most veteran Virginia officeholders do not face real contests; the accolade of the Byrd organization is on them, and the people lack experience in politics.

Even in the primary contest this year, where well-known candidates ran openly against the organization, fewer than one-third of the registered voters bothered to go to the polls, even after having paid their poll taxes. Only about 15 percent of the state's adult citizens voted.

"WRITE YOUR CONGRESSMAN," Dr. Martin Sweig, secretary to House Majority Leader Rep. John McCormack (D-Mass.), left, urged during an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program. On the same program, Senate Parliamentarian Charles L. Watkins said Senate rules, such as Rule 22 that permits filibusters, could be amended on any day of a session.

How to Buy:

Buying Larger Sizes Among Best Money Saving Techniques

By Sidney Margolius

BECAUSE OF CURRENT complaints that some large packages of detergents offer little or no savings over the small ones, you might get the impression that larger sizes don't save you money.

This is not true. Buying larger sizes of foods and cleaning supplies still is one of your best money-saving techniques.

This department has just completed a comparison of the cost of small and large sizes of 139 food and cleaning products. The results are revealing:

● Average savings by buying the large sizes of packaged foods against the smaller sizes were found to be 17 percent. This shows that careful shopping, and planning menus to make use of large sizes, can save a family an important slice of its food bill. It now costs $147.60 a month to provide adequate meals for a family of four (boy of 13 and girl of 8). A saving in the neighborhood of 17 percent by this and other devices means a family would have as much as $300 a year to use for other needs. Putting aside $300 a year for 18 years, at an interest return of 3.5 percent, can build up a fund of over $7,500—enough to help a couple of kids through college.

● The savings on larger sizes of cleaning aids and detergents averaged 15 percent—also an important economy. However, there were several examples of larger sizes giving you no worthwhile savings and in fact, a couple actually cost more per ounce that the small.

BIGGEST DIFFERENCE in costs is in dry cereals. Cereals packaged for individual servings actually cost you a little over 4 cents an ounce. But the so-called "king" size box costs less than 2 cents—a saving of over half the cost. Thus you can earn good money by having your family pour its cereal out of a large box.

It's also important to go for the big boxes in buying crackers and cookies. They average 33 percent less per ounce than small versions of the same brands. Big jars of peanut butter also give you unusually large savings over their little sisters.

The detergents are what are really confusing the public. The savings are there—on the average. But our survey found practically no savings in the medium and large packages of Tide over the 3 lb. container, very little in Blue Cheer or Fab, while the large box of Rinso Blue actually costs a little more than the small one, at least the day we shopped. Prices fluctuates as manufacturers offer 7 cents off one on another of their brands.

On the other hand, there are sizable savings on Surf's large box, making it one of the most-reasonable detergents in the large size, but one of the most expensive in the small. When it comes to AD, the small package, at this particular shopping, was priced so low that it cost less per ounce than the medium size.

Complaints that manufacturers have made it difficult to compare costs are justified. Soap manufacturers just don't talk the same language as the rest of us. What Vel calls its "large" package is really the small box. Dash has a "regular" size, which is really its small size, a "giant size", which is its medium size, and a "jumbo" box which is smaller than the "home laundry" size.

Trying to figure out the cost per ounce is almost impossible in some cases, as witnesses at recent Senate hearings complained. Tide has one package which is 3 lbs., 1.25 oz.; another, 5 lbs., 3.75 oz., and a third, 16 lbs., 1 oz. In the example of Tide save your time—all three came to approximately the same cost per ounce in our survey. Or try to compare costs of Dash. One box has 1 lb., 8.5 oz., another has 3 lbs., 2.5 oz. and the third has 9 lbs., 13 oz. Peculiarly, while the biggest size costs less per ounce than the small, the medium size costs more than the small box.

Both Tide and Dash are Procter & Gamble products. This largest soap manufacturer seems to make it especially hard for people to figure out the cost per ounce. P & G's "Mr. Kleen" looks to be the same size as Handy Andy, Co-Op Glow, Rose-X and Bon Ami liquid cleaners. But Mr. Kleen has only 28 ounces compared to a full quart (32 ounces) for all the others, and costs the same 69 cents as Handy Andy and almost twice as much as the 35-39 cents charged for the others.

In general, our survey found Procter & Gamble content listing difficult to find. Perhaps Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), who recently held hearings on confusing packaging, ought to invite the president of Procter & Gamble to testify on how to kleen up this situation.

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DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES in the Venezuelan labor movement were recounted by Pres. Juan A. Herrera (seated left), of the Contruction Workers Union of Venezuela, during a meeting with AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler (seated right). His account of Communist defeats also were heard by (standing, left to right) Henry Rutz of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs; AFL-CIO Associate Inter-American Rep. Andrew C. McLellan and Inter-American Rep. Serafino Romualdi.

Good Chance of Rise:

Consumer Durables Buying May Boom

ANN ARBOR—If you live in an average household, your family has a total investment of about $7,000 in your car, refrigerator, and other consumer durable goods.

If you tried to sell them today, you'd probably get about $3,300, allowing for normal wear and tear.

If you followed the national pattern, your spending for these durable goods increased at a phenomenal rate—8 percent annually—from 1946 through 1955.

Then, having satisfied many long deferred needs from World War II, you leveled off your spending for cars and the like. For the past five years, your investment in consumer durables has increased only 1 percent annually.

Should you decide to step up this investment rate to only 2 or 3 percent in the years ahead, the automobile industry and other durable goods producers would face a glowing future.

And, since your replacement needs will grow and there'll be quite a few more new families being formed next year, there's a good chance this 2 or 3 percent increase will be realized.

These are some highlights of an analysis of "Consumer Durables: Stocks and Expenditures," just published by the Foundation for Research in Human Behavior, an independent organization with headquarters on the University of Michigan campus.

The relative size and condition of consumer goods naturally is an important factor bearing on future purchases of these goods. But it's not the only one: how much income people receive, how they think and feel about the economy, their cash and debt position all influence buying decisions.

The average American household today has a net investment, after allowing for normal wear and tear, of about $900 in autos and $2400 in other durable goods.

NATIONALLY, the net value of consumer durables is four times as great as the total amount of consumer installment credit outstanding. It's more than half the value of business investment in plant and equipment, and probably greater than the entire Soviet investment in plant and equipment.

Historically, the net value of consumer durables per household more than doubled between 1945 and 1957. Heavy spending for this purpose worked off the war-accumulated backlog just four years ago.

Since 1957, durable goods spending has slumped to "an abnormally low rate." Two major factors have contributed to this trend:

● A sharp decline in new household formation from an average of 1.5 million between 1947 and 1950 to 770,000 in 1960.

● A modest but accelerating increase in the average age of durable goods kept by American families.

As more new households are formed, and as replacement needs for durable goods increase, the 1957-61 trend will be reversed. The question is not whether but when this will happen—and how great the shift will be.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Modern Woman's Aptitude Test Gauges Her Chance of Survival

By Jane Goodsell

THE MODERN American housewife needn't fight Indians like her pioneer ancestors, but modern civilization presents her with plenty of challenges. It takes skill, resourcefulness and courage to survive in this day and age, too. The 20th Century has pitfalls aplenty, and a lady has to keep her wits about her to survive.

The following aptitude test may prove helpful in gauging a modern woman's ability to cope with her environment.

Manual dexterity: Can she remove one box of soap chips from a towering pyramid of cartons at the supermarket without sending the whole structure tumbling to the floor?

Ability to think in the abstract: Can she tell time by looking at a wristwatch that has no numbers on its dime-sized face?

Sense of direction: Can she pilot a car through a cloverleaf traffic maze without losing her head?

Adroitness: Can she get in and out of a sports car in a short, tight skirt without running a stocking or splitting a seam?

Resourcefulness: Can she whip up a costume on overnight notice for a grade school child who is playing the part of Tommy Toothbrush in the health pageant?

Vigilance: Can she smoke an entire carton of filtered cigarettes without once lighting the wrong end?

Intelligence: Can she figure out whether it is cheaper to park the car in a lot that (a) charges 35 cents the first hour and 25 cents for each succeeding hour; or (b) a lot that charges a straight 30 cents an hour; or (c) a lot that is free the first hour if a purchase is made at a certain department store; or (d) a lot that gives trading stamps?

Powers of perception: Can she recognize a genuine ranch mink at 60 paces?

Ability to think ahead: Does she remember to take the turkey out of the freezer the day before?

Fingertip sensitivity: Can she find her lipstick in a purse the size of a horse's feed bag, containing 46 other objects?

Visual ability: Can she read the menu in a dimly-lit restaurant without lighting a match?

Efficiency: Does she remember to turn off the electric blanket when she gets up in the morning?

Bravery: Will she risk walking across a sidewalk grating in spike-heeled shoes?

In Federationist Article:

AFL-CIO Calls For Rejection Of Tax Boon for Business

The Kennedy Administration's proposal to grant $1.7 billion in tax relief to business firms to spur investment should be rejected, the AFL-CIO has declared, adding that income tax cuts for lower income families should have priority if taxes can be reduced in any form.

Labor's argument against the investment tax credit proposal is detailed in an article in the July issue of The American Federationist, the AFL-CIO's monthly journal.

The article, produced by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research and entitled "Priorities of Tax Relief: People or Property," reviews the quest of business groups for tax relief, the issue of alleged obsolescence of plant and equipment and the rising cash flow to corporations.

"The conclusion that the tax credit proposal should be rejected is inevitable," the article states.

"Neither this device, a corporate tax cut, nor a further step-up of depreciation write-offs can be justified as necessary on the basis of any valid claim that American business would otherwise be unable to obtain money for investment.

"Even if the stock of business plants, machines and equipment was, indeed, critically obsolete—which, clearly, is not the case—there are ample available funds to finance rising business investment."

The Dept. of Research contends that the proposed tax credit for business could not assure a substantial addition to scheduled investment and that the "unneeded handout" to business firms would not encourage the kind of investment required by national priority needs.

"If federal taxes can now be reduced," the AFL-CIO said, "basic national needs as well as recognition of the heavy tax burden on low and moderate-income families clearly indicate that a reduction of the individual income tax should receive first consideration."

Proposal Broken Down

The Kennedy Administration proposal would grant business special deductions from taxes for new investment, in addition to current depreciation allowances.

Specifically, it would grant a tax credit of 10 percent of the first $5,000 of new capital investment; a 6 percent credit on investment in excess of one-half of a company's depreciation allowance for the year; a credit of 15 percent of investment in excess of 100 percent of the yearly depreciation allowance.

There would be a ceiling of 30 percent of the tax liability of a corporation or individually-owned firm with, however, a five-year carry-over of unused tax credit.

The cost in lost revenues to the federal government, according to government estimates, would be about $1.7 billion in 1961, the AFL-CIO article said.

The article points out the AFL-CIO has testified before Congress in opposition to such proposals for business tax relief, arguing that they are unnecessary at this time.

The article examines what it calls a major argument of investment tax credit advocates—that a crisis of old age has overtaken America's plants, machines and equipment.

Much attention has been given, the AFL-CIO says, to a 1958 survey of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. which asked businessmen: "What would be the cost to replace all obsolete facilities with the best new plant and equipment?"

'Far from Crisis'

The AFL-CIO notes that despite the failure to define the key word "obsolete" and despite the vague question, business executives offered a total estimate of $95 billion to replace "obsolete" plant and equipment. This amounted to 14 percent of the nation's $683 billion estimated capital stock at that time.

"This is far from crisis proportions," the AFL-CIO declares.

Looking at the age of the nation's privately-owned machinery and equipment, the article says the average age was 9 years in 1959, compared to 8.5 years in 1955, 10.9 years in 1944, 9.6 years in 1930 and 9.8 years in 1920. The increase in age in recent years it attributes to the economic slowdown.

In examining the downward trend in equipment five years old and less group—50 percent of machinery and equipment in 1950 and 37 percent in 1959—the federation's economists say this was due in part to the investment "bunching" after World War II to make up for the lag of the depression and war years. The three post-1950 recessions aided this decline, it says.

A similar "bunching" occurred abroad as the war-devastated economies of Western Europe, Russia and Japan were rebuilt, leading to a superficial impression that America is being outproduced, the article observed.

While a few industries may be suffering technological lags for special reasons, the article continues, there is no evidence that technological decay has overtaken the nation. As the country recovers from the recession and the "bunched" investments of competing nations grow older, America's machines and equipment will grow younger in average age while those of other nations will level off or rise.

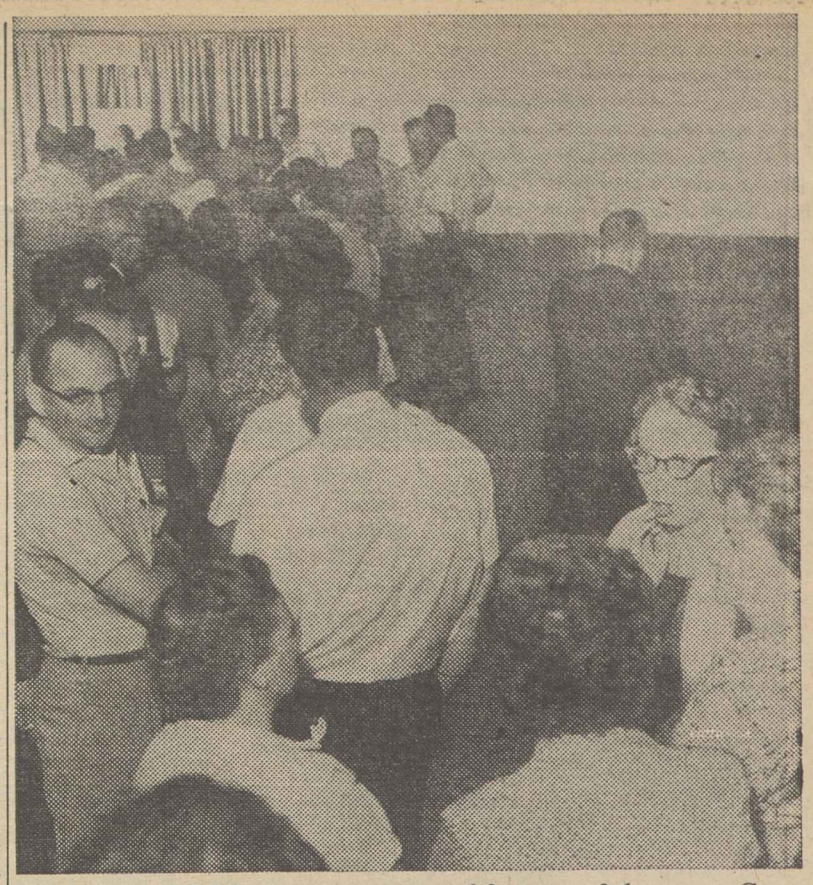
Investment High

On the question of whether business needs the $1.7 billion annual subsidy, the AFL-CIO observes that corporations invested $313 billion in new plant and equipment from 1946 through 1959. Only $34 billion came from outside sources such as stock issues, while the great bulk came from internal sources.

Profits and depreciation allowances account for almost all the outlay for investment in new plants, the article declares. Depreciation allowances have been rising "spectacularly," the article noted, comparing the $12 billion total for 1953 with the $23 billion set aside in 1960.

The AFL-CIO points to testimony by the Secretary of the Treasury that 14 percent of the benefits would go to agriculture, already "heavily subsidized"; 22 percent to "commercial and other" businesses, presumably including bowling alleys and so on; and only 42 percent to manufacturing. This would include things like juke boxes, the article adds.

"High-level operations and the expectation that sales will continue to rise" are the soundest bases for rising investment, the AFL-CIO declares. Income tax cuts would stimulate consumer demand and meet national needs, it concludes.



SECRET BALLOT election was one of features of the recent Communications Workers convention in Kansas City, Mo., where a contest for office was settled as delegates went to assigned voting booths, showed their credentials and marked their ballots. Ballots were tallied and the results certified by Ernst & Ernst, Cleveland firm of certified public accountants.

'Truth-in-Lending' Bill Hearings Start July 17

A Senate Banking subcommittee will open hearings July 17 in a second attempt to push through Congress the labor-backed "truth-in-lending" bill sponsored by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.).

In hearings last year the AFL-CIO and the federation's Industrial Union Dept. strongly supported the bill, but after the measure was approved in subcommittee, it died without action in the full Banking Committee. Douglas re-introduced it in substantially the original form when the new Congress convened.

Douglas has described the bill as designed "to strip the disguises and camouflage that hide or distort the true price of credit."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council at its midwinter meeting a few weeks earlier had endorsed it with a declaration that passage "would do much to alert consumers to the high prices they now pay for money."

The bill would impose two obligations on the seller or lender in every transaction involving interest:

- To give a clear statement of the finance charges as differentiated from the sales price of the article.
- To disclose the simple annual interest rate on the unpaid balance of the debt, not the rate on the original principal.

The bill will gain new impetus if, as expected, Pres. Kennedy's Council of Economic Advisers issues a report strongly backing the measure.

The CEA report, due to be made public soon, is said to laud the bill for its stabilizing effect on the economy and to stress that it would increase competition.

When the bill was before the subcommittee last year, the AFL-CIO declared the federal government has an "obligation" to protect the user of credit just as it safeguards him against deceptive advertising, bad food and medicine, and incorrectly-labeled clothing, furniture, etc.

The bill, the federation said, "does not attempt to regulate the terms of any consumer financing contract."

"It does attempt," the testimony continued, "to simplify consumer finance contracts by requiring full cost disclosure in such a way that the consumer himself can make an intelligent choice regarding the credit that is being furnished him."

During the same hearings L. S. Buckmaster, then an IUD vice president, denounced the "back-alley business practices" of some finance agencies and called for legislation to "help protect . . . trusting consumers against glib-tongued" lenders. To require a consumer "to examine the fine print with the eagle eye of a Sherlock Holmes," he added, is "degrading to all concerned."

Price Rigging Plot Detailed in IUE Booklet

"The Public Plunderers" is the title of a recent 68-page booklet which recounts the price-fixing, bid-rigging conspiracy of 29 of the nation's leading electrical equipment manufacturers and raises a skeptical eyebrow to the claim that the industry has learned its lesson.

The booklet is published by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, which has had first-hand experience with most of the companies involved.

It is based in large part on an article by IUE Pres. James B. Carey and it also includes the text of Carey's remarks to a recent General Electric stockholders' meeting in which he called for a far-reaching house-cleaning to restore GE's tarnished reputation.

More than half the booklet is made up of newspaper, magazine, church and congressional comment on the immorality of the corporate conduct, the threat to the principle of competitive enterprise and the continued quotations of identical prices.

In a letter to Carey, Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, praised the booklet as "a unique public service" and said the IUE "deserves the heartfelt thanks of all who believe that the preservation of our American way of life depends on the maintenance of business morality and competitive free enterprise."

Single copies of "The Public Plunderers" may be obtained without charge from the IUE, 1126 Sixteenth Street, N. W. Washington 6, D. C.

Management Costs Cited in High Prices

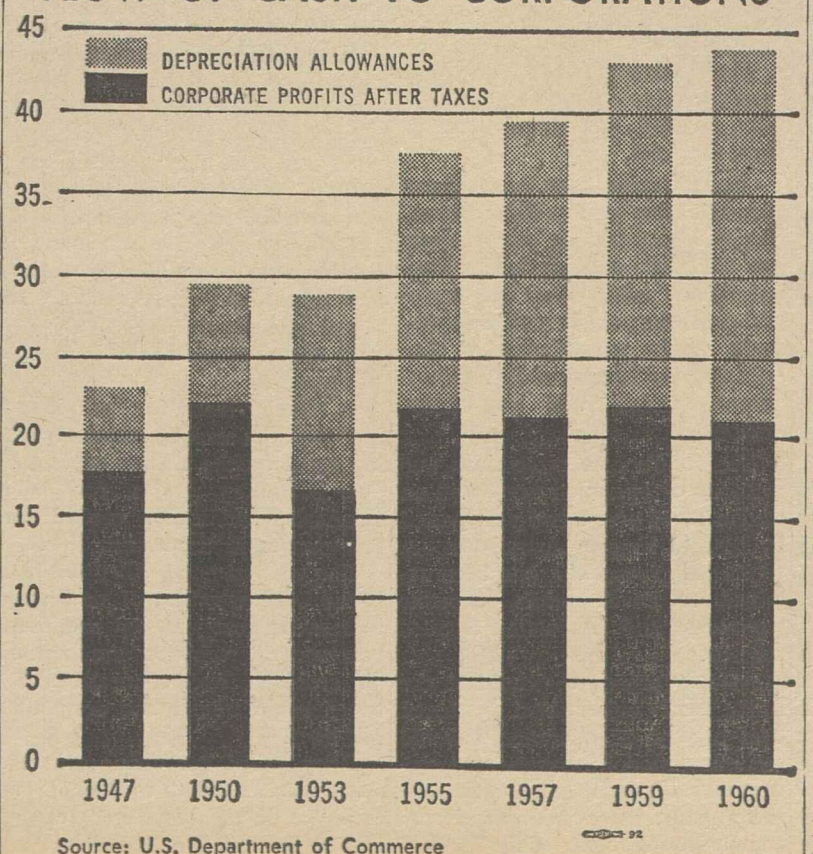
Winnipeg, Man.—The head of the Montreal Stock Exchange, Eric W. Kierans, recently told the Winnipeg Chamber of Commerce that Canadian industry is over-administered and over-managed and that this, far more than decent wages, is responsible for the high cost of Canadian goods.

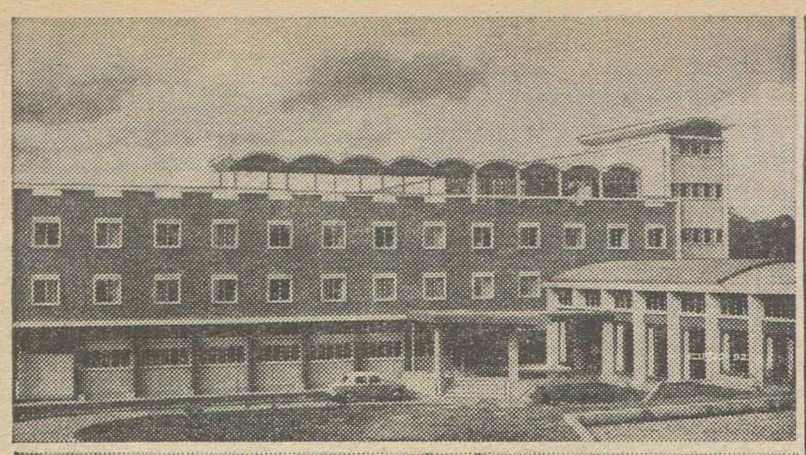
"There is a recurring tendency," the Montreal businessman said, "to blame the cost of labor for our inability to compete successfully in many world markets. In point of fact, a great deal of this criticism is unfounded and industrial leaders, who frequently reiterate this charge, would do well to check their statistics."

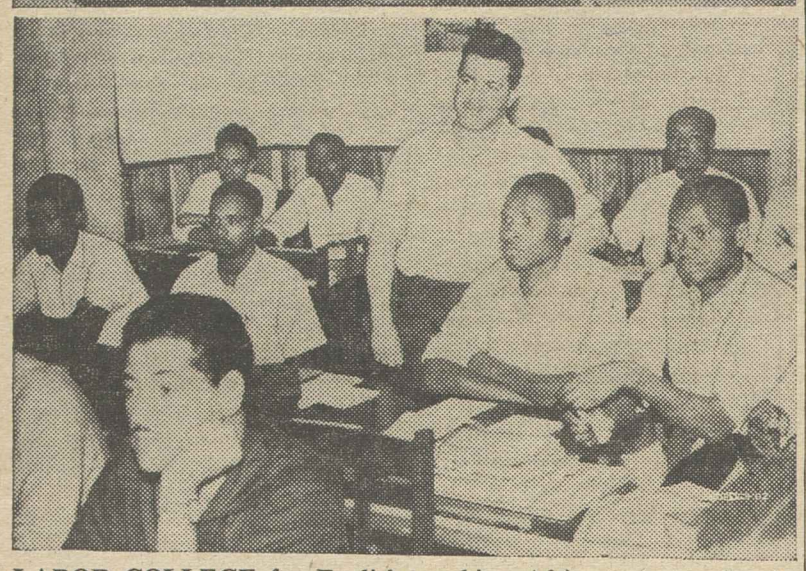
The most obvious change in the structure of costs, he said, has been overwhelming increases in the number of office and administrative workers.

He suggested that Canadian businessmen who are fond of comparing Canadian wage-rates with Japanese wages might also compare administrative and selling costs.

"Expanding management and administrative functions . . . would seem to be more responsible for higher costs than wage increases," Kierans said.







LABOR COLLEGE for English-speaking Africans set up by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions at Kampala, Uganda, and dedicated recently is shown at top. Below is a scene in one of the classrooms in the $350,000 building, which was paid for by gifts from workers and their unions all over the world.

African Labor College Dedicated by ICFTU

Kampala, Uganda—The permanent home of the African Labor College of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the center of widespread trade union educational activities extending over all English-speaking Africa, has been dedicated and has embarked upon the training of its first class of 40 students.

The $350,000 building was paid for by contributions from unions and their members in all parts of the world who also donated funds for books, furniture and equipment. The plant stands in six acres of woodland on a hill about two miles from the center of Kampala and provides residential accommodations as well as educational and recreational facilities for each class of 40 students.

Attending the dedication were ICFTU Pres. Arne Geijer, Assistant Gen. Sec. Herbert Tulatz and Albert Hammerton, chief of the ICFTU Education Service. Irving Brown, AFL-CIO European representative, brought greeting from the federation as representative of Pres. George Meany. Members of the executive board of the ICFTU's African Regional Organization also attended.

The idea of an African labor college was first advanced in 1951 by an ICFTU delegation attending a conference at Douala, in the Cameroons. The college was opened, after much preparation, in temporary quarters in Kampala in 1958 and has since given four-month courses to about 200 union officials and staff members who have returned to their homes all over Africa to share the knowledge they gained with fellow members.

The faculty is headed by Sven Fockstedt, a trade union educator from Sweden, with Odero Jowi, an economist from Kenya, as vice principal. Lecturers include George McCray, a member of the State, County & Municipal Workers from the United States; Don Taylor, of the Steelworkers in Canada; Robert Plant, of Great Britain's National Union of Journalists, and Udok Poro, from Nigeria.

The college gives basic training in economics, trade union administration, democratic procedures, the international labor movement and special African problems.

In addition the students hold debates, write essays, conduct mock parliaments and, splitting into workers' and employers' "representatives," practice collective bargaining.

The facts that Africans from different nations live and work together at the college, developing friendships beyond their own national borders, and that the school offers extension courses in other countries, are credited as making a major contribution to African unity.

The ICFTU now is formulating plans for a training center for French-speaking African union members.

'. . . more and more for less and less . . .':

Indignant Housewives Belabor Markets' 'Planned Confusion'

More than 350 housewives throughout the nation have written Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) to back up his complaint that American shoppers "day by day pay more and more for less and less in bigger containers bearing smaller and smaller type."

The letters, which followed recent hearings by a Senate Anti-trust subcommittee into misleading labeling and packaging, blistered manufacturers who claim odd-size "giant, super economy, giant economy and super king-size" containers. Nearly half the letters contained labels from cans and box tops from cartons as examples of deceptive practices. One writer sent in 25 labels compiled from a single trip to the market.

During the two-day hearings, which will be resumed this fall, the Hart subcommittee heard from organizations including the AFL-CIO, Consumers Union and the National Consumers League, experts such as Persia Campbell, former New York State consumer counsel, and individual witnesses including Writer Marya Mannes and Sen. Maurine Neuberger (D-Ore.).

Witnesses described the frustration of the budget-conscious shopper pushing a cart through the "planned confusion" of the modern supermarket.

The AFL-CIO statement suggested that the shopper would need a pocket-sized calculator to figure out the best buy among the "giant" size box of four competing brands of detergent selling at these prices:

- Two pounds, 15 ounces for 82 cents, with "15 cents off."
- Three pounds, 6 ounces for 79 cents with " 10 cents off."
- Three pounds even, for 61 cents.
- Three pounds, 5.5 ounces for 79 cents.

First, of course, the shopper would have to discover the often hard-to-find weight listing on the packages, which are all deceptively the same size.

Mrs. Mannes agreed that the housewife needs to take "a computer, a slide rule and an MIT graduate to market" to be sure of getting the best buy.

"What housewife with a kid inside the cart and one at her heels can spare the time?" she asked.

One brand of soap pads contains four, another contains five. Both sell for 13 cents. But you won't know the difference "unless you turn the box upside down and use your bifocals," she complained.

Mrs. Sarah H. Neuman, a member of the Consumers League board of directors, brought a display of grocery and household products into the committee room to demonstrate her point.

Story on Napkins

"This carton of napkins, marked plainly 80, is a well-known product," she said. Some time ago the label was changed and the number removed. The consumer, if she noticed the change and checked, was reassured that the contents still remained the same.

"Then, without any other change, the number of napkins was reduced to 70."

Consumers Union Pres. Colston E. Warne sharply criticized the use of oversized partially-filled containers to mislead consumers into thinking they are getting more for their money.

Mrs. Neuberger said that because the Food & Drug Administration has never spelled out in detail where on a package or in what type the net contents must appear, the careful shopper "stands in the supermarket aisle, twisting and turning the package, looking over all four sides to try to find a guide to contents and weight."

Mrs. Campbell pointed out that the average housewife should not be expected "to make the computations necessary to divide fractionalized weights into fractionalized prices to find out the best buy."

Referring to the "jumbo full pound" and the "giant half-quart," she said the subcommittee "would serve a useful purpose if it did no more than undertake a jungle rescue operation for the English language."

AFL-CIO Statement

The AFL-CIO statement, submitted to the subcommittee by Legislative Rep. George D. Riley, pointed out:

"The hard-pressed and busy worker's family has little time to spare in outwitting the packaging industry, even though the tax on family earnings from failure to do so may add up to substantial amounts of money over a period of time."

The federation's testimony concluded with the hope "that reasonable manufacturers" will cooperate in developing "ground rules . . . to restrain competition by deception and to halt the victimizing of the consuming public."

While the subcommittee considered legislative proposals to standardize container sizes and require prominent labeling of weight, one dissenting voice was raised.

Declared Paul S. Wills, president of the Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc.:

"Variations in size are normal developments in order to satisfy consumer preferences.

"This freedom to adjust price and package sizes we believe is basic and must be preserved under our free enterprise system of business and there is nothing wrong with it, legally or otherwise."

N.Y. Bricklayers Set Up Prepaid Drug Program

New York—A plan under which some 7,000 members of seven locals of the Bricklayers and their dependents will have their doctors' prescriptions filled at a cost of 50 cents each has gone into effect here.

The program is sponsored by the Bricklayers Insurance & Welfare Fund, which will pay the remainder of the cost, regardless of the amount, from a special $250,000 appropriation.

Announcement of the program was made jointly by Sec.-Treas. Andrew J. Lawler of the Bricklayers' New York Executive Committee and Joseph Holme, president of the Associated Brick Mason Contractors of Greater New York.

Beneficiaries include the wives and children under 19 years old of the union members, and about 1,000 retired members and their dependents. The program applies to all medical prescriptions signed by physicians, dentists and osteopaths, including those for insulin. It will not cover articles sold without prescriptions, such as vitamins and diet supplements.

The plan will operate through 1,500 neighborhood pharmacies in the five New York boroughs and in Nassau and Suffolk Counties, and according to Lawler and Holme, "will permit union members and their families to obtain all their drug needs close to their homes."

The participating pharmacies have agreed to accept an established price schedule for all the prescriptions they fill.

Beneficiaries have been given identification cards which authorize the participating drug stores to fill their prescriptions. The pharmacy will collect the basic 50-cent charge and mail a duplicate of the prescription to the Bricklayers Insurance & Welfare Fund, which will pay bills monthly.

The fund's cost projections and methods of operation are based on studies made over a two-year period by Harold Faggen Associates. A registered pharmacist has been retained to check prices, expedite payments and maintain detailed records.

Albert Cerussi, chairman of the fund, said information gathered over a year of operation "should serve as a model for more extensive drug benefits for members and pave the way for other unions and consumer groups to adopt similar programs."

Labor Backs Kennedy Traffic Congestion Bill

The AFL-CIO has backed an Administration bill for a study of traffic congestion in big cities but urged a "sizeable improvement" in the $15 million proposed.

AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. George D. Riley told a House Banking & Currency subcommittee that the Urban Transportation bill of 1961, introduced by Rep. Abraham Multer (D-N.Y.), needs amendments to meet traffic problems he called "critical" and "appalling."

The "urgency" expressed in a message from Pres. Kennedy is not "transmuted" into the terms of the urban transportation bill, which calls for a six-month study of the "proper extent of local cost sharing," Riley told the subcommittee.

Saying that "the patient is sick" and "consultations merely delay his getting well," Riley asked why the bill does not provide for loans, as has been done for airline, railroad and maritime transportation. He urged amendments to provide:

- Guaranteed direct loans for equipment.
- Similar loans for "self-financing" facilities such as metered parking areas on the fringes of cities.
- Matching grants for land, terminals, and other capital improvements in the transit line.

The greatest need, Riley testified, is for demonstration of new ways to move passengers—by monorail, "carveyors," vehicles moving on air cushions, and connections between rapid transit and commuter rail lines.

Riley called for changes in the Administration bill to include all the "pertinent language" of an earlier bill by Sen. Harrison Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), which called for $325 million for planning, demonstration projects and loans. Even that, Riley said, was a "severe watering down" of last year's proposal by the American Municipal Association for a federal corporation to lend up to $1 billion for mass transportation facilities and equipment.

The witness cited as examples Toronto, which levies a tax every year to improve its subway system, and Mexico City, which he said is "boldly grasping" the problem of moving 4 million people by planning a monorail system.

He contrasted the $15 million provided by the transportation bill with $25 million spent by the Bureau of Roads for a six-mile stretch of test road under the Interstate Highway System. Federal money also is involved, he said, in paying for "plush vehicles" intended to move passengers from the waiting room at Dulles Intl. Airport near Washington, D. C., to commercial planes.

Labor Man Named to Samoan Wage Panel

AFL-CIO Special Rep. George J. Richardson has been appointed a labor member of Industry Committee No. 4 which under the Fair Labor Standards Act will recommend minimum hourly wages for industries in American Samoa.

Sponsored by Musicians:

Youngsters Attend Congress of Strings

East Lansing, Mich.—The Congress of Strings, unique free summer school sponsored by the Musicians and Michigan State University, has brought 94 talented young musicians here for eight weeks of close acquaintance with the greatest music of the ages.

Forty-five boys and 49 girls, winners of auditions conducted by AFM locals in 32 states, Puerto Rico and Canada, are here for the musical treat of their lives—daily instruction by noted professional musicians, rehearsal in small string ensembles, and weekly concerts.

High points of the summer session are two programs open to the public—the university's summer convocation, when Congress players are slated to play for the first time an original composition by Dr. Owen H. Reed of the music school faculty, and a performance of Verdi's Requiem, with Robert Shaw conducting.

All scholarship winners get free tuition, room, board and transportation. They study the music of the great composers, ancient and modern—Handel, Bach, Vivaldi, Mozart, Tchaikovsky, Bartok, Riegger, Hovhaness.

The Congress of Strings was originated three years ago as a public service project by the union in cooperation with leaders in the world of music and entertainment. The first free summer school was held at Greenleaf Lake, Okla., in 1959, and the second at San German, P. R., in 1960.

The program aims at developing talented young string instrumentalists and encouraging them to fill the gaps in the symphonic groups that have become a feature of community life in the U. S. and Canada.

Early each morning, 50 musicians aged 15 to 22 begin rehearsing in the big music room of Williams Hall on the campus here under the baton of Thor Johnson, conductor of the string congress and director of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra.

Elsewhere in the hall, the other 44 students receive instructions for violin, viola, cello and bass viol from Rafael Druian, Cleveland Orchestra; Frank Houser, San Francisco Symphony; Mishel Piastro, Longines Symphonette; Warren Benfield, Chicago Symphony; Lorne Munroe, Philadelphia Orchestra; William Lincer, New York Philharmonic; Theodore Salzman, Pittsburgh Symphony; Louis Krasner, Syracuse University; and Hyman Goodman, Toronto Symphony concertmaster.

The sessions include a series of seminars, sectional rehearsals and weekly performances by string ensembles and full orchestras.

Congress supervising directors include AFM Sec. Stanley Ballard; Dr. Clare Taylor, dean of the university summer school; and Dr. Paul Oberg of the University of Minnesota, dean of the Congress.

The school was welcomed on its opening in a message of greeting from Dr. John A. Hannah, university president. It will continue until Aug. 12.

MUSIC IS THE BOND that unites these scholarship winners with veteran players such as William Lincer, seated center, at the Musicians' annual Congress of Strings on the campus of Michigan State University. Lincer is solo violist for the New York Philharmonic and an instructor at the union's summer school of music. AFM locals picked the 94 Congress scholarship winners in auditions held in 85 cities.

Louisville Teens Group Helping WAD Check

Louisville—Something new in COPE activity has appeared on the labor scene this summer—an energetic group of young volunteers known as the Teens For Labor Corps.

Thirty-three youngsters aged 13 and up, mostly the sons and daughters of union members, work one day a week in the offices of the Greater Louisville Central Labor Council in the Henry Clay Hotel here.

Their major job is to help the Women's Activities Div. of COPE —the Jefferson County Committee on Political Education— update and complete a central registration file of union members. Eventually corps members will be introduced to other trade union activities in the community, the sponsors hope.

The call for volunteers went out to affiliated unions late in May. At the first meeting of the proposed corps June 6, CLC Pres. Jerry Thompson announced that Council Sec.-Treas. Richard L. Miller, a teacher at Manly Junior High School, had agreed to work with the volunteers and the ladies of the WAD to get the new enterprise into operation. Mrs. Floyd Rector is WAD director.

As more volunteers appeared on work days and the group grew to its present size after summer vacations started, the corps elected officers and learned the routine of clerical duties with the enthusiasm of youth for a new experience, local AFL-CIO officials report.

With bus fare and lunch provided for every worker, the corps did its job efficiently and still had time for a daily social meeting and one all-day picnic trip.

The corps' schedule finds the teens "working like busy beavers" on jobs like these: checking voter registration, making duplicate cards, looking up precincts, wards and districts, coloring the precinct and ward map, using directories and lists, checking and rechecking.

As unions send in the names of their members, the Teens for Labor transfer the names to cards and then turn them over for a search of voter registration records.

Many of the group showed their interest in labor by attending a meeting of the central labor body. Delegates showed their interest, too, by giving the youngsters a warm welcome.

Directors of the corps, elected by the group meeting on each of four days, are Mary Ann Chuppe, Janet Reichel, Barbara O'Bryan, and A. E. Feldmanis.

Educator Named Aide to Goldberg

Daniel P. Moynihan, until recently head of the New York State Government Research Project at Syracuse University and an assistant professor of political science there, has been named a special assistant to Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg.

In 1954 Moynihan was public relations director for the Intl. Rescue Committee and a member of the Government & Civic Employes Organizing Committee of the former CIO. From 1955 through 1960 he held various positions in the New York State government. A Navy veteran, he has taught in several colleges and contributed to magazines of thought and opinion.

Labor Policy Group Maps 5 Key Studies

(Continued from Page 1)

form the basis for eventual reports to the President on policies to be followed in these areas.

Named to the subcommittees were:

Collective bargaining—Chairman, David L. Cole, nationally known labor arbitrator; Dr. George W. Taylor of the Wharton School of Finance; Dr. Clark Kerr, chancellor of the University of California; Joseph L. Block, president of Inland Steel Co.; Richard S. Reynolds, Jr., president of Reynolds Metals; Elliot V. Bell, publisher of Business Week; Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers; Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; and Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers.

Economic growth—Chairman, Ralph E. McGill, publisher of the Atlanta, Ga., Constitution; Kerr; Dr. Arthur F. Burns of the National Bureau of Economic Research and former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers during the Eisenhower Administration; Bell; Reynolds; John M. Franklin, president of U.S. Lines; Reuther; Pres. George M. Harrison of the Railway Clerks; and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Automation—Chairman, Kerr; McGill; Cole; Thomas J. Watson, Jr., president of Intl. Business Machines; Henry Ford II, board chairman of Ford Motor Co.; Franklin; Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers; Keenan; and Pres. Thomas Kennedy of the unaffiliated Mine Workers.

World trade—Chairman, Burns; Taylor; McGill; Bell; Watson; J. Spencer Love, board chairman of Burlington Mills, Inc.; McDonald; Kennedy; and Meany.

Wage-price policies—Chairman, Taylor; Burns, Cole, Love, Block, Ford, Harrison, Meany and Reuther.

$200,000 in Welfare Benefits Paid Actors

Hollywood, Calif.—More than $200,000 in hospital, medical and life insurance benefits has been paid since Jan. 1, 1961, to approximately 500 actors and extra players under new contracts between the Screen Actors Guild and Screen Extras Guild and the motion picture and television producers.

NLRB Reorganization Plan Backed by Labor

The AFL-CIO, renewing its support for a Kennedy Administration plan to reorganize National Labor Relations Board procedures, has termed the proposal "a step in the right direction" in ending "unnecessary delays" in the processing of unfair labor practices.

Associate Gen. Counsel Thomas E. Harris told the Senate Government Operations Committee that procedural delays "usually work against the union," because the labor law provides mandatory injunctions against unions but not against management in cases of unfair labor practice charges.

The AFL-CIO spokesman called this "discriminatory treatment" which is "highly unfair" to workers and their unions.

Harris cited statistics showing that in the first six months of 1951, the average time for processing an unfair labor practice case—from the filing of the charge to a decision by the board —was 399 days. By the last half of 1951, this had risen to 406 days, and by 1960 it had inched upward to 426 days.

The reorganization plan, under which the NLRB would delegate to trial examiners authority to make decision in most unfair labor practice cases, will become effective July 24 unless either the House or Senate votes against the proposal.

Under the plan, cases would be subject to review by the full labor board only on one or more of the following grounds:

- If a substantial question of "law or policy" is raised either by the absence of board precedent or departure from precedent.
- If the examiner's decision on a substantial factual issue is "clearly erroneous," prejudicing the rights of any party.
- If the conduct of the hearing has resulted in a prejudicial error.
- If there are "compelling reasons" for reconsideration of an important board policy.

The plan follows the pattern adopted earlier this year by the NLRB in delegating authority to regional directors in most representation proceedings.

The procedure, Harris said, would materially reduce the time required to handle such cases. He said that "no one can conceive of the amount of time now taken by the trial examiners . . . in discussing minute factual issues, and when the trial examiner finishes the board does it all over again." Often, he added, the courts then conduct the same time-consuming review of the case.

Byrd Routs Primary Foes In Virginia

The conservative Virginia Democratic organization dominated for a quarter of a century by Sen. Harry F. Byrd crushed the first major challenge in many years to its control by sweeping the party primary July 11.

A rebel slate running for nomination for governor, lieutenant governor and attorney general was beaten by the Byrd organization candidates by margins of approximately four to three. The vote was light—slightly less than a third of the state's registered voters who had paid their poll taxes and were eligible for ballots.

The anti-organization slate—headed by Lieut. Gov. A. E. Stephens running for governor—directly challenged the Byrd organization's record on "massive resistance" to school desegregation, which has resulted in the closing of public schools in one county, and its record of fiscal parsimony that has resulted in low levels of social services.

Stephens was beaten by 46,000 votes out of approximately 350,000 by former Atty. Gen. Albertis S. Harrison, the organization candidate for governor.

The AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education endorsed the Stephens - Boothe - Boyd ticket, welcoming the primary contest as giving Virginia a chance for "social and economic progress."

The returns showed that the Stephens slate failed to excite the voters in heavily populated areas considered increasingly liberal, while rural areas where the Byrd organization is strong turned out their normal pluralities.

Training Programs Urged:

Job Pickup Seen Sign of Recovery

By Robert B. Cooney

The June pickup in jobs, hours and earnings has moved the economy into a "stage of recovery" where training and retraining programs could effectively deal with recession-peak unemployment, a government manpower expert has declared.

Such training programs—the Kennedy Administration's proposed Manpower Development and Training Act—are now in the committee stage in both House and Senate. The AFL-CIO has strongly backed the legislation.

The stress on training developed as the Labor Dept. reported these gains for June: a boost of 600,000 in non-farm jobs to 53.3 million, double the usual rise for the month, a 24-minute hike in the factory workweek to 40.1 hours, and an all-time high of $94.24 in factory production worker weekly earnings.

"Unemployment, however, remained close to its recession peak," the Labor Dept. cautioned.

The jobless ranks swelled to 5.6 million from May's 4.8 million—and 800,000 jump—"largely" because of June jobseeking by teenagers, the report said.

This left the key seasonally-adjusted rate of unemployment at 6.8 percent in June, a recession-peak level almost unchanged for seven straight months.

Link Stressed

The link between retraining programs and economic growth was stressed by Dr. Seymour L. Wolfbein, director of the Labor Dept.'s new Office of Automation & Manpower. Wolfbein had just returned from Sweden, where he studied the Swedish approach.

In Sweden, Wolfbein told reporters, the jobless rate for May 1961—using U.S. concepts and techniques—was 1.2 percent.

"What really makes the difference," he emphasized, are the training and retraining programs.

He described as a "one-two punch" the Swedish approach of economic growth accompanied by training and retraining of workers.

"The stage of recovery we are in really sets the scene for training and retraining programs," Wolfbein declared.

The Labor Dept. job report pointed out that, in the past three months, about 900,000 workers have been added to non-farm payrolls above the normal seasonal increase. This represented a three-fourths recovery from the job loss suffered during the business downturn from mid-1960 to the spring of 1961, the report added.

Wolfbein pointed out that more than half the "deficit" in lost jobs is in the metalworking sector.

"We haven't come all the way back," he stressed.

"The biggest worry is what is going to happen to the long-term unemployed."

The long-term jobless—those out of work 15 weeks or longer—dropped from 1.9 million in May to 1.6 million in June. This was double the 816,000 total of June a year ago and it about equals the 1.6 million previous high for the month in the 1958 recession.

Serious Problem

Of the long-term jobless total, there were 928,000 jobless for 27 weeks or longer—"a serious problem," Wolfbein stressed.

The long-term unemployed are made up primarily of unskilled non-farm workers, Negroes, those 45 years of age and older and those whose last job was in the durable goods industries.

"About 260,000 have been unemployed for 52 weeks or longer," Wolfbein said, speaking of the worst-off group.

The June report showed job gains throughout the manufacturing sector. All told, factory employment rose by 240,000 between May and June—over twice the usual rise—to a total of 16 million. This still was 470,000 below June 1960. Most industries lagged behind their job totals of a year ago.

In steel, employment rose by 22,000 to a total of 1.1 million, still 85,000 below June 1960. In transportation equipment, jobs rose by 22,000 to 1.6 million, still 47,000 behind June 1960. Machinery went almost unchanged at 1.6 million, a total 79,000 below June 1960.

Construction employment showed a "pretty substantial" rise of 219,000 to a total of 3 million. This total was 46,000 higher than June 1960.

Pamphlet Available On Medical Plans

A new AFL-CIO pamphlet, "Medical Care Dollars for Better Health," explores the various types of health care programs negotiated by unions.

The pamphlet is based on an article in the AFL-CIO American Federationist by Lisbeth Bamberger, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security. The foreword is by Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of the department.

Copies of the pamphlet, Publication No. 118, at 10 cents each, may be ordered from the Pamphlet Div. of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 16th St., Washington 6, D. C. Bulk orders are $8 for 100 and $65 for 1,000.

Meany Greets NAACP, Pledges War on Bigotry

Organized labor's "continued support for the cause of genuine equality for every American" has been pledged by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the 52nd convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In a message to NAACP delegates assembled at the Sheraton Hotel, Philadelphia, Meany called 1961 "a heartening year thus far for all dedicated to the achievement of true equality of citizenship and opportunity for all Americans." He added:

"New assaults have been made upon the evils of segregation; a vastly strengthened mechanism has been set up to eliminate discrimination in federal employment and on government contracts.

"While the citadels of bigotry have not yet crumbled, they are besieged as never before."

Big Business Council Bolts Commerce Dept.

(Continued from Page 1)

have the authority to name council members, instead of following the past practice of rubber-stamping choices submitted by business leaders.

• The BAC's membership list be overhauled to give better representation to small business. Hodges pointed out that the bulk of the committee's 65 active and 100 "graduate," or honorary, members came from big business.

Hodges also had been critical of the fact that many of the super-secret BAC meetings were actually business-pleasure affairs at vacation resorts such as Sea Island, Ga., and Hot Springs, Va. He had directed the council to end a practice of paying the resort expenses of government officials invited to address the meetings.

In announcing the secession, Blough said the group would function under the new name of the Business Council, and described it as an "independent organization of private individuals."

Field Broadened

Blough said the group would make available "such advisory services as may be requested" by any government agency, including the State, Defense and Treasury Departments, as well as Commerce.

The plan to shift the group to private status, in the wake of Hodges' insistance on bringing the advisory unit under closer government control, was disclosed to Pres. John F. Kennedy at a White House meeting of the business leaders. It was subsequently affirmed by the unanimous vote of 82 of its members at a private meeting in New York.

The council came into being in June 1933, in the early days of the New Deal, to serve as a semi-official link between the business community and then Commerce Sec. Daniel Roper.

Through the years the council's operations have been subjected to mounting criticism because both its sessions and its recommendations to the government were shrouded in secrecy.

The criticism came to a head in 1955 when a House committee headed by Rep. Emanuel Cellar (D-N. Y.) sought to conduct a public investigation of the BAC's activities. The probe was blocked by refusal of BAC officials to testify on the council's affairs and refusal of the Eisenhower Administration to open the BAC's records for public scrutiny.

Two Cancer Groups Agree To Merger

New York—Two national health organizations—the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation and the American Cancer Society — have announced plans to merge Sept. 1 to insure a more intensified campaign against this major disease.

The agreement to affiliate the two groups was made, spokesmen said, in order to best serve the public interest "at a time when there is a deep concern over multiple health" organizations.

Organized labor, long a supporter of the ACS, played a key role in the establishment of the Eleanor Roosevelt foundation, named in honor of the former first lady.

Serving on the board of trustees of the Eleanor Roosevelt foundation are AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther, Joseph A. Beirne, David Dubinsky, David J. McDonald and Joseph D. Keenan. Serving on the Cancer Society's board of directors is Ossip J. Walinsky, president emeritus of the Leather Goods Workers.

The merger will combine the program of hospital and medical school construction grants launched by the Eleanor Roosevelt group with the ACS campaign of research and education.

New Orleans Unionist Gets Red Cross Post

Frank W. Emig, who has been chairman of the Community Services Committee of the New Orleans & Vicinity AFL-CIO, has been appointed AFL-CIO Community Service Activities labor liaison representative for the American Red Cross' southeastern area.

7-15-61

Meany Radio Plea Urges Backing for Aid Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

ment is "powerfully persuasive—especially at a time when millions of American workers are still unemployed."

"But the international situation is so critical and foreign economic aid is such a key factor for the ultimate victory of the free way of life against despotism," he continued, "that the trade union movement is compelled to reject appeals to narrow selfish interest.

"We put the preservation of world peace before a larger paycheck. We place the protection of human freedom and individual rights ahead of any other consideration . . . We are convinced, in the long run, labor is taking the only practical position consistent with enlightened self-interest for all Americans."

Meany took sharp issue with foreign aid critics who would deny help to the uncommitted nations of Asia and Africa which, while neither Soviet nor Red Chinese satellites, do not always "vote in the United Nations, for example, with the anti-Communist forces."

The argument that this should disqualify these countries from aid "is without merit," Meany declared, adding:

"There is nothing in the experience of these newly liberated people to make them lean toward any particular philosophy of government. What reason do they have up to now for automatically being on our side? It is our job to give them one.

Democratic Institutions

"A democratic society is not created by waving a wand. It must be based upon democratic institutions, slowly and painstakingly built—institutions such as public schools, hospitals, free trade unions, expanding industrial and agricultural production and, of course, government agencies responsive to the people's needs."

Unless these new nations in Africa and Asia, and the underdeveloped countries of Latin America, receive that kind of help from the U.S., Meany said, "they will inevitably drift into the Communist orbit."

"For communism thrives best in an atmosphere of poverty and despair," he added.

To let Asia, Africa and Latin America "fall under the sway of the Soviet Union and Red China," the AFL-CIO president declared, "would be to surrender the fight for human liberty we Americans have waged for nearly 200 years.

"And we would not merely surrender the freedom of others; eventually we would lose our own as well." he said.

Meany acknowledged, as some critics of mutual security legislation have charged, that there have been "examples of waste and bad judgement" in some of the foreign aid programs in the past. He said the Administration was prepared to "profit by experience," and had introduced "a strong, unified program; the strongest and most comprehensive ever proposed to Congress."

Long-Term Planning Backed

Following the pattern of past years, in which the AFL-CIO urged Congress to give the President authority to make long-term commitments, Meany gave labor's support to Kennedy's proposal to place aid on a five-year basis.

Such a move, he said, would assure "a fair opportunity" to develop plans tailored to each country's individual needs. He called long-term commitments "basic to a truly sound approach to the new challenges of our time."

Meany warned that the "creation and preservation of free governments, based upon democratic institutions and a healthy prosperous economy, is as essential to our own security as the maintenance of our military strength."

The U.S., he said, cannot abdicate its responsibility in the struggle for world peace.

"There has never been a more dangerous hour in our nation's history," Meany declared. "Passage of this measure at this time will do more to convince the Kremlin that we mean business more than anything else we can do."

More Involved Than Threats

But, the AFL-CIO president said, "much more is involved" than the mere Communist threats to liberty.

"Hundreds of millions of people in our world today are seeking a better way of life," he pointed out. "They have been oppressed for centuries by colonialism, exploitation, hunger, disease and ignorance. They look forward now to national sovereignty and to a more abundant life for themselves and their children—in freedom, if possible.

"Whatever else may divide the people of the undeveloped lands, they share a common yearning for objectives which can be summed up in one word—progress. We in the trade union movement can understand and sympathize with the aspirations. They are not confined to one country, one area or one race, but are universal among humanity.

"The next 10 years may well decide whether the newly developing nations can achieve real gains with our assistance in an atmosphere of freedom, or whether they will decide that only a totalitarian system like communism can produce the economic growth for which they hunger."

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Kennedy Calls on Congress To Salvage School Aid Bill

Kennedy Loses in House:

Coalition Vote Kills Reform of NLRB

A major Administration reorganization plan, designed to speed up the processes of the National Labor Relations Board, has been killed by the House on a rollcall vote of 231 to 179.

A coalition of Republicans and southern conservative Democrats overrode the recommendations of the House Government Operations Committee, which on June 26 reported the reorganization plan after turning down by a straight party-line vote a motion to disapprove it.

The shift of southern Democrats to reflect Republican opposition to the plan, led by GOP Floor Leader Charles A. Halleck (R-Ind.), was in sharp contrast to the committee vote. Seven southern Democrats who are members of the Government Operations Committee did not register opposition in the vote held after committee hearings.

The reorganization plan, which was scheduled to go into effect July 24 unless vetoed by either house of Congress, would have allowed hearings on NLRB complaints of unfair labor practices to be delegated to a panel of board members, a single board member or a trial examiner, with the full board having discretion to grant review.

The AFL-CIO strongly backed the reorganization, pointing out that the long delays caused when the full board was compelled to grant extensive review of trial examiners' recommendations had the frequent effect of frustrating rather than merely postponing an equitable enforcement of the labor relations law.

AFL-CIO Associate General Counsel Thomas E. Harris emphasized before congressional committees that in 1960 the av-

(Continued on Page 8)

UAW Plans Suits on Runaways

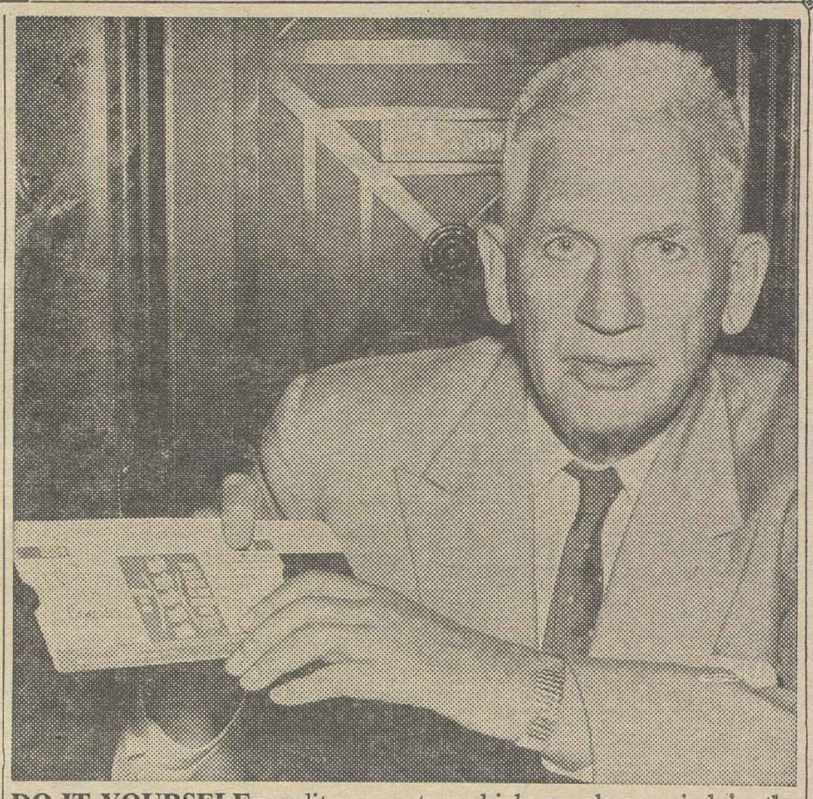
Detroit—The Auto Workers announced it has under study "a number of cases" of plant relocations, "with an eye toward the filing of legal actions to ensure workers' right to transfer."

The UAW action stems from a recent federal court ruling that union-won seniority rights become "vested" in the job and that a Detroit company moving to Tennessee must offer jobs at the new plant to its current workers.

The UAW said it is planning to file similar suits against three firms which are shutting down plants in this city's West Side and moving to southern locations. They are Lyon, Inc., Scott Valve Manufacturing Co. and Detroit Gasket and Manufacturing Co. UAW Local 174 represents employes of Lyon and Scott Valve; Local 608 represents Detroit Gasket employes.

Douglas Fraser, co-director of the UAW's West Side area, said he

(*Continued on page 2*)



DO-IT-YOURSELF credit computer which can be carried in the pocket and which gives the true interest rate on time purchases and loans is demonstrated by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.). Douglas is sponsor of a "truth-in-lending" bill which would require each seller or lender to disclose to buyers the true interest charged in all transactions. **(See story, Page 2)**

Action Program Adopted:

Mississippi Labor Votes Political Levy

Jackson, Miss.—A special convention of the Mississippi State AFL-CIO has voted a per capita assessment of $1.50 a year to build labor's political and legislative strength in the state.

With 50,000 AFL-CIO members, labor's goal is to build a voting strength of between 70,000 and 90,000, including families of union members, by the time of the 1963 state elections.

In past elections, the State AFL-CIO declared, labor's turnout at the polls has been less than 12,000 votes.

Delegates overwhelmingly approved the earmarked assessment after hearing a blunt report from the state federation's executive board that anti-union big business groups have used their power to impose severe restrictions on unions and have kept the state's per capita earnings at the lowest level in the country.

The special funds will be used to finance a poll tax registration drive, political education programs, a get-out-the-vote drive, a statewide public relations campaign to back up the federation's legislative program and an expanded lobbying program during sessions of the legislature.

Fourteen district offices will be established as operation centers for the political action program.

A resolution adopted by the convention declared that Mississippi "is at the bottom of the ladder in practically every field of economic endeavor. . . . Labor's program of legislative action should be a program of progress for all Mississippians."

State AFL-CIO Pres. Claude

(Continued on Page 6)

Asks House To Reverse Rules Bloc

Pres. Kennedy has personally urged the House to override the action of its Rules Committee and bring the federal aid-to-education measure to the House floor for a vote.

The school-aid bill, he told his press conference a day after the Rules Committee voted to table indefinitely a trio of bills on education, is "probably the most important piece of domestic legislation" at the moment.

Kennedy's call to use all possible procedures to bypass the Rules Committee and bring the measure to a floor vote climaxed weeks of intricate maneuvering in the House by school aid opponents after the Senate had passed, 49 to 34, a $2.5 billion aid bill following two weeks of intensive debate. The Senate turned back major threats to the measure in the form of racial, religious and procedural amendments.

A similar bill was reported favorably by the House Education Committee, along with a measure to extend the National Defense Education Act and broaden it to cover aid in specific areas to non-public schools. The House group also approved a bill for scholarships and loans for higher education.

Opponents of school aid and those who wanted federal funds used for parochial school aid insisted that the Rules Committee act on all three measures at the same time.

When the bills reached the committee all three were tabled by a vote of 8 to 7, with the seven-

(Continued on Page 8)

Douglas Warns Reserve Board Interest Hike Can 'Choke' Recovery

The decision on whether the revival from the recession will be choked off or whether idle manpower and plant will be put to work rests with the Federal Reserve Board, Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) told the Senate.

In face of overriding evidence of "an extremely high volume of unemployment and a large proportion of idle capacity," Douglas said, the need is to lower long-term interest rates. The problem, he stressed, is not inflation but a failure to utilize existing resources.

Douglas gave the Senate a detailed breakdown of the extent of unemployment, demonstrating that joblessness "is even more serious than commonly believed" because government statistics understate the situation. In June 1960, he declared, the unemployment rate was actually 11.3 percent rather than the 7.5 percent figure commonly used.

On plant capacity, the Illinois Democrat cited figures to show that measuring by the most rigid standards "there is at least 10 to 14 percent of idle and unused" manufacturing capacity.

In face of these facts, Douglas said, "the choice is squarely up to the FRB. If, as output increases slightly the board again takes fright as it did in 1958-59, and again restricts the credit supply so as to raise interest rates, it will once more help to choke off a revival and keep unemployment unduly high."

"I believe the conscience of the country is aroused and cannot again permit the reserve board and the financial world to use an abnormally high ratio of unemployment and idle capital as a built-in stabilizer," he said.

He added that the business community has a direct stake in the situation, for even if it is "not greatly interested in relieving unemployment, then a hard-headed concern for their own self-interest should make them want to expand output."

In analyzing the extent of un-

(Continued on Page 3)

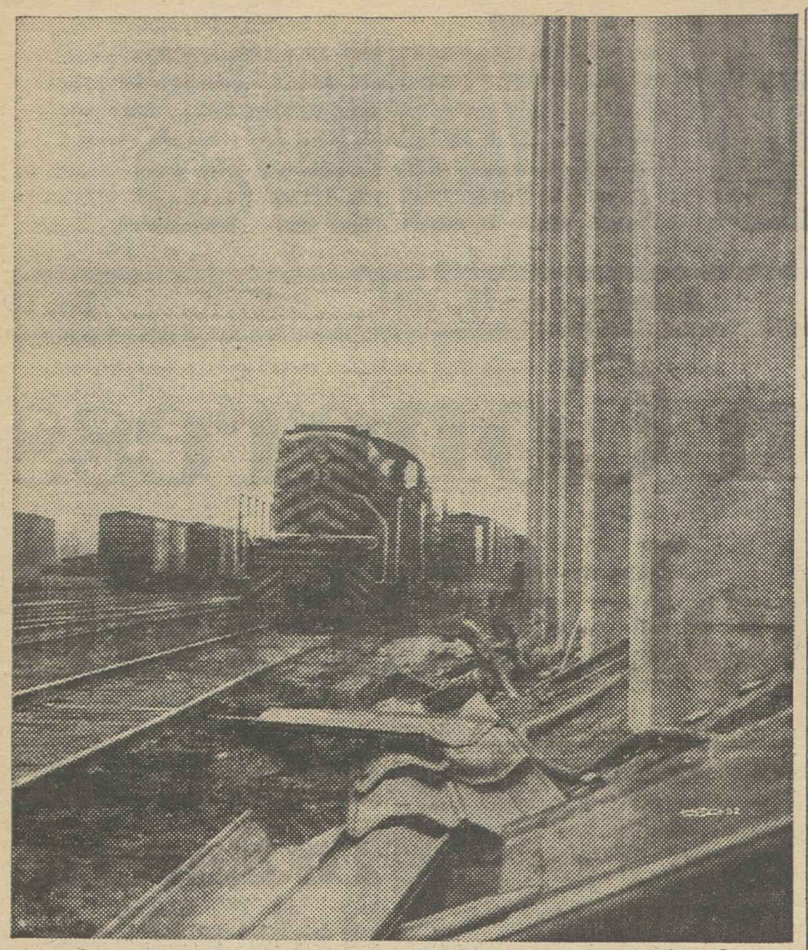
Dominican Trade Union Training Set

A training program for young Dominican trade unionists in exile —designed to lay the base for a free labor movement in the Dominican Republic—has been announced by the AFL-CIO.

A group of eight Dominican workers, all young and all under exile during the last two years of the regime of the late Gen. Rafael Trujillo, has arrived in Puerto Rico to undergo training at the Labor Relations Institute of the University of Puerto Rico.

The curriculum at the institute, as announced by AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Serafino Romualdi, will include organizing and all other phases of modern trade union tech-

(Continued on Page 7)



THIS TRAIN could have been derailed if a locomotive fireman (engineer's helper) hadn't spotted heavy debris dangerously near the tracks. This on-the-scene photo from Milwaukee was exhibited to the Presidential Railroad Commission to illustrate the need for a safety lookout on the left side of a locomotive—the side which is "blind" to the engineer.

UAW to File New Suits In Job Transfer Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

hoped these companies would, in light of the court decision, recognize their employes' moral and legal right to their jobs.

"When a man has invested the productive years of his life in a company," Fraser added, "he deserves a better reward than being cast aside in the company's flight to a low-wage area."

U.S. District Judge Fred W. Kaess wrote in his decision on the Gemmer Manufacturing Co., a division of Ross Gear and Tool Co., that the company "has an obligation and duty to rehire on the basis of seniority those employes laid off in Detroit when that plant's operations are removed to Lebanon, Tenn."

The Lyon company, which makes stainless steel wheel covers and has been in Detroit since 1930, has begun moving presses and other machinery to a new plant in Grenada, Miss., the UAW said.

The union said Lyon notified its 400 seniority workers it "agreed to give first opportunity for jobs in the new plant to people of that community in exchange for certain tax considerations." This means, the UAW added, no local taxes for the first five years and low taxes thereafter.

The Lyon workers average 43 years of age. The union said some 150 of the 400 workers with 15 years or less in seniority, have been laid off.

The UAW has had contractual relations with Lyon since 1942. The present pact runs out Oct. 1, although the move southward reportedly may be completed by mid-August.

The UAW after announcing its plan of legal action against Lyon, accused company president George A. Lyon, Jr., of responding with a public relations statement "to gloss over the company's callous evasion of its responsibilities." Lyon had been quoted as saying "only a part" of the plant would move to Mississippi to make room for "even more jobs"—"as many as 1,000 in Detroit."

Fraser said there were only eight persons under the UAW contract working on the "part" of the plant to remain in Detroit.

The Scott Valve firm, which has had a contract with the UAW for 24 years, has nearly completed its move to Blythesville, Ark. The plant was built by the city and will be occupied by Scott Valve rent-free for 10 years, the union said. The UAW pact expired May 31, with the company refusing to negotiate thereafter, the union said.

The 140 seniority workers at Scott Valve average 50 years of age and 25 years or more in seniority.

The Detroit Gasket firm has been moving out over a two-year period to Newport, Tenn., the UAW said. The firm once employed 900 workers but only a few seniority workers, all with 35 years or more in service, remain. The UAW pact expires Oct. 31.

AFL-CIO Asks Passage:

'Truth-in-Lending' Urged As Protection for Consumer

By Gervase N. Love

It is high time that borrowers and buyers on time "be let in on the secret of how much any given credit commitment is going to cost," AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller declared in endorsing the "truth-in-lending" bill sponsored by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) and 20 other senators.

"The great merit of this bill," he told a Senate Banking subcommittee, "is that it will eliminate the semantic confusion over costs in the consumer credit market.

"It will provide the individual with a clear understanding of what costs he is undertaking when he obtains credit and it will, through the uniform statement of charges in terms of annual rate, make it possible for him and stimulate him to distinguish between the various offers on the basis of their cost.

"This, in turn, should make the credit industry more competitive, bring down the cost of credit and release funds for the purchase of other goods and services of actual value to the individual," he said.

The bill would require sellers and lenders to spell out total finance charges and annual interest rates. It was endorsed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its meeting last winter.

'Badly Needed'

Biemiller recalled for the subcommittee the fact that union members "are among the most frequent users of installment credit," and noted that while the bill applies to all consumer credit, it is among installment buyers that it "is most badly needed."

Personal bankruptcies, he said, have risen nearly 300 percent in the last decade as the use of credit expanded, and "almost all were filed by wage-earners and resulted from "overcommitments on time-buying."

"The main reasons why consumers have so little comprehension of what their credit is costing them," Biemiller asserted, "have been well developed in previous testimony. In the first place, there is often no specific disclosure of the finance charge in the agreement the individual signs.

"Secondly, there is a wide variety of types of rate quotations for the consumer to deal with. The rate on his mortgage is stated in terms of true annual interest. The interest on his savings account is in true annual interest. But let him apply to an automobile dealer, the rate is so many dollars per $100 of the face amount of the loan. This is in no way comparable to the annual interest rate statements on the mortgage or the savings account, even though it sounds something the same. . . .

"You would be surprised at how few people understand the relation of a monthly rate to an annual rate. Some people think 3 percent a month is the same as 3 percent a year."

Biemiller maintained "there is simply no excuse for a buyer not to be told the cost of his purchase," including interest as so-called service charges for credit.

Has 'Right to Know'

"He has a right to know," the AFL-CIO spokesman said; "and he has a right to be told in terms he can understand and easily compare with the cost of credit from any other source. That's the heart of the matter, and that's the heart of this bill."

Biemiller testified soon after the President's Council of Economic Advisers strongly endorsed the bill and hailed it as a curb on excessive credit by making purchasers more aware of installment-buying costs.

James Tobin, a member of the council, told the subcommittee that the bill's chief contribution would be to make credit buying "more timely," and not to reduce it. Full disclosure of the costs, he said, would induce consumers to buy on time when interests costs are low, as during a recession, and to delay purchases when they are high, as during a boom.

Like Biemiller, he declared there is "widespread" lack of awareness of credit among consumers, and said it is important that buyers have a "yardstick" for the accurate and wise measurement of its costs.

Chairman William McChesney Martin, Jr., chairman of the Federal Reserve Board who in a previous appearance confessed he was baffled by the intricacies of consumer credit costs, declared that informing installment buyers of financing costs is "a commendable social and economic objective."

However, he protested the Douglas bill's provision for administration by the FRB. This is outside the board's operating area, which he said is to promote economic stability by influencing banking reserves.

Edward J. Frey, president of the Union Bank & Trust Co. of Grand Rapids, Mich., appearing on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., said that improved understanding of credit terms "is beneficial to both parties."

However, he maintained, "regulation of credit logically belongs with the states." Enactment of the Douglas bill, he declared, would be a step toward turning the FBI into a "national police force" because it would be involved in any wilful violation.

Trust-Busters Seek To Jail Price Fixers

Two congressional trust-busters—Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) and Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.) have introduced a series of bills imposing mandatory jail sentences for criminal price-fixing and sharply raising maximum fines for violations of anti-trust laws.

Kefauver is chairman of the Senate Anti-Trust subcommittee which recently probed the electrical equipment industry's price-fixing conspiracy. Celler is chairman of both the House Judiciary Committee and its Anti-Trust subcommittee.

The Kefauver-Celler bills would:

- Subject an officer or director of a company who "winks" at violations of the anti-trust law to the same penalty as if he personally had violated the law.
- Raise the penalty for price-fixing or illegal allocation of markets from the present $50,000 maximum to a fine of up to $500,000 for a corporation and a penalty of up to $100,000 fine for an individual, coupled with a mandatory jail sentence of up to one year.
- Increase the maximum fine for other anti-trust violations from $50,000 to $100,000. For a second violation within 10 years, the maximum penalty would be raised to $500,000 for a corporation and $100,000 plus a jail sentence for an individual.
- Require that companies which have quoted identical prices on bids to government agencies on purchases of $10,000 or more submit with each subsequent bid for a two-year period an affidavit certifying that the prices quoted were determined "without collusion, agreement or exchange of information" with other companies.
- Raise the penalty under the Clayton Act for corporate officers who authorize anti-trust violations from the present $5,000 maximum to a maximum of $100,000 for a first offense and $100,000 plus a jail sentence for a second offense within 10 years.

Kefauver and Celler said the bills are aimed at correcting a dual weakness of the anti-trust laws—penalties which are inadequate to deter companies from violating the law and the fact that corporate executives can, with impunity, "wink at criminal anti-trust violations going on right under their noses."

The proposed legislation, they said, "provides a long step towards preventing such calculated ignorance."

Haggerty Raps Powell Situs Picketing Stand

Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. has protested a declaration by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. (D-N. Y.), chairman of the House Labor Committee, that the situs picketing bill will not be reported "until the building trades unions start practicing common equality for black workers."

Powell also announced early hearings on a bill to prohibit the spending of federal funds for apprentice training programs in which discrimination is practiced.

Haggerty said Powell's proposed action on the situs picketing bill would "substitute autocracy for democracy" and block the legislative processes.

Denying any systematic discrimination in building trades unions, Haggerty said he had "personally contributed to the successful passage" of anti-bias legislation in all its forms, including the training of apprentices.

Not a single international BCTD union, either by constitutional provisions or national policy, refuses to admit qualified Negro members, Haggerty asserted. Local unions which exclude Negroes, he said, are doing so in violation of international union policy and integration has progressed "far more rapidly" in the trade union field than at the official level.

In a speech to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Powell said he intends to "do everything in my power" to prevent legislation favorable to building trades unions, such as the situs picketing bill, from coming out of committee "until these unions get in step with democracy." He named seven unions specifically.

Haggerty said Powell's statement was "not in accord with the facts." It was "exactly the opposite," he said, of two previous Powell statements to Haggerty and the BCTD in March and June of this year.

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg said his department hereafter will require specific anti-discrimination agreements in apprenticeship programs of government contractors. It has long followed a policy, he said, of not registering programs with discriminatory provisions.

Flight Engineers Lose United Suit

The U.S. Court of Appeals has refused to upset a National Mediation Board election on United Air Lines in which the Air Line Pilots won bargaining rights for all flight deck personnel including present members of the Flight Engineers. A spokesman for the Flight Engineers said an appeal would be taken to the Supreme Court.

Establishment of a single bargaining unit had been challenged by the Flight Engineers and sparked walkouts by members of the union on seven other airlines.

Discharges Threatened:

Royal York Strikers Ask to Sue Big Hotel

Toronto, Ont.—Striking Royal York Hotel employes are asking permission to sue the hotel for unfair labor practices after management threatened to fire any striker not willing to return to work within a specified period.

The striking Hotel & Club Employes local has filed an application with the Ontario Labor Relations Board, citing the Labor Act which forbids management to penalize employes who go on strike.

The hotel ultimatum was contained in two registered letters sent to each of more than 900 strikers. It warned that they must reply they were ready to return to work or have no intention of going back to the hotel, which was struck Apr. 24. Those not prepared to return were told they would be fired.

The hotel claims 500 employes have signed forms saying they want to return to work. No date has been set for rehiring.

The ultimatum prompted the first negotiations since the strike began when the union asked the Ontario Labor Dept. to mediate. The union withheld its application for consent to prosecute until the negotiations collapsed.

A hotel offer, described by union leaders as "unconditional surrender" by the strikers if accepted, was unanimously rejected by a jeering meeting of 650 union members.

The hotel proposed that strikers return to work as jobs become available. Its proposal also scrapped seniority clauses, wanted 250 persons removed from the scope of the agreement and had the hotel collecting 10 cents per member if the checkoff of dues was to continue.

Although the hotel had issued its own press release detailing the proposal, it refused to continue talks with the union because reporters had been permitted to attend the meeting that rejected the offer.

The hotel, scene of the founding convention of the Canadian Labor Congress and the site for many international union conventions, has hired more than 900 strikebreakers to try to beat the walkout.

However, the Musicians have silenced the hotel bands by refusing to negotiate agreements until the strike ends. Bands are also forbidden to sign contracts to play for wedding receptions and other affairs.

SPIRIT OF SEVENTY-SIX theme featured entry of Coastal Bend Labor Council in old-fashioned Fourth of July Celebration Parade in Corpus Christi, Tex. Riding in jeep are Clayton Story, Steelworkers Local 5022; Bruce McCool, Operating Engineers Local 450; Bill Darby of Local 278, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and secretary of the council; J. E. Shelton, Carpenters Local 1423; H. H. McCool, Operating Engineers Local 450 and treasurer of the council; Council Pres. Oscar H. Reyna, a member of Steelworkers Local 4813. The minute men, sons of union members, are (left to right) Johnny Prezas, Louis Oliveiro and Ralph Galvan.

Office Union Names Rights Committee

The executive board of the Office Workers has set up a Civil Rights Committee composed of Sec.-Treas. J. Howard Hicks and Vice Pres. Edward Springman and has charged it with implementing the civil rights statement adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its February meeting.

Laundry Union Drops Negotiations on Merger

The Laundry & Dry Cleaning Union announced it is working with AFL-CIO Director of Organization John W. Livingston to set up an organizing drive to bring into membership locals of the laundry union ousted by the AFL-CIO.

The organizing drive was mapped after AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the executive board to terminate all merger negotiations with leaders of the ousted union and to plan a campaign to bring in those locals of the expelled group interested in honest trade unionism.

Pres. Winfield S. Chasmar and Sec.-Treas. Sam H. Begler of the laundry union reported to Meany that the ousted union—expelled in 1957 because it was dominated by corrupt elements—had not met the merger requirements laid down by the AFL-CIO.

"I have never and do not now approve the readmission of the Laundry Workers to the AFL-CIO group so long as the expelled group remains under the domination of corrupt elements," Meany told the union's executive board.

"I do not believe that there has been any significant change in the picture, as far as that organization is concerned, since its explusion."

The AFL-CIO union was chartered by the federation after the 1957 expulsion.

Douglas Says Interest Hike Can Cut Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

employment, Douglas pointed out "two inadequacies" in the present method which tend to "understate the actual percentage of unemployment."

The first is that the Census Bureau's sample of 35,000 families includes many self-employed and unpaid workers in family enterprises who rarely can be listed as unemployed. Eliminating this group from the overall work force and adjusting the Census Bureau sample would have brought the percentage of unemployed—not corrected for seasonal factors—to 8.9 percent in June, instead of 7.5 percent.

The second factor is the understatement of part-time work or "involuntary unemployment." Correcting the statistics for this factor would add 2.4 percent more to the rate of unemployment for June, bringing the total to 11.3 percent.

Giving due weight to these two factors, Douglas said, it can be seen "that the total proportion of time lost during this last winter by those who sought wage and salaried labor was 11 percent or more and that in May it was approximately 10 percent and in June 11.3 percent."

Basic Contract Needs Given By Auto Workers

Detroit—Major auto manufacturers can help solve the human problems of their workers without raising prices and without contributing to inflation, the Auto Workers have told the auto makers.

At Ford and General Motors, the UAW has completed its presentation of contract proposals and the companies have begun their own presentations. At Chrysler and American Motors, the union is near completion of its proposals.

The UAW said it has presented each manufacturer with a set of alternative proposals on job security and wage structure and invited them to come forward with proposals of their own. Ford and General Motors charged the UAW's program was "inflationary."

Among the proposals offered GM was one which would set a new formula for wage rates. The union asked GM to transfer 17 cents an hour, currently received by members under a cost-of-living "escalator," to base wages. It also suggested a formula boosting the present annual improvement factor raise to approximately 9 cents an hour, or from the present 2.5 percent to 3.4 percent.

Wage rates in the auto industry have failed to keep pace with increases in worker productivity, the union maintained. Auto workers' wages are 81 cents an hour less than the rise in the productivity rate since 1940, it said.

New Social Security Amendments Raise Benefits, Ease Eligibility

Major changes have been made in the social security system through enactment by Congress of the Kennedy Administration bill lowering the retirement age for male workers, increasing benefits for widows and otherwise adding improvements and maintaining a sound financing system.

Here is an analysis of the more important changes as compiled by the Social Security Administration:

Retirement Age: Under the 1961 amendments, men may choose to retire at age 62 just as women have been able to do since 1956.

Earlier retirement than the normal age 65, however, means a reduction in benefits. The amount of reduction is five-ninths of 1 percent for each month a benefit will be paid before reaching 65. This works out so that a man who takes his benefits at 62 will get 80 percent of the monthly benefit he would have been paid had he waited until he reached 65.

For a worker whose average yearly earnings has been the top $4,800 since 1950 retirement at 62 will bring a monthly benefit of $101.60; at 63 will bring $110.10; at 64 $118.60 and at 65 the maximum of $127.

There is no reduction in the number of quarters of credit needed to make a worker eligible. Thus if a worker needed 13 quarters to retire at age 65 he will still need 13 quarters to retire at age 62.

Higher Benefits for Aged Widows: Most women receiving benefits as aged widows will receive an automatic increase in their benefits, beginning with early September.

Under the new law, an aged widow will receive a benefit equal to 87.5 percent of what her husband received or would have receieved had he lived.

Women 62 or over now receiving widow's benefits, and those who qualify in the future, will receive the increased benefit.

Higher Minimum Benefit: Most retired workers over 65 will receive a monthly benefit of at least $40 under the new law. Women workers who claimed benefits before 65, however, may not get the increase even though their benefit is under $40.

Where total monthly benefits payable to two or more survivors are less than $60, the total will be increased to $60.

Eligibility Reqirements Lowered: A worker must have worked a certain number of quarters to become eligible for benefits on reaching retirement age. Under the new law, these requirements have been lowered so that most people can now become eligible more quickly than in the past.

The older you are, the fewer number of quarters are required. Workers born in 1892 or earlier need only six quarters, or a year and a half, of work under social security to become eligible. The number of quarters goes up progressively so that those born in 1929 or later need 40 quarters or 10 years of credits. Credit requirements for women are generally somewhat less than those for men.

Survivors of workers who died after June 1954 and who were not eligible under the old law, may now be eligible under the 1961 changes.

Workers who were refused social security benefits in the past because they did not have enough credits should check again with the social security office in their area. They may now be eligible.

Permissible Outside Earnings Higher: Under the old law, retired workers who earned more than $1,200 a year were penalized. For each $2 earned between $1,200 and $1,500, $1 was withheld. For each $1 earned over $1,500, $1 in benefits was withheld.

Under the new law the $1,500 level has been raised to $1,700, resulting in an increase up to $200 in the benefits of those with outside earnings between $1,200 and $1,700.

Beneficiaries aged 72 or over continue to receive benefits regardless of their earnings.

Social Security Taxes Increased: To pay for benefit improvements, social security taxes both for employers and workers will go up. They will be 3.125 percent on the first $4,800 earned in 1962; 3.625 percent during 1963-65; 4.125 percent during 1966-67 and 4.625 percent in 1968 and after.

Extension of Deadline for Disabled: Workers with long-standing disabilities now have until June 30, 1962, to apply for early retirement.

10 Cents a Week Buys New Benefits

A worker earning $80 a week will pay 10 cents more a week to cover the cost of expanded social security benefits recently enacted. No worker will pay more than $6 a year for the added benefits.

This small amount, matched by the employer, Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security explained, points up the advantage of the social security system. The 10 or 11 cents a week will pay for benefits amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars, said Cruikshank, and keep the trust in balance to meet all demands made upon it.

The AFL-CIO, he stressed on the federation's radio program "As We See It," has always supported the position that the social security system must be kept on a sound financial basis and that workers are willing to pay their share of the cost of expanded benefits.

To Fix Responsibility

THE "CALCULATED IGNORANCE" of corporate executives on criminal anti-trust law violations by their companies has been one of the more remarkable facets of the conspiracy to fix prices in the electrical equipment industry.

Disclaimers of knowledge of activities of lower echelon executives and righteous pointing to company policy directives have been the major defense of top officials.

Good business and administrative practice would indicate that company executives at all levels know what's going on in important areas such as pricing. To make certain that this does in fact happen, a series of bills has been introduced in the House and Senate to amend the anti-trust laws so that top officials would no longer be able to "wink" at price-fixing and other violations without fear of personal prosecution.

The amendments to the anti-trust laws are badly needed if for no other reason than to help keep corporate executives on top of their companies' activities and policies.

Note to the Fed

THE PROBLEM the nation faces in the next few months is putting idle men and idle capacity back to work so that the restricted output of the 1960-61 recession can be put behind us and a new period of growth and expansion launched.

One of the key factors in touching off a new period of growth is the role of the Federal Reserve Board in handling credit policies. If the supply of credit is restricted and interest rates allowed to rise, the current indications of recovery may be choked off and the chronically high unemployment of the past year will continue unabated.

The issue of the nation's economic future, therefore, is in large part in the hands of the Federal Reserve Board. In the recovery period after the last recession the board clamped down on credit, caused interest rates to rise and prevented a complete recovery.

Fortunately, the board has another opportunity now. If it acts wisely and effectively it can promote stable economic growth that will put idle men and plants back to work.

Record of the States

THE RECORD of the 1961 state legislative sessions to date—with 36 legislatures adjourned and 11 still in session—is generally unimpressive. There have been a few scattered gains, but overall the efforts of the state groups have resulted in ineffectual stabs at solutions to complex problems or doing nothing at all.

Given the complexion of most state legislatures—dominated by rural groups which have no real interest in or even understanding of the problems of urban growth pressing the limited facilities of state governments—and the dominance in many legislatures of the conservative coalition that has been a major factor in Congress for the past two decades, the general stand-off in the 1961 sessions is more easily understood.

Progress at the state level and development of new ideas and solutions that could ultimately provide the basis for federal legislation can be achieved only if the rotten-borough system of representation in the legislatures is abolished and the urban areas given an adequate voice in shaping state policies.

Under the present rural, conservative coalition domination of most of the legislatures, there can only be a sort of continuing stalemate.

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LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO

'That Kefauver Is a Pest'

'City Where Mercy Took a Beating:'

Welfare War in Newburgh, N.Y., Is Actually a Problem of Jobs

SOME OF THE IMPLICATIONS of long-term unemployment and the denial of basic legislative protections to large segments of our population are being dramatized in Newburgh, N. Y., a small town on the Hudson River north of New York City.

Taking place in Newburgh is what has been called a "welfare war." On the surface it is being described as a moral problem, but the deeper one looks below the surface the clearer it becomes that it is a job problem.

The city manager of Newburgh, with the backing of the Republican City Council, is putting into effect a 13-point program which it says will take care of "welfare cheats" and others who are trying to get something for nothing.

The program would limit relief to any one family to three months in one year; deny public charity to mothers of illegitimate children who have additional offspring born out of wedlock; deny relief to anyone who leaves his job voluntarily; require all able-bodied reliefers to work 40 hours a week for the city; convert all relief payments to vouchers for food, rent and clothing, etc.

The program has provoked quite a hassle. The welfare commissioner of the city has resigned, saying he could not "in good conscience" administer it. The mayor has denounced it as "immoral, illegal and unfair." The NAACP has castigated it as directed against the Negro. On the other hand, the Wall Street Journal and the Associated Press say that the majority of the 31,000 people in the city favor it.

The welfare issue had its beginnings when growers in the area invited migrant workers to come in and work for miserably depressed wages. Migrant workers, as is generally known, are denied any of the protections of federal and state laws. They have no minimum wage, no standards for housing, no unemployment compensation, no child labor laws.

But the growers use them as long as they need them and when winter comes, they toss them on the city of Newburgh.

The city manager says of the migrant workers: "These people are uneducated and unskilled and the Newburgh economy cannot absorb them. There just isn't a need for much unskilled labor in local industry (chiefly needle trades, women's clothes and pocketbooks), so they apply for relief, loaf around town and get into trouble."

HE HAS PROBABLY offered the best case yet for fundamental legislative protections of migrant workers, the same protections enjoyed by so many other Americans. The city of Newburgh, just as many other cities in the country, is paying a heavy price for denying these protections.

What the city manager is doing, in the opinion of the New York Times, is punishing the people for the failure of society itself.

"Newburgh is flagrantly, willfully in the wrong on two counts," says the Times. "It is pursuing an inhumane policy and it is following an outlaw course. It is punishing innocent children in the name of 'morality' and driving or keeping the unfortunate off the relief rolls because the taxpayers are weary of their burden.

"There is ample provision in existing law to deal with the undeserving chiseler or cheater. Newburgh did not have to invent new regulations to cope with the dishonest or the malingerer. It decided to be a law unto itself, a city where mercy took a beating."

Actually, state and federal grants now provide more than 55 percent of the city's welfare bill of about $1 million a year. A five-member special committee of New York's Board of Social Welfare held a public hearing in Albany and decided that Newburgh's 13 points would be violating both federal and state law. The city, then, would lose those grants.

As far as the city manager and the Republican City Council are concerned, however, it is a matter of principle: the taxpayers' money, they say, is being squandered.

On the other side of the coin, what is being squandered are so many potentially useful Americans who are being denied opportunities to rise to a decent standard of living, or receive any of the general welfare protections that so many in the labor movement and outside it consider the basic rights of citizens. **(PAI)**

Morgan Says:

Kennedy Has His Troubles On Anniversary of Nomination

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

JOHN F. KENNEDY, who was nominated as the Democratic candidate for President a year ago, may be finding that his troubles in the job are just beginning. At least they never seem to end.

He and his wife invited some folks down to Mount Vernon for a social evening. George Washington himself could not have staged a more glittering, sumptuous affair and from all the accounts on the society pages—once the lady reporters could catch their breaths—it was a dazzling success and the guest of honor, Pres. Ayub of Pakistan, had a fine time.

Morgan

But now some people want to know how much the outing cost, the implication being that it cost too much. The White House concedes it cost more than its regular parties but "not significantly more," because a lot of patriotic people pitched in and donated things, like music and chairs, tablecloths, flowers and other decorations. Still, the pomp and opulent circumstances burst on the scene just at a time when the President was grappling behind the scenes with the problem of how to convince the country that it needed an expensive civil defense program.

And although Field Marshal Ayub, possibly with the exuberance generated the night before, became one of the most effective salesmen for the President's foreign aid program he may have bruised our relations with the neutrals by stressing—in effect—the kind of aid that Sen. Goldwater has been stressing—help to our committed friends only.

As if these difficulties for the Administration were not enough, a federal judge threw another case against Jimmy Hoffa out of court and the Republicans served notice on Mr. Kennedy by implication that no matter what happens to the national civil defense program, he better dig a political bomb shelter in the White House lawn. This last development merits a closer look.

What happened was the emergence of what the new national chairman of the GOP, New York's Rep. William Miller, has referred to obliquely as a summer replacement for the Ev and Charlie show. This, of course, has been the weekly TV report starring the two minority leaders, Sen. Everett Dirksen and Rep. Charles Halleck. They expressed their inner thoughts about Outer Mongolia, which added up to non-recognition, regardless of what possible advantage there might be to an outpost in a buffer state between Soviet Russia and Communist China.

THERE IS NOT the slightest reason to believe that their possible replacements disagree with the minority leaders but they will add new faces—that of Chairman Miller himself, Rep. Bob Wilson of California who succeeds Miller as head of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, and Goldwater, who is not exactly a new face but who is getting new exposure at every turn, this time as chairman of the GOP Senate Campaign Committee.

At a news conference these three turned the heat on the Administration. Miller accused the President of failing to provide leadership in a time of peril. Goldwater said he was wandering aimlessly in foreign affairs and engendering a "hate business" attitude on the domestic scene. Wilson reported a "great popular dissatisfaction with Kennedy," flatly predicted the Republicans would pick up the 44 seats they need to win control of the House in 1962.

This cranking up of the strictly political cylinders of the two-party system is a fitting observance of the first anniversary of the President's nomination. And although Wilson didn't quote his sources, some opposition is becoming more apparent. The interesting and—to some—the disturbing thing about it is, however, that it is evident mostly on the far right, in those old and familiar GOP pastures where opposition for opposition's sake is an inspiration and where counter-proposals and programs are always clear and simple, even over-simplified.

The Administration is going to have more and more trouble from this quarter. Whether the right-wing Republican fascination with the past will operate as a kind of death wish for it again remains to be seen. An Oklahoma Republican named Henry D. Irwin told a congressional committee that as a presidential elector last fall he cast his electoral college vote not for Richard Nixon but for a right-wing Democrat, Virginia's Sen. Byrd, and for Goldwater as vice president. He said he urged other GOP electors to do the same, got an interested response, with the tacit support of the Republican National Committee.

Miller called this account "ridiculous." But as a reflection of the thinking of the radical right it is not so ridiculous.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE KEFAUVER SENATE subcommittee has heard fascinating testimony from an Oklahoma Republican, Henry D. Irwin, that a scheme was on foot last fall to use the Electoral College to elect Virginia's Sen. Harry F. Byrd as President and Arizona's Sen. Barry Goldwater as Vice President, ignoring the simple fact that neither of these gentlemen had been nominated for anything by the Republican and Democratic national conventions.

The bizarre scheme failed although Irwin, chosen as a Republican elector presenting himself as committed to Vice Pres. Nixon and Ambassador Lodge, actually voted for Byrd and Goldwater. This was his legal right. The constitution imposes no restrictions on electors; it is developing practice that has led to the orderly system by which the vast majority of electors consider themselves bound in honor to vote for the presidential candidate they have publicly pledged themselves to support.

In 1948 a Tennessee elector chosen on the Truman Democratic ticket broke away and cast his vote for then Gov. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina. In 1960 a group of Mississippi and Alabama electors offered themselves to the public as uncommitted to anyone and voted for Byrd.

Some reforms are needed and a constitutional amendment is required to get them.

* * *

TO ENTER THIS AREA involves dangers of itself. The "reform" recommended by Rep. William E. Miller (N.Y.), chairman of the Republican National Committee, would bind the electors legally to vote for the candidate they publicly espouse but also divide the electoral vote of each state according to congressional districts.

That is, two electors from each state would be chosen at large, reflecting the state's strength in the Senate. Each congressional district would choose one elector, and the vote of each district would be cast according to which candidate got a majority in that area.

This is the Lodge-Gossett amendment of years back, which actually passed the Senate at one time, and it is a proposal that would extend the present dominance of gerrymandered rural congressional districts in our political affairs. It should be unacceptable to the urban citizens who now make up a substantial majority of our population.

The Miller thesis on the electoral college is that large and populous states have an advantage over smaller states under the winner-take-all system giving the total vote of each state to the presidential candidate who gets a state-wide majority, however narrow.

In fact, however, the small states have a built-in premium in electoral college representation because each is entitled to one elector for each senator. New York and California, with huge populations, get two electors for their senators; so do Nevada and Alaska, with very small populations.

* * *

THE CONGRESSIONAL districts in almost every state are notoriously rigged by legislatures to give less-than-equal representation to urban areas, more-than-equal representation to small towns and rural sections.

Our system of checks and balances was deliberately devised by the writers of the constitution to protect minority interests against mere numerical majorities. The system has worked well, by and large. We have maintained a stable government, in which power is transferred peacefully from administration to administration, and no one thinks of challenging the results.

There is a limit beyond which the protection of minority rights should not be carried. The majority, too, has interests that deserve respect.

The clean-cut basic reform needed would be met by adoption of a constitutional amendment providing for the election of the President by direct popular vote. A less sweeping change, but one that is desirable, would be an amendment binding the electors to vote for the candidate they have publicly proclaimed they supported, and providing uniform laws on eligibility of voters to assure that every citizen has a recognized and conceded right to vote.

Washington Reports:

Health Care for Aged Bill Seen Up for Action at this Session

HEALTH CARE for the aged legislation may come before the current session of Congress, despite reports that action may not be taken until next year.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.), in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational program heard on 450 radio stations, said that his own version of a health care bill "will be presented and the Senate will be asked to vote on it if, within a few weeks, we do not get Administration action."

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N. M.), co-author of the Administration-backed Anderson-King bill, said on the same program:

"I say the outlook for action is very good this year, but I cannot guarantee it. I simply say I know it is the desire of the President to have action. It is the desire of the leadership of the Senate. I hope it is also the desire of the membership of the House."

Javits said there are 11 million persons over 65 "who need some help to get medical care" and who are not aided under present legislation.

"The facts are that we have about 60 percent of our people over 65 who just don't have incomes to pay anything beyond the barest necessities," he asserted.

His bill differs principally from the Anderson-King measure in that it would be financed out of general revenues, while the latter would be a part of the social security program.

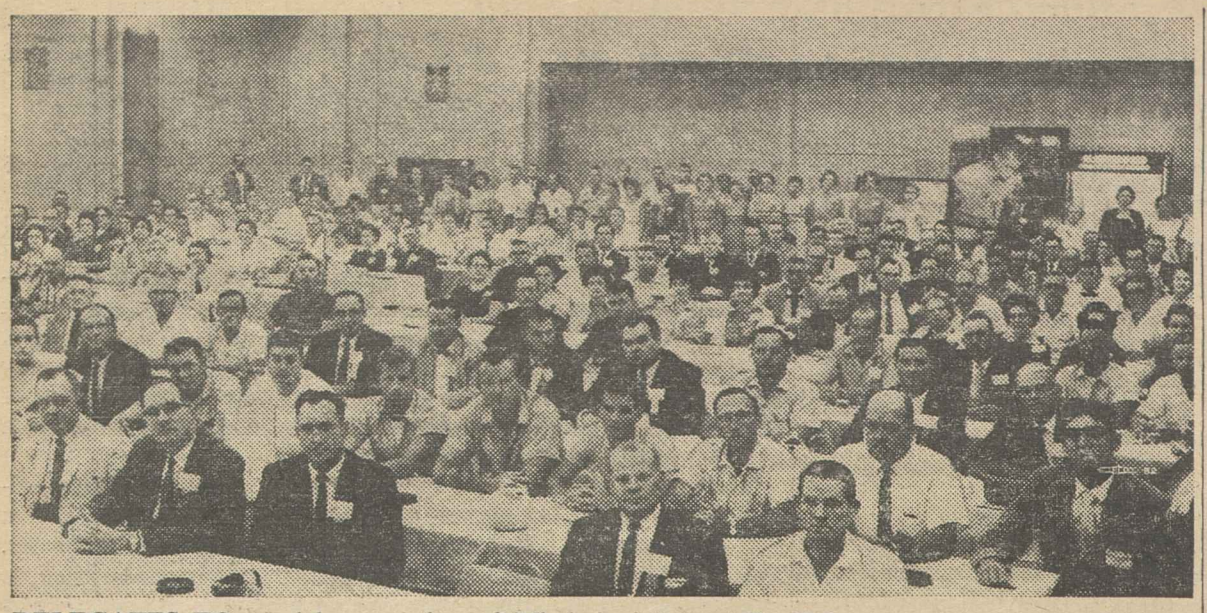
ANDERSON explained that the Anderson-King bill differs from those introduced in previous sessions by former Rep. Aime Forand (D-R. I.) in that the 1961 measure does not provide payments for doctor bills.

"We try to make this distinction plain because the American Medical Association keeps calling this socialized medicine," he declared. "I think the whole argument about personal choice of the physician falls when you realize we aren't trying to pay the physician.

"The patient has the right to choose his own doctor and make his own payment to the doctor. What we say is that if a man is ill and knows that there is a hospital to which he may go and his bills there may be paid, and if, on coming out of a hospital, he may get skilled nursing service or special home care, home diagnostic service, he will have some money left to pay the doctor."

Anderson said that Javits had every right to bring up his own bill, but he hopes that "Sen. Javits, who is a fine, liberal senator, will be working with us when the time comes to make sure that passage results in the Senate."

HEALTH CARE FOR AGED legislation may be passed at least in the Senate this year, Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) and Sen. Clinton Anderson (D-N.M.) said in interviews on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational radio program.



DELEGATES TO special convention of Mississippi State AFL-CIO, shown in session at Jackson, adopted a long-range political action program and levied a $1.50 a year assessment to pay for it.

Mississippi AFL-CIO Votes Levy To Build Labor's Ballot Strength

(Continued from Page 1)

Ramsay described the program adopted by the convention as "long overdue" and said that had it been in operation 10 years ago "we would not have the fraudulent 'right-to-work' provision in the state constitution . . . nor would the workers of Mississippi have the lowest per capita income in the nation."

Mississippi became the third state federation in the South to levy a special assessment to finance expanded legislative and political activities. The Louisiana and Alabama state federations earlier voted assessments for this purpose and a similar program will be presented to the Tennessee State AFL-CIO at its convention in October. Louisiana's program was credited with a large role in repeal of the state's so-called "right-to-work" law—the only state in the South where this has been accomplished.

A motion to reduce the assessment to $1 a year was decisively defeated at the Mississippi convention and the delegates then adopted the $1.50 levy by a roll call vote of 12,557 to 5,127.

The convention unanimously approved the "program for progress" which called for legislation to:

- Establish a State Dept. of Labor.
- Reapportion the state legislature.
- Raise workmen's compensation.
- Provide state loans to enable qualified high school graduates to continue their education.
- Increase unemployment insurance.
- Revise state tax laws.
- Enact a state prevailing wage law.
- Change primary elections from Tuesdays to Saturdays.
- Establish temporary disability insurance.
- Raise salaries of teachers.
- Enact comprehensive child labor laws.
- Establish a statewide civil service merit system.
- Qualify women as jurors on an equal basis with men.
- Raise assistance to aged and disabled.
- Provide initiative referendum procedures under the state constitution.
- Enact a state wage-hour law.
- Eliminate the poll tax.
- Require equal pay for women.

Strong support for the political action program was voiced by speakers who addressed the convention, including Daniel A. Powell, COPE area director; Mrs. Esther Murray, eastern director of COPE's Women's Activities Div.; AFL-CIO Regional Dir. E. H. Williams and Assistant Dir. Robert Starnes.

Labor Parley Wins Lifting Of Race Bars

Norfolk, Va.—The segregation barrier has been broken at one of Virginia's largest hotels in connection with the State AFL-CIO convention to be held here Aug. 28-30.

The state federation announced that the management of the Triangle Hotel, where the convention will be held, has agreed to provide completely unsegregated housing and other hotel facilities for Negro delegates. The $7 million hotel is the city's newest and most modern.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its recent meeting at Unity House, Pa., had instructed the AFL-CIO's officers to assist the Virginia federation in its efforts to overcome the long-standing segregation obstacle in hotel accommodations. AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph had called for suspension of the Virginia affiliate for proceeding with plans for separate living accommodations for Negro delegates.

Boris Shishkin, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, reported to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany that Virginia State AFL-CIO Pres. Harold B. Boyd and David D. Alston, chairman of the convention's housing committee, had succeeded in bringing about a change in the hotel's policy.

Grand Jury Flaw Voids Hoffa Fraud Indictment

Orlando, Fla.—A U.S. district court has dismissed mail fraud charges against James R. Hoffa, president of the unaffiliated Teamsters, on the ground that the federal grand jury that indicted him was improperly impaneled, but the Dept. of Justice is considered likely to seek a new indictment.

U.S. District Judge Joseph P. Lieb threw out the charges against Hoffa and two co-defendants on the ground that the lists from which the grand jury was selected excluded citizens who were not registered voters and all women except those who had signified an affirmative willingness to serve. The court held that such lists did not represent a fair cross-section of the community.

Hoffa's court victory followed a Teamsters' convention in Miami Beach in which the union president was re-elected for a five-year term against token opposition.

The convention raised Hoffa's salary from $50,000 to $75,000 a year and approved numerous constitutional changes. It voted to broaden the Teamsters' jurisdiction to include any type of occupation and craft and adopted a constitutional amendment making officers of subordinate units delegates to subsequent conventions.

A delegate from the floor answered charges that changes were being "railroaded" with the statement that he had never witnessed a chairman "that has allowed more democracy to creep in."

Dues for members and per capita to the international union were increased, the latter to raise revenue from about $8 million a year to $20 million. The Teamsters' previous per capita was 40 cents a month; the new per capita is $1.

The events on which the Justice Dept. may seek a new indictment of Hoffa involve the onetime $500,000 Sun Valley, Fla., real estate project, in which the union president and two others were accused of mail fraud in selling retirement lots to union members under false pretenses.

Testimony before the McClellan special Senate committee disclosed that $500,000 in funds from Hoffa's Local 299 were deposited interest-free in a Florida bank when the bank advanced money to Sun Valley and that Hoffa was an undisclosed prospective beneficiary of any profits the speculative venture might gain.

SAG Aide Appointed Assistant Secretary

Hollywood—Douglas A. Smithers, for eight years a representative of the Screen Actors Guild, has been named an assistant executive secretary by the board of directors.

Collective Bargaining Report:

Insurance Covered By Most Contracts

Virtually every major collective bargaining agreement now provides life insurance protection for workers, and in most cases the employer pays the entire cost of the program.

The Collective Bargaining Report of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, appearing as a feature in the American Federationist, the AFL-CIO's monthly magazine, reports on a Labor Dept. survey of life insurance provisions in 300 major union contracts. The survey found that:

- 296 of the 300 agreements, each covering more than 1,000 workers, provided life insurance under the union contract.
- The employer paid all costs in 57 percent of the agreements. Under 10 percent of the contracts, the employer paid a basic amount and individual employes had the option to take out higher amounts either at their own expense or jointly financed. The remaining one-third of the programs were jointly financed by workers and employers.
- Nearly two-thirds of the programs maintained insurance coverage for retired workers. A similar survey in 1955 found that only 51 percent of the plans then covered retired employes.

Emphasizing the trend to "employer-pays-all" insurance plans, the article points out that such programs result in significant tax savings.

Each dollar a company pays for a life insurance program for its employes represents an actual cost of only 48 cents, since the money would otherwise have been taxed at the corporate income tax rate of 52 percent.

On the other hand, the dollar paid by the employe from his wages costs him at least $1.20, since he pays at least 20 cents in taxes on each dollar of wages.

In addition, if the company pays the full cost, the expense of record-keeping, handling worker contributions and crediting insurance dividends is greatly reduced.

A growing number of plans now gear insurance coverage to earnings. In such programs, the average amount of coverage is equal to almost 1.5 years' wages, while the average for uniform, flat amount plans is less than a year's earnings.

Layoff Protection

One area of improvement in recent years has been in continued coverage of employes during layoffs. Nearly all plans continue protection for at least 30 days after layoff and 60 percent of the plans provide for continuation for longer periods. Twenty percent of plans provide continued coverage for longer than six months.

About a fourth of the plans provide payment for permanent disability as well as for death and most provide for additional payments for accidental death or dismemberment. Many programs which do not provide life insurance payments for permanent disability have other benefits such as disability retirement, which cover this area.

Most plans still reduce benefits after retirement—some immediately and others through periodic steps as the age of the retired worker increases until a minimum level is reached. Only 8 percent of the programs maintain full coverage throughout the retirement period.

Stoppages at Missile Sites Drop Sharply

Work stoppages from labor disputes at missile sites showed a sharp drop in June from the same month last year, Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg has reported to Pres. Kennedy.

Man-days lost during the month were only a little more than 1 percent of those lost in June 1960, said Goldberg, who is chairman of the Missile Sites Labor Commission the President set up on May 26.

Cooperation Praised

"I think this record is concrete testimony of the desire of labor and management to cooperate in making sure that work on our missile and space program goes forward uninterruptedly," said Goldberg.

The labor commission has obtained no-strike and no-lockout pledges and has set up labor relations committees at 21 sites.

Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. laid the improvement to a combination of several factors starting with the policy statement outlawing stoppages adopted by the department executive council last February.

Kennedy's statement impressing the country with the urgency of uninterrupted work at the sites and the follow-up executive order setting up the commission also were involved, he said, as well as the work of the labor commission.

AMOUNT OF LIFE INSURANCE UNDER MAJOR NEGOTIATED PLANS[1]

Amount of Life Insurance	Plans Providing Flat-Amount[2] Percent of— Plans	Workers	Plans Providing Amount Based on Earnings[3] For $4,000-a-year Worker Percent of— Plans	Workers	Both Types of Plans Combined For $4,000-a-year Worker Percent of— Plans	Workers
Under $1,000	6%	14%	—	—	3%	7%
$1,000 & under $2,000	31	22	1	*	19	11
$2,000 & under $3,000	24	13	4	2	16	8
$3,000 & under $4,000	13	9	6	3	10	6
$4,000 & under $5,000	11	32	38	51	22	41
$5,000 & under $6,000	11	8	13	12	12	10
$6,000 & under $7,000	3	1	13	15	7	8
$7,000 and over	1	1	25	18	11	9

[1] Source: 1960 survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor. Data includes railroad nonoperating employes' plan negotiated since survey.
[2] Total of 160 plans, each involving 1,000 or more workers, covering 2.3 million workers.
[3] Total of 104 plans, each involving 1,000 or more workers, covering 2.1 million workers.
*Less than 1 per cent

Child Labor Laws Upheld:

AFL-CIO Supports Delinquency Bill

The AFL-CIO "welcomes" an Administration bill to combat juvenile delinquency and rejects the "misconception" that there would be less delinquency if Congress relaxed child labor laws, a federation spokesman has told Congress.

Saying that he was appearing to "restate and re-emphasize" the AFL-CIO's "long-standing support for a comprehensive program" to attack delinquency, Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller urged a House education subcommittee to act favorably on the Juvenile Delinquency bill introduced by Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.).

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg also testified in support of the bill. He said delinquency in slum areas is "potentially the most dangerous condition" in America today and that by 1965 the nation will have a sharply increased number of persons under 20 in the labor force—40 percent more than today.

Goldberg is a member of the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime. Two other committee members also testified in favor of the bill—Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy and Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Abraham Ribicoff.

Biemiller took sharp issue with a reported statement by Ribicoff that "we would have less juvenile delinquency if we relaxed our laws against child labor and put more children to work."

View Challenged

The AFL-CIO spokesman said child labor laws permit boys and girls to work after school and during vacations, and to quit school for work at 16. He challenged the view that substituting work for school is a remedy for delinquency, and cited previous AFL-CIO testimony that unemployment is "vastly higher" among dropouts than other groups.

Youngsters with inadequate schooling generally drift into the most unrewarding and frustrating jobs—jobs more likely to stimulate than to correct delinquency, he stated.

Biemiller testified that the Green bill, authorizing grants up to $10 million a year for five years, would attack juvenile problems in three important areas:

- By helping to develop "demonstration and evaluation" projects, it would help public and private youth agencies to learn more about the nature of delinquency as well as methods for its prevention and cure.
- By assisting in the training of personnel, it would meet a pressing agency need.
- By offering technical assistance and serving as an information exchange center, the program set up under the bill would enable each agency to benefit from the experience of others.

As early as 1949, Biemiller said, both the then separate AFL and the CIO were urging greater attention to delinquency prevention and the rehabilitation of delinquents.

"We recognize that juvenile delinquency cannot be isolated from the problems of our society as a whole," he said. "Poverty, slums, crowded schools, inadequate job opportunities—all these and many more make their contribution to the creation of young lawbreakers."

Biemiller pointed out that Congress has made an "impressive start" in the right direction in wage-hour improvements, a "truly comprehensive" housing bill, aid to depressed areas, and assistance to the dependent children of unemployed parents. Other progressive proposals are "on the horizon, or even closer," he said.

There nevertheless will be a need, he asserted, for special attention to young people who, in good times or bad, find themselves in conflict with society, and the Green bill will help provide that attention.

Would Authorize Grants

The bill asserts that juvenile delinquency and youth offenses are increasing in both urban and rural communities. It authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare to make grants to any state, local, or other public or non-profit agency for projects, staff training programs, and an increase in cooperation among youth organizations.

Biemiller reported that fewer than half the nation's counties have juvenile probation officers and that the qualifications of some such workers may be "less than desirable." Fewer than half of U.S. communities have a police officer especially assigned to juveniles, and some school districts with openings for specially trained school staff persons cannot find qualified personnel, he said.

The AFL-CIO also endorsed the Green bill's provision for participation by private voluntary agencies. AFL-CIO community services committees want to take part, he said.

FIRST CLASS OF STUDENTS under the AFL-CIO industrial training program for Africans, which combines instruction in trade unionism with on-the-job training, is now in this country and is shown above with Pres. George Meany. Left to right are Anselmi Wambu Karumba, Kenya; Mrs. Maida Springer of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs; Atim E. Willamson and Folake Johnson, Nigeria; Joyce Bwalya Chanda, Northern Rhodesia, and Charles M. Pasipanodya, Southern Rhodesia.

Labor Aides Act for U.S. at Textile Parley

Geneva—Representatives of the major textile-producing nations are meeting here at an international conference sponsored by the General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade (GATT) in an effort to seek orderly development of the industry.

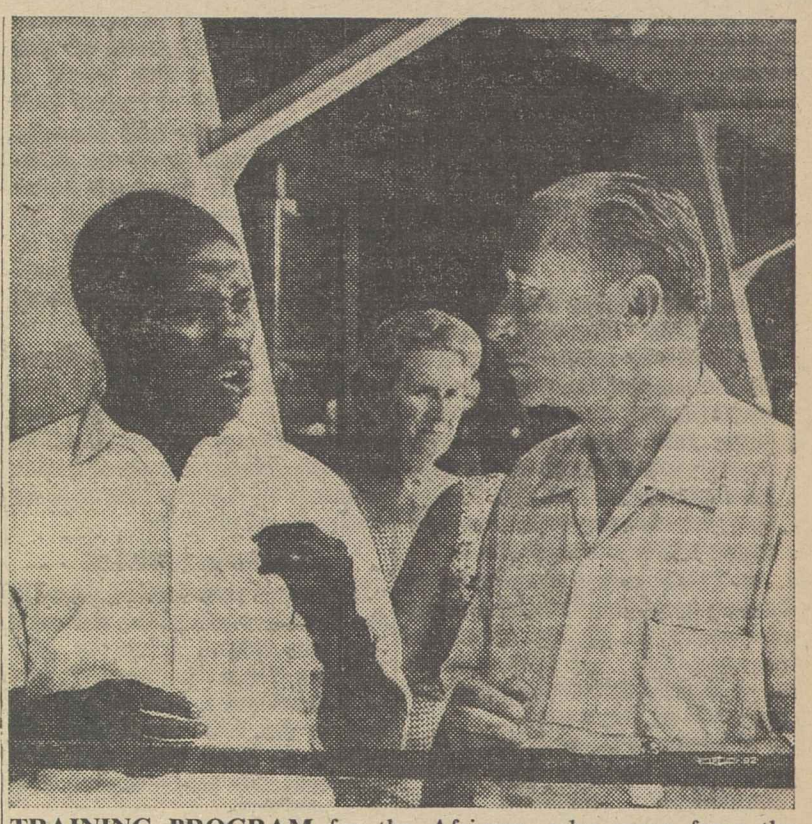
Each national delegation is composed of government, labor and management representatives and is centering greatest attention on the cotton textile industry. U.S. representatives include three research directors from labor—Stanley H. Ruttenberg of the AFL-CIO, Milton Fried of the Clothing Workers and Lazare Teper of the Ladies' Garment Workers.

Eric Windham White, executive secretary of GATT, was elected chairman at the opening meeting upon nomination by the U.S.

Agreement Sought

The U.S. is seeking an agreement under which exporters in low-cost producing countries will exercise restraint in their shipments to the U.S. and to other countries where workers have relatively high standards of living and production costs are higher.

It also wants to assure the low-cost producers of access to expanding markets without disruptive results that could adversely affect other producers and lead to retaliatory restrictions on trade.



TRAINING PROGRAM for the Africans, who come from the needle trades, was arranged in cooperation with Ladies' Garment Workers. Above, during a weekend at Unity House, the union's resort in Pennsylvania's Pocono Mountains, Charles M. Pasipanodya of Southern Rhodesia emphasizes a point in a discussion with ILGWU Vice Pres. Charles Zimmerman.

AFL-CIO Program Training 6 Africans

Six African needle workers have been brought to the United States by the AFL-CIO for six months of intensive training in their chosen trades and in trade unionism.

They spent a week in Washington, where they met with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, other AFL-CIO officials and staff members and with government officials.

They are now undergoing five weeks of tutelage at the Ladies' Garment Workers Training Institute in New York, and upon its completion will be assigned to ILGWU shops for on-the-job training during the remainder of their stay in this country.

The program was arranged by Mrs. Maida Springer of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs with the cooperation of the ILGWU.

It is aimed at improving the efficiency of garment workers in Africa, promoting education in trade unionism among Africans and encouraging the development of a spirit of trade unionism in the industry in Africa. A special effort is being made to help the African leaders promote union consciousness among women workers in their home lands.

The trainees are:

Atim E. Williamson, 27, a member of the executive board of the A. G. Leventis African Workers Union, an affiliate of the Trades Union Congress of Nigeria. Miss Williamson resides in Ibadan.

Folake Johnson, 26, member of the UAC & Associated Companies African Workers Union, also a TUCN affiliate. Miss Johnson lives in Lagos.

Joyce Bwalya Chanda, 25, member of the Union of Commercial & Industrial Workers, an affiliate of the Trades Union Congress of Northern Rhodesia.

Anselmi Wambu Karumba, 40, general secretary of the Tailors, Textiles & Garment Workers Union of Kenya, a master tailor and a Kikuyu who has spent much time in detention camps—as well as several years in the British army. He lives in Nairobi.

Charles M. Pasipanodya, 31, secretary of the Tailors & Garment Workers Union and treasurer of the Southern Rhodesian Trade Union Congress. His home is in Bulawayo.

Flora Manjonde, 21, of the Tanganyika Federation of Labor. Her home is in Dar-es-Salaam.

Exiled Dominican Unionists to Get Training Under ICFTU Program

(Continued from Page 1)

niques. The course will last for two months and will be coordinated by Richard Henry Roe of Chicago, a member of the American Federation of Teachers.

"As soon as the Organization of American States obtains guarantees that the creation and functioning of a free labor movement will be accepted by the [new] Dominican government, the entire operation will be moved there," Romualdi said.

The program was devised by the AFL-CIO at the request of Alfonso Sanchez Madariaga, general secretary of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers, the hemisphere division of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. It is being financed by the ICFTU's Intl. Solidarity Fund.

Romualdi expressed special appreciation for the help of Dr. Alfredo Nazario, head of the Labor Relations Institute at the university, for making the school's facilities and staff available for the project. General supervisor of the training will be Morris Paladino, formerly of the Ladies' Garment Workers and now education director of ORIT.

The eight trainees, Romualdi said, are former workers in such industries as sugar, transportation, communications and stevedoring. While all are members of the Free Democratic Dominican Trade Union Group in Exile, they are not linked with any political faction, he said.

"The entire purpose is to plan in advance for building a genuine, democratic labor movement in the Dominican Republic as soon as circumstances permit," he added. "This is an essential element in building a democratic society. These young men, with no political ambitions or political connections, will be trained for that important task."

Curran Sees Bunche On Arab Ship Curbs

United Nations, N. Y.—Pres. Joseph Curran of the Maritime Union discussed continued United Arab Republic interference with Israeli shipping at a meeting with Undersec. Ralph Bunche of the United Nations.

Curran acted as spokesman for the Intl. Transportworkers Federation, which represents 6.5 million members of 225 marine unions in 71 countries outside the Iron Curtain. The ITF has condemned the Arabic action.

Congress Steps Up Pace:

Senate Vote Revives Atomic Power Plant

By David L. Perlman

The Senate has voted to build the world's largest nuclear power plant at Hanford, Wash., using waste products from the Atomic Energy Commission's plutonium production reactor to generate electricity for the power-starved Northwest.

The labor-backed and Administration-endorsed proposal—bitterly fought by private power interests—had been knocked out of the AEC authorization bill by the House on a 176-140 non-rollcall vote. A Republican-led attempt to kill it in the parallel Senate bill was defeated 54-36. The differing bills now go to conference with strong indications that the Senate version may prevail.

In other major actions on Capitol Hill:

- Congress passed and the President signed a water pollution bill providing stepped-up grants to communities for sewage treatment plants and extending federal anti-pollution authority to all navigable waters.
- The House Ways & Means Committee gave tentative approval to a withholding tax on dividends from stocks and interest from savings accounts—a key proposal in the Administration's tax reform package.

The committee, however, rejected Pres. Kennedy's request for repeal of special tax credits to stockholders, under which dividend income now is taxed at a lesser rate than income from wages. A labor-opposed Administration proposal of tax incentives for business expansion was approved with modifications.

- The President signed a labor-backed amendment to the Longshoreman's & Harbor Workers' Compensation Act raising maximum benefits for disabling injuries from $54 to $70 a week.
- A House Labor subcommittee approved a two-year $300 million program for retraining jobless workers and for paying them while they learn new skills. Deleted from the original Administration proposal was a plan to reimburse a retrained worker 50 percent of the cost of moving to an area where he can find employment.
- A Senate Labor subcommittee approved a bill by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) to establish a permanent Youth Conservation Corps modeled after the Civilian Conservation Corps of the New Deal era. Earlier a House subcommittee had endorsed a smaller-scale Administration proposal to set up a pilot project involving 6,000 youths.

Key issue in the debate over the Hanford atomic power project was whether the 11 million pounds of steam per hour produced as a by-product of the plutonium production should be utilized to generate nearly 800,000 kilowatts of electricity—half of which would be used by the Hanford project itself.

The AFL-CIO had strongly urged construction of the dual-purpose reactor, terming it a major step "toward the goal of breaking through the barrier to achieve nuclear power competitive in cost with conventional power."

An amendment to the atomic energy authorization bill by three Democratic senators from coal-producing states added a $5 million authorization for a study of nuclear processes to develop new uses for coal and coal products.

Water Grants Raised

The water pollution bill signed by the President raises the authorization for federal grants to communities from the present level of $50 million a year to $80 million in the 1962 fiscal year, $90 million in fiscal 1963, and $100 million each in the fiscal years 1964 through 1967.

The bill, originally sponsored by Rep. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.), was strongly supported by the Kennedy Administration—in sharp contrast with the position taken by former Pres. Eisenhower who last year vetoed a similar bill.

Approval by the House Ways & Means Committee of a withholding tax on dividends and interest was aimed at stopping an estimated loss to the government of more than $800 million a year, based on Treasury estimates that nearly $3 billion in dividends and interest payments goes unreported on tax returns.

The committee voted for a 16.7 percent withholding rate as against the 20 percent asked by the President. It agreed to exempt anyone who filed a statement that his total income in the year ahead would be so small that no tax would be due.

MEMBERS of the executive committee of the Postal, Telegraph & Telephone Intl. enjoy a light moment between sessions of the PTTI meeting in Washington, D. C. Shown before a luncheon given by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg are, left to right, Pres. Carl Stenger, Germany; Sec.-Gen. Fritz Gmur, Switzerland; Willard Wirtz, undersecretary of labor; William C. Doherty, Letter Carriers' president, and Joseph A. Beirne, Communications Workers president.

PTTI Raps Castro Rule As 'Barbarous'

The "barbarous regime" of Fidel Castro in Cuba has been condemned by the executive committee of the Postal, Telegraph & Telephone Intl. for "following in the footsteps" of Soviet Premier Khrushchev and Red Chinese Party Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

Meeting in the nation's capital, the board of the international trade union secretariat also heard talks by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. George M. Harrison, Railway Clerks' president, and Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, and received reports on PTTI's pioneer union training programs.

Composed of 105 organizations representing 2 million communications workers in 65 free world countries, PTTI declared its "complete solidarity with the suppressed workers" of Cuba and condemned the Castro regime for "subverting and destroying" free trade unions and for seeking to communize all of Latin America.

It also urged all governments and private employers in the western world to give employment to workers "fortunate in escaping" from Castro's tyranny.

Goldberg praised the "trail-blazing" programs set up by PTTI in Latin America and Africa and those planned for Asian countries.

Harrison as spokesman for the AFL-CIO commended PTTI for "work well done" and asserted that the merged U.S. labor movement, in spite of some internal differences, has a unified approach and a united outlook on these principles:

- The right of workers to create free unions of their own choosing.
- The right of unions to support programs designed to raise living standards.
- Full dedication of unions to the struggle for human freedom, peace and democracy.

Kennedy Asks House To Pass School Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

member Dixiecrat-GOP bloc voting solidly against the bills and joined by Rep. James J. Delaney (D-N. Y.), normally an Administration supporter, who claimed the general aid bill discriminated against parochial schools and thus voted against all the bills.

The Senate Education Committee has reported out favorably a bill to extend and broaden NDEA but has not completed action yet on the college scholarship aid proposal. Both measures have Administration support.

Kennedy at his press conference expressed confidence that Administration supporters in the House would use all "their energies to get this bill by." He noted that seven of the eight votes in the Rules Committee against the Administration-backed general aid bill were opposed to the Administration's entire program in the domestic area.

Of the procedures open to House members to bypass the Rules Committee, the one receiving serious consideration is the "Calendar Wednesday" approach, which allows House committee chairmen to call up bills on a Wednesday although they have not been cleared by the Rules group.

However, any bill called up for action in this manner must be acted on before adjournment for that day, allowing opponents to use delaying tactics to scuttle it.

Petition Possible

Also available to House members is the discharge petition which requires signatures of a majority of House members to bring a bill to the floor without Rules Committee approval.

An important element in the school-aid tussle is extension of aid to impacted areas—school districts where military bases and other federal installations increase the burden on schools. This has been a continuing program, but the Administration has called for continued aid in this form in the general school-aid bill and it is included in this manner in the Senate-passed bill.

There are about 320 congressional districts sharing in this aid and if no legislation is passed at this session about 3,800 schoool districts will not receive the $300 million in federal aid.

The Administration is reportedly taking the position that it will not support independent extension of impacted aid and that the future of this program depends on the adoption of the general aid measure.

Faupl Bares Cubans' Flight From ILO

The Cuban delegation to the recent Intl. Labor Conference in Geneva, Switzerland, vanished about 10 days before sessions formally opened, Rudy Faupl, U.S. worker delegate to the meeting, disclosed on Labor's News Conference, AFL-CIO public affairs program heard on the Mutual Broadcasting System's radio network.

Until the disappearance, Faupl said, the Cubans had a full delegation which participated in the preliminaries "and invariably voted with the Communist bloc."

"No one seems to know what happened," he added.

Faupl, a member of the Machinists' staff, was questioned on the program by John Herling, Washington correspondent of the National Newspaper Syndicate, and Tom Healy, editor for publications of the Bureau of National Affairs.

Herling asked if there had been any conjecture on the Cubans' departure and their reasons for leaving.

"Not that I know of," Faupl answered, "except that in the beginning they attempted their poisonous propaganda and their attacks, particularly on the United States. But they were stopped in their tracks and then, all of a sudden, they disappeared."

OCAW, Sinclair Agree on Terms

Kansas City, Mo.—Negotiators for the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers have reached agreement with the Sinclair Oil Corp. on terms designed to end a strike that started June 16. Picket lines remained pending membership ratification.

The OCAW bargaining committee has recommended approval of an agreement in which Sinclair agrees to negotiate with the union on the question of severance pay for laid-off employes.

OCAW locals with more than 4,500 members struck at East Chicago, Ind., Corpus Christi and Houston, Tex., and Marcus Hook, Pa., when no agreement had been reached two days after contracts expired. Major issue was a union request for improvements in severance pay provisions.

House Coalition Kills Kennedy Plan To Speed Up Labor Board Cases

(Continued from Page 1)

erage time for the NLRB to complete processing of an unfair labor practice charge was 426 days, and that even after the board had handed down its final decision the findings were subject to challenge in federal court.

NLRB Chairman Frank W. McCulloch estimated that approval of the reorganization plan would have reduced the time required for processing an unfair labor practice complaint by four or five months.

The reorganization proposal was bitterly opposed by right-wing Republicans in Congress and in the testimony of business organizations before House and Senate committees. A U.S. Chamber of Commerce spokesman endorsed the general principle of speeding up disposition of cases but argued that federal jurisdiction in labor relations cases should be sharply reduced and jurisdiction assigned to the separate states.

Under the reorganization plan, the five-member NLRB would have granted review of a hearing officer's rulings under certain specified circumstances:

- If a substantial question of "law or policy" was raised either by the absence of board precedent or departure from precedent.
- If a trial examiner's decision on a substantial factual issue was "clearly erroneous," prejudicing the rights of any party.
- If the conduct of the hearing had resulted in prejudicial error.
- If there were "compelling reasons" for reconsideration of an important board policy.

Review would have been granted in any case if two of the five board members indicated that in their opinion such consideration was desirable.

This procedure was to have followed the pattern adopted by the NLRB earlier this year in delegating to regional board offices authority to process most representation cases, subject to review on specified grounds. The power to delegate representation cases was affirmatively given to the board in the Landrum-Griffin Act of 1959.

Both Republican and Democratic members of the board endorsed the reorganization plan as essential to the proper functioning of the board's machinery and the speedy protection of rights guaranteed in the labor laws.

ULLICO Moves to New Headquarters

New York—The Union Labor Life Insurance Co. has moved its home office to a new building at 850 Third Avenue, New York 22. The move from the old location here was accomplished over a recent weekend without disrupting business.

ULLICO's first office, prior to a move to New York, was in the former AFL building in Washington, D. C., in 1927. The firm is planning to hold open house in the new quarters later this year, probably during the October meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council here.

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Social Security Health Plan Vital to Aged, Meany Says

An Editorial

Guide for a World in Torment

THE SOCIAL ENCYCLICAL issued by Pope John XXIII provides highly significant signposts for human advancement at this most critical turn in the history of mankind.

Humanity now possesses the scientific knowledge and technical know-how for eliminating poverty, ignorance and illness. But in the hands of Communist dictators, bent on world conquest, this very knowledge and remarkable industrial progress have tended to menace mankind with the limitless horrors and destruction of nuclear warfare.

Whole peoples who once meekly submitted to a foreign yoke and degrading poverty no longer accept their plight as a matter of fate. They are determined to win freedom from oppression and hunger, eager to build modern economies and improve their conditions. But this very laudable struggle for national freedom and economic progress is endangered by hypocritical forces seeking to exploit its efforts and sacrifices in the interest of the new Soviet colonialism.

These are the great opportunities and the grave dangers so characteristic of our times. It

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House Told System 'Sound, Necessary'

A program of health care for older people, financed through the social security system, is a "sound and necessary" plan and the only feasible means of preventing the cost of illness from "pauperizing" millions of retired citizens, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has told Congress.

Appearing before the House Ways & Means Committee, Meany appealed for approval of the Anderson-King bill that would broaden the social security system by adding benefits toward the cost of medical care to the existing protections of the law.

The issue involved in the Anderson-King bill, he told the committee, "literally involves the difference between constant peril and peace of mind; between humiliation and dignity; between pauperism and true social security, not in broad, general terms, but for millions of individuals one by one."

Security Against Catastrophe

The question the committee must decide, the federation president declared, was simply whether our social security system, "that already protects the aged against total loss of income in their years of retirement, [should] also protect them against medical catastrophe."

There is no other effective remedy to meet the problem of medical expenses of older people, "which have destroyed the hard-earned economic security of retired persons and imposed tremendous burdens upon their children," Meany said.

"We believe in the social security system," he said. To be "meaningful," a system of old age insurance "must guard against all frequent and predictable threats; and by far the greatest of these is long-term, costly illness."

Meany appeared before the committee after Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Abraham A. Ribicoff had thrown the full weight of the Kennedy Administration behind the Anderson-King bill.

Stating that the proposal would extend hospital and nursing benefits to 14.5 million persons 65 years of age or older, Ribicoff called the

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Foreign Aid Bill Moves To Key Vote

The Kennedy Administration's crucial foreign aid program moved into the showdown stage in Congress with efforts turned toward building bipartisan support of its long-term aid principle.

In the Senate, the $4.3 billion aid program was set for floor debate after narrow approval by the Foreign Relations Committee of the President's request for authority also to advance $8.8 billion in Treasury funds in long-term loans to underdeveloped nations.

In the House, also, Kennedy won a major victory when the Foreign Affairs Committee approved the long-range financing approach and prepared to clear the entire aid bill for floor action next week. A Republican effort to reject the Kennedy program was beaten, 19 to 10.

The House group then approved the five-year, $8.8 billion loan plan and cut $407 million, less than expected, from the $4.8 billion aid request for the current fiscal year.

Action on the foreign aid bill

(Continued on Page 4)

Next Congress Unpredictable:

Legislatures Fail On Redistricting

By David L. Perlman

The 1962 congressional elections could be the wildest, most confusing and most unpredictable in the nation's history as the result of failure of key states to redistrict their congressional seats.

Unless divided legislatures in Pennsylvania and Illinois are able to compromise their differences, each Pennsylvania voter will ballot for 27 congressmen in 1962 and each Illinois voter will be entitled to vote for 24 representatives.

In these two states alone, a sweep by either party could give Pres. Kennedy a firm working majority of liberal Democrats—if his party won — or give the Republicans either absolute control of the House or effective control in coalition with conservative southern Democrats.

At-large elections of entire congressional delegations are also possible in Massachusetts, Minnesota and Alabama, which have thus far failed to redistrict, and in Arkansas, where a redistricting law has been challenged by a referendum petition.

The reapportionment of Congress based on the 1960 census resulted in a loss of House seats for all of these states, thus forcing them either to redistrict or to fill all their seats in a statewide election. While several states which gained congressional seats will elect their additional representatives at large, the impact will be minor compared with the winner-take-all possibility when a large state must elect its entire delegation on a statewide basis.

In the present Congress, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts and Minnesota combined have an evenly-split aggregate—39 Democrats and 39 Republicans. Under the new apportionment, they will be entitled to a total of 71 representatives, a drop of seven.

Without considering the uncertainties of at-large elections, the reapportionment actions taken to date would appear to favor the Republicans picking up several seats. Congressional Quarterly, an authoritative source, considers a net GOP gain of five seats as "the most likely net effect of the redistricting."

Of the 16 states which lose one or more seats, seven have enacted redistricting bills. The Kentucky and Mississippi legislatures meet early next year and New York also is considered certain to pass a redistricting bill in the 1962 session.

Of nine states gaining seats, five have redistricted, although Maryland's action may be

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Berlin Mayor Hails AFL-CIO 'Solidarity'

Mayor Willy Brandt and the people of West Berlin are "counting on the solidarity of the AFL-CIO in the critical period" ahead, Brandt has assured AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a letter from Berlin.

The mayor recalled that the American trade union movement was "first to lend moral support" from abroad and that American labor has, through the years, remained "among our most consistent and most active friends."

"My assurance here is stronger," Brandt wrote Meany, "because I know of your own devotion to our cause in this city."

Committees Give Okay to Training Bill

"High priority" legislation which would create training and retraining programs to enable unemployed and underemployed workers to acquire and upgrade skills is being speeded through Congress.

The House Labor Committee voted approval of a $263 million two-year manpower development and training program by an overwhelming 24 to 3 margin. Earlier, the Senate Labor Committee unanimously approved a $655 millon four-year program.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany gave labor's "whole-hearted" support to the retraining program in testimony before the House group in June. "No man is expendable," Meany declared in praising the proposals as an investment in human resources.

The actions came as Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg stressed the Administration's concern over the plight "of 1 million workers unemployed continuously for 27 weeks or more."

Goldberg nudged Congress through letters to the committee chairmen—Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala.) and Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.).

He said Kennedy assigned "high priority" to the proposed manpower development and training bill and the youth employment opportunities bill. He said the President asked him to thank the committee leaders for their efforts and added the Administration "eagerly awaits" enactment of the legislation.

The manpower training measure passed by the Senate group would provide $90 million for the year beginning last July 1, $165 million the next year and $200 million in each of the two succeeding years. State governments would be re-

(Continued on page 2)

GM 'Inflation' Charge Challenged by UAW

By Eugene A. Kelly

Detroit—Charging that the General Motors Corp. has injected a false issue of "inflation" into contract negotiations, the United Auto Workers have formally requested GM, under the National Labor Relations Act, to supply data on the firm's "price-profit formula."

The request, signed by UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock, pointed out that, since GM injected the inflation issue in recent statements, the "reasonableness and propriety of that price-profit formula are now central issues" in the negotiations.

The union negotiators made nine specific requests for information about the formula which, they said, from 1947 through 1955 gave GM a profit of 26 percent after taxes.

Reuther and Woodcock charged the formula is geared to realize a 20 percent net return on investment for 180 days of production an-

(Continued on page 2)

CHICAGO NEWSPAPER GUILDSMEN walk picket line at the Defender, issued by its publisher as community daily for Negro citizens and now operating with strikebreakers after all employes were fired. Trouble began Apr. 16, the Guild has filed refusal-to-bargain and other unfair labor practice charges with the National Labor Relations Board.

Round-the-Clock Picket Lines Continuing at Chicago Defender

Chicago—Outside a well-appointed white-brick newspaper plant on Chicago's South Side, patient pickets in their 15th week are carrying on a 'round-the-clock demonstration against the Chicago Defender, a one-time champion of liberal causes which has become an aggressive critic of labor and is warring on its employes with strikebreakers.

Fifty-eight members of the Chicago Newspaper Guild's Defender unit have been marching since Apr. 16, seven days a week, around the office of the Negro community daily and its publisher, John H. Sengstacke.

Now the National Labor Relations Board has moved into the case, issuing a complaint charging the Defender with refusal to bargain and other unfair labor practices including refusal to furnish data to bear out a claim that poverty prevents a wage increase offer. A hearing before a trial examiner has been set for Aug. 7.

With headquarters in a nearby shop, the Guildsmen have maintained solidarity and a high morale. One of the pickets, Isaiah Major, is the publisher's nephew. Strong support is being given by other units of the Chicago Guild, neighboring locals and other unions.

Chicago Guildsmen, by a 7-1 margin, have voted to pay assessments of $1.50-$3.00 a week to help support Defender pickets.

The Defender for many years has had a history of labor difficulties. In 1954, the Guild had to go to arbitration to enforce its contract for wage payments to two rewritemen who were being paid under the wrong job classification.

Last fall, shortly after the Guild opened negotiations for renewal of its contract for non-mechanical employes, mechanical workers voted to disband an unaffiliated local and join the Guild. After they had voted 27 to 2 in favor of the Guild in an NLRB election, the Defender withdrew a pay raise offer it had previously made to the editorial employes.

In new counterproposals, the company offered no money, no other substantial improvements, and asked for more exemptions from the contract. Management said its original pay raise offer was a mistake and no money was available to pay.

Proof Refused

The Guild offered to extend the old contract if the company would prove inability to pay, but it refused to offer proof. The company also refused to fix firm dates for bargaining for the mechanical employes. The Guild then acted.

Nine days later, the company submitted brief comparative income statements. The Guild held there was not sufficient proof of inability to pay but offered to return the striking employes to work. The company then announced the names of 58 employes the company had "replaced" or for whom allegedly no jobs any longer existed. The list included every one who had walked out.

The company, at a Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service session on June 29, offered to restore 19 of the workers to their jobs if the Guild would drop its charges. The offer was rejected. A later publisher's offer to rehire 20 as "new employes" was neither accepted nor rejected but was reported to the members. Not one of the members went back.

By farming out mechanical work and hiring editorial and office strikebreakers, including a number of his own relatives, Sengstacke has continued to publish. A Guild committee has begun canvassing advertisers to let them know the Defender story. Fellow-publishers have given little publicity to Sengstacke's labor troubles.

Sengstacke has now been appointed to the National Public Advisory Committee on Area Redevelopment by Commerce Sec. Luther H. Hodges. Guildsmen have asked friends to join them in sending protests to Hodges and to senators and congressmen.

Ken Byrd, executive director of the Guild local, and Intl. Rep. Carleton Ihde said the Defender Guildsmen will stay on the picket line until they can all walk back into the plant together to pick up their old jobs.

U. S. Sues Bakeries In Price-Fix Case

The Justice Dept. has sued five bakery firms for damages resulting from an alleged conspiracy to fix prices and rig bids for the sale of bread to naval installations in Florida and Georgia.

All five firms—Ward Baking Co., American Bakeries Co., Derst Baking Co., Flowers Baking Co., and Southern Bakeries Co.—had been fined recently after having entered no contest pleas in companion criminal anti-trust suits.

The government has asked double damages under provisions of the False Claims Act. The amount of damages claimed was not specified in the suit.

Senate, House Groups Approve Training Bill

(*Continued from page* 1)

quired to match the federal expenditures in the final two years.

The Senate bill would give the Secretary of Labor authority to study labor force needs and the impact of automation.

Stricken from the measure was an Administration-favored provision to allow the relocation of some 3,000 families from hard-hit areas. Added to it was provision for the training and guidance of youths—a program which had been part of the youth opportunity bill.

While the job picture has improved, Goldberg wrote, there continues a high level of unemployment, with over 5 million jobless and a very large number of long-term unemployed.

"This kind of continuous joblessness for half a year or more for 1 million American workers is one of the most serious aspects of our current economic situation," Goldberg wrote.

The long-term jobless, he said, are concentrated in three groups: among the semi-skilled and unskilled; in certain industries, such as the building trades and manufacturing; and in the under-21 or over-45 year age brackets.

The pending programs are designed to train younger workers and to train or upgrade the skills of older workers.

June Change Is Slight:

Living Costs Rise, Factory Pay Up

By Robert B. Cooney

The nation's cost of living climbed to an all-time high in June, the government has reported.

The Labor Dept. said the Consumer Price Index rose by 0.2 percent between May and June to 127.6 as a result mainly of price increases for used cars, gasoline, housing and fresh fruits and vegetables.

An accompanying report on factory worker earnings said a steady rise over four months had brought the buying power of production workers to the record levels reached in June and December of 1959.

The June CPI means that the market basket which cost $10 in the 1947-49 base period now costs $12.76.

The rise ended a seven-month period during which the CPI fluctuated between 127.4 and 127.5.

Ewan Clague, commissioner of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics, regarded the June increase as insignificant in statistical terms. He said the stretch since last October, when the CPI was 127.3, has been "a very stable period."

The June index, however, is 0.9 percent higher than the 126.5 of June a year ago. This over-the-year increase is "significant," Clague said.

Asked for a forecast, Clague told reporters he "wouldn't anticipate any decline" for July but did expect "a slight drop" for August.

The increased earnings of production workers was due "mainly to the lengthening of the workweek and also to higher average hourly earnings," the government report explained. It noted the earnings gain was preserved as buying power because of the "comparative stability" of consumer prices.

The report said spendable earnings—what is left after deduction of federal income and social security taxes—rose by about $1.10 between May and June to $83.74 per week for a factory production worker with three dependents and to $76.12 for a worker without dependents.

Earnings at Record

These spendable earnings, representing a new record high, were $2.10 or 2.5 percent higher than June a year ago. Buying power—spendable earnings deflated by cost of living increases—was up by nearly 2 percent over the year and equal to the record high set in June 1959, the report said.

The June CPI of 127.6 will mean a 1-cent-per-hour wage increase for some 9,500 workers. They are employed by the Clark Equipment Co. of Michigan and by the Wagner Electric Corp. of St. Louis and southern Illinois.

The report said there will be no change in the cost of living allowance for the remainder of the 100,000 workers whose union contract clause provides for quarterly review at this time.

GM 'Inflation' Charge Challenged by UAW

(*Continued from Page 1*)

nually and is, in fact, the "major engine of inflation" in the auto industry.

They asserted also that 59 GM executives drew more in 1960 salaries and bonuses than the combined salaries of 608 top government officials from Pres. John F. Kennedy through the list of 50 state governors.

Meanwhile the UAW presented major contract proposals to the fourth large auto maker—American Motors—and asked for the help of Chrysler Corp. on a proposed legislative program, as it had done earlier at GM and Ford.

The UAW called on American Motors to put its 25,000 hourly-paid workers on salary, reduce work time without loss of pay, and "modernize" the present wage formula.

In talks with Chrysler, the UAW said its proposal for joint legislative action is based on the recognition that "broad aspects of such compelling problems as rising unemployment" cannot be solved at the bargaining table.

The union emphasized two points in legislative goals—a flexible reduction of the workweek, with no loss in pay, through legislation; and the establishment of a national agency to provide programs to meet changing work needs.

Other points in the suggested legislative program included these:

- A national fund for retraining, relocating and re-employing workers whose employer goes out of business.
- Earlier retirement under social security of displaced workers, over a given age, who are unable to find work.
- A federal system of reinsurance to protect workers' pension rights.
- A federal fund to provide temporary loans for debt payment by jobless workers.
- A standby law giving the President authority to cut withholding taxes to head off recessions.
- A law to protect consumers from price abuses by requiring open hearings on corporation price boost proposals.

Fire Fighters Unit Speeds Integration

Baltimore, Md.—Integration of Negro fire fighters into Local 734 of the Fire Fighters here has been accelerated by a temporary bylaws change permitting non-members to join the union on payment of a $10 initiation fee in lieu of the normal $25 fee.

Pres. Raymond Fogarty of Local 734 said 109 Negro firemen joined when the regular by-laws were modified for a month. That brought the number of Negro members to a total of 113 out of 198 eligibles.

Last year after a speech by Boris Shishkin, director of AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, the local suspended a previous bylaws requirement that all non-members in the Baltimore Fire Dept. must pay the equivalent of back dues for the duration of their services plus initiation fee. The maximum payment at that time was dropped to $25. This year the $10 fee was substituted for a one-month period.

To Protect Job Rights:

Auto Workers Sue 2nd 'Runaway' Firm

Detroit—The Auto Workers have filed suit in U.S. District Court here against Lyon, Inc., to protect the contract and seniority rights of 400 workers as the company carries out plans to transfer operations to Grenada, Miss.

The suit asks the court to declare the rights and duties of the company and the union under their agreement. The union charges Lyon has repudiated the pact by refusing to offer transfer rights to its employes when it moves.

The UAW, which is now studying possible legal suits in six similar "runaway" cases, acted in the wake of a July 5 federal district court ruling that union-won seniority rights become "vested" in the job.

In that ruling, Judge Fred W. Kaess said the Gemmer Mfg. Co. of Detroit, "has an obligation and duty" to offer jobs to its some 700 Detroit employes when it moves to Lebanon, Tenn. Pres. John E. Jarrell of Ross Gear and Tool Mfg. Co., of which Gemmer is a subsidiary, has said the ruling will be appealed.

Decision Appealed

In a related development, attorneys for the Glidden Co. of Cleveland, formally asked the U.S. Supreme Court to review a March 28 decision of the 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals which upset a lower court and held that seniority workers had "vested" rights in their jobs. The Glidden case was cited as a precedent by Kaess in his Gemmer ruling.

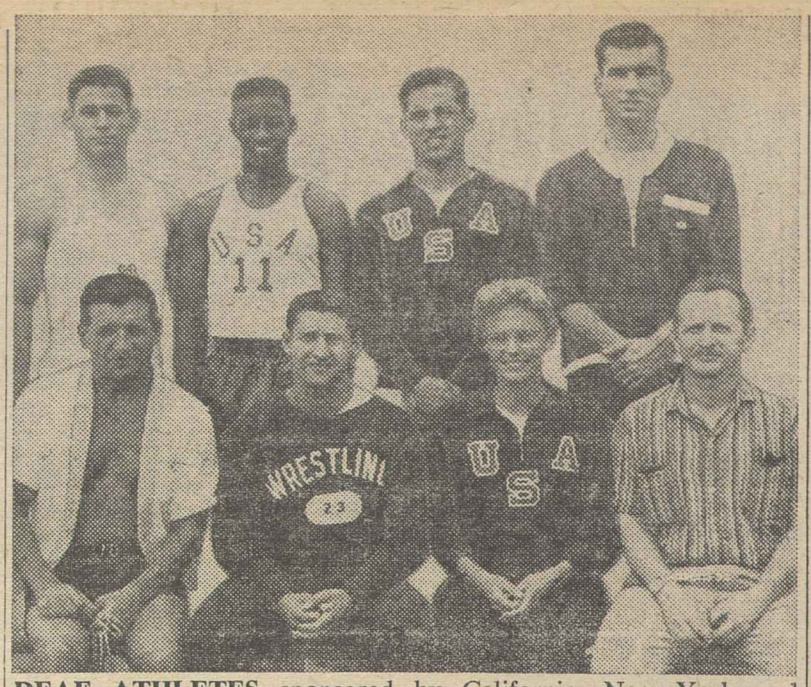
The high court, now in recess, is expected to consider the Glidden petition in its new term next October.

The Glidden and Gemmer decisions and the union legal offensive promise to bring the "runaway" problem to a head.

South Importing Unions?

The lawyer who represented the Glidden workers is reported by the Wall Street Journal as saying he has been "bombarded" with inquiries from union lawyers and others across the nation. The Glidden legal staff said it has had over a hundred inquiries, mostly from company attorneys.

The head of a large Detroit auto supply firm was reported as commenting that the Gemmer ruling is "bound to cause anyone to reconsider plans to move South." He observed it would mean moving northern wage rates to the South and moving the union with the plant and might mean the company would have to pay moving expenses as well if the decision is extended.



DEAF ATHLETES sponsored by California, New York and Arizona locals of the Hod Carriers met their coaches at Gallaudet College in Washington, D. C., before flying to Helsinki, Finland, for the ninth Intl. Games for the Deaf Aug. 6-10. Another sponsor was the Industrial Union Dept. of the AFL-CIO, which gave $1,937 for uniforms for the men's team. From the left are: seated, Dr. Peter Wisher, swimming coach; Jerry Berlowitz, Bronx, N. Y.; Nancy Elkins of Tempe, Ariz., Gallaudet student and javelin thrower; Art Kruger, team director; standing, Lonnie Knapp, Maurice Mosley, Sal Flores and Mike White, all of California.

Kennedy Picks Cosgrove for OCDM Post

Pres. John F. Kennedy has nominated John E. Cosgrove, assistant director of education for the AFL-CIO, as assistant director of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization.

Cosgrove has been a lawyer in private practice, an attorney for the Dept. of Labor, and an education staff member for labor bodies in Iowa and Washington, D. C.

A native of Keokuk, Ia., he graduated from St. Ambrose College, Davenport, Ia., and cum laude from the University of Notre Dame law school and was admitted to the Iowa bar in 1948. After two years of Labor Dept. work on the employment security law, he served as education director of the former Iowa State Federation of Labor and as assistant education director for the former AFL. He became assistant director of education for the AFL-CIO at the merger of the two federations in 1955.

John E. Cosgrove
Named to OCDM by Pres. Kennedy

Cosgrove has been a federation representative with the Joint Council on Economic Education, American Library Association, the White House Conference on Children and Youth, the Fulbright Scholarship Association and other bodies.

URW Rejects 'Runaway' Threat by Tire Firm

Mansfield, O.—A demand by the Mansfield Tire & Rubber Co. for a "work rules" reopening of its contract with the Rubber Workers a year ahead of schedule has been rejected by members of URW Local 17 in the face of a company threat to "run away" to the South.

Management served notice it would move its tire plant here to an unorganized company plant in Tupelo, Miss., unless the union agrees to negotiate work rule changes now. It said production costs here are "not competitive."

Pres. Herman Welling of the 1,400-member URW Local 17 listed these objections to the company's ultimatum:

- The contract expiring in September 1961 has a provision for a wage reopener this year, but no reopener on work rules.
- Union and management are bound by the present agreement on work rules until late 1962.
- Management has cut the number of Mansfield plant employes by 40 percent over a period of years but production stayed at virtually the same level because of automation and increased worker productivity.
- Management's last annual report made no mention of wages as a factor in a 1960 decline in company profits.

5 Meetings Held

In five meetings with the company on the union's request for tire industry "pattern" increases of 14.5 cents an hour, management acknowledged, Welling said, that scrap rubber operations were to blame for most of its drop in profits.

The union head said the local stands ready to explore the situation with the company but "members will not be stiff-armed into needlessly giving up contract benefits" agreed to by management in the past.

Many tire companies have signed contracts calling for wage boosts of 7.5 cents an hour this year and another 7 cents in 1962. Among the latest was Mohawk Rubber Co., which agreed to give 600 Akron area workers the "pattern" increase and other improvements.

Meany Asks French To Leave Tunisia

The recent outbreak of fighting between French and Tunisian troops in Bizerte brought an immediate appeal from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany urging the United States to seek an immediate end to hostilities and to support the Tunisian people "in their courageous struggle to have all French military forces leave their country."

Meany made his appeal in a telegram to Sec. of State Dean Rusk, a copy of which was cabled to Ahmed Tlili, secretary-general of the General Federation of Tunisian Workers. He said that combat between French and Tunisians jeopardized "the vital interests of the Tunisian, French and all other freedom-loving peoples." The fighting halted after a United Nations Security Council resolution appealed for a ceasefire.

Meany told Rusk the American government should energetically employ its own good offices and through the UN to speed French evacuation of all Tunisian territory.

Missile Sites Ruling Resolves Work Issue

The Missile Sites Labor Commission, in its first ruling since the President established it May 26, has issued a finding involving a jurisdictional dispute at the Walker Air Force Base, Roswell, N. M.

There had been no work stoppage during the dispute and all parties have complied with commission procedures, the commission pointed out in directing that the work of installing underground cable at the base should be performed on a "composite basis" by the Operating Engineers and the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The finding, announced by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg as commission chairman, listed methods of installing cable by the plow-in method or the trench method and specified which craft should perform each task.

The commission made its finding on the basis of a report by a panel consisting of Dr. John T. Dunlop of Harvard University, Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., and Executive Director James D. Marshall, Associated General Contractors of America.

First Dispute Heard

The panel held a public hearing on July 5 and also met with the disputants to help settle the controversy, the first labor dispute accepted by the missile sites commission.

Meanwhile, the commission released a policy statement designed to "facilitate economical and efficient operations" in construction at missile and space sites. It said a similar statement on work done by manufacturers and industrial unions at missile sites would be issued soon.

The commission recommended that the construction industry and union contract negotiators be governed by these principles:

- Wage rates, fringe benefits and other terms should not be negotiated which "establish more costly standards" than are made applicable to other construction activity in similar circumstances.
- The introduction of new conditions for any craft in a site area should be judged against the standards of practice in the region and construction industry generally, recognizing also that some areas may require somewhat higher benefits to attract the needed workers.
- In the absence of a "clear showing" that wages or work practices are discriminatory or unreasonable, the commission will regard such provisions as reasonable, it said.

The commission has 11 members, three each representing the public, labor and management, with Goldberg as chairman and Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service Dir. William E. Simkin as vice chairman.

It said it is reviewing contracts and practices which place a "discriminatory burden of costs" on missile and space construction projects and urged employers and unions to do the same.

It urged unions and contractors to cooperate in manning construction sites, and called for uniform overtime schedules on sites in the same region.

Labor Relations Called Best in Saskatchewan

Montreal—Four rules that put the basic principles of sound labor-management relations into effect were recently defined by Prof. Roger Chartier of Laval University at the Conference of Learned Societies here.

In Canada, he added, they are applied only in Saskatchewan. The rules he listed were:

- There should be as few restrictions as possible on the definition of a "dispute" or a "working condition."
- Government conciliation should be optional in a dispute.
- Where compulsory conciliation is enforced, it should be short and to the point.
- Conciliation should be "educative" as well as "preventive" with the opportunity for investigation of new bargaining content and techniques, the gathering of pertinent information and "dispassionate discussions" between union, management, government and university spokesmen.

Chartier pointed out that, except in Saskatchewan, the parties to a union contract are not allowed to enter into an agreement on some matters.

"They are compelled to use government conciliation machinery exactly as determined by statute," he said. "No alternatives are set forth."

Fear, rather than freedom, is the force that guides legislators outside Saskatchewan in their thinking on conciliation of disputes, Chartier charged.

"The strike is a fundamental ingredient of the collective bargaining process," he said. "Without it the union would be put from the start at such a disadvantage that well-balanced, genuine collective bargaining would not be possible."

Prof. Pauline Jewett of Carleton University told the conference that a survey showed New Party candidates in Ontario parliamentary by-elections last year were unusually attractive to younger voters.

In the Peterborough area Walter Pitman, the victorious New Party candidate, polled about 80 percent of the voters between 21 and 30 years of age and 61 percent of those between 31 and 40, she reported. The candidate's campaign, she said, caught the imagination of the younger voters without alarming more conservative groups.

In Niagara Falls, New Party Candidate Ed Michelson, who ran third in a race in which the New Party was pushed to the left, won nearly 40 percent of the voters under 30 years of age, Prof. Jewett said.

ILO Institute Opening Set For Fall of '62

Geneva—The board of the Intl. Institute for Labor Studies at its first meeting here decided to open the new school to a first class of 30 students from different parts of the world in the autumn of 1962.

The school was created by the Intl. Labor Organization to provide advanced training to people with some experience in labor-management relations who may be expected to rise to positions of greater responsibility and who may influence social and labor policy.

The board consists of six members of the ILO Governing Body —two each representing workers, government and management; five persons appointed by the Governing Body for terms of three years each from among "persons of outstanding international experience having a knowledge of educational and labor problems," and the counselor of state of the Geneva Dept. of Public Instruction.

The appointed members include Dr. Thomas H. Carroll, president of George Washington University, Washington, D. C. Also attending the meeting were representatives of the United Nations secretary general and of the director general of th UN Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization.

An advisory committee named to advise the director general, Sir Douglas Copland, on curriculum questions includes Dr. Clark Kerr, president of the University of California. It will meet in Geneva Oct. 11 to 13.

ICFTU Asks UN Probe of Abduction

Worldwide support for a United Nations investigation of the disappearance of Heinz Brandt, editor of the West German union publication Metall, is being built up by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. There are suspicions that Brandt was abducted from the western zone of Berlin by East German political police.

UN Inquiry Urged

From Brussels, ICFTU Gen. Sec. Omer Becu asked UN Sec.-Gen. Dag Hammarskjold to submit the kidnap allegation to the UN Commission on Human Rights and charged that whether Brandt was abducted or arrested as a spy, as the East Germans claim, the incident was "a striking violation of human rights" and "an insolent and inadmissible Communist terror action."

Brandt, 52, who was persecuted by the Nazis during the war, fled from the Soviet zone of Germany in 1958. On June 16 of this year he disappeared from West Berlin, where he had been attending a union meeting commemorating the eighth anniversary of the East German workers' revolt. Five days later the East Germans announced he had been arrested as a western agent.

In Berlin, the German Metalworkers Union expressed the strong suspicion Brandt had been kidnaped and demanded his release. In Kiel, the executive committee of the German Federation of Trade Unions condemned the arrest and called for a free world protest. In Washington, the executive board of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers demanded his release in a resolution also charging kidnaping.

JULIUS NYERERE, Prime Minister of Tanganyika, and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany enjoy a chat on former's visit to Washington. Tanganyika will become independent of Great Britain in December. Nyerere met with Pres. Kennedy on question of economic aid for his nation, destined as the base of an East African federation.

Foreign Aid Program Heads for Showdown

(*Continued from page* 1)

came as Pres. Kennedy bluntly warned the Soviet Union that the United States would fight, if necessary, to resist Soviet pressure to force western nations out of West Berlin, but invited the USSR to enter diplomatic negotiations to ease tensions.

These other developments took place in the legislative field:

- Strong bipartisan support developed for swift approval of Kennedy's request for nearly $3.5 billion in increased defense appropriations and for strengthened military forces.
- The Senate passed a pared-down farm bill extending the Administration's wheat and feed grains program but excluding a broader program of crop-by-crop controls to reduce farm surpluses.
- The House passed a bill authorizing $180 million in federal grants to help local communities improve their public health services.
- The Administration worked on new versions of a school aid bill designed to salvage educational proposals that were blocked by an 8-to-7 vote in the House Rules Committee.

With the Senate committee victorious behind them, Administration forces in Congress gave serious consideration to Republican proposals of a "watchdog" group to keep Congress informed on the long-range aid program's operations.

The Senate committee voted twice by 10-to-7 margins to authorize long-term loans totaling $8.8 billion over the next five years and to finance the loans from the Treasury.

The key votes were largely along party lines, with two Democrats voting against the President and one Republican with him. The committee is made up of 11 Democrats and 6 Republicans.

Five of the six Republicans previously had voted for the long-range loan principle when former Pres. Eisenhower requested it in 1957 and again in 1959.

This time, however, four of the five reversed themselves. They were Senators Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Ia.), George D. Aiken (Vt.), Homer Capehart (Ind.), and Frank Carlson (Kan.).

The close vote took place in spite of a last-minute letter to all members of Congress from Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon and personal efforts by the President.

Final Senate committee approval of the aid program came on a 13-to-4 vote, sending it to floor debate and possibly hard battles on key issues. Three senators who helped clear the bill had voted against the heart of the program—the long-term feature and Treasury borrowing—and reserved the right to resume their opposition on the floor. These were Senators Frank J. Lausche (D-Ohio), Aiken and Carlson.

Democratic leaders in the House hope, after final approval is obtained from the Foreign Affairs Committee, to obtain Rules Committee clearance in a manner that would prohibit points of order made on the floor.

This is in anticipation of opposition from the powerful Appropriations Committee, which tends to oppose long-range financing and favors aid programs subject to annual appropriations.

200 IUE Officials Visiting Europe

More than 200 shop stewards and committeemen from locals of the Electrical, Rado & Machine Workers are scheduled to visit Europe this summer on tours arranged by the IUE Education Dept. and the American Travel Association.

The first group of 100 left July 1 and is due to return July 22. The second group of 111 is slated to leave Idlewild Airport, New York, on July 30. This will be the largest U.S. union delegation ever to visit Great Britain, according to IUE Education Dir. Ben Segal.

Senate Votes to Confirm Weaver

George L-P Weaver has been unanimously confirmed by the Senate as Assistant Sec. of Labor for Intl. Affairs. He succeeds George Cabot Lodge, a holdover from the Eisenhower Administration, in the post.

Weaver had been assistant to the president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers before his appointment in January as special assistant to the Secretary of Labor.

Weaver, a labor advisor at several conferences of the Intl. Labor Organization, this year attended the ILO conference in Geneva as a government delegate. He spent nearly three years in Asia on key international assignments for the AFL-CIO and the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Ruttenberg Hails Pact:

16 Nations Agree On Textile Imports

Geneva, Switzerland—Wider world trade in cotton textiles but less disruption by imports in individual nations, such as the United States, may be the outcome of a 16-nation agreement reached here this week.

The agreement was hailed as a "milestone in trade relations" by Stanley H. Ruttenberg, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research. Ruttenberg, Lazar Teper, research director of the Ladies' Garment Workers, and Milton Fried, research director of the Clothing Workers, were observers with the U.S. delegation.

Terms of the agreement—which depends on action by the individual governments to become effective—are generally as follows:

- Nations that now impose stringent quotas on cotton goods from low-wage countries are to relax their restrictions sufficiently to permit a reasonable rise in imports.
- The United States and other nations that do not now impose quotas would have the right to request that low-wage exporting areas, such as Japan, India, Pakistan and Hong Kong, exercise restraint, and do not send into a market like the U.S. a total volume of goods greater than in the year ended June 30.

The objective, Ruttenberg explained, is to permit the low-wage nations to expand their exports—essential if they are to build up their economies and raise living standards—without flooding the market in any one importing country, which would inevitably lead to quotas and other barriers.

"The ideal in trade relations that we have been advancing at the AFL-CIO has borne fruit here," Ruttenberg said. "Instead of acting on our own in dealing with a very difficult problem we have come to an international agreement through negotiation."

Europeans Hold Key

Key to the success of the agreement is the willingness of European Common Market countries, which now impose strict quotas on cotton textiles from low-wage areas, to take on some of the burden the U.S. has been carrying, Ruttenberg added.

This week's agreement is planned to extend for one year beginning Oct. 1. The same nations will meet here, starting Oct. 9, in an effort to devise a long-range approach to the export problems of low-wage producers.

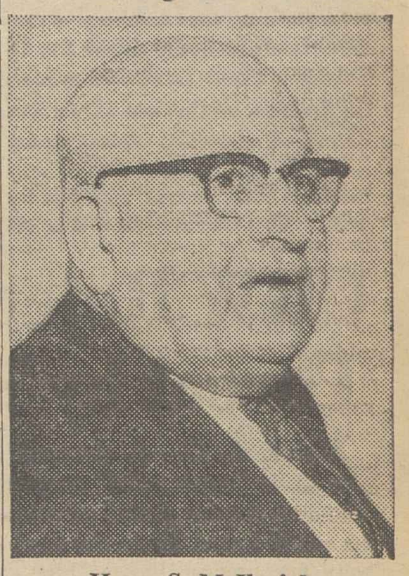
Undersecretary of State George Ball, who headed the U.S. delegation, noted that the agreement permitted this country to impose quotas on cotton textiles if the low-wage exporters failed to hold their total shipments to pre-June 30 levels.

Employer observers with the U.S. delegation were more cautious in commenting on the agreement, but indicated they would be satisfied if the Kennedy Administration effectively applied the provision against a rise in imports.

Junior High Named After Labor Leader

Tacoma, Wash.—A new junior high school scheduled to be completed for the 1962 school year is this city's way of saying thanks to organized labor and to a man who has represented labor in the community for more than a quarter of a century—Harry S. McIlvaigh, secretary-treasurer of the Pierce County Central Labor Council.

The chairman of the city's school board, James L. Boze, came to a recent meeting of the AFL-CIO



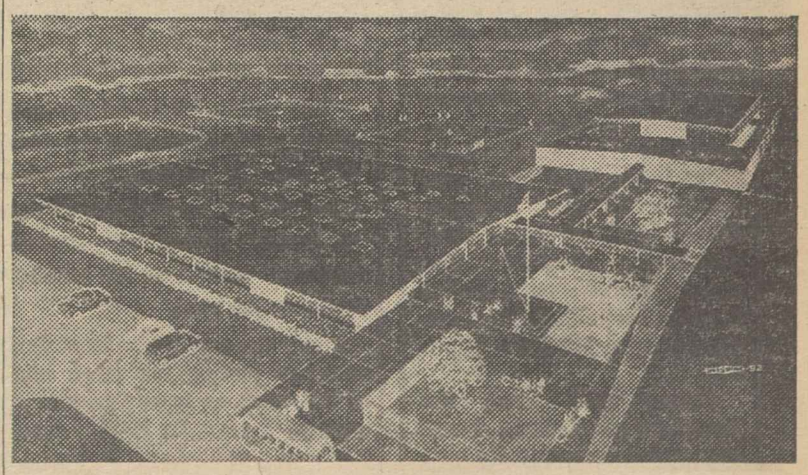
Harry S. McIlvaigh

central body to announce the decision to name the new junior high school after McIlvaigh. He told the delegates:

"We appreciate what labor has helped accomplish toward improvement of our schools and we are especially appreciative of the cooperation we have received from your secretary-treasurer."

As secretary-treasurer of the cental body and its predecessor since 1933, McIlvaigh has been prominently identified with labor's crusade for better schools.

A congratulatory letter to the labor council from Teachers Local 461 hailed the decision to name the school after McIlvaigh and declared that as a result of his "fairness, intelligence, leadership and loyalty to the labor movement, the Pierce County Central Labor Council is regarded with the highest respect as an ardent, active friend of education."



ARCHITECT'S DRAWING shows the appearance of the projected Harry S. McIlvaigh Junior High School in Tacoma, named after the long-time secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO county central body.

Better Programming Sought:

AFTRA Convention Supports FCC Chief

Detroit—A strong resolution, emphatically backing the reform program advanced by Federal Communications Commission Chairman Newton N. Minow, was adopted by the delegates to the 24th convention of the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists here.

Minow has proposed sweeping changes in the FCC's handling of television and radio license renewals, aimed at uplifting the caliber of broadcast programming which Minow finds in a depressing state.

The Minow proposals call for holding of hearings on a license renewal application in the community in which the station is located, provision of more local programming by TV and radio stations, and a limit of extension to one year instead of three where a station is found not to be living up to FCC standards.

The 315 AFTRA delegates called on the union's locals to cooperate with responsible local citizens in making presentations to the FCC in license renewal hearings.

The resolution noted that Congress had refused to give the FCC chairman the powers Pres. Kennedy had proposed but said that present commission authority is broad enough if employed to bring about the objectives of the Minow proposals.

Schnitzler Hails Record

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler praised the union and its leaders for having "accomplished wonders" for performers in its 24-year history. He paid tribute to their unpaid leaders from Eddie Cantor, the first AFTRA president, to Miss Virginia Payne, retiring president.

Pointing out that labor has "lost face" under attack recently despite its contributions to American democracy, Schnitzler urged all union members to tell the story of "very fine unions" like AFTRA to the public.

"Don't hide your light under a bushel basket," he said. "Let the public know of your accomplishments."

Schnitzler said the "professional enemies" of unions have "overreached themselves" and are beginning to get reckless, as when they tried to make labor the scapegoat for the "missile gap."

Despite human imperfections, labor is "still alive and growing," Schnitzler said. In the months to come, the value of labor's work against communism and other despotisms will be more understood and appreciated, he said.

Entertainment Alliance Urged

Pres. Herman D. Kenin of the Musicians called for an alliance of entertainment unions to fight the spread of automation in the broadcasting industry.

"Instant broadcast can soon become as common as instant coffee and music are today," Kenin said, warning that equipment is being sold that could all but eliminate the need for radio artists and performers, just as recordings have cut employment for musicians.

Kenin said the time had come for the unions to take the offensive and "compel a greedy industry to assume its public responsibilities or we shall soon be pushbuttoned into silence."

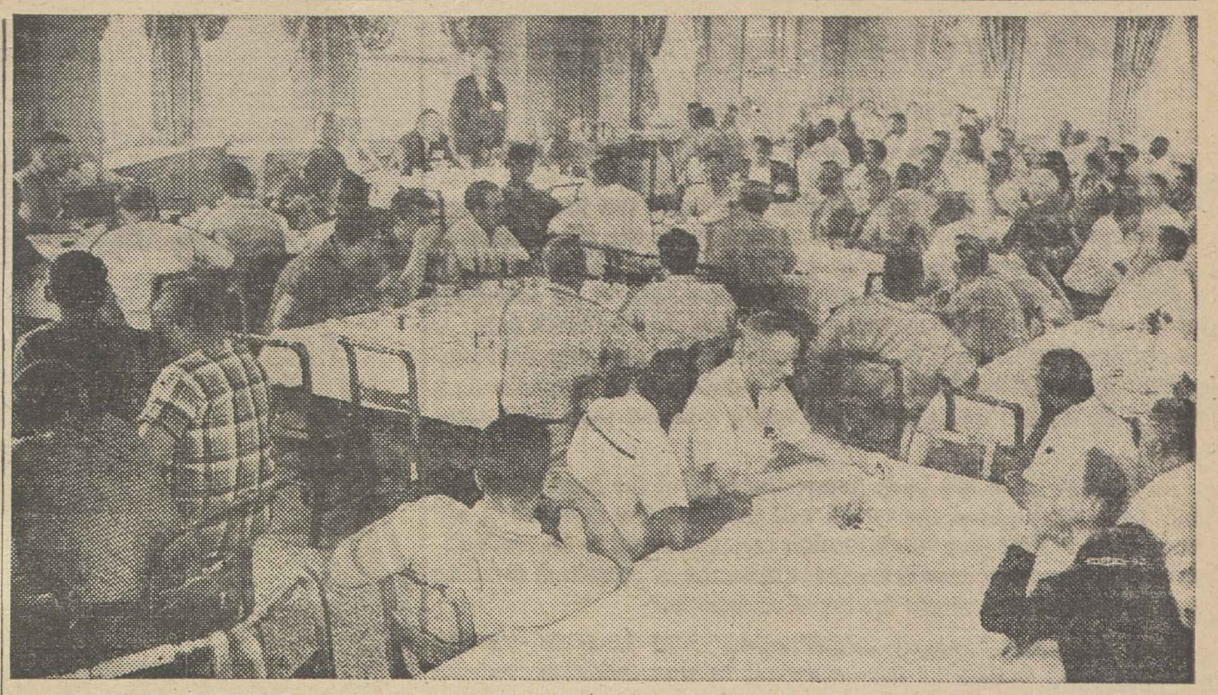
Officers Elected

Delegates elected Art Gilmore to the presidency of the union. Gilmore is president of the Los Angeles local. Also elected were seven vice presidents: Bernard Lenrow, New York; Hal Newell, Twin Cities, Minn.; Arvin Schweig, Chicago; Roland Sharette, Detroit; Jack Chase, Boston; Clancy Leisure, San Francisco; Travis Johnson, New York.

The delegates also elected New York actress Vicki Vola as treasurer and Judd Conlan of Los Angeles as recording secretary. Executive Secretary Donald F. Conaway serves in an appointive position.

Guild Certified for 54 at Ottawa Journal

Ottawa, Ont.—The Ottawa Newspaper Guild has been certified as bargaining agent for the 54-member editorial department of the Ottawa Journal. That brought Canadian membership in the American Newspaper Guild to nearly 3,200—more than 10 percent of ANG's total.



SUMMER INSTITUTE of Steelworkers Dist. 25, at which local leaders receive training in a wide range of trade union activities, was held at Miami University, Oxford, O. Bob Bollard, standing upper center, is shown outlining the progam. At his left is USWA Dist. Dir. Al Whitehouse.

Newspaper Guild Convention Set To Act on Dues Hike, Strike Policy

Vancouver, B. C.—More than 200 delegates of the 28th annual convention of the Newspaper Guild faced a heavy agenda in a scheduled five-day meeting including a proposal to increase per capita payments from $1.80 to $1.90 a month and to map an expanding program and meet rising operational costs.

Also on the program were proposals for strengthening procedures in administering strike policy and in some areas of collective bargaining, adoption of a budget totalling $486,000, and minor constitutional revisions.

Convention Saluted

Greetings to the Guild were received on the opening day from Canada's Prime Minister Diefenbaker and from Pres. Kennedy.

The convention was to close July 28 with nomination of candidates for the international executive board, comprising 15 members whose two-year terms start Oct. 15.

In a five-hour closed-door session of the convention, delegates reaffirmed a policy, fixed at last year's Chicago gathering, that the Guild shall not engage in financing or otherwise supporting a commercially-owned newspaper.

The issue arose in connection with the 20-month-old strike at Portland, Ore., where 49 Guild members made jobless by a Stereotyper union strike against the Oregonian and the Journal are now employed on a publicly-financed daily newspaper, the Portland Reporter, an outgrowth of a strike publication launched as a union weekly.

The Reporter has issued stock, leased and remodeled a newspaper plant, has a growing circulation and patronage from advertisers, and a staff of about 175 employes.

Cutoff Date Aug. 11

Guildsmen on the Reporter have been receiving Newspaper Guild benefits in lieu of salary. Despite a refusal by the 1960 convention to invest in the enterprise, Guild benefits have continued, with three extensions of the time limits originally set by the executive board. The board recommended to the Vancouver convention that benefit payments be discontinued Aug. 11, which would be six months after the day the Reporter went into daily publication.

The Portland Guild local countered with a proposal that benefits be continued to Dec. 1. The IEB's position prevailed.

The week's program included a lavish schedule of entertainment arranged by the Vancouver-New Westminster local, a 700-member Guild group which dates its ANG affiliation back only five years.

Workers Win Test Case on Jobless Pay

More than 135 Western Electric installers in New Jersey, laid off by the company in 1958 and 1959, will receive back unemployment compensation that they wouldn't be receiving if the company had its way.

The laid-off workers, members of the Communications Workers, received termination pay in accordance with the contract. When they also filed for unemployment compensation, the company objected, claiming that the termination pay was a bar. The State administrator upheld the company.

On appeal, the State Supreme Court has now ruled 7-to-0 in favor of the workers.

In a strongly-phrased statement, the court said in deciding a test case:

"The lay-off allowance granted the claimant herein was dismissal wages, regardless of the descriptive terms used. It was not wages for the period of Aug. 15 through Sept. 19, 1958. The claimant was not continued in employment during that period. His claim of Aug. 18, 1958 was valid. He was eligible for unemployment benefits."

Thus, in the test case, the court has held that all the men denied benefits are now eligible to receive their unemployment compensation.

USWA Asks Metal Mines Inspection Law

A law requiring federal inspection of the nation's metallic mines is needed to protect more than 30,000 union miners from death, disease or disablement, a Steelworker spokesman has testified.

Asserting that there is no federal statute now covering such mines, Orville Larson, USWA's coordinator of nonferrous activities, urged approval of a bill by Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) for annual inspections by the U.S. Bureau of Mines.

Larson told a House Labor subcommittee that years of "futile effort" have convinced the union the bill is needed because of the "total inadequacies of the present conglomeration" of state laws and general lack of enforcement.

Asserting that 42 miners have beeen killed in two states alone since the last congressional hearings, Larson said some states have no inspection systems at all, others have poor enforcement or inadequate state appropriations, while trained civil service personnel is "almost non-existent."

Unsafe Mines

Larson referred to recent testimony that two-thirds of the nation's uranium mines are unsafe and that owners had done nothing about it.

"Inspection is the key factor" to curtail accidents and death, the USWA man said. The bill he favors would cover mining of copper, lead, zinc, iron ore, gold, silver and other minerals, not including coal and lignite already covered by federal inspection laws. Other bills are now pending to broaden protection under the coal inspection statutes.

UNDER NEW BUSINESS, or maybe it was welfare, these entertainers—union members all—were on the agenda of the regular meeting of the Cincinnati AFL-CIO Labor Council. They put on a preview of a show they will stage at the nearby River Downs Race Track on Sept. 17 to raise money to combat juvenile delinquency. Meeting was held in hall of Retail Clerks and shows poster on consumer boycott of Sears, Roebuck.

. . . a troubled world

(Continued from Page 1)

is against this background of developments that the social encyclical must be viewed.

Its calm analysis and constructive proposals for meeting such complex problems of our times as socialization, the elimination or reduction of economic imbalance within countries and the urgency of just relations between nations in different stages of economic development will attract much support among peoples of all faiths.

Labor everywhere will be deeply impressed by the encyclical's rejection of the belief held in certain quarters that "socialization, growing in extend and depth, necessarily reduces men to automatons."

In view of what has been happening behind the Iron Curtain, free labor throughout the world will welcome the conclusion of Pope John XXIII that "socialization can and ought to be realized in such a way as to draw from it the advantages contained therein and to remove or restrain the negative aspects."

Even the most "rugged individualists" will have to see the soundness and justice of the encyclical in stressing that "private enterprise must contribute to effect economic and social balance among the different zones of the same country" and that "public authorities . . . must encourage and help private enterprise, entrusting to it, as far as efficiently possible, the continuation of the economic development."

The social encyclical will arouse fervent approval, especially in the developing countries, for its forthright and sound consideration of "probably the most difficult problem of the modern world . . .—the relationship between the political communities that are economically advanced and those in the process of development." We are confident that the peoples of the free world will view with full favor the indisputable conclusion of the encyclical that:

"Given the growing interdependence among the peoples of the earth, it is not possible to preserve lasting peace if glaring economic and social inequality among them persists. . . . We are all equally responsible for the undernourished peoples. Therefore, it is necessary to educate one's conscience to the sense of responsibility which weighs upon each and every one, especially upon those who are more blessed with this world's goods."

Wherever labor is free to express its own opinion, it will hail the encyclical's eloquent plea for social justice and its insistence that the "workers should be paid a wage which allows them to live a truly human life and to face up with dignity to their family responsibilities." The international free trade union movement will certainly not fail to see the significance of the encyclical's forceful support of the worker's right to an effective voice in the running of industry and public economic planning.

The social encyclical should have a most salutary effect on the ranks of free world labor. It should go a long way toward removing the debris of prejudice left over from the lay-clerical struggles of the nineteenth century.

Once the air is thus cleared, a most serious obstacle to the greater unification of free labor, especially in Europe and Africa, shall have been removed. Such higher free world labor unity was never more urgent than it is today when the Soviet imperialist threat to human freedom, national independence and world peace is so grave.

GEORGE MEANY

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and
Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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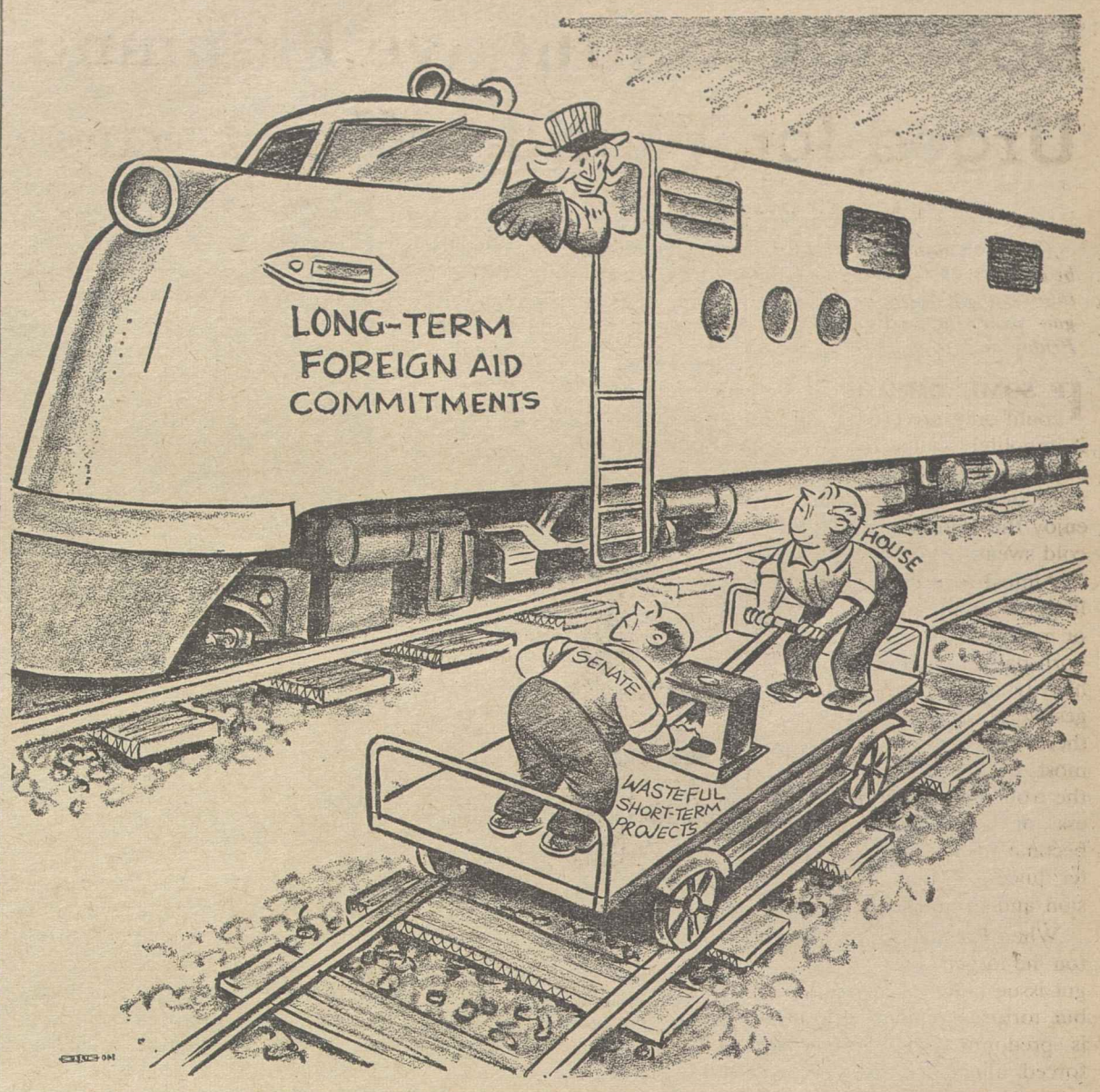
Time to Get Aboard



Log-Jam Broken by Kennedy:

Federal Workers Seen Winning Struggle for Union Recognition

AFTER MORE THAN half a century of struggle it would appear that organized employes of the federal government may finally achieve their goal of recognition and the right to talk officially about their grievances and working conditions with their bosses.

For many years there have been all sorts of roadblocks that have prevented official recognition of the 500,000 federal workers who are members of unions, notably the Postal Clerks and Letter Carriers. Efforts have been made to get legislation that would provide for recognition. Former Sen. James Mead (D-N. Y.) was a strong fighter for recognition when he was in the Senate 15 years ago. But the efforts failed.

Now Pres. Kennedy has broken the log-jam and has set in motion machinery that may bring about recognition through an Executive Order. He has set up a special task force of government heads to "review and advise" him on the whole problem of employe-management relations in the federal service. Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg has been named chairman of the task force, which has been directed to report by Nov. 30.

What they will report remains to be seen. But the President himself gave some pretty strong clues as to his own thinking. The opening sentence of his memorandum is about as clear as it can be in "recognizing" federal employe unions. It reads:

"The right of all employes of the federal government to join and participate in the activities of employe organizations, and to seek to improve working conditions and the resolution of grievances should be recognized by managerial officials in all departments and agencies.

"The participation of federal employes in the formulation and implementation of employe policies and procedures affecting them contributes to the effective conduct of public business. I believe this participation should include consultation by responsible officials with representatives of employes and federal employe organizations."

HOW FAR CAN the federal government and federal employe unions actually engage in collective bargaining in the ordinary sense of the term?

Obviously, there won't be bargaining over wage scales and basic working conditions such as hours, vacations, pension plans and such matters, which are established by Congress through legislation.

The President was careful to use such phrases as "participation" in the formulation of employe policies and "consultation" by officials with union representatives.

Nevertheless there is a wide area of activity that can be dealt with fruitfully through "participation" and "consultation" in such matters as grievances, working conditions, interpretation of legislation dealing with government-employe relationships and general working policies.

In the past, federal employe unions have complained of one-sided decisions in grievance cases. The department head, in effect, brought the charges against an employe, made the decision of guilt or innocence, and meted out the punishment with no check upon him.

Federal employe unions would like to see review power placed in impartial hands. They would like to be able to talk over work problems with department heads, not as tolerated "outsiders," but as officially recognized representatives of their members.

Quite apart from the President's efforts to settle this long controversial and unsolved problem as a matter of justice, there is the probability that the government can get more and better service from satisfied workers than from disgruntled ones.

Deputy Postmaster Gen. H. W. ("Bill") Brawley already has predicted that the Administration's efforts to improve labor relations in the postal service will pay off to the tune of "at least 10 percent" increase in productivity.

Brawley said that when the Kennedy Administration took office, it "found that the employe force of the postal establishment had been almost systematically embittered by a personnel program that could be described only as an anti-people program.

"Personnel practices and procedures, along with four successive vetoes of pay bills, had driven morale to an almost unprecedented low," Brawley added.

If Pres. Kennedy finally heals this long-running sore in the relations between the government and its unionized workers, he will have made a great contribution not only to improved relations in the federal employment-management field, but will have set an example for private enterprise (PAI).

Morgan Says:

Dose of Constructive Planning Urged for World's War Fears

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

IF SOME DOCTOR of human eccentricities could only prescribe a cure for what are vividly if impolitely called the "gut issues" of the world, civilization's collective bellyache over the threat of war could be substantially eased and we might enjoy the summer with a cold drink instead of a cold sweat.

Morgan

Almost every country, large or small, suffers one or more gut issues, a stubborn ball of emotion lying heavily in its political digestive tract. On paper there are solutions to almost every problem but the trouble is in the process of application they become curdled by the bitter juices of human passion and prejudice.

When Pres. Ayub of Pakistan was in Washington he urged Pres. Kennedy to help solve the gut issue between Pakistan and India—the lovely but tortured state of Kashmir whose population is predominantly Moslem but whose allegedly forced allegiance is to Prime Minister Nehru's predominantly Hindu India. Mr. Kennedy promised to do what he could but warned he couldn't do very much—making it plain we wouldn't use foreign aid as a lever to pry two countries into a settlement of a bilateral problem.

And he used the gut issue between Austria and Italy—the senseless but virulent flare-up over the German-speaking population of the gorgeous Tyrol—to illustrate how small quarrels can so disproportionately suck away a government's energies that it has no time or substance left for larger world problems.

THE FREEDOM OF ALGERIA is another gut issue which has prevented Frenchmen and Algerian nationalists from being reasonable in approaching a settlement. Now France's usefulness in what was supposed to be a major commitment to NATO's defense of Europe is strained another excruciating degree by the eruption of a pathetic and deadly fight with Tunisia over the Sahara and a French base at Bizerte.

One of the most ulcerated gut issues, eating deeper pockets of hatred into the Middle East, blighting progress and blocking stability, is the pernicious conflict between the Arabs and Israel.

It is the bloodshot blindness of fear and prejudice that is hindering the Portuguese and the blacks of Angola from taking a clear-eyed start toward independence for that anguished African colony. Independence must and will come, making the savagery now seem even more cruelly pointless.

When the full story of violence and repression in Angola comes out it will be ghastly and shocking. U.S. intelligence reports indicate more Europeans were killed in Angola in one week at the height of disorders three months ago—some 1,500—than all the British colonists slain in Kenya during the long Mau Mau terror. It is said some 10 times that number of Negroes were killed in Angola in the same interval.

Americans need look no farther than their own cities—north as well as south—for one of their most cancerous gut issues, racial prejudice.

There is no patent medicine or other nostrum to combat these deep emotional blocks which twist the viscera, sap the strength and clog the minds of the non-Communist world, just at a time when its major effort should be concentrated on human betterment everywhere—a goal which is the best possible answer to the threat of expansion by the Communists. But perhaps if the promise on the one hand and the purposeless poison of the so-called gut issues on the other can be put into clearer perspective, it will be easier, little by little, to divert nations' efforts from the negative to the positive.

A tantalizing tangible example of this possibility is hopefully emerging. Since the Kennedy Administration began to push seriously the concept of long-term foreign aid, U.S. officials have been quietly astounded at the favorable reaction abroad, at the inclination of foreign regimes to intensify serious planning coupled with social reforms which Washington says are a must to qualify for assistance.

"If we can avoid a war and if we can get the foreign aid bill through Congress," says a key Administration source privately, "it will be possible to see a major change in the pattern of relations between the northern and southern hemispheres within a year."

Key countries like Brazil, Nigeria, India and Pakistan, properly helped and properly developed, could have enormous healthful influence in their areas. Even uneasy Iran, bordering the USSR, and Formosa, across the Straits from China, bear encouraging prospects of positive and stabilizing developments when aid is charted in terms of balanced plans.

Washington Reports:

Clark, Prouty Emphasize Need For Job Retraining Legislation

THE ADMINISTRATION-BACKED Manpower and Development Training Program must be passed to prepare workers displaced by automation and other causes for new jobs, Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) and Sen. Winston L. Prouty (R-Vt.) asserted in interviews on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational program, heard on 450 radio stations.

Clark, sponsor of the Senate bill, said it appears that the U.S. may have "well over 6 percent of the labor force unemployed the first of next year and perhaps an additional 1.5 million underemployed at that time." Such a level of persistent unemployment, Clark said, would be "unsupportable."

He agreed that the area redevelopment program and housing and other projects will make some jobs, but said retraining is necessary for workers who no longer have "marketable skills" and for the "out-of-school people who have never had a job and lack the educational training to find and hold one."

Prouty remarked: "I think too many of our young people are leaving school before they finish high school and it's very difficult for anyone nowadays to get a good job and keep it unless he has the advantage of at least a high school or vocational school education. I can't stress that enough."

Both senators pointed out that training must be for existent jobs. Random retraining, they said, is not advisable.

Clark explained that under his bill the Dept. of Labor would make a continuing series of studies to find where job opportunities exist and in what field. The Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare would set up actual training classes, with "priority given to those who have been members of the labor force for three or more years, who are heads of families, and who are 30 years old or older."

Retraining allowances would be paid to enable jobless workers to exist while taking training. Prouty said transportation costs also should be paid to move workers and their families from a jobless area to one where they could find employment.

Clark said his bill could go into effect immediately after it is passed, since the Dept. of Labor has already begun preliminary research on job availabilities.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

MR. KENNEDY'S SOLEMN Berlin speech to the nation won the immediate support of Republicans in Congress as well as of Democrats. The spokesmen of the GOP followed the precedent set during several other national crises—and particularly the precedent of the majority Democrats during the last six years of Pres. Eisenhower's Administration—in giving bipartisan endorsement to the program believed necessary by the Chief Executive to warn the Soviet Union plainly that we shall not be pushed out of Berlin.

At the same time, a drumfire of Republican demands came for cutbacks on various domestic programs urged by the Administration.

The Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, headed by Rep. Bob Wilson (Calif.), demanded that Mr. Kennedy withdraw proposals to strengthen our home economy and to expand, after years of delay, essential social services. The Administration must decide, said Wilson's committee, whether to equip Uncle Sam for the Berlin crisis with "a Santa Claus suit or military khaki."

The 10 Republican members of the House Ways & Means Committee sent a letter to the President expressing "shock" over his "apparent unwillingness to make any downward revision in pending proposals for optional non-defense spending."

House GOP Leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) spoke for the central Republican Leadership Conference in demanding a message from Mr. Kennedy "proposing cutbacks on domestic spending."

* * *

WHAT IS IT the Republicans desire to have "cut back" to save the nation from that "bankruptcy" they have predicted steadily for almost two generations? Oddly enough, precisely the programs they have always voted against, have sought to blockade before there was any immediacy to the Berlin crisis, have labeled "socialism" and "wastrelism."

Bob Wilson's committee and the Ways & Means Committee members suggested housing, farm subsidies, federal school aid and depressed area plans as among the principal programs where "cut backs" were desirable.

Halleck also mentioned the housing program and school aid and added anti-pollution expenditures, the proposed Youth Conservation Corps, and the Hanford reactor project for which the Senate authorized an investment of $95 million to produce electricity from heat generation that would otherwise be wasted totally.

The GOP says these programs should now be abandoned—even those approved just this year after they had been checked for 10 or 12 years or more—because of proposed additional defense spending of $3.5 billion, which is roughly seven-tenths of 1 percent of our gross national product.

* * *

THERE IS IN REALITY a profound difference in viewpoint between those who think federal expenditures for the health, education and well-being of our people are basically wrong and those who believe a modern democracy, enlightened and strong, has a proper place to play in providing social services.

An all-out war, as we learned during World War II, requires the channeling of materials and resources into defense production. It imposes restrictions on consumer expenditures. It requires disciplines that free people willingly accept temporarily in order to safeguard their future freedom.

In fact, however, the cost for social services must be paid by the citizens of a country regardless of the level of government from which the tax bills are sent, whether local, state or federal.

The plain truth is that the states and cities are overburdened financially, that they have dragged their feet on some services and that localities and states are structurally incapable of providing some other services requiring a national approach, such as valley flood control and stream pollution.

The issue with the Republican conservatives is not whether the nation will be "bankrupted" by programs the people have shown they need and want. It is whether federal responsibility for civilized services shall be accepted, together with the graduated income tax that places a substantial and equitable share of the burden on those best able to pay.

WORKER RETRAINING is urgently needed, Sen. Winston L. Prouty (R-Vt.), left, and Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program. Clark is author of Senate bill to set up training program.

How to Buy:

Supermarket Private Brands Represent Significant Savings

By Sidney Margolius

HOW MUCH can you really save by buying supermarkets' own brands of foods and cleaning supplies? A survey by this department found the average price of 32 items packed under stores' own brand names was 14 percent under similar products sold under nationally-advertised names. In all instances we tried to compare items quality for quality.

This is an important saving. It can be pyramided further if you also buy the larger sizes. This department recently reported that larger sizes of foods and cleaning supplies cost an average of 17 percent less per ounce than small sizes of the same products.

The savings on private brands found in this survey are even larger than those reported in a survey made six years ago by the University of Illinois Bureau of Economic and Business Research. The university found supermarkets' own brands of foods cost on the average 11 percent less than the nationally-advertised brands.

By combining the two techniques of buying private brands and buying larger sizes, you cut the cost of some staple foods actually in half. For example, we found private-brand bake beans selling for only seven-tenths of a cent an ounce in the larger cans. A famous brand of canned beans in the small size costs 1.4 cents an ounce.

The biggest savings found were on private brands of cleaning supplies. The most startling example is the popular new liquid household cleaners. Two private brands—Co-Op Glow and Grand All-Purpose Cleaner—were approximately half the price of the most-famous national brands.

But the savings were available in almost all products. Of the 32 items compared, only two of the private brands were priced the same as the advertised brands. Similarly, the University of Illinois survey had found that of 31 price comparisons, the private brands were lower in 26, the same in two, higher in three instances.

As a matter of fact, as merchandise experts know, many of the private-brand products are packed for stores by the manufacturers of the nationally-advertised brands.

THE SURVEY ALSO SHOWED a tendency by some national-brand manufacturers to charge exactly the same price for "competing" products. In flour, for example, two national brands are exactly the same price for the same-size package; spaghetti of two national brands is the same to the penny, and so on.

The potential savings in private brands extend beyond foods. This department frequently has pointed out the large difference in price between private and national brands of household medicines and toiletries.

In a Federal Trade Commission hearing not long ago, the Sun Oil Company testified that private-brand gas stations usually pay as much as three or four cents per gallon less than independent major dealers pay for gasoline of "like grade and quality" under advertised brand names. In fact, it was testified that "the gasoline sold by private-brand dealers is frequently purchased . . . from major suppliers and is the same as that sold under the brand name of such suppliers."

People often needlessly rely on advertised brand names instead of using their own judgment and making quality comparisons.

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RETIRED MEMBERS weren't forgotten in the pension plan negotiated by the Westchester, N.Y., Brickmasons District Council. The first check went to 96-year-old Robert P. Nethercott, center, who was the first state secretary of the Bricklayers. At left is Bruno Caneva, a trustee of the fund representing the Building Trades Employers Association. The presentation was made by James A. Nilan, president of the council. One hundred and fifty other retired members will also receive pensions.

How Britain Meets Automation Problem

LONDON—THE TROUBLES caused by automation in the United States and Canada are far from the pattern throughout the rest of the western world.

In Britain the story of office automation shows that the results for the office worker may be a job with a least the same salary and status and often improved jobs and working conditions.

The secret is consultation between the unions and management.

The London County Council with the Labor Party in control has recently acquired an eight-ton electronic recording and integrating computer.

The computer will streamline the Council's operations and through economies will save the London taxpayers nearly $100,000 a year.

But these weren't the only concern of the council. Problems were created for the council's employes and the council set out immediately to solve them.

When the suggestion to acquire the computer was first broached, the council called in the executive of the London County Council Staff Association, an affiliate of the Trades Union Congress, and gave it a full description of the machine, its purposes and methods and gave the union men an appraisal of the likely effects which the computer would have upon the staff.

This early exchange of ideas and information, reports the union, was followed by joint consultations between union and employers at subsequent stages of the operation.

THE EFFECT of the well-planned move both here, and in other offices through Britain where consultation marked progress, has been that many new and more senior jobs have been created.

Consultation with the unions, say the National Union of Railwaymen and the Transport Salaried Staffs Association, takes place before the new electronic methods are introduced and any staff displaced from their jobs are absorbed in other posts without reduction in salary or status. The unions add that automation in the office sometimes leads to improved job values among lower ranks of the staff.

In some cases computed installation has involved a substantial reduction in staff. Here the unions have won agreements with employers. For example the Clerical Workers have an agreement that all affected workers receive three months notice. Staff with three to five years' service receive eight weeks severance pay and those with more than five years receive 30 weeks severance. Agreement has also been reached that there should be no recruitment during the change-over period and this has made it possible to transfer staff from the old operations to the new computer operation.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Pre-Toasted Marshmallows Free Jane for Mowing Lawns

By Jane Goodsell

AN OPEN LETTER to American manufacturers from an American housewife:

Dear Sirs:

I wish you fellows would get together and figure out what sort of person you think I am. The way you treat me, I'm all confused.

Sometimes you act so tender and protective toward me that I feel like your pampered darling. Look at the sweet things you've done for me: You invented an electric can opener because you thought it was too hard for me to turn that little handle all by myself; you put a cellophane strip around cigarette packages to make them simpler to open; to make my lot in life easier, you developed frozen orange juice, pre-cooked rice, roll-on mascara and an automatic pencil sharpener.

Just the other day I discovered another example of your kindness: you're packaging pre-toasted marshmallows for me. Gentlemen, I thank you! It's perfectly darling of you to rescue me from the drudgery of toasting my own marshmallows.

But, as I said before, you puzzle me. Why, pray tell, did you invent that featherweight lawnmower? You know what I'm talking about—the one that's so light that even a woman can cut the grass. Is it for me, little old me, who's too helpless to squeeze oranges and shell peas?

Come come, men, I'm the little featherbrain with the automatic pencil sharpener. Surely you don't expect me to mow my own lawn! And, while we're on the subject, what's all this talk about me painting my own living room? I don't care how easy it is with latex paints and rollers, it's not fair to expect me to do it. Not after the way you've babied me, it isn't.

Gentlemen, you've simply got to be more consistent. I'm willing—nay, eager—to be your spoiled darling and buy my marshmallows pre-toasted. But if that's the kind of woman I am, how can you expect me to change a tire all by myself? Now don't tell me you don't. It's me you had in mind when you developed that hydraulic jack, isn't it? I saw what you wrote in those advertisements. You said that even a woman could fix a flat all by herself. Well, maybe a woman can. But not the same woman who's too fastidious to use messy cream deodorants.

The point is, I don't want tire-changing made so easy that I have to do it myself.

And another thing. I want to go to the beauty parlor and sit under the dryer and read movie magazines with a clear conscience. So will you please stop telling me that it's easy to give myself a home permanent? How can you say that permanent waving is easy when you've just convinced me that opening a can is difficult?

Gentlemen, you can't split my personality like this. I can be a luxury-loving lazybones who uses instant coffee and pre-toasted marshmallows. And I guess I can be a sturdy, self-reliant type who mows her own lawn and curls her own hair. But—much as I'd like to be your ideal woman—I can't be both at the same time. Given a choice, I prefer to be a languorous lazybones. So would you mind keeping your hands off my spare time?

Is that clear? After all, gentlemen, I'm your billion-dollar baby, and you want to keep me happy, don't you.

With love and hate,

Jane.

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Rollcall Vote on NLRB Reorganization

Here is the rollcall vote by which a coalition of Republicans and conservative southern Democrats defeated the Administration reorganization plan aimed at speeding up the processes of the National Labor Relations Board. The vote to disapprove the reorganization plans was 231-179.

On labor's scoreboard, a vote for the resolution of disapproval was a wrong vote (W), while a vote against rejecting the reorganization plan was a right vote (R). Other symbols: PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not voting. Numerals denote district; AL—at-large; NV—not voting.

ALABAMA
1. Boykin (D) W
2. Grant (D) W
3. Andrews (D) W
4. Roberts (D) A
5. Rains (D) R
6. Selden (D) W
7. Elliott (D) R
8. Jones (D) R
9. Huddleston (D) R

ALASKA
AL Rivers (D) R

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R

ARKANSAS
1. Gathings (D) R
2. Mills (D) R
3. Trimble (D) R
4. Harris (D) R
5. Alford (D) PW
6. Norrell (D) W

CALIFORNIA
1. Clem Miller (D) R
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Mailliard (R) W
5. Shelley (D) PR
6. Baldwin (R) W
7. Cohelan (D) R
8. George P. Miller (D) R
9. Younger (R) W
10. Gubser (R) W
11. McFall (D) R
12. Sisk (D) R
13. Teague (R) W
14. Hagen (D) R
27. Sheppard (D) R
28. Utt (R) W
29. Saund (D) R
30. Wilson (R) W

Los Angeles County
15. McDonough (R) W
16. Bell (R) W
17. King (D) R
18. Hosmer (R) W
19. Holifield (D) PR
20. Smith (R) W
21. Heistand (R) W
22. Corman (D) R
23. Doyle (D) R
24. Lipscomb (R) W
25. Rousselot (R) W
26. Roosevelt (D) R

COLORADO
1. Rogers (D) R
2. Dominick (R) W
3. Chenoweth (R) W
4. Aspinall (D) R

CONNECTICUT
1. Daddario (D) R
2. Seely-Brown (R) R
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. Sibal (R) W
5. Monagan (D) R
AL Kowalski (D) R

DELAWARE
AL McDowell (D) R

FLORIDA
1. Cramer (R) W
2. Bennett (D) R
3. Sikes (D) W
4. Fascell (D) R
5. Herlong (D) W
6. Rogers (D) W
7. Haley (D) W
8. Matthews (D) W

GEORGIA
1. Hagan (D) W
2. Pilcher (D) W
3. Forrester (D) W
4. Flynt (D) W
5. James C. Davis (D) W
6. Vinson (D) W
7. John W. Davis (D) W
8. Blitch (D) W
9. Landrum (D) W
10. Stephens (D) W

HAWAII
AL Inouye (D) R

IDAHO
1. Pfost (D) R
2. Harding (D) R

ILLINOIS
14. Hoffman (R) W
15. Mason (R) W
16. Anderson (R) W
17. Arends (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Chiperfield (R) W
20. Findley (R) W
21. Mack (D) R
22. Springer (R) W
23. Shipley (D) R
24. Price (D) R
25. Gray (D) R

Chicago-Cook County
1. Dawson (D) R
2. O'Hara (D) R
3. Murphy (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. O'Brien (D) R
7. Libonati (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Collier (R) W
11. Pucinski (D) R
12. Finnegan (D) R
13. Church (R) W

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Halleck (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Adair (R) W
5. Roush (D) R
6. Roudebush (R) PW
7. Bray (R) R
8. Denton (D) R
9. Wilson (R) W
10. Harvey (R) W
11. Bruce (R) W

IOWA
1. Schwengel (R) R
2. Bromwell (R) W
3. Gross (R) W
4. Kyl (R) W
5. Smith (D) R
6. Coad (D) R
7. Jensen (R) W
8. Hoeven (R) W

KANSAS
1. Avery (R) W
2. Ellsworth (R) W
3. McVey (R) W
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Breeding (D) R
6. Dole (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Stubblefield (D) W
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Burke (D) R
4. Chelf (D) W
5. Spence (D) R
6. Watts (D) W
7. Perkins (D) R
8. Siler (R) R

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) PW
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Willis (D) R
4. Brooks (D) W
5. Passman (D) W
6. Morrison (D) R
7. Thompson (D) PR
8. McSween (D) W

MAINE
1. Garland (R) W
2. Tupper (R) W
3. McIntire (R) W

MARYLAND
1. Johnson (D) R
2. Brewster (D) R
3. Garmatz (D) R
4. Fallon (D) W
5. Lankford (D) PR
6. Mathias (R) W
7. Friedel (D) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) PW
2. Boland (D) R
3. Philbin (D) R
4. Donohue (D) R
5. Morse (R) W
6. Bates (R) W
7. Lane (D) R
8. Macdonald (D) R
9. Keith (R) W
10. Curtis (R) W
11. O'Neill (D) R
12. McCormack (D) R
13. Burke (D) R
14. Martin (R) PW

MICHIGAN
2. Meader (R) W
3. Johansen (R) W
4. Hoffman (R) W
5. Ford (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) W
8. Harvey (R) W
9. Griffin (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Knox (R) W
12. Bennett (R) W
18. Broomfield (R) W

Metropolitan Detroit
1. Machrowicz (D) R
7. O'Hara (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Rabaut (D) R
15. Dingell (D) R
16. Lesinski (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelson (R) W
3. MacGregor (R) W
4. Karth (D) R
5. Judd (R) PW
6. Marshall (D) R
7. Andersen (R) W
8. Blatnik (D) R
9. Langen (R) W

MISSISSIPPI
1. Abernethy (D) W
2. Whitten (D) W
3. Smith (D) W
4. Williams (D) PW
5. Winstead (D) W
6. Colmer (D) W

MISSOURI
1. Karsten (D) R
2. Curtis (R) W
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) R
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Hull (D) W
7. Hall (R) W
8. Ichord (D) R
9. Cannon (D) A
10. Jones (D) W
11. Moulder (D) PR

MONTANA
1. Olsen (D) R
2. Battin (R) W

NEBRASKA
1. Weaver (R) W
2. Cunningham (R) W
3. Beermann (R) W
4. Martin (R) W

NEVADA
AL Baring (D) R

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Merrow (R) R
2. Bass (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Cahill (R) R
2. Glenn (R) W
3. Auchincloss (R) W
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) W
6. Dwyer (R) W
7. Widnall (R) W
8. Joelson (D) R
9. Osmers (R) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Addonizio (D) R
12. Wallhauser (R) W
13. Gallagher (D) R
14. Daniels (D) R

NEW MEXICO
AL Montoya (D) R
AL Morris (D) W

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) R
2. Derounian (R) W
3. Becker (R) W
26. Dooley (R) W
27. Barry (R) W
28. St. George (R) W
29. Wharton (R) W
30. O'Brien (D) R
31. King (R) W
32. Stratton (D) R
33. Kilburn (R) PW
34. Pirnie (R) W
35. Riehlman (R) W
36. Taber (R) W
37. Robison (R) W
38. Weis (R) PW
39. Ostertag (R) W
40. Miller (R) W
41. Dulski (D) R
42. Pillion (R) W
43. Goodell (R) W

New York City
4. Halpern (R) R
5. Addabbo (D) R
6. Holtzman (D) R
7. Delaney (D) PR
8. Anfuso (D) R
9. Keogh (D) PR
10. Kelly (D) R
11. Celler (D) R
12. Carey (D) R
13. Multer (D) R
14. Rooney (D) R
15. Ray (R) W
16. Powell (D) R
17. Lindsay (R) W
18. Santangelo (D) PR
19. Farbstein (D) R
20. Ryan (D) R
21. Zelenko (D) R
22. Healey (D) R
23. Gilbert (D) R
24. Buckley (D) R
25. Fino (R) R

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Bonner (D) W
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Henderson (D) W
4. Cooley (D) W
5. Scott (D) W
6. Kornegay (D) W
7. Lennon (D) W
8. Kitchin (D) W
9. Alexander (D) W
10. Jonas (R) W
11. Whitener (D) W
12. Taylor (D) W

NORTH DAKOTA
AL Short (R) W
AL Nygaard (R) W

OHIO
1. Scherer (R) W
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Schenck (R) W
4. McCulloch (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Betts (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Moeller (D) R
11. Cook (D) R
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) W
14. Ayres (R) W
15. Moorehead (R) W
16. Bow (R) PW
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) R
19. Kirwan (D) R
20. Feighan (D) R
21. Vanik (D) R
22. Bolton (R) W
23. Minshall (R) W

OKLAHOMA
1. Belcher (R) W
2. Edmondson (D) R
3. Albert (D) R
4. Steed (D) R
5. Jarman (D) R
6. Wickersham (D) R

OREGON
1. Norblad (R) W
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Green (D) R
4. Durno (R) W

PENNSYLVANIA
7. Milliken (R) W
8. Curtin (R) W
9. Dague (R) W
10. Scranton (R) W
11. Flood (D) R
12. Fenton (R) W
13. Schweiker (R) W
14. Rhodes (D) R
15. Walter (D) R
16. Kunkel (R) W
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Whalley (R) W
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Van Zandt (R) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Saylor (R) PR
23. Gavin (R) W
24. Kearns (R) W
25. Clark (D) R
26. Morgan (D) R
27. Fulton (R) R
28. Moorhead (D) R
29. Corbett (R) R
30. Holland (D) R

Philadelphia
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Granahan (D) R
3. Byrne (D) R
4. Nix (D) R
5. Green (D) R
6. Toll (D) R

RHODE ISLAND
1. St. Germain (D) R
2. Fogarty (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Rivers (D) W
2. Riley (D) W
3. Dorn (D) W
4. Ashmore (D) W
5. Hemphill (D) W
6. McMillan (D) A

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Reifel (R) W
2. Berry (R) W

TENNESSEE
1. Reece (R) W
2. Baker (R) W
3. Frazier (D) W
4. Evins (D) W
5. Loser (D) W
6. Bass (D) R
7. Murray (D) W
8. Everett (D) W
9. Davis (D) W

TEXAS
1. Patman (D) R
2. Brooks (D) R
3. Beckworth (D) W
4. Rayburn (D) NV
5. Alger (R) PW
6. Teague (D) W
7. Dowdy (D) W
8. Thomas (D) R
9. Thompson (D) R
10. Thornberry (D) R
11. Poage (D) W
12. Wright (D) W
13. Ikard (D) W
14. Young (D) W
15. Kilgore (D) W
16. Rutherford (D) W
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Rogers (D) W
19. Mahon (D) A
20. Kilday (D) R
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) W

UTAH
1. Peterson (D) R
2. King (D) R

VERMONT
AL Stafford (R) W

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) W
2. Hardy (D) W
3. Gary (D) W
4. Abbitt (D) W
5. Tuck (D) W
6. Poff (R) W
7. Harrison (D) W
8. Smith (D) W
9. Jennings (D) R
10. Broyhill (R) W

WASHINGTON
1. Pelly (R) W
2. Westland (R) W
3. Hansen (D) R
4. May (R) W
5. Horan (R) W
6. Tollefson (R) W
7. Magnuson (D) R

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Moore (R) W
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Bailey (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R
5. Kee (D) PR
6. Slack (D) W

WISCONSIN
1. Schadeberg (R) W
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) PR
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Van Pelt (R) W
7. Laird (R) W
8. Byrnes (R) W
9. Johnson (D) R
10. O'Konski (R) W

WYOMING
AL Harrison (R) W

CITED FOR her services to labor and libraries was Dorothy Kuhn Oko, center, retiring labor education specialist of the New York Public Library. Presenting the citation at a dinner in Cleveland of the American Library Association's Joint Committee on Library Service to Labor were Director Lawrence Rogin, left, of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, and Roberta McBride, Detroit, chairman of the Library Committee.

Service to Community Urged on Librarians

Cleveland—"Librarians should go out into the community to find the needs of all major groups—including labor—not now being adequately served," according to Lawrence Rogin, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

Speaking at a dinner of the American Library Association Joint Committee on Library Service to Labor, Rogin pointed out that the committee developed out of an awareness by some librarians and trade unionists that the large mass of American workers were not making use of existing library services.

Dorothy Kuhn Oko, former committee chairman who is retiring this year as labor education specialist of the New York Public Library, was presented with a citation for her contribution in this direction.

"The 15-year history of the committee," said Rogin, "has shown that this group could be reached only when there are librarians who have been concerned with the problems and have tried new ideas.

"It is not enough to open the doors and call out 'welcome.' Librarians and library boards must recognize that labor unions offer a major channel to reach a large group of citizens who do not use the library."

Lists Typical Services

Rogin noted a number of libraries had shown the way to enlarged service to workers by working with labor writers, developing programs for retired workers, cooperating with labor education classes, assisting in various types of research, developing book lists on labor subjects and arranging special reading-discussion groups.

"Librarians must meet the needs of the labor union members if the slogan of the ALA Conference 'Libraries for All' is to be meaningful," Rogin said.

Roberta McBride of the Detroit Public Library is chairman of the Labor Committee.

Cement Union Wins Raises For 27,000

Chicago—The Cement Workers have reached agreement on new two-year contracts with cement producers that represent a "major breakthrough" on wages and fringe benefits for 27,000 production and maintenance workers in 135 U.S. plants, according to Pres. Felix C. Jones.

After 2.5 months of "hard bargaining" with all major producers and numerous single-plant managements, the union secured wage increases of six cents an hour this year, eight cents more next May 1; the union shop, use of the union label on all union products, and an agreement to set up a joint wage study plan by the end of 1962.

Employers agreed to pay worker health and welfare plan costs, raised sick and accident benefits from $50 a week to $55, granted an eighth paid holiday, and added language to protect workers against the effects of automation.

Research Report Puts Jobs First:

Full Employment Seen as Key To Increased U.S. Growth Rate

The question of jobs for a growing labor force in the 1960s is one of the most important issues of domestic economic policy and, until it is answered, there can be no certainty about America's growth potential, the AFL-CIO has warned.

Available evidence indicates the nation has a normal potential for a high growth rate of 5 percent a year, according to Labor's Economic Review, prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research and published in the July issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

The Review defended the estimate of a 5 percent growth potential, along with the similar 4.7 percent estimate of the National Planning Association, as contrasted to the 3.5 percent estimate of the President's Council of Economic Advisers and the lower estimates of some business groups.

"If the economy grows only 3.5 percent a year, when increases in the labor force and productivity make it possible for the economy to expand about 5 percent a year," the article said, "the slow growth rate is achieved at the cost of labor displacement and rising unemployment."

The Review cited the 2.6 percent growth between 1959 and 1960, when the total national production of goods and services rose from $490.6 billion to $503.2 billion. The population, however, also increased—by 1.6 percent—to nearly 180 million. This meant a net gain of only 1 percent in additional goods and services.

A 'Tiny' Gain

The Review pointed out that national output gained from $2,770 per person in 1959 to $2,797 in 1960. This meant, it added, "a tiny additional margin" of $27 per man, woman and child for improvements in defense, education, public services and living conditions.

"There are great needs for improvements in national defense, education, health care, homebuilding and urban redevelopment, mass transportation, community facilities and roads, conservation and development of natural resources," the Review declared.

"There is the need to lift the living conditions of the one-fifth of American families who live in substandard conditions and to answer the urgent requests for economic and technical aid from the less developed countries of the world."

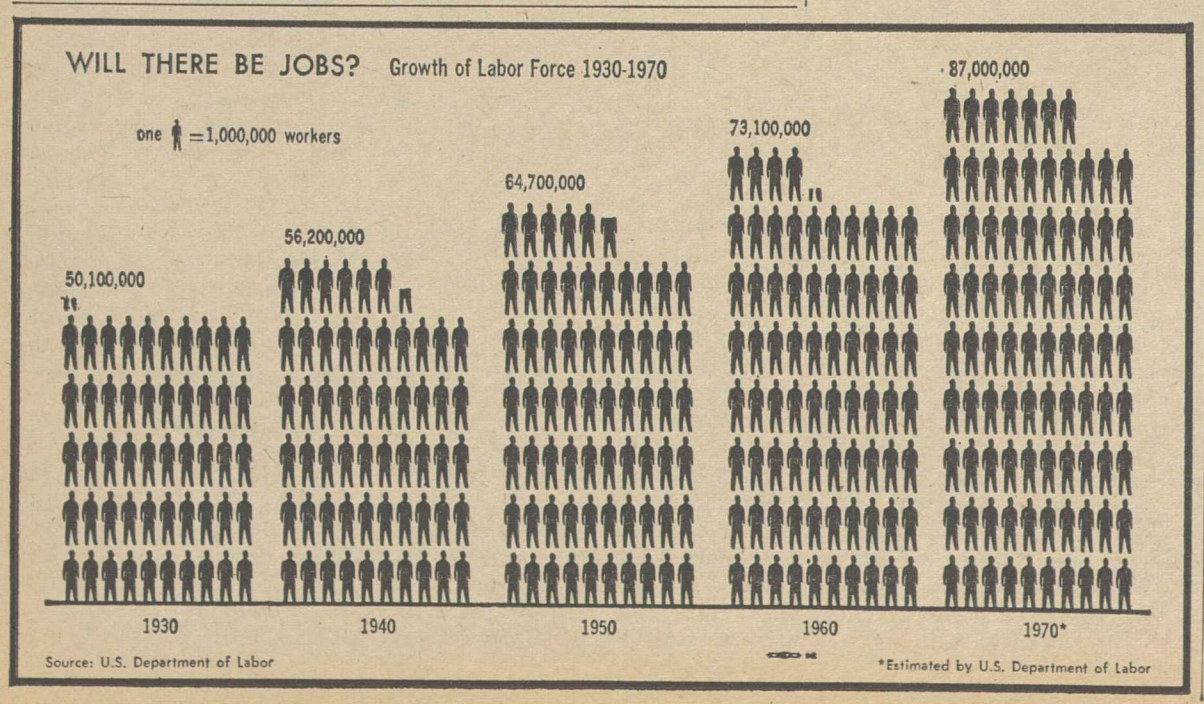
These needs and a rising living standard cannot be met on a margin of 1 percent a year, it added. For these purposes alone, the Review said a gain of 2.5 to 3 percent, or $12.5 billion to $15 billion annually, is required. And, since the population is expected to increase about 1.6 percent to 1.8 percent a year, an annual growth rate of 5 percent is necessary, the article said.

The AFL-CIO said America is fortunate in having all the factors which make for a high growth rate. The basic factors, the Review noted, are a growing labor force and expanding employment, which increase total manhours of work, and rising productivity, which increases output per manhour.

The Review then posed what it called the most important domestic economic policy questions: Will America's growing labor force and rapidly rising productivity be used to a maximum degree? Will there be jobs for a growing labor force?

"A sustained and continuing rise of sales and production is needed," contended the Review, "to provide the basis for full employment of our rapidly growing labor force and maximum use of our increasingly efficient plants and machines."

The Review said government policies should provide the environment for a balanced expansion of private investment and spending and of public investment in education, research, natural resources and community facilities as a key to growth and maximum use of manpower, plants and machines.



United Aircraft Named In Strike Cost Probe

A congressman has publicly accused the United Aircraft Corp. of trying to "stick" the public with $7.5 million of the cost of breaking a strike and has called for an investigation by Navy Sec. John B. Connally and the House Armed Services Committee.

Rep. Frank Kowalski (D-Conn.) made public a report by U.S. Comptroller Gen. Joseph Campbell that the company is seeking reimbursement for "excess" costs incurred on a Navy contract during a strike of 30,000 members of the Machinists and Auto Workers between June 8 and Aug. 9, 1960, at its Pratt & Whitney aircraft engine plants in Connecticut.

Campbell has agreed to furnish a similar report on Hamilton Standard Division plants of the company, and Kowalski has asked for a report on strike costs at United's Sikorsky Division plants—all struck at the same time.

'Patently Unfair'

"It seems to be patently unfair," Kowalski said, "that the taxpayers of the United States should be asked to bear such costs."

He asked Chairman Carl Vinson (D-Ga.) of the Armed Services Committee to conduct an investigation to determine:

- Whether payment of such strike costs can be prevented by department regulations.
- Whether additional legislation is needed to "curb the outflow of tax money" for such purposes.

In his home state, Kowalski heard complaints from union members that the big aircraft company was trying to get the government to foot the bill for high overtime costs during the strike period.

He asked the comptroller general on Feb. 2 to find if the best interests of the government, and its taxpayers, had been protected during the strikes and afterward.

Campbell reported verbally in May, and in writing late in June, that UAC had asked to be reimbursed for excess overtime costs, for training new employes, for spoiled work, and for "help wanted" advertising during the nine-week walkout.

Pratt & Whitney plants in Connecticut continued to operate during the strike advertising extensively for new employes. The firm also conducted an intensive "back to work" advertising campaign that brought some strikers into the plants while picket lines were still operating.

The company had government contracts for aircraft engines and spare parts, furnished under fixed-price "incentive" contracts. The contracts provided for negotiation of prices including an estimated cost and a basic profit at the start of each year and an upward or downward adjustment of the profit at the end of each year.

Other Details

The comptroller general's report, described by IAM Counsel P. E. Papps as "history-making" because such financial data never had been furnished before, gave these additional contract details:

- The company agreed with the unions in settling the strike that it would maintain a "preferred hiring list" until Jan. 1, 1961. Company records showed a net increase of 526 factory employes in the four months before Jan. 1, but a net gain of 461 during Jan. 1961 alone, immediately after the preference to former employes had run its course.
- Nearly $2 million of the $7.5 million asked by the company is for extra overtime pay, an increase of 70 percent over original estimates.
- During Jan. 1961, worker training costs totaled $113,000, an increase of about $43,000 over the average cost of training for the preceding four months.
- The company spent $109,365 for help wanted ads in 1960. More than half this amount—$58,951—was spent during the strike.

"It seems obvious," Kowalski said, "that the company paid out large amounts in overtime pay in the months following the strike to avoid rehiring strikers."

In Connecticut, the executive board of the state AFL-CIO called on all the state's senators and congressmen to join Kowalski in fighting the "strike subsidy." UAW Local 1234, in newspaper ads published in dailies in Bridgeport, Hartford, Meriden and Waterbury, Conn., urged taxpayers to write their legislators opposing such subsidies.

Three Named to Social Security Unit

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has appointed three new members to the AFL-CIO Committee on Social Security to fill vacancies.

New members are Pres. Gordon M. Freeman, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Pres. Karl F. Feller, Brewery Workers; and Vice Pres. Joseph W. Ramsey, Machinists.

Pres. Maurice Hutcheson of the Carpenters is chairman of the 17-member committee.

Key Legislatures Fail on Redistricting

1962 Congressional Elections Seen Completely Unpredictable

(Continued from Page 1)

blocked by referendum. Hawaii, Michigan, Ohio and Texas will each elect an additional representative-at-large.

The Democrats are expected to gain heavily from California's redistricting which may give them between six and eight new seats added to their existing 16. Their big loss will be in New York where the Republican legislature is expected to reshuffle districts so as to cut the 22-member Democratic delegation by five and add three GOP seats to the present 21.

Following is a state-by-state report, based on a Congressional Quarterly analysis supplemented by reports from state AFL-CIO central bodies:

ALABAMA (9D) loses 1. No final action taken on reapportionment. Legislature still in session. House-passed bill combining districts of Reps. Albert Rains (D) and Kenneth A. Roberts (D) has met strong opposition in Senate.

ARIZONA (1D, 1R) gains 1. Under 1947 stand-by law, 1st District represented by John J. Rhodes (R) remains unchanged but 2nd District, represented by Morris K. Udall (D), is divided into southern and northern parts. Congressional Quarterly sees Udall favored to hold his seat with possible GOP pickup of new district. Population of Rhodes' unchanged district will be more than other two districts combined.

ARKANSAS (6D) loses 2. Legislature passed redistricting bill putting Wilbur D. Mills, chairman of House Ways & Means Committee and a congressman since 1935, in the same district with Dale Alford, who was first elected in 1958 as a write-in candidate against the long-time incumbent, Brooks Hays. In south Arkansas, Oren Harris, chairman of House Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee, was placed in same district as Mrs. Catherine D. Norrell.

If referendum petition pushed by three counties objecting to the realignment of districts holds up, the state's four seats will be filled at large. The State AFL-CIO reports, however, that there is a possibility that either a special election will be called to vote on the redistricting referendum or that a special session of the legislature will pass a new redistricting bill.

CALIFORNIA (16D, 14R) gains 8. The Democratic legislature took a lesson from the Republicans who, after the 1950 census, redistricted the state to confine Democratic votes in as few districts as possible. The Democrats are expected to pick up between six and eight new congressional seats.

FLORIDA (7D, 1R) gains 4. An effort to keep the state's growing Republican voting strength confined was only one of a number of factors involved in the legislature's redistricting. State and local political rivalries entered into the picture also. The reshuffle finds districts ranging in population from 241,000 to 660,000. All incumbents are considered safe in their realigned districts, but the GOP is given a good chance of picking up at least one of the new seats.

HAWAII (1D) gains 1. The legislature adjourned without acting on districting, thus leaving both seats to be filled at large in 1962.

ILLINOIS (14D, 11R) loses 1. The legislature, divided between a Republican Senate and a Democratic House, adjourned without redistricting, thus seeming to force at-large election of the state's 24-member delegation. However, there is a strong possibility of agreement at a special session.

The Republicans, who have been insisting that the Democrats give up a Chicago district, are considered in a somewhat better bargaining position since most observers give them the edge—at least at the moment—in a state at-large race. Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen, a proven GOP vote-getter, will be heading the ticket.

IOWA (2D, 6R) loses 1. The Republican legislature lumped together the state's two Democratic congressmen into one firmly Democratic district, leaving the other districts to the GOP.

KANSAS (1D, 5R) loses 1. The Republican legislature combined the district of the state's lone Democrat, J. Floyd Breeding, with that of Republican Robert Dole, making the new district—50,000 square miles—one of the largest in area in the nation and 24 percent above the same average in population. To give the GOP an edge, the legislature took away a county which gave Breeding a sizeable plurality in 1960 and assigned it to a safely Republican district. The legislature also divided up heavily Democratic Wyandotte County, which includes Kansas City, between two otherwise solidly Republican districts.

KENTUCKY (7D, 1R) loses 1. The legislature does not meet until 1962.

MAINE (3R) loses 1. The Republican legislature put a conservative congressman, Peter A. Garland, in the same district with moderate Rep. Stanley R. Tupper so as to give a slight edge to Garland.

MARYLAND (6D, 1R) gains 1. The Democratic legislature divided the state's largest district to produce an extra Democratic seat but left unchanged a population imbalance of two districts with more than 600,000 and four below 300,000. A referendum, sparked by League of Women Voters' petitions, will bring about an at-large election for the extra seat unless the legislature passes a new law next year.

MASSACHUSETTS (8D, 6R) loses 2. The Democratic-controlled legislature adjourned after setting up a special redistricting committee which is to report early in 1962. Republican Gov. John A. Volpe would be able to veto a redistricting bill but might hesitate if a statewide at-large election seemed likely to result in a sweep for the Democrats.

MICHIGAN (7D, 11R) gains 1. With the Republicans in control of the legislature and a Democratic governor holding veto power, no action on redistricting was taken this year and none is expected in the 1962 session. The seat would then be filled at large. At present a Michigan Republican-held district, the 12th, is the nation's smallest in population with under 200,000.

MINNESOTA (3D, 6R) loses 1. The conservative Senate passed a redistricting bill favoring the Republicans; the liberal House bill would have aided the Democrats. No agreement was reached and, barring an unexpected special session, all eight seats will be filled at large. The 1960 vote for congressional candidates was divided almost equally—760,000 for Democratic candidates and 750,000 for Republicans.

MISSISSIPPI (6D) loses 1. The legislature does not meet until next year.

MISSOURI (9D, 2R) loses 1. The Democratic legislature put two Democratic congressmen, Richard H. Ichord and Morgan M. Moulder, in the same district but weakened Republican strength in the suburban St. Louis district represented by Thomas B. Curtis (R) by adding several new Democratic areas.

NEBRASKA (4R) loses 1. Districts of Reps. Ralph F. Beermann and Phil Weaver, both Republicans, were combined.

NEW JERSEY (6D, 8R) gains 1. Democrats seem certain of gaining an additional seat as the split legislature agreed to make a separate district out of industrial Middlesex County, which includes Perth Amboy. The action also makes more firmly Republican two adjoining districts.

NEW YORK (22D, 21R) loses 2. The Republican-controlled legislature, early next year, is expected to reduce New York City Democratic districts, combine two Democratic districts upstate and add new Republican districts in fast-growing Long Island. The result is likely to be a Democratic loss of five seats and a Republican gain of three.

NORTH CAROLINA (11D, 1R) loses 1. The legislature put the state's lone Republican, Charles R. Jonas, in the same district as Democrat A. Paul Kitchin but growing GOP strength may allow the Republicans to hold the seat and possibly pick up another.

OHIO (7D, 16R) gains 1. No action taken by legislature so additional seat will be filled at large.

PENNSYLVANIA (14D, 16R) loses 3. The closely-divided legislature has not yet been able to agree on redistricting. A chief obstacle is Democratic unwillingness to agree to cut Philadelphia's congressional delegation from six to five. If the stalemate continues through this session and in the 1962 legislature, all 27 seats would be filled at large.

TEXAS (21D, 1R) gains 1. The Democratic legislature was unable to avoid the risk of a second GOP seat since Republican Rep. Bruce Alger's Dallas area district, with 952,000 population, is the largest in the state and the third largest in the nation. As a result, the extra seat will be filled at large.

WEST VIRGINIA (5D, 1R) loses 1. Democrat Cleveland M. Bailey and Republican Arch A. Moore were put in the same district and the outcome is rated a toss-up. While the Democrats have a registration edge, Moore has proven a powerful vote-getter. The Democratic legislature also added a bloc of Democratic voters to another closely-divided district represented by Democrat Ken Hechler.

ILLINOIS GOV. OTTO KERNER (D), seated, signs bill establishing the largest increase ever made in the state's workmen's compensation benefits and hands his pen to Illinois State AFL-CIO Pres. Reuben G. Soderstrom. Standing, left to right, are: State Director of Labor Robert Johnston, Soderstrom, Assistant Labor Dir. Samuel C. Bernstein, and Harold A. Katz, special attorney for the state labor federation. The bill will boost benefits an estimated $9 million during the next two years.

Delaware Legislature Hikes Jobless Benefits

Wilmington, Del.—The Delaware legislature has passed a labor-backed bill raising maximum unemployment compensation from $40 to $50 a week and permitting workers laid off from their job to collect holiday and vacation pay due them without reduction of jobless benefits.

The bill, which had bipartisan support, also entitles workers involuntarily retired but still in the job market to receive full unemployment benefits if their retirement pension does not exceed $50 a week. Thereafter, benefits are reduced $1 for each dollar their weekly pension exceeds $50.

Another labor-backed bill—improving Delaware's workmen's compensation program—has been signed by Gov. Elbert N. Carvel (D) despite opposition from business groups.

The workmen's compensation amendments give the worker the right to inspect medical records kept by his employer or insurance carrier, provide that any fees for medical witnesses used by an injured worker to establish his eligibility for benefits are to be paid by the employer if the worker wins a compensation award, and give the injured worker the right to select a doctor of his choice.

In other states, legislative actions not covered in the AFL-CIO News survey in the July 15 issue, or erroneously reported, include the following:

- The Ohio legislature enacted a labor-supported anti-discrimination bill dealing with public accommodations, placing enforcement under the State Civil Rights Commission. Also enacted was a law prohibiting job discrimination because of age. The state already has a basic fair employment law.

Also in Ohio, the legislature appropriated $200,000 for a program for retraining jobless workers similar to the federal legislation now pending in Congress. A 10-member committee will administer the program.

- In Illinois, a compromise 75-cent minimum wage bill failed of final passage. The graveyard was the same Senate Industrial Affairs Committee which earlier had killed a $1 minimum wage proposal.

The AFL-CIO News had reported on the basis of an inaccurate report that the 75-cent bill had been enacted. While it passed the lower house with bipartisan support, it was blocked in the Republican-controlled Senate committee on a straight party-line vote during the final days of the session. Illinois at present has no statutory minimum wage.

- Kansas, which previously had a fair employment law without enforcement powers, improved its anti-discrimination program by giving the state's Anti-Discrimination Commission the right to issue a cease-and-desist order if conciliation efforts fail and to seek court enforcement of the order. The procedure represents a compromise from the original labor-backed bill. However, the Kansas action brings to 21 the number of states with enforceable fair employment laws.

1932 At-Large Elections Saw Democratic Sweep

Not since 1932 have major states elected their entire congressional delegations at-large. In that year four states which lost seats—Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri and Virginia—failed to pass redistricting bills before the 1932 elections. By the time of the 1934 elections, however, all four states had returned to election by separate congressional districts.

Here's how the 1932 elections turned out:

- Kentucky, which previously had nine Democrats and two Republicans, elected an all-Democratic nine-member delegation.
- Minnesota, with nine Republicans and one Farm-Labor representative in the previous Congress, returned a split delegation made up of five Farmer-Laborites, three Republicans and one Democrat.
- Missouri replaced 12 Democrats and four Republicans with 13 Democrats.
- Virginia elected nine Democrats to succeed nine Democrats and one Republican.

Generally, the votes in the five states reflected a pattern of Democratic congressional victories that year, which saw the party gain 90 seats in the House of Representatives.

B. C. Woodworkers Accept Agreement

Vancouver, B. C.—Pacific Coast members of the Woodworkers have voted 2-1 to accept a new contract containing an industrywide health, welfare and pension plan and several additional fringe benefits, but not providing wage increases.

Health Plan for Aged Vital, Meany Says

Social Security Key To Issue, House Told

(Continued from Page 1)

need for the program "urgent and pressing."

It would be financed, he said, by a three-quarters of 1 percent tax increase upon employers and employes. Specific benefits would include:

- Up to 90 days of hospital care a year with the beneficiary paying $10 per day for the first nine days.
- Up to 180 days of necessary nursing home services following hospital confinement for an illness.
- Up to 240 home-health-service visits and additional diagnostic benefits with the patient paying $20 toward each diagnostic study.

Charging that the American Medical Association, which has bitterly opposed the Anderson-King bill, was employing a "bogeyman" in its attacks, Ribicoff said the AMA had "misled" its own members and "played loose with the facts" by branding the program as "socialized medicine."

Meany told the committee that he himself discussed the AMA's "advertised objections" to the bill only with reluctance because of his respect for the medical profession.

The fact remains, he said, that the AMA's advertising "has taken a really extreme position" in describing the Anderson-King bill as one to "inject the government into every consultation room, deprive Americans of free choice of doctors, to dictate the pattern of health care."

The leaders of the medical profession are "intelligent and well-informed" and obviously "know that these charges are without foundation," he continued. The issue involved in the bill "is too important for the tactics of college debaters or for the techniques of Madison Ave."

Meany said the judgment of Congress on the Anderson-King bill should be based on a decision on three factors—whether a problem exists in regard to medical costs to older people, whether effective remedies are available outside the social security system, and whether the proposed plan of the bill is sound and workable.

Numerous government and private studies, the AFL-CIO president said, had certified the reality of the old-age medical problem.

These included, he pointed out, the White House Conference on Aging held just last January, which through its panel on income maintenance declared that commercial insurance, old age assistance and other devices "will continue to fall short of meeting the basic medical care needs of the aged as a whole."

A study published by the Brookings Institution, he continued, recently pointed out that the medical costs of the aged appeared to average about one-third of their income, whereas existing insurance plans provided no more than one-sixth of the coverage for those who carried policies and met "only about one-fourteenth of the total medical costs for the aged as a whole."

The Blue Cross and Blue Shield plans have built-in obstacles, Meany said, and even union-sponsored health plans have found themselves unable to meet the cost of providing hospitalization of their own retired members.

He praised the Kerr-Mills Act of 1960, which expanded federal old-age assistance for medical purposes, as "a desirable and indeed a necessary supplement" to the Anderson-King program.

This aid is based on a "means test," he said, that in most cases is applied very strictly. A high proportion of the "needy" who qualify under the Kerr-Mills program, he declared, "were forced into that unhappy position by the medical bills they have already paid. This is a post-mortem approach to living people."

Most states, Meany continued, have failed to appropriate matching funds to make the Kerr-Mills program fully effective, and in any case the program is no substitute for a social security measure.

The Anderson-King bill, he emphasized, would insure retired workers against the threat of heavy medical costs in old age in "exactly the same way" it now insures workers against "total loss of income."

"Every worker, and his employer, would put aside a modest sum each week to create a fund that would pay a substantial part of his medical expenses after he retires," Meany continued.

"Now what in the world is wrong with that?"

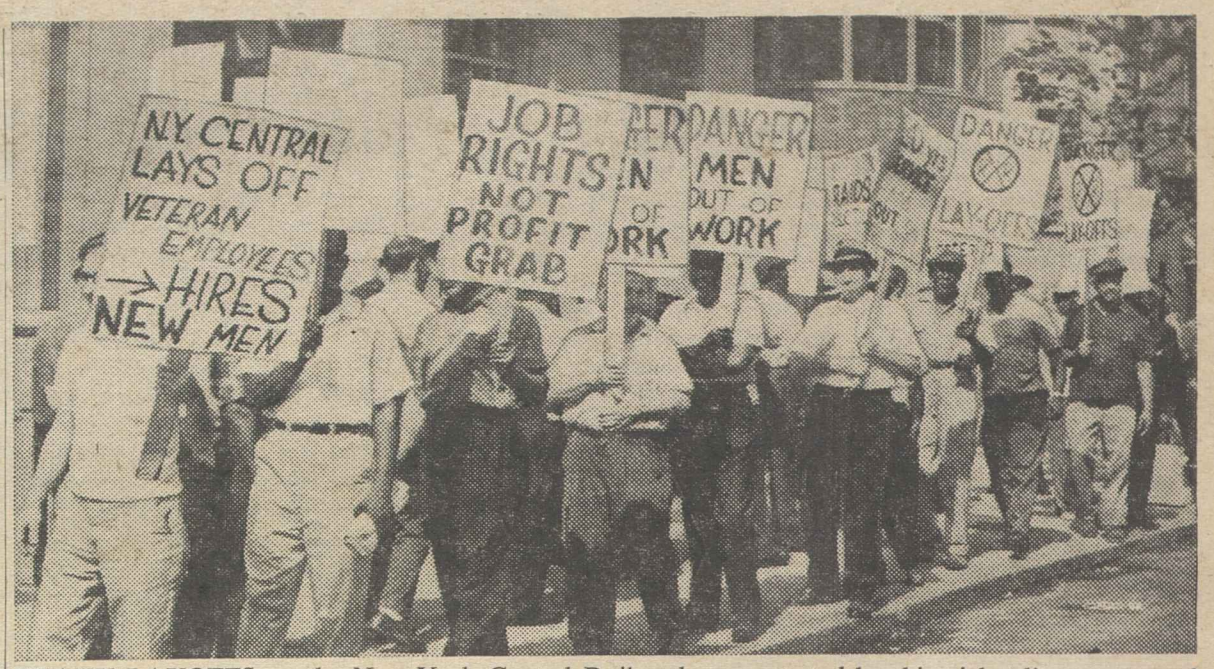
Under such a program, the federation president said, "we have the truly broad group, the truly equal division of risks, that is basic in any workable insurance plan. Here we have the young protecting against their old age—the very first commandment in the decalogue of every insurance salesman."

Thanks to repeated actions of Congress, the number of people not included in the social security system "grows smaller each year," Meany pointed out.

The program of the Anderson-King bill would grant medical benefits to all included in the social security system.

In one way or another, Meany said, all of us have to pay the bill for medical programs—whether it be under the Kerr-Mills assistance bill with its "means test" or whether we are paying for a system based upon an "earned right" instead of one "based upon a pauper's oath."

The bill before the committee is one "about the personal well-being of men and women—those who are retired, those who are about to retire, those who are barely beginning their working lives, and everyone in between. For the sake of all these people—of all Americans—we hope you will act upon it favorably."



HEAVY LAYOFFS on the New York Central Railroad are protested by this picket line, composed of members of the Railway Clerks, in front of Gov. Nelson Rockefeller's New York City office. During one month the railroad laid off 500 high-seniority workers.

Prominent Doctors Break with AMA To Support Kefauver's Drug Bill

Prominent physicians, including two members of the American Medical Association's Council on Drugs, have told Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) that he is prescribing the correct legislative medicine for the misleading claims and high prices of many prescription drugs.

The physicians, testifying before the Senate Anti-Trust subcommittee, endorsed key provisions of a bill by Kefauver and Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.) which would:

- Require the Food & Drug Administration to certify that new drugs are effective, as well as harmless.
- Compel drug manufacturers to provide doctors with more extensive and candid information as to potentially harmful side-effects of drugs recommended for various ailments.
- Provide for federal licensing and inspection of drug manufacturing plants as a step toward giving physicians greater confidence in prescribing by generic rather than the often more expensive brand names.
- Make restrictive patent agreements unlawful.

Testimony in support of the Kefauver-Celler bill by experts in various fields of medicine followed a sharp clash between Kefauver and spokesmen for the American Medical Association who lined up organized medicine on the side of the pharmaceutical manufacturers in opposing tighter government regulation of the drug industry.

Kefauver charged that the AMA relaxed its standards for accepting advertising in its Journal in 1955 after a survey by a public relations firm showed that drug manufacturers were unhappy over what they considered the over-strict standards applied. Up until then, all drugs advertised in the AMA Journal were required to have the Seal of Acceptance of the AMA's Council on Drugs.

After the Seal of Acceptance was dropped and standards for advertising relaxed, Kefauver said, advertising revenue from the 22 biggest drug firms nearly doubled.

The AMA spokesmen—Dr. H. H. Hussey, chairman of the board of trustees, and Dr. E. B. Howard, assistant executive vice president—denied that advertising standards had been lowered to attract more advertising. They said the AMA rejects about 85 percent of all ads offered.

When subcommittee staff members quoted apparently misleading claims for drugs in advertising in the AMA Journal, Howard commented:

"We do not require in advertising copy . . . the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth."

Other witnesses before the subcommittee were less tolerant of the drug industry's claims.

- Dr. Charles D. May, professor of pediatrics at the New York University Medical Center and a member of the AMA's 14-man Council on Drugs, criticized "extravagant" claims for new drugs and charged that the industry's "hectic" promotion of "unwarranted" products may subject patients to "illogical and excessive" use of drugs.
- Dr. Louis S. Goodman, chairman of the Dept. of Pharmacology at the University of Utah College of Medicine and a member of the Council on Drugs, said he was puzzled by the fact that the AMA didn't consult the council before taking a stand in opposition to the Kefauver-Celler bill.

"The AMA deserves credit for having experts on its council," he testified. "I only wish they would make use of us."

- Dr. David P. Barr, president of the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York, said drug firms push up prices by misusing patents, advertising extravagantly and besieging doctors with incompletely described drugs.
- Dr. Louis Lasagna of Johns Hopkins University charged that some drug companies try new products on human beings "simply because bypassing toxicity tests on laboratory animals saves time and money."
- Dr. William B. Bean of Iowa State University's School of Medicine said highly advertised drugs are likely to cost many times more than identical drugs sold under generic or chemical names.
- Dr. Allan M. Butler, prominent Detroit pediatrician, testified on behalf of the Physicians Forum that the AMA leadership "certainly does not speak" for thousands of doctors who daily face "excessive drug costs and irresponsible advertising."

7-29-61

Stiffer Welfare Disclosure Law Winning Support in Congress

Bipartisan support is gaining in Congress for amendments to put teeth in the 1958 welfare and pension plan disclosure law and protect the equity of workers in some $48 billion in assets.

A House Labor subcommittee unanimously approved a bill requiring more detailed reports from the administrators of over 188,000 welfare and pension plans. The measure also would empower the Labor Dept. to investigate reports which appear fraudulent or inaccurate, to seek out unreported plans and to refer to the Justice Dept. suspected cases of theft or kickbacks.

The AFL-CIO testified before the House subcommittee in support of the original Administration-backed bill sponsored by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.). The federation has supported strong amendments since 1958, when a strict reporting bill, sponsored by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) and passed by the Senate, was watered down in the House.

The 1958 law made the Labor Dept. the custodian of pension and welfare reports but made no provision for determining whether the reports were accurate or for looking into suspected violations.

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, following an appearance before the House subcommittee headed by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), submitted a supplementary report stressing the lack of safeguards in the 1958 law.

He pointed out his agency now has no authority to find out whether reports are filed or, if filed, are accurate.

"This system obviously gives no protection to the workers whose present and future welfare is to a great extent tied to these funds," Goldberg added.

The House subcommittee bill would not grant the full powers requested by the Administration.

It would empower the Labor Dept. to investigate welfare plan reports only after receiving complaints and then after determining "reasonable cause."

The Labor Dept., however, would have new power to subpoena witnesses, look into reports on file and trace administrators failing to report. It could seek court injunctions to compel compliance with the law. Embezzlement of funds would be punishable by a $10,000 fine or five years imprisonment or both. A briber or bribe-taker could be jailed for three years or fined $10,000 or both.

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Joblessness Near 7% Level For 8th Successive Month

NLRB Kills 'Penalty' Layoff Plan

A major blow has been struck by the National Labor Relations Board against the use of "superseniority" promises to strikebreakers hired during an economic work stoppage.

In a decision of wide-ranging importance, the board ruled unanimously in the Erie Resistor Corp. case that it was an unfair labor practice to award 20 years of arbitrary "seniority" to strikebreakers, or to former strikers who returned to work during the walkout, and to apply this 20-year preference clause in determining later layoffs.

"In our opinion," the board said, "superseniority is a form of discrimination extending far beyond the employer's right of replacement" of economic strikers to carry on his business, adding that it is "in direct conflict" with the law prohibiting discrimination against union members.

The case involved Local 613 of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Erie, Pa., and the Erie company, manufacturer of electronic components and custom-molded plastics.

Upon expiration of a contract and failure to negotiate a new agreement, the union called a strike Mar. 31, 1959. During the strike period, the company adopted a policy granting 20-year seniority to new employes hired as strike replacements and 20 years additional seniority to laid-off employes and strikers who returned to work. The union terminated the strike June 25, 1959.

In the course of economic layoffs which later followed, many strikers who had been recalled were among the first to lose their jobs solely as a result of the superseniority plan. The union filed charges of discrim-

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AFL-CIO AND RED CROSS TEAM inspects flood damage in Charleston, W. Va. Left to right: Robert C. Welch, secretary of State Building & Construction Trades Council; Ray Gunnal and Loren Linville, officers of Glass Cutters Local 1; American Red Cross Regional Mgr. William Sande; State AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Benjamin W. Skeen; Henry Gunesch, Red Cross liaison with AFL-CIO; State AFL-CIO Pres. Miles C. Stanley, Kanawha Valley Labor Council Pres. Harry B. Jamey. Unions promptly began raising funds to aid flood victims.

Rise Shown In Long-Idle Workers

By Robert B. Cooney

Unemployment remained at a high level in July for the eighth straight month, the government has reported, while the ranks of the long-term jobless increased slightly.

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg released summary job figures which showed unemployment fell by 440,000 between June and July to 5.1 million while employment remained about the same as in June.

The decline in joblessness, however, was described as seasonal, and "concentrated among the young persons who had entered the labor market in June," which left the key seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment at 6.9 percent. It was 6.8 percent last December.

The 6.9 percent rate, up from June's 6.8 percent, was the second highest for the month in the postwar period. It was exceeded only by the 7.5 percent in the depths of the 1958 recession. In July 1960 the jobless rate was 5.5 percent.

The postwar lows for the month were 3.1 percent in 1951, 3.3 percent in 1952 and 2.7 percent in 1953.

An accompanying report on job conditions in the nation's 150 major employment centers showed "overall job gains" in nine-tenths of them but no change in the total classified as areas of labor surplus.

Areas with unemployment of 6 percent and over totaled 88

(Continued on Page 8)

Schnitzler Urges Reforms:

'Strong' Law Asked To Guard Pensions

By David L. Perlman

The AFL-CIO has renewed its plea to Congress to give the Secretary of Labor "strong powers" to uncover abuses in employe pension and welfare plans.

Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, in testimony before a Senate Labor subcommittee, called for "rigorous protection" of such funds by the federal government, whether they are jointly-administered by unions and management or controlled exclusively by either group. His testimony sharply challenged the position taken by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce that regulation of pension and welfare funds should be "left to the states."

Schnitzler said Administration-proposed amendments to the 1958 Welfare & Pension Plan Disclosure Act are urgently needed to protect the interests of "millions of wage and salary earners in the United States." The Administration bill has been sponsored by Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), chairman of the subcommittee.

The AFL-CIO spokesman pointed out that the federation "was among the foremost proponents of strong and enforceable legislation" in 1958 but that the bill enacted at that time "amounted to little more than token legislation."

Declaring that the rapid growth of the number and size of trust funds also increases "opportunities for fast practices and embezzlement by unscrupulous administrators and trustees," Schnitzler called for new legislation "putting teeth into the 1958 law."

The Administration has asked for legislation to:

- Give the Secretary of Labor investigative and enforcement au-

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Fund-Raising Reforms Given Labor Backing

New York—Fund-raising and financial reporting practices of the nation's 100,000 voluntary health and welfare agencies have been challenged in a report warning that failure to make needed reforms could result in a loss of public confidence.

Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, called the report "a step in the right direction" although it "does not go far enough."

The report resulted from a two-year study by a highly-qualified committee under a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers and Chairman of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee, was a member of the study group.

The committee found that "the great competition for the charity dollar has resulted in the failure of too many voluntary agencies to present a fair, balanced picture of their activities."

Pointing out that the labor move-

(Continued on Page 8)

Unions Aid Charleston Flood Victims

Charleston, W. Va. — State AFL-CIO leaders and members moved quickly to help victims of this city's flash floods which claimed 22 lives and caused total destruction or damage to some 1,600 homes.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Miles C. Stanley and Sec.-Treas. Benjamin W. Skeen rallied the West Virginia Building and Construction Trades Council, the Kanawha Valley Labor Council, and the Charleston Building and Construction Trades Council for meetings and surveys of the damaged areas, held with Red Cross disaster teams on the scene.

The state federation's Community Service Activities include labor representation on the Disaster Advisory Committee of the Red Cross and close liaison with the day-to-day activities of the 47 Red Cross staff members now on the job in the stricken community.

The state labor group formed the Kanawha Valley Disaster Fund and called on affiliates to solicit both union treasury and individual contributions. The money received is to be used "entirely and exclusively (on the basis of actual need as determined by the Red Cross) for the relief of victims."

Henry Gunesch, Red Cross liaison with AFL-CIO CSA, met with the state and local labor leaders in Charleston and assisted them in the development of the program.

Meany Urges Full Support of Aid Bill

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in identical letters to all members of the Senate, has reiterated full support of the Administration's long-term foreign aid program, which he called "the most important issue that will face the 87th Congress."

"The future of freedom in America, and of free men everywhere, depends upon the successful passage of this measure," Meany said.

The "keystone" of the bill, the federation president urged, "is the request for authority for long-term Treasury financing."

Its enactment, he said, "will help insure a well-planned, much-needed program of aid to the underdeveloped nations which hold the balance of political power in the world today."

STUDENTS from eight international unions and two city central bodies have completed the second section of the four-part AFL-CIO National Safety Training Institute in Washington, D. C. In the picture are Exec. Sec. John D. Connors of the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety and Occupational Health, seated fourth from the left; with instructors from the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Standards, and the pupils.

UAW 'Welcomes' Offer From American Motors

Detroit—The Auto Workers have "welcomed" a contract counter-offer from American Motors Corp.—the first offer from any auto maker since negotiations started late in June—and expressed the hope that other major motor firms will present affirmative proposals.

American offered the UAW a 10 percent profit-sharing plan and annual pay increases of 7 cents an hour in a three-year contract. The union called the profit-sharing plan a "welcome step" and promised an answer when negotiations resume Aug. 22, but declined to accept a company proposal to drop cost-of-living and annual improvement factor clauses from the new contract.

The Auto Workers said little progress has been made in negotiations with Ford, Chrysler or GM.

The UAW has served notice on GM of its intent to terminate the existing contract at midnight Aug. 31. Three hours after the union took that action, the company notified the UAW that it also wished to terminate, and sent a similar termination notice to the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, representing about 25,000 GM employes.

UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock told a press conference in Washington, D. C., that the union has not decided whether to seek a National Labor Relations Board order compelling GM to answer questions about the company's price-profit formula.

"When GM officials say our proposals would lead to a price increase but refuse to furnish the figures on which it bases that conclusion, they put the union in an impossible position," Woodcock said.

"The union cannot make an intelligent determination as to whether or not a strike is necessary when the contract expires Aug. 31. The law says we are entitled to information we have asked for."

Woodcock recalled that on Jan. 14, 1946, the NLRB issued a complaint accusing GM of an unfair labor practice because it had shifted its position during bargaining, but the UAW did not press the point when a new contract was arrived at.

The union has asserted that GM profits have run 26 percent on the average over a period of several years and could be reduced to approximately 15 percent without raising prices to give its 300,000 hourly rated workers some measure of equity with salaried workers.

'Truth in Lending' Urged To Restore Confidence

The "truth in lending" bill sponsored by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) and 20 other senators would "do much to restore public confidence" in installment buying, Administrative Director Jacob Clayman of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has told Congress.

Clayman told a Senate Banking subcommittee that consumer credit has become so vital to the nation's economic health that it must be "treated with a respect commensurate" with its position as an important economic indicator.

His counsel backed up earlier testimony by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, who gave the bill full support from the federation and told the subcommittee that borrowers and buyers should be "let in on the secret of how much any given credit commitment" will cost.

Clayman warned: "If the consumer loses faith in this institution, and it is permitted to degenerate into a vehicle for the exploitation of the public rather than an instrument by which our citizens share more fully in the resources of our country, the results could be catastrophic."

The Douglas bill would require sellers and lenders to give buyers an accurate statement of total finance charges and annual interest rates. It has the endorsement of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Referring to earlier testimony about exploitation of credit buyers' ignorance, Clayman said:

- When buyers know the total interest they are asked to pay, they will have a yardstick with which to compare the prices of competitors.
- Buyers who are given the true annual interest rate can decide whether to finance their purchases or use their savings.
- The bill will lead to the end of the "credit gougers"—those whose profits are "proportional to the amount of ignorance" they can exploit.

Eight Unions Participate in Safety Class

Students from eight international unions and two city central bodies have completed the second series of lessons in the safety training institute sponsored by the AFL-CIO and the Bureau of Labor Standards of the U.S. Dept. of Labor.

Jointly planned by the AFL-CIO Committee on Safety and Occupational Health and the bureau's Division of Safety, the course consists of four groups of lessons held at three-month intervals for union safety committeemen and officers.

The institute is held in Washington, D. C. The first series had classes in organizing and operating practical safety programs. The second, just ended, featured instruction in mechanical and physical safety. The section beginning Oct. 2 will cover chemical and environmental safety. The fourth and final unit will be a 30-hour instructors' institute.

No charge is made for classes, but each union affiliate pays for its students' room, board and transportation. Represented at the second institute were the Auto Workers, Carpenters, Communications Workers, Fire Fighters, Insurance Workers, Seafarers, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, and representatives from Chicago and the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO.

So many Carpenters enrolled for the second course that a special series of classes was held for them, according to Exec. Sec. John D. Connors of the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety and Occupational Health.

State labor bodies and local unions will be encouraged to hold similar institutes at the state and regional level, Connors said.

A. McKeown Dies; Headed Hosiery Union

St. Petersburg, Fla.—Alexander McKeown, one of the founders of the Hosiery Workers and the union's president for 18 years prior to his retirement in 1957, died here July 10. He was 71.

McKeown, who lived in Philadelphia until his retirement, become president of Branch 1 in that city in 1927 and served until assuming the national post. He was Socialist candidate for mayor in 1931, and under the late Gov. Gifford Pinchot (R) was a member of the State Prison Welfare Board. His widow, Bertha, and a son, Courtney, survive.

Inter-American Advance:

Uruguay Workers Get Loan for Plant

An Inter-American Development Bank loan to a meat-packing workers' cooperative in Montevideo, Uruguay, has been hailed by Serafino Romualdi, AFL-CIO inter-American representative, as "an important and effective step in the fight against communism and for democracy" in Latin America.

The $640,000 loan, announced by the bank on Aug. 4, will furnish funds in both dollars and Uruguayan currency for the expansion and improvement of the packing plant operated by the cooperative.

The 4,000 workers involved are former employes of two plants closed down in 1958 by the Swift and Armour companies. The workers set up their cooperative, named the Establecimientos Frigorificos del Cerro (EFCSA), with the support of Uruguay's government to continue operations.

The Inter-American Bank, drawing the loan from its Fund for Special Operations, pointed out that "considerable advances" had been made in Uruguay's manufacturing industry but that the country was still "highly dependent" on meat raising and agriculture.

EFCSA, the workers' cooperative, handles close to 50 percent of the country's total meat exports, the bank said.

Romualdi, welcoming the bank's announcement of the loan, emphasized that the workers' cooperative had run the packing plants successfully but had been unable to expand to full productive capacity because of a lack of operating capital and insufficient commercial bank credit.

The AFL-CIO representative, who initiated talks with the Inter-American Bank in behalf of the cooperative and at the request of Uruguayan non-Communist labor forces, pointed out that the loan was justified both on social and economic grounds and also for "political reasons."

EFCSA, he declared, had been made a major target of attack by a packinghouse workers group known for pro-Communist tendencies, the president of which on several occasions visited Cuba as guest of Fidel Castro.

For several months, he declared, this group "carried on a violent campaign" against the proposed loan. The actual grant, he added, will have "a tremendous beneficial effect among the workers of Uruguay" and strengthen the position of the anti-Communist workers' federation, the Confederation Sindical del Uruguay (CSU).

Romualdi observed that the AFL-CIO Executive Council, in its meeting last June at Unity House, Pa., urged that U.S. policy toward Latin America be designed to promote "wide participation in and sharing of social and economic advances."

"A major means," the council declared, "is to provide loans for socially desirable projects to institutions affiliated with or sponsored by trade union organizations. Such loans are a sound means of opening needed additional private-institution channels for social development."

The council specifically commended the Inter-American Bank for consideration of a loan to the Uruguay meat-packing cooperative and cited several other projects, such as workers' housing cooperatives in Chile, Ecuador and other countries, as also under survey.

The Inter-American Bank said its present loan should be followed by measures to provide pastures and stock for the meat-packing cooperative, with the purchase of modern equipment for retail meat stores in the City of Montevideo as a third forward step.

Union Ratifies Settlement at Sinclair Oil

Denver, Colo.—Settlement of a strike of Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers against the Sinclair Oil Corp. has been approved by a majority of the 9,000 OCAW members involved.

The union withdrew its pickets from four Sinclair refineries and ended a strike that started June 20. The settlement provides that Sinclair will negotiate with the union on the amount of severance pay to be granted in case of future layoffs.

The severance issue was the major cause of the strike. Refinery workers and others walked out when management refused to agree to a change in its policy of making unilateral decisions on layoff pay. The agreement takes the issue out of the unilateral category, the union said.

NLRB Reports Rise in Back Pay, Rehirings

Back pay of $1.37 million was collected by National Labor Relations Board offices in fiscal 1961 for employes discharged or laid off in unfair labor practice cases, NLRB General Counsel Stuart Rothman has reported.

The back pay collections were up 20 percent over the level of fiscal 1960, and the number of employes offered reinstatement after illegal discharge was nearly double. Rothman said the NLRB in fiscal 1961—the year ended last June 30—also made further "significant reductions" in the time required to consider contested unfair labor practice cases—from 52 days to 45 days between the filing of a charge and issuance of a formal complaint.

The agency succeeded, the general counsel reported, in cutting the time from filing of a charge to the close of the hearing by 27 percent—from an average of 118 days to 86, an alltime record for speed.

Other details of the Rothman report are these:

- Because of board action and agreed settlements of charges filed with the NLRB, reinstatement was offered to 3,664 employes. That compares with 1,885 offered reinstatement in fiscal 1960.
- Of the employes offered reinstatement, 2,443 accepted, or approximately 67 percent. The remaining 1,221 declined to take their old job back.
- The unfair labor practice cases in fiscal 1961 numbered 12,115, an increase over the 1960 total but 1 percent below the record of 12,239 cases in 1959.

The total of unfair labor practice and representation election cases also reached an alltime peak of 22,675, Rothman said.

PTTI Affiliates Cooperate:

Union Teams to Survey Latin American Conditions

An unprecedented labor survey of Latin American economic and social conditions has been launched by teams of union members from the United States, Mexico, Argentina, Brazil and Colombia.

The survey teams, representing the Postal, Telegraph & Telephone Intl., have been assigned to interview union members, government and church officials, embassy and consular representatives and leaders of private and public agencies about conditions affecting trade unionists.

Vice Pres. Ray Hackney of the Communications Workers was slated to visit Jamaica, Barbados and British Guiana as the Caribbean interviewer for PTTI, international trade union secretariat.

William C. Doherty, Jr., PTTI's inter-American representative, is heading for the office he maintains in Rio de Janeiro and will meet there with the other team members Aug. 14 for a series of conferences and the drafting of a final report, for release about Aug. 20.

Other team members are: for Mexico and Central America, Augustin Avecia of Mexico; for Panama and northwestern South America, Jorgè Acosta y Acosta of Colombia; for Argentina, Chile, Bolivia and Uruguay, Angel Bucci of the Argentine; in Brazil, Helcio Maghenzani of that country.

The survey, authorized by a recent inter-American conference of the PTTI, will produce information designed to be keyed to Pres. John F. Kennedy's "Alliance for Progress."

Meeting in Bogota, Colombia, in May, representatives of 50 PTTI affiliates in 23 Latin American countries voted to set up the "priorities for the future" committee which is now getting under way.

'Priorities' Unit Set Up

Copies of the PTTI survey have been distributed in the countries to be visited. It contains questions about the status of unions, their right to strike, forms of political action which are permitted, and contracts with employers.

A larger section deals with wage levels today and a few years ago; subsidiary benefits such as vacations, sickness allowances, and other forms of social security; social programs in the field of housing, transportation and education.

The questionnaire also calls for detailed data on average hourly wage rates, working hours per week, and vacations, bonuses, night and holiday wage premiums.

Another series of questions deals with the cost of food items, men's shirts, work clothes, rents. Others relate to the cost of telephone service, haircuts, dental work, movies, utilities.

The PTTI coordinating committee will meet in Rio for a review of the answers submitted and opinions expressed by those interviewed.

BEFORE THE HOUSE Ways & Means Committee, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany urged approval of the Anderson-King bill, for health care financed through the social security system, as "sound and necessary." It is the "only feasible means," he said, of preventing the cost of illness from "pauperizing" millions of retired citizens. Meany is shown, right, with Director Nelson H. Cruikshank of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

Missile Base Disputes Drop to All-Time Low

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, after a two-day tour of major missile and space sites, reported newly-established machinery for settling disputes has helped reduce to "an all-time low" the man-days lost in work stoppage at the nation's 21 sites.

Goldberg announced his findings to a press conference before reporting to the White House.

"Of over one million man-days worked in the month of July in missile and space programs, only 209 man-days were lost," Goldberg said.

Calling this loss "infinitesimal," he said it figures out to two ten-thousandths of 1 percent in the ratio of man-days lost to total time worked.

Cites 'Dedicated Work'

Goldberg, who visited four of the most important sites, said "justifiable criticism has been leveled at the labor situation" at various sites. But, he added, "candor requires acknowledgment of the very outstanding and dedicated work" of all levels of government, the armed services, the manufacturers, the contractors and the workers at these "new frontiers."

Goldberg said his trip convinced him the new machinery for resolving disputes will enable missile and space site work to continue "without interruption" and achieve "value out of every dollar spent."

Pres. Kennedy created a Missile Sites Labor Commission, with Goldberg as chairman, about two months ago. In a letter to Goldberg in advance of the secretary's tour, Kennedy said the voluntary no-strike, no-lockout pledge given by labor and management indicate their desire "to do the job."

Warns of Delays

The nation, Kennedy added, "cannot afford the luxury of avoidable delays in our missile and space programs" and "neither can we tolerate wasteful and expensive practices."

Goldberg explained to reporters a few of the problems peculiar to missile site work.

He said sites are located in "out-of-the-way places" for reasons of security and that this creates recruiting problems. Workers must drive 50 to 90 miles to work and it is understandable, he said, that travel pay demands would be made, though this was not usual in private industry.

Trained personnel sometimes are recruited from a dozen states, creating housing problems, Goldberg said. Some workers must live in trailers and at high rents, he noted.

Jurisdictional problems also are created, he added, since the missile work brings together different crafts and employers.

What is impressive, he concluded, was that people are now discussing their differences while continuing the work.

More Accidents Seen If Rails Slash Crews

A spokesman for railroad workers has warned the Presidential Railroad Commission that decreasing the size of train crews "would cause a tragic surge in the accident rate among employes."

Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen told the tripartite commission which is studying railroad work rules disputes that "the number of employes killed and injured in railroad accidents is proof enough that constant safeguards must be maintained to prevent the lowering of safety standards and an accompanying increase in accidents."

Taking sharp exception to management demands for elimination of firemen-helpers in yard and freight service, Gilbert declared:

"The death of 10, 20, 30 or more men per year because only one man was operating a yard engine or because there was not a trained helper on a freight locomotive cannot be justified in the profit columns of railroad corporations."

Gilbert presented to the 15-man commission reports on 439 episodes in recent years where locomotive helpers were able to prevent or minimize railroad accidents. The reports were originally submitted as entries in the BLF&E safety award contest.

He said the incidents were characteristic of what happens daily on U.S. railroads but only a sampling of the many "near-misses" that are never reported as accidents because of the alertness of the cab crew.

The "near-misses," he said, "are a reality, if not a recordable statistic."

Gilbert's appearance before the commission wound up the first phase of the presentation of the union position by the five operating brotherhoods.

Referring to earlier testimony by working railroaders who described the importance to safety and operating efficiency of the fireman-helper, Gilbert declared:

"They told you enough of their experiences to demonstrate that every crew member has an important safety function. Elimination of any of these employes would create a void that would have a direct and serious effect on present safety standards."

Unions Urge Retention Of Navy's Gun Plant

Reactivation of the Naval Weapons Plant in Washington, D. C., and its use as an "essential part of our defense structure" has been urged on Pres. Kennedy and other government officials by Pres. James A. Brownlow of the Metal Trades Dept. of the AFL-CIO.

A famous plant—formerly the Naval Gun Factory—the facility has been ordered closed by early 1962 and now has only a third of the craftsmen who once engineered and developed new weapons, made jigs and fixtures for mass production by private manufacturers, and produced spare parts for existing weapons on short notice.

Brownlow reminded Kennedy, members of Congress and heads of the Defense establishment that the plant, with its complement of skilled workmen and machine tools, still represents an investment of many millions of dollars "and should be fully utilized."

Citing Kennedy's speech to the nation on the Berlin crisis and his program for increased military preparedness, the Metal Trades spokesman said the need for the plant under the pending emergency is obvious.

"This plant and its employes can make a major contribution to the President's program in addition to serving the economy of the area and the thousands of employes who are being compelled to seek jobs in other areas," Brownlow said.

It would be better, he said, to use the facilities available in the nation's capital rather than "duplicating them elsewhere at tremendous cost" in materials and manpower.

Similar appeals were sent to the President and others by William H. Ryan, president of Machinists District 44 representing IAM lodges of government employes.

Goldberg Invites Views On Revision of T-H

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg was scheduled to meet Aug. 4 with experts in labor-management relations to discuss revisions of the national emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Goldberg had been asked by Pres. John F. Kennedy to recommend changes for presentation to Congress. The study was planned as a result of Administration dissatisfaction with the limited 80-day injunction procedures that are now the only weapon available under Taft-Hartley.

Those invited to express their opinions include the following educators, judges, arbitrators and attorneys:

Justice Walter V. Schaefer of the Illinois Supreme Court; Dr. George W. Taylor, Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania; Prof. Robben Fleming, University of Illinois college of law; Prof. John T. Dunlop and Prof. James J. Healey, Harvard University; Prof. Nathan P. Feinsinger, University of Wisconsin law school.

Also David L. Cole, Paterson, N. J.; J. Albert Woll, AFL-CIO general counsel, and Thomas E. Harris, AFL-CIO associate general counsel; William B. Barton, general counsel, U.S. Chamber of Commerce; Charles A. Kothe, vice president, National Association of Manufacturers; Jesse Freidin and Peter Seitz, arbitrators.

Additional participants invited were: David Feller, counsel to the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; Louis Sherman, general counsel of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; and Charles A. Horsky, Ralph T. Seward, Guy Farmer and Gerard D. Riley, lawyers.

IATSE Bars Strikes at Missile Bases

Ottawa, Ont.—A policy with strong safeguards against strikes has been laid down by the executive board of the Theatrical Stage Employes for members of the union who work as film cameramen, editors or in related crafts at U.S. missile launching areas.

Members of IATSE at Cape Canaveral "have never gone on strike," union Pres. Richard F. Walsh said during the executive board's semiannual meeting here. It was nevertheless the board's desire, he continued, "to take every possible precaution" during an international crisis that "threatens the destruction of democratic forms of government."

Hundreds at Canaveral

Hundreds of IATSE cameramen, laboratory technicians and specialists are employed at Cape Canaveral, the union pointed out, to track the flight of missiles and process films recording details of their launching and recovery. Movies also are taken by cameras mounted with the missiles themselves, and the films are essential to scientific studies for improvement of the program.

The safeguards against strikes approved by the board forbid IATSE members from striking in a missile area, or assisting any other union that might strike, without express permission from the international president, who in turn is forbidden to grant permission without prior approval of the executive board.

Conductors Name Wagner President

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Directors of the Railway Conductors & Brakemen, unaffiliated with the AFL-CIO, have named Louis J. Wagner, Duluth, as president in place of James A. Paddock, who resigned because of illness.

Wagner had been senior vice president since 1958, later acting president. The board named Vice Pres. James E. Magill, Philadelphia, to take Wagner's previous post. Paddock, who has been under the care of a doctor since May 1, was named as a union adviser.

The Shadow Widens

THE SHADOW OF REVOLT—considerably bigger than a man's hand—is showing within the medical profession, a revolt by the rank and file of non-political doctors against the monolithic anti-social politicking of the American Medical Association's ruling hierarchy.

The AMA's president, Dr. Leonard W. Larson of North Dakota, went before the House Ways & Means Committee with a 91-page document flaying the pending Anderson-King bill as unneeded, misbegotten and the opening wedge to "socialized medicine."

This assault led Rep. Cecil King (D-Calif.), sponsor of the House bill for limited social security health care for the aged, to say that in all his years in Congress he "had never read a statement more damning in criticism of features not mentioned" in the bill itself. He labeled the AMA hierarchs "desperate men" forced to circulate inaccurate charges to defeat his measure.

The files of House and Senate members are filled with letters from individual physicians endorsing the Anderson-King bill—which is simply the extension of the tested social security system to the problem of providing limited protection against the financial catastrophe of illness in old age. But these letters say, "Please don't use my name." Why not? Because they fear political retaliation—in their county and state medical societies if not from the hierarchs themselves.

A spirit of rebelliousness against the blind opposition of the AMA ruling group is growing, nevertheless. From Palo Alto, Calif., Dr. Philip Randolph Lee told the House Ways & Means Committee that more than a quarter of physicians in the area now "openly and actively" support the principle of the Anderson-King bill while only a small percentage "actively" opposes it.

When the Bay Area Committee of physicians began an information program designed to counteract the party line of the AMA ruling group, it quickly gathered support. Physicians in a score of other cities are expressing interest, Dr. Lee told the committee, and it is "no wonder," he said, "that I should believe the leaders of the AMA have misinterpreted the feelings of physicians on this issue.' '

End of Sloganeering

PRES. KENNEDY AND DEFENSE SEC. Robert S. McNamara have made it clear that among their immediate objectives is the rebuilding of American military strength for "limited" and brush-fire wars—a radical change from the policy of the Eisenhower years, when the manpower and conventional-operations capacity of our armed forces were slashed again and again.

The slogans of the immediate past were "deterrent" power and "more bang for a buck."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany made an appeal for the reversal of the sloganeering when he testified last year before the platform committees of both Republican and Democratic national conventions.

"While we must be capable of 'massive retaliation,' we must also be capable of limited retaliation. No one in his right mind would put out a 'grass fire' war with an atomic bomb but by the same reasoning no one can allow the 'grass fire' war to spread for lack of adequate fire-fighting equipment, until it becomes a total world conflagration."

It will require time to rebuild what was frittered away, but the policy change has been declared by the Administration.

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'This Is Good for What Ails You'

On Health Insurance Issue:

Biographer of Madison Refutes 'Misrepresentation' by AMA

In the continuous American Medical Association attacks on the pending social security health care bill (the Anderson-King Bill), the AMA aroused the wrath of Irving Brant, a famous biographer of James Madison, who was third President of the United States and principal author of the Constitution.

Brant wrote a letter to the Washington Post in which he straightened out the AMA on the assumed beliefs of Madison and the false so-called issue of "socialized medicine." Herewith is his letter:

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION has employed so many misrepresentations in its fight against federal health insurance for the aged that one might expect it to run out of new materials. On the contrary, in the AMA News of June 12, it caps the climax by dragging out James Madison's 1830 letter to House Speaker Andrew Stevenson on the meaning of the general welfare clause of the Constitution.

Madison's narrow construction of it, as limited to expenditures to carry out other enumerated powers, is treated as proof that he would regard the current health bill as something calculated to convert the United States from a federal republic into a "monolithic democracy."

If the AMA wants to know what Madison would think of the medical bill now before Congress, why waste time making tenuous deductions from what he said about a constitutional interpretation that was settled contrary to his views during his own lifetime? Why not inquire what he said and did in the actual field that the AMA miscalls "socialized medicine?"

Surely the AMA Advisory Committee, in its ransacking of history, has discovered that on Feb. 27, 1813, Pres. Madison signed "An Act to Encourage Vaccination" containing these opening words:

"That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint an agent to preserve the genuine vaccine matter, and to furnish the same to any citizen of the United States, whenever it may be applied for, through the medium of the post office."

Madison appointed as United States Vaccination Agent—the doctor—yes, the doctor—who suggested the idea, and gave him specific directions to spread the benefits as widely as he could throughout the United States. What does that leave of the AMA's contention that "under Madison's views . . . medical care would have been a state and not a national function?"

THE WHOLE social security and public health system of the United States stems constitutionally and socially from a remark Madison made in the Federal Convention of 1787, that one of the purposes in laying federal tonnage taxes was "the support of seamen."

To implement that power and responsibility, Congress within a decade made deductions from the wages of seamen to establish and maintain maritime hospitals. After the purchase of Louisiana Territory transferred control of the Mississippi river to the United States, the grand old State, Righter Thomas Jefferson signed a bill extending the tax and medical benefits to Mississippi river boatmen.

HISTORY, it is said, repeats itself. It does so remarkably in this very instance of the 1830 letter of James Madison to Speaker Stevenson. It is employed now to create an impression that Madison would have regarded federal health insurance as a portent of the nation's collapse.

It was used in 1832—two years after it was written—to make people believe that Madison regarded the protected tariff as unconstitutional.

On the present-day subject I would say to the reactionaries of the American Medical Association what Congressman John Quincy Adams (the former President) said to the Southern nullificationists in the House of Representatives:

"If you appeal to Mr. Madison as authority you must submit to his authority . . . The authority of Mr. Madison upon this question is against you; clearly and unequivocally against you. Not merely the authority of his name, but authority illustrated by lucid argument—by impregnable demonstration."

Morgan Says:

'Right-Wing Romanticists' See World Struggle as Ball Game

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

AN INTERESTING and important two-man debate has been going on almost unnoticed in the U.S. Senate. Its protagonists represent two strikingly different schools of thought on how we should approach world problems.

Sen. Goldwater of Arizona takes the tough, simple line of the cop or the football coach: you win by winning. If the enemy misbehaves you punish him. If he outsmarts you in the first half, you come back in the second and clobber him. None of this truce or scoreless tie stuff. What you want, and of course you get, is total victory.

Morgan

Sen. Fulbright of Arkansas takes the complicated line of the worried professor or the sensitive historian who isn't sure of all the answers. He collects a clutter of ideas that fits neatly into a fascinating jigsaw puzzle but is hard to sweep up into a bold, black headline.

In a Senate speech several weeks ago, Goldwater blasted Fulbright for representing what he interpreted as an "outmoded weak-kneed foreign policy which accomplishes nothing but more and greater losses of freedom's territory . . . [and is] a plea for more useless expenditures in the name of more hopeless objectives."

He scorned present Administration policy as resting "on theoretical dreaming that the way to fight Communist bullets is with relief packages, Communist tanks with plows, Communist bombs with elaborate charts for monetary reform." He demanded a policy committed to complete and total victory over the Communists.

He all but advocated by implication that we ought to go into Cuba and cook Castro's goose and let that "ephemeral something called world opinion," as he termed it, be damned. Goldwater's opinion of world opinion was particularly low because, in his view, it seemed to give the Communists more prestige and respect than it gives us.

IN A SHORT but pointed Senate speech July 24, Sen. Fulbright asked his colleague (whom he did not address as "distinguished" but simply as "the junior senator from Arizona") to clarify a few items including what Goldwater meant by "total victory" in this age of ideological conflict and nuclear weapons.

"In the Middle Ages," Fulbright said, "when military combat took the form of jousts between chivalrous knights, total victory was perhaps a reasonable objective. . . . In our own time the chivalrous encounter has been relegated to the football field or the boxing arena, and it is a dangerous illusion to confuse the rules of a college football game with those that apply to the arena of world politics."

One of the principal lessons of two World Wars, he added, both of which ended in "total victory," is that wars and total victories generate more problems than they solve. "The world is far less safe for democracy today than it was in 1914. . . . Apparently," Fulbright went on almost sadly, "we have not yet fully accepted the fact that there are no absolute solutions, that we can hope to do little more than mitigate our problems as best we can and learn to live with them. . . .

"Our proper objective," he concluded," is a continuing effort to limit the world struggle for power and to bring it under civilized rules. (But) such a program lacks the drama and romance of a global crusade."

How right he is! How closely attuned to the outraged heartbeat of America was Indiana's Sen. Homer Capehart who, after a Cuban had hijacked a U.S. airliner, wrapped himself in a senatorial toga of red, white and blue prose and cried that we should give Castro 24 hours to return the plane "or go in and get it." He neglected to say whether he or the DAR should lead the expedition.

Admittedly it is maddening to sit by and watch Castro play the brigand and get away with it. What a trim, orderly world it would be if the delinquents jumped every time the Goldwaters and the Capeharts and other right-wing romanticists cracked the whip.

The trouble is we are not running a trained-animal act, we are trying to help keep a frenzied world intact, a world, I suggest, which has a higher opinion of us than Sen. Goldwater thinks it has, or would have if we adopted his ring-mastering tactics.

Washington Reports:

Senators See Urgent Need for Community Health Facilities Bill

CONGRESS SHOULD speed final passage of legislation to supply badly needed nursing home facilities and more public health nurses for the aged and chronically ill, a Democratic senator, Ralph Yarborough (Tex.), and a Republican, Sen. Jacob K. Javits (N. Y.), asserted in interviews on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational program, heard on 450 radio stations.

"Of the 307,000 nursing home beds in the country, 134,000 are classified as non-acceptable because of fire and health hazards," Yarborough declared. He quoted from a Senate report by a committee that inspected such homes:

"The rooms were dark and cheerless, small and crowded with faded curtains and torn window shades and some had no curtains at all. The windows were grimy and unwashed, letting in little light. The beds were old and not properly made up."

Some communities have no nursing homes at all, Javits said. He stressed their importance because of the lack of availability of hospital beds, the cost of hospitalization if it can be obtained and the importance of keeping patients ambulatory. Public health nurses could help take care of patients in their own homes, he pointed out.

BOTH SENATORS spoke in favor of a pending community health services bill, sponsored by Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala.) and Rep. Oren Harris (D-Ark.), which would provide up to $40 million in annual grants to states to extend the number of and improve the quality of community health services, including nursing home, public health nurse and out-patient diagnostic care for the aged and chronically ill outside of hospitals.

The House has passed the bill and final action now is up to the Senate.

Javits is sponsor of his own bill, revived from the previous Congress, which is similar to the Hill-Harris measure. Both he and Yarborough agreed that if nursing homes and public health nurse care for patients in the homes were available the cost of the care for many aged and chronically ill would be drastically lessened.

"Unless the case is an emergency, there are few communities where you can get into a hospital except through a waiting list of weeks and sometimes months," Javits remarked. "They just don't have the beds."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

CONGRESS IS APPROACHING its home stretch—the period of the last several weeks when all the bills piled up previously, and urgently requested by the Administration, must be pulled from committee and moved to House and Senate floors—or dropped temporarily to "wait for next year."

One observer's guess may be as good as another's on the actual adjournment date—but the consensus here is that the legislators will not go home until the middle of September, which would give a minimum of about five weeks for the remainder of the session.

The general picture shows Pres. Kennedy still seeking action on a number of major bills and Congress involved in fierce battles on the essentials of the Administration's foreign and domestic program.

Congress moved quickly to grant the President authority to call up reserves and to increase defense spending on the basis of the Berlin crisis. The foreign aid issue is something else.

A major drive was launched by the Republican leadership, with the backing of some conservative Democrats, to kill the key section of the foreign aid program—the authorization of long-term economic development loans financed by Treasury withdrawals.

Scores of billions have actually been expended on domestic programs through Treasury withdrawals authorized in advance, and the argument that specific annual appropriations are the only legal way to finance a government program is sham. The battle nevertheless involves the effectiveness of the foreign aid plan and the prospect is for very close votes.

* * *

STILL HOGTIED in the House Rules Committee are all three school bills approved by the House Education Committee—general aid to the public schools, aid for higher education and extension of the National Defense Education Act. Included in this package is also an extension of the existing program for federal grants to "impacted" area schools—schools in areas with a heavy influx of families drawn by federal activities.

A Republican effort to extend the impacted areas program, without any action on general school aid or higher education, was beaten on the Senate floor.

The presumption must be that the Administration will find a way to attach a somewhat scaled-down aid bill to eventual legislation on the "impacted" areas—or to find some other means of pushing through what Kennedy has labeled the public school bill, the "most important" part of his domestic program.

The Anderson-King bill for social security health care for the aged has been the subject of hearings in the House Ways & Means Committee. A similar proposal was beaten last year, though this was at a time when Pres. Eisenhower's White House opposed it. Kennedy's White House is for it, but no test votes have yet been taken in committee.

* * *

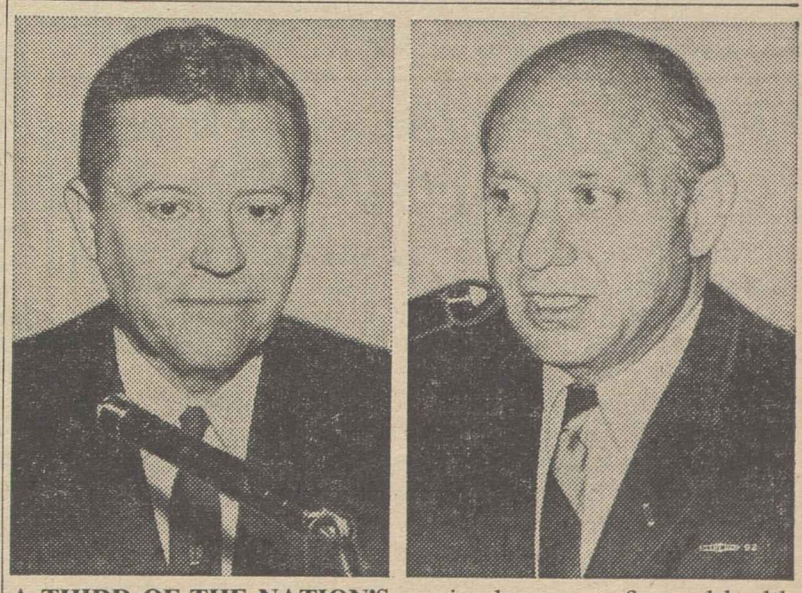
THE CATALOG of other pending legislation is long.

The Senate has passed a bill authorizing the development of nuclear electric power facilities at Hanford, Wash., using great quantities of byproduct heat that otherwise will continue to be wasted. House Republican Leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) has sought to prevent a conference committee report that would keep a revived coalition of House Republicans and conservative Democrats from voting to kill the Senate version.

The President's program for the training and retraining of workers dropped from their jobs because of automation or other changes has been approved in a scaled-down form by committees of both houses but has not yet reached the floor.

A permanent program for improving the unemployment system —of major importance in view of the high level of continuing long-term joblessness—has not yet had formal consideration by the key committee, House Ways & Means.

A bill to extend the Mexican farm program faces Administration opposition because of insufficient reforms to eliminate abuses. A community health services program has passed the House but not yet the Senate. A limited tax reform and business "incentive" program has not yet reached the floor.



A THIRD OF THE NATION'S nursing homes are fire and health hazards, Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.), left, asserted on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program. He and Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) spoke in favor of the Community Health Services and Facilities bill, which would help states build needed nursing homes.

DELEGATES to the Detroit convention of the Federation of Television & Radio Artists "beef up" a picket line at Station WJLB, where AFTRA members have been on strike since Nov. 1. AFTRA past Pres. Clayton (Bud) Collyer, left, is shown with his own camera. The strike was "triggered" when the station fired seven of nine staff members, saying that "taped" programs would be used. It has since employed replacements for the fired announcers.

Flexible Taxation Rate Viewed As Tool to Control Recessions

Congress will voluntarily give up some of its control over taxation and will, within one to three years, authorize the President to meet temporary economic maladjustments by raising or lowering the tax rate on the first $2,000 of income by as much as 5 percent, an AFL-CIO spokesman has predicted.

Appearing on Labor News Conference, nationally broadcast public affairs program of the AFL-CIO, Research Director Stanley Ruttenberg said he expects support for the change even from conservatives. The authority given the President, he pointed out, would provide a weapon for use to combat temporary recessions, but would not affect the basic tax structure and would be hedged with qualifications.

Ruttenberg was a member of the Commission on Money and Credit which recently produced a widely discussed report on U.S. fiscal, tax and credit policy. He was questioned on Labor News Conference by Eileen Shanahan, Washington correspondent for the Journal of Commerce, and Bernard Nossiter, Washington Post reporter.

Besides recommending limited power to adjust taxes for the Chief Executive, the commission set up three basic goals—the attainment of an adequate rate of economic growth, low levels of unemployment, and reasonable price stability.

The commission would require the President to consult with his advisers, including the Federal Reserve Board chairman and the Secretary of the Treasury, and to tell the public what he has done when economic trends run contrary to the achievement of the basic goals.

Ruttenberg said he supported this proposal but "vigorously dissented" from the commission's decision not to state a specific rate of growth for the American economy. He argued that the growth rate should be 5 percent and "we ought to fight" to attain this objective.

The federation research director reminded his listeners that the Congress voluntarily gave up some of its power when it gave the President authority, in the mid-1930s, to set tariff rates and duties after negotiation with other nations.

What the commission proposed on taxes, Ruttenberg recalled, was that a "very limited power" be granted the President.

"The tax is now 20 percent," he said, "so the President could raise it to 25 percent in a period of inflation, or lower it to 15 percent in a time when unemployment is exceedingly high," as it is now.

This would be an ideal time, Ruttenberg told the reporters, for the President to have "discretionary authority" to increase the tax.

Limitations Proposed

The commission limited that discretionary authority by recommending that:

- The President could increase or decrease the tax on the first $2,000 of taxable income for six months, with a possible extension for another six months after which his authority in this field terminates.
- The President's decision would go into effect only if it was not vetoed by either house of Congress. He would be required to submit the decision to Congress, where it "sits on the desk" for 60 days before becoming effective.

Ruttenberg backed up his prediction of support for the proposal by fiscal conservatives by emphasizing that some 20 members of the 25-member commission voted for the recommendation. This included some of the "most responsible" banking and insurance company executives in the nation, he said.

"We did discuss at some length," Ruttenberg said, "an across-the-board change in the tax structure, and this was rejected by the commission as a whole. Instead we decided to hold it to the easiest thing that can be done—change the first-bracket tax either up or down."

The commission's report makes clear, he said, that there is a difference between long-term changes in the tax structure, such as those wanted by conservatives, and the kind of tax changes wanted by Ruttenberg and others—closing tax loopholes and increasing the income tax base.

The commission majority also made it clear, Ruttenberg continued, that it would not be wise to continue the complete independence of the Federal Reserve Board from the government and the Administration. Therefore it recommended that the President be empowered to appoint the chairman of the FRB at the beginning of the President's term, and that the chairman be irremovable for four years.

Ruttenberg said he and one or two other members proposed that the chairman serve at the discretion of the President, subject to removal after one year. This view did not prevail.

He also dissented from the majority's finding that control of mutual savings banks and savings and loan associations should not be given to the Federal Reserve System, Ruttenberg said. A few commission members felt, he said, that it is necessary to have some control over non-commercial banks as well as commercial banks "if we are going to regulate the level of money supply."

TV Raffle OK, but Other Company Acts Held Illegal

Austin, Tex.—A concrete firm here avoided breaking the Taft-Hartley law when it announced that it would raffle off a television set immediately after a representation election, but it used unfair labor practices in other ways, the National Labor Relations Board has ruled.

Three board members rejected a trial examiner's finding that the Austin Concrete Works, Inc., was trying to influence workers to vote against the Carpenters when it announced that all who voted in the election July 29, 1960, would get a chance in the drawing. The vote was 26-21 in favor of the union, with three challenged ballots.

The NLRB panel agreed with the examiner that management broke the law by hiring one Roy Winans to try to defeat the union; and by giving wage boosts to influence workers against the union. The company was ordered to stop threatening employes or otherwise interfering.

Biemiller Tells Senate:

New Tax Loophole Seen for 'Self-Hired'

The AFL-CIO's "determined opposition" to a bill allowing self-employed persons to avoid taxes on income set aside for individual self-pensions has been voiced by Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller.

Biemiller renewed objections to the bill in a letter to Chairman Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.) of the Senate Finance Committee, which has been holding hearings on the measure.

The bill ran into trouble in the Senate after the House passed it. Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) voiced opposition, and Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La.) suggested a scaling-down amendment after Rep. Eugene J. Keogh (D-N. Y.) said he believed the House would accept "almost any" modification.

The bill, passed by the House in 1958 and 1959 and again this year, would permit self-employed persons such as doctors and lawyers to defer payment of taxes on 10 percent of their income up to a maximum of $2,500 a year, set aside as retirement funds.

The Kennedy Administration has condemned the bill. The American Medical Association has endorsed it, saying its passage would "make self-employment as financially attractive as employe status."

Biemiller, denying that present tax laws deprive the self-employed of benefits for private retirement plans, said the legislation would not correct any genuine inequities.

Instead, he said, it would "create new and extensive tax benefits" for a relative few and such benefits would "far outweigh any meager tax advantages" now available to some wage and salary workers.

Inequities Listed

The bill would give the self-employed person the following advantages, Biemiller told the committee:

- He could set aside 10 percent of his earnings up to $2,500 a year toward a retirement fund, compared with much smaller amounts, normally 4 to 6 percent, for employer-financed pensions for wage and salary workers. If workers are required to contribute to their own pensions, their contributions are not tax deductible.
- He could make his own decision on whether to take a tax advantage or not, while wage and salary workers must wait for their employer to grant a pension system, through collective bargaining or otherwise.
- The definition of income for the self-employed includes both earnings and return on money invested in a business, but for other workers contributions are a proportion of earnings alone.
- **A self-employed person who employs three or fewer employes would not have to provide a pension plan for them, but could set up a benefit plan for himself.**
- The bill gives the self-employed person a non-forfeitable right to the amounts he has set aside—they belong to him alone, or to his estate, whereas wage and salary employes must meet many age and service requirements before claiming any money set aside for them.

Biemiller also pointed out that self-employed individuals already receive "many specific tax advantages" that allow them to accumulate savings toward retirement benefits. The President and the Secretary of the Treasury have indicated, he said, that they plan to suggest general tax reform to Congress next year.

Assistant Treasury Sec. Stanley S. Surrey testified that the Administration opposed the bill because it "creates inequities and unjustifiable differences" in tax treatment. It would involve an annual loss in revenue of about $358 million and would "clearly not be appropriate," he declared.

Sample Drug Resales Under Probe by FDA

The Food & Drug Administration has launched a nationwide crackdown against the repackaging for sale of hundreds of thousands of "free" drug samples—including potentially dangerous prescription drugs—initially prepared for distribution to physicians.

The investigation into the handling of physicians' samples was ordered by FDA Commissioner George P. Larrick in the wake of seizure actions, filed in U.S. District Court, against two New Jersey drug wholesalers.

The government charged that Marshel Sales Co. of Palisades Park, N. J., and Fall Drug Co. of Jersey City had in their possession drugs for treatment of high blood pressure and heart conditions, antibiotics, tranquilizers and hormones originally supposed to be samples for use by doctors.

The repackaged drugs, the FDA charged, were not labeled in accordance with federal law; did not bear the required statement that they cannot be dispensed without a prescription; did not give the generic name of the drugs; and did not indicate the identifying control number under which the drugs were packaged.

Larrick emphasized that sale of doctors' samples is "not illegal when properly labeled and used as such," but warned that some of the products are new drugs which the government permits to be marketed only under stringent systems of safety control.

The samples usually are distributed to doctors by so-called "detail men," hired by drug firms to help persuade doctors to recommend their particular brands of drugs. The role of "detail men" was examined at length in 1960 at hearings before a Senate Anti-Trust subcommittee, headed by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), which was probing the high cost of drugs.

The FDA said there were no accurate statistics as to the total number of samples annually given physicians by the industry. It indicated that although records show one Brooklyn, N. Y., physician was selling $10,000 worth of drugs to repackers each year, it has no evidence that doctors generally dispose of their samples improperly.

Larrick pointed out that the mushrooming repackaging practice poses the constant threat of "mix-ups in the drugs," and that the removal of labels prohibiting the sale of some drugs without prescription "may cause a dangerous drug to be used without medical supervision."

Delegates Meet in Ottawa:

Canada's New Party Born With High Hopes, Oratory

By Gervase N. Love

Ottawa, Ont.—A new party of the democratic left was being tortuously pounded into shape here at the largest political convention in Canada's history.

Some 1,800 voting delegates were laboring long—and loudly—in the historic Coliseum to bring into being a political party that could offer Canadians a "meaningful alternative" to the older major parties, Conservatives and Liberals, and to their scarcely distinguishable philosophies.

The dream began to take shape at the 1958 convention of the Canadian Labor Congress in Winnipeg, Man. Delegates at that assembly instructed the officers to discuss with the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, Canada's only liberal political group, with farmers, intellectuals and with liberals generally, the possibility of forming from the grass roots up a new party, progressive in nature, which would serve the interests of all Canadians.

The CCF quickly assented. Other groups and individuals were drawn in, and soon a broad New Party drive was under way. At the 1960 CLC and CCF conventions formal approval of the proposed party was voted and officers of both bodies were authorized to call a founding convention.

The creative process has been a slow one. Delegates created traffic jams around floor microphones and proceeded to oratory that was sometimes lengthy and often fiery.

Partial reports were repeatedly returned to the committees for revision. Even the rules of order, which most conventions adopt in 15 or 20 minutes, required 1 hour and 40 minutes for approval.

Basically the debate reflected differences between the traditional Socialist element in the CCF, most of it from the West, and the more moderate liberal approach of the big organized labor group and many of the intellectuals and independents. In every test on which any conclusion was reached, the Socialists were defeated.

Typical was the preamble to the program, a statement of principles that was adopted without change despite efforts to remand it with instructions for amendments—one for a planned economy—that would have brought it more into line with doctrinnaire Socialist ideology.

One section of the program approved by delegates guaranteed "a job for everyone." It would be implemented by a Guaranteed Employment Act which "will enable jobless Canadians to claim a job as a social right by applying to the local employment office."

Some skepticism was expressed, particularly by labor representatives, as to the feasibility of such a guarantee, but proponents cited a section pledging the party to "undertake to create" new job opportunities by industrial growth, development of resources and major construction projects.

An amendment to the Organization Committee's report which would have opened the door to Communist-dominated unions was easily defeated.

Gives Labor's View

Organized labor's views as to what the New Party should stand for were aired by CLC Pres. Claude Jodoin, who gave one of three keynote speeches.

Jodoin recounted political activity by Canadian workers over nearly a century, declaring that "a labor movement that is without interest in political matters is a labor movement that is evading one of the most fundamental responsibilities."

He noted Canada's continuing high unemployment and declared it is the "responsibility of governments, and particularly of the [federal] government in Ottawa," to provide leadership to find jobs for the idle. New approaches are essential, he asserted.

"The decisions that need to be taken are political decisions," Jodoin observed. "It surely follows that labor must, if it is to fulfill its functions, have a real interest in politics."

Took Issue With Socialists

On international affairs he took sharp issue with Socialists who want to write Canadian neutralism into the New Party's program and to get out of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

"We do not regard NATO as an article of faith or a way of life," he said, "but we do believe that at the moment it is a means by which we can cooperate with those who have proven to be our friends."

The idea of complete neutrality in today's world, he declared, "is a complete illusion—there are no completely neutral countries and there can be none."

Jodoin re-emphasized the position he and the CLC took at the 1960 convention in Montreal—that "there is no desire and no intention on the part of the CLC to dominate the New Party."

"I most solemnly declare that once the New Party is formed, as it will be at this convention," he said, "the CLC will not try to interfere or try to influence the internal affairs of the New Party, just as we will most strenuously oppose any interference on the part of the New Party in our internal affairs."

The CLC is not formally affiliated with the new party, but as a matter of policy encourages its member unions and their locals to join.

CLC Executive Vice Pres. Stanley Knowles, also a CCF vice president, opened the convention as chairman. Three presiding officers rotated in the chair: CLC Vice Pres. Roger Provost, president of the Quebec Federation of Labor and a member of the United Textile Workers; George Grube, professor of classics at the University of Toronto; and Walter Pitman, 31-year-old Peterborough, Ont., history professor who was elected the first New Party member of parliament several months before the party was officially formed.

Nominated for the party leadership at a colorful night session were Premier T. C. Douglas of Saskatchewan, Scottish-born Baptist minister and Typographical Union member who has most of labor's support, and Hazen Argue, CCF parliamentary leader and a Saskatchewan farmer.

Preamble to Program Lists Goals for Canada

Ottawa, Ont.—The text of the preamble to the program adopted at the founding convention of Canada's New Party here follows:

Canada is a land of abundant resources—moral, cultural and material—yet unemployment, waste, political corruption and commercialization of taste and values continue and have even increased. The reason is not that Canadians do not want a better society, but because economic development is still unplanned, unstable and operated chiefly for the benefit of the few owners of great corporations.

Moreover, we face new challenges everywhere. Our relations with North and South America, with the Commonwealth and Europe, with new states in Asia and Africa, as well as our defense policies, have to be reassessed in the light of new factors.

Our contribution to world peace must be more positive and more original. The partnership between English and French-speaking Canadians must be made more meaningful and valuable to both. To meet these challenges we must infuse a new spirit of social purpose and world responsibility into our national policies. New ways are needed.

For these great tasks this New Party has been founded. It seeks to unite for democratic political action all Canadians who put human rights and human dignity above the mere pursuit of wealth, and public welfare before corporate power. It adopts and will carry forward to new levels of achievement the best objectives of the farmer and labor, co-operative and social democratic movements, for which so many progressive Canadians have striven in the past. Democratically organized and financed, prepared to apply new methods of social and economic planning, the New Party will translate into practical federal and provincial programs the idealism and democratic faith that are now so frustrated.

This is why the New Party has been founded and why it invites all Canadians to join its ranks.

Occupational Safety Parley Head Picked

Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg has announced the appointment of Reed O. Hunt, president of the Crown Zellerbach Corp., San Francisco, as general chairman of the President's Conference on Occupational Safety.

Hunt will direct the planning of the safety meeting Pres. Kennedy has called for Washington on Mar. 6-8, 1962, which is expected to draw some 3,000 labor, business, government and community leaders. The Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Standards is serving as the conference secretariat.

VOICE OF AMERICA's veteran labor editor Liston Oak, right, gets congratulations and a meritorious service award from Director Edward R. Murrow, United States Information Agency. Oak is a vice president of Government Employes' Lodge 1812. He has written labor scripts for VOA since 1948 and regularly covers AFL-CIO conventions and ICFTU sessions.

Per Capita Hike Vetoed By Guild Convention

Vancouver, B. C.—Delegates to the 28th annual convention of the Newspaper Guild voted down a proposal by the union's top executive board to increase the payments by locals to ANG by 10 cents per member per month. The sessions closed here July 28.

In the rollcall vote on the financial issue, the convention voted to continue the present per capita rate at $1.80 per month, but directed that $1.30 of that amount be allocated to general fund operations, which last year had shown a deficit of $18,000, and only 50 cents for bolstering the union's defense fund. The previous division was $1.20 and 60 cents between the two funds.

The new general fund allotment will accomplish the purpose sought by the IEB, sufficient anticipated revenue to balance a budget, approved by convention action, of $486,733.

Another floor issue involved the convention's earlier action in setting a cut-off date of Aug. 11 for strike benefits to 49 Guild members now working on a commercially-sponsored daily in Portland, Ore. The group is composed of workers who refused to cross picket lines at the Oregonian and Journal, struck by the Stereotypers in November 1959. The new daily is directly competing with the afternoon Journal, now published by non-union labor.

Supporters of the minority group at the convention, who backed the Portland Guild local's plea for an extension of defense fund benefits to Dec. 1, announced their intention to carry the issue to membership referendum. This requires affirmative membership action by 11 additional locals located in at least five states or provinces.

Two new members of the IEB were in the group of 15 nominated without opposition to two-year terms beginning Oct. 15.

Reelected were Pres. Arthur Rosenstock, New York City; Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson, Philadelphia; Sec.-Treas. Charles A. Perlik, Jr., Buffalo. The latter two are full-time salaried officers.

Regional vice presidents returned to another term were Daniel A. McLaughlin, North Jersey; Richard Lane, Memphis; James B. Woods, St. Louis; Robert J. Hickey, San Jose; James B. Egan, New York City, and Eric R. I. Cawdron, Ottawa.

Four of the six vice presidents at large were renamed—Joseph F. Collis, Wilkes-Barre; Jack Dobson, Toronto; Kenneth Rieger, Toledo, and Harvey H. Wing, San Francisco. The two newcomers are Mike Mastrullo, Cincinnati, and George Muldowney, Wire Services. They replace Richard P. Davis, Baltimore, who had resigned as of last May 31, and Frances D'Hondt, Detroit, who announced at the convention that she was not a candidate for re-election.

'Superseniority' Barred For Strikebreakers

(Continued from Page 1)

ination in regard to conditions of employment and refusal to bargain collectively on the "superseniority" issue.

Trial Examiner Reeves R. Hilton, who heard the case at Erie, recommended dismissal of the complaint, but the board overruled him, ordering the company to rescind the superseniority policy to offer reinstatement and back pay to employes laid off because of the superseniority plan, and to bargain collectively with the IUE local.

"Superseniority effectively divides the strikers against themselves," the board said. It held that "an offer of superseniority is not merely an attempt to secure new 'replacements,' but more accurately an offer of benefit to individual strikers to abandon the strike and return to work."

The decision also held that "superseniority renders future bargaining difficult, if not impossible, for the authorized collective bargaining representatives.

"Employes are henceforth set apart into two groups: those who stayed with the union to the end and lost their seniority, and those who returned before the end of the strike and thereby gained extra seniority.

"This difference is re-emphasized with each subsequent layoff, for those who supported the union most faithfully are likely to be the first laid off. . . . The effective reward of nonstrikers and punishment of strikers inherent in superseniority stands as an ever-present reminder of the dangers connected with striking, and with union activities in general."

Unemployment Rate Hovers Near 7%

High Level Continues For 8th Month in Row

(Continued from Page 1)

in July, unchanged from June. This group totaled 37 in July a year ago.

The number of "smaller areas of substantial unemployment" totaled 230 in July, compared to 116 in July 1960.

Goldberg commented that while the economy might be picking up, "it is not picking up among the hard-core unemployed."

The long-term unemployed — those jobless 15 weeks or longer— increased by 59,000 to a total of over 1.6 million in July. This was about double the 834,000 in this group in July a year ago and nearly equaled the postwar high for the month reached in 1958.

Long-Term Joblessness Up

The ranks of the worst-off jobless—those out of work 27 weeks or longer — increased by nearly 100,000 to a total of one million. This group totaled 416,000 a year ago.

"Unfortunately," Goldberg said, "all indications" are that the hard-core jobless will remain at these levels on into September and October.

This is "a problem of great concern to Pres. Kennedy and the Administration," Goldberg declared.

Goldberg said the unemployment figures "re-enforce the necessity for the job training and retraining program" now pending before Congress. Bills to set up programs to provide new skills and upgrade skills of the unemployed have been reported out of committee in both houses of Congress.

However, the Administration has looked on the training programs as part of a "one-two punch" which would require an economy on the upswing to be most effective.

Kennedy 'Concerned'

Goldberg, asked whether the Administration is planning expanded proposals to deal with the unemployment problem, replied that Kennedy is "continually concerned with this unemployment situation."

He said things would have been "much more serious" without programs which have been enacted and noted that others, such as aid to school construction, would spur employment.

"If all the programs of the Administration do not lead to a substantial impact on the unemployment situation — particularly the hard-core unemployed — the Administration will make other proposals to the Congress," Goldberg declared.

The employment report showed that non-farm jobs remained at 62 million, about equal to previous highs reached in June and in the summer of 1960.

LEGISLATION TO "PUT TEETH" in the Welfare & Pension Plan Disclosure Act is discussed by Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), left, sponsor of the Administration bill, and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler. Schnitzler voiced labor's strong support for the proposal.

Report Urges Reforms in Fund-Raising

(Continued from Page 1)

ment has helped to raise millions of dollars to support worthy causes. Perlis said in his comment that "in the field of voluntary health and welfare, there has been too much chaos, confusion and competition."

He said the AFL-CIO "has felt for some time that the people can best be served if the health agencies would federate voluntarily into something like a national health fund to raise funds once a year for all instead of continuing the multiplicity of campaigns." Perlis expressed disappointment that the Rockefeller Foundation report stopped short of such a recommendation.

He added, however, that its proposals for uniform accounting and financial reporting by agencies which obtain their funds through public solicitations should be "welcomed" by the health and welfare foundations.

A second major recommendation —for establishment of a national citizen's commission as a coordinating group and watchdog in the field—"can be helpful," Perlis commented.

He called for "continued effort" to make both fund raising and spending in the health and welfare field more efficient. The Rockefeller Foundation report noted that nearly 25 percent of the money collected by voluntary groups went for the expense of fund-raising and for informational programs.

19-8-8

L-G Bond Surcharge Lashed by Schnitzler

Unions have proved to be "the best bonding risks in America" although since passage of the Landrum-Griffin Act they have been compelled to pay a premium price for the coverage required by law, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler has told a Senate Labor subcommittee.

Schnitzler, testifying on proposed amendments to the Welfare & Pension Plan Disclosure Act, urged that the law be modified to allow persons handling such trust funds to be covered by standard honesty bonds under criteria set by the Secretary of Labor.

He said an apparently innocuous phrase in the Landrum-Griffin Act, requiring persons handling union funds to be bonded to cover "faithful discharge of duties," had resulted in a 50 percent increase over the cost of standard bonding protection against losses from fraud or dishonesty.

The language required in the bonds was something "entirely new" to the surety companies, Schnitzler declared. Not having any data on which to base an experience rating, they boosted the cost by half.

In recent months, Schnitzler said, meetings between committees of the AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurers Conference and the Association of Surety & Casualty Companies of America have been held to discuss reduction of the surcharge on "faithful discharge of duties" bonds.

The surety firms, he said, conceded that the favorable claims experience of the companies in this area warrants a reduction.

A survey of AFL-CIO affiliates, now 80 percent complete, has not uncovered a single case where a bonding company has had to pay a claim under this provision, Schnitzler added.

While gratified at the promise of a reduction and at the fact that experience ratings show unions to be "better bonding risks than banks," the AFL-CIO sees no reason why any unnecessary premium charges should be required, Schnitzler said.

He told the subcommittee that standard commercial-type bonding would sharply cut the cost to unions—and union members —without reducing in any manner the protection of union funds or funds held in trust for workers.

In fact, he added, coverage could be increased and the premium cost would still be below the present charge.

DiSalle Again Vetoes GOP Jobless Aid Bill

Columbus, Ohio — Gov. Michael V. DiSalle has vetoed—for the second time this year — a Republican-sponsored unemployment compensation bill which the State AFL-CIO opposed because restrictive provisions outweighed liberalizing clauses. An attempt to override the veto failed in the House.

The new GOP bill would have raised employer unemployment compensation taxes, but would also have reduced benefits for some lower-paid workers and would have deducted "vacation pay" from benefits received by a jobless worker.

Earlier this year, DiSalle vetoed a bill extending duration of benefits because it also contained harsh disqualification provisions.

Labor Urges 'Strong' Welfare Report Law

(Continued from Page 1)

thority, including the right of subpoena, to uncover abuses of reporting requirements.

- **Authorize the Secretary to bring civil actions to enjoin violations, instead of relying on private suits by individuals.**
- Require the retention of records for a minimum five-year period.
- Make both the payment and receipt of bribes or kickbacks a federal felony.
- Make it a felony to steal or embezzle from any employe benefit plan.
- Require each administrator to submit reports to the Labor Dept. on a prescribed form to insure detailed information on all phases of a plan's operation. At present, use of Labor Dept. reporting forms is optional.
- **Eliminate the present requirement that statements of assets, liabilities, receipts and disbursements need be only in "summary" form, in order to insure more detailed disclosure of many key aspects of these financial operations.**
- Establish new criteria for coverage so that all welfare and pension plans claiming federal tax exemption will be required to report on their activities.

A House subcommittee modified the Administration bill to limit the Labor Dept.'s power to investigate welfare plan reports to cases where a complaint has been made or where the Secretary of Labor "finds reasonable cause to believe investigation may disclose violations."

Labor Dept. Solicitor Charles Donahue urged the Senate group to retain the broader language of the Administration-drafted bill. McNamara commented that he considered the House subcommittee provision "attractive" and adequate.

'No Protection'

Donahue, presenting a statement on behalf of Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, said the present Welfare & Pension Plan Disclosure law provides "virtually no protection" for funds held in trust for workers. He added:

"Not a single one of the crimes and misfeasances which led to passage of this legislation would have been revealed by the reports which we can now require . . . What plan administrator or other interested party will convict himself out of his own mouth? Who will report that a plan ought to have $10,000 cash on hand but that he stole most of it? . . . As the law now stands, we must extend the same faith and credit to a report filed by a known crook that we extend to an administrator of impeccable reputation."

James B. Carey, testifying as secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, declared that pension and welfare funds "are becoming a big pool of business funds, to be used as the business and financial community see fit."

Carey asserted that dividends returned to employers as the result of favorable experience rating on group insurance policies should be used to improve benefits. He said corporation retention of these dividends has been "standard procedure" for years.

Management opposition to the proposals was expressed by A. D. Marshall on behalf of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

He charged that the proposed amendments would give federal officials "extreme authority to invade privacy" and "to conduct witchhunts."

Handicapped Aid Program Outlined

Labor's program for rehabilitation of the handicapped is the subject of a new pamphlet published by the AFL-CIO Community Service Activities.

It relates the role organized labor has played in development of rehabilitation services and lists a three-step program for local central bodies and Community Services Committees.

AFL-CIO publication No. 119 is called The Seventeen Million, and may be ordered at 10 cents a copy, $7.50 per hundred, from AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, 9 E. 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

Last Three Henderson Leaders Free

Raleigh, N. C.—Boyd E. Payton, Lawrence Gore and Charles Auslander, last of the Henderson union leaders jailed during the strike at Harriet-Henderson mills, have returned to freedom.

Payton and Gore were released from Raleigh Central Prison and Auslander from Caledonia Prison on Aug. 3, all on parole after serving the legal minimum of their sentences.

This means the release of all officers and members of the Textile Workers Union of America convicted in November 1960 on charges of conspiracy to blow up the struck mills.

Principal witness against the union officials was an undercover informer who later was involved in a Virginia gun charge.

Payton is the TWUA's Carolinas' director and Gore and Auslander are international representatives.

In an act of executive clemency, Gov. Terry Sanford (D) a month ago ordered a three-year reduction in the sentences. The trio just released had received six to 10-year sentences; Sanford's action permitted their release after they served the nine-month minimum required by law.

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Labor Pledges President Unstinting Berlin Support

DELEGATION OF AFL-CIO OFFICIALS, with Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, visits Pres. Kennedy to express backing for U. S. stand on Berlin and for the President's foreign economic aid program. Left to right: Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, Communications Workers; Goldberg; AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; Railway Clerks Pres. George M. Harrison; Kennedy; Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther; Letter Carriers Pres. William C. Doherty; Retail Clerks Pres. James A. Suffridge. Also present although not shown were AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, Bricklayers Pres.-Emeritus Harry Bates, Machinists Pres. Al J. Hayes.

Endorses Long-Term Aid Plan

The AFL-CIO has given Pres. Kennedy assurance of labor's "full and unstinting support" of the Administration's policy on the freedom of Berlin and on foreign economic aid.

The assurances were given at an hour-long meeting in the White House between Kennedy and a group of federation Executive Council members, including Pres. George Meany, Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and seven vice presidents.

The group was accompanied to the meeting in Kennedy's office by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg.

JFK Thanks Labor

Discussing the meeting with reporters as the group left the White House, Meany said that Kennedy was given the "full and unstinting support" pledge following a briefing on the international situation. Goldberg said the President, in turn, had expressed his thanks for labor's support on the foreign aid program.

The foreign aid issue, Meany told the press, was discussed in the context of the critical international picture. Labor backed the President's program on long-term economic development loans, he said, "because long-term programs were the only sensible manner" in which the needs of underdeveloped nations could be met.

The President was still hopeful, Meany declared, that differences with the Soviet Union over Berlin might be peacefully negotiated, but indicated again we "won't surrender the freedom of a couple of million people."

School, Health Bills Backed

Meany said in reply to questions that labor still hopes Congress will move this session to pass a federal school aid bill and health care for the aged under the social security system. He said that on some other programs backed by labor, "We think we've done pretty well."

Meany and Goldberg said that no issues of labor legislation were taken up, but Goldberg said he had reviewed the industrial scene for the President and added, "I'm glad to report that strikes are at an all-time low."

Those at the meeting were members of the federation's Executive Committee plus AFL-CIO vice presidents resident in the Washington, D. C., area. Present in addition to Meany and Schnitzler were Executive Committee members Walter P. Reuther, George M. Harrison and Harry C. Bates, with James B. Carey, David J. McDonald and David Dubinsky unable to attend.

Other AFL-CIO vice presidents present were Al J. Hayes, Joseph A. Beirne, William C. Doherty and James A. Suffridge.

Senate Near Key Vote On Aid Bill

The Senate neared a key vote on the foreign aid program as the first session of the 87th Congress came to the showdown period on major issues involved in Pres. Kennedy's legislative program.

Senate debate on the foreign aid bill, carrying authorization for expenditures of $4.4 billion in the current fiscal year, centered on the section authorizing an additional $8.8 billion for long-term development loans financed across a five-year period by revolving funds from the Treasury.

The long-term loan section, permitting firm commitments to aid underdeveloped nations in strengthening the foundations of their economies, was under heavy attack by Republicans and southern conservative Democrats.

Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D-Ark.), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, which approved the program, sought additional support through a plan requiring the Administration to make advance reports to Congress on any loan exceeding $10 million. This would allow House and Senate committees to review costly projects and urge reconsideration of loans they believed unduly risky.

The showdown was expected on an amendment by Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.) to require the President each year to seek appropriations for all projects. Byrd charged that the Treasury borrowing approach was "back-door" spending.

The effect of the Byrd amendment would be to give extraordinary control of the economic development plans to House and Senate subcommittees on State Dept. appropriations which usually have a dominant influence in Congress. Rep. Otto E. Passman (D-La.), chairman of the House subcommittee, is an open enemy of foreign aid.

Other Actions

In other major actions in Congress:

- Senate and House conferees reached a compromise final agreement on record peace time defense appropriations of $46.6 billion. The House accepted, after resistance, a $207 million item for civil defense.

The defense appropriation included practically all the $3.5 billion Pres. Kennedy asked in additional funds after his speech to the nation on the Berlin crisis.

- House and Senate conferees began work on a $400 million authorization bill for the Atomic Energy Commission after the House, for the second time, turned thumbs down on a $95 million item

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Meany Addresses Plumbers:

Joblessness Seen Weakening Nation

Kansas City, Mo.—The continuing problem of unemployment ranks in gravity on the domestic front with the problem of Berlin on the international front, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters convention here.

The failure of the economy to provide enough jobs, he warned, is the "one weak spot in America's armor" and cannot be remedied with "half-way measures." The proposals advanced by the President and Congress are in the "right direction but too modest in scope," he added.

Meany told the 2,600 delegates that the nation is in for a long period of "tension and struggle" that will be marked by threats, bluffs, brush-fire wars and infiltration. Every segment of society in America, he declared has "everything at stake" in the current crisis.

If the free world loses to the Communists, he said, it will be the end of the free way of life not only for the trade union movement but an end to "profits for employers and the coupon-clipping wealthy."

He pledged again that labor will do its part in this struggle and said he was confident that the Plumbers

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Profits Rise 12 Percent in 2nd Quarter

Corporate profits increased an estimated 12 percent between the first three months and the second three months of 1961, a six-month period during which unemployment remained near a critically high 7 percent level.

The Wall Street Journal reported on the basis of a quarterly survey of corporate profits that after-tax earnings for the second quarter of 1961 ran at an annual rate of $22.4 billion compared to an annual rate of $20 billion for the first quarter.

The Journal, projecting the profit outlook for the current quarter, said there was a "possibility of an overall gain for corporate profits in the current three months."

The rising profits situation contrasted sharply with the unemployment situation which has remained static for the past eight months at just under 7 percent of the labor force. Unemployment has remained chronically high during a period of sharp increase in overall production as the nation began to emerge from the 1960-61 recession.

The Journal survey of 453 companies showed total profits down 3.7 percent from the second quarter of 1960 but explained that "a decline in sales was mainly responsible."

"The small decline in second quarter earnings from a year earlier," the Journal said, "indicates a substantial increase in the season-

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Back Pay Ordered After 11 Years, But NLRB Case Isn't Closed Yet

Eleven years of legal maneuvering over a union charge that an employer committed an unfair labor practice have resulted in a National Labor Relations Board decision awarding almost $55,000 in back pay to 54 building trades workers—but further delay is possible.

The case, which has kept lawyers busy since workers walked off the Bull Shoals Dam near Mountain Home, Ark., on Dec. 3, 1948, involves a refusal-to-bargain charge filed in 1950 by the Fort Smith, Little Rock & Springfield AFL Joint Council against Brown & Root, Inc., and eight other companies doing business as the Ozark Dam Constructors.

The dam project was completed years ago, workers have scattered to other jobs, and the AFL has been merged with the CIO, but the strikers have not yet received the back pay the courts and the NLRB have said the contractor owes them.

Three members of the NLRB made the latest decision in a series stretching back to 1951. Members Philip Ray Rodgers, Boyd Leedom and John H. Fanning signed an order to this effect:

- The rulings of a trial examiner on Jan. 8, 1960, are affirmed.
- The pay formula worked out by the NLRB General Counsel is upheld for 54 carpenters and other workers.
- Thirteen members of the Machinists who struck in 1949 were not discriminated against and are not entitled to back pay.

The case has been so prolonged, and employer appeals have caused so many delays, that the three-man NLRB panel noted in its Supplemental Decision and Order:

"The present case has been in litigation for an inordinate length

(Continued on Page 2)

TRADE UNIONISTS learn time study techniques bearing on management claims in negotiations, grievances and arbitration cases. The scene is a class at the annual training institute sponsored by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research and the University of Wisconsin School for Workers, where the program is held. Bert Gottlieb, industrial engineer with the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, and Norris Tibbetts of the School for Workers served as directors.

Union Staffers Learn Time Study Techniques

Madison, Wis.—Stop watches and slide rules were used extensively in recent special classes on the University of Wisconsin campus here—but the men and women manipulating them weren't in training for jobs as management efficiency experts.

They were trade unionists—veterans of many a collective bargaining, grievance and arbitration session—who were sharpening their knowledge of time study, job evaluation and work measurement systems at three industrial engineering institutes sponsored by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research and the University of Wisconsin School for Workers.

Thirty-five staff representatives and local union officers took part in the two-week training programs. This is the third year the institutes have been operated for AFL-CIO affiliates.

In a letter to affiliates announcing the institutes, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler warned that unions are being increasingly faced with management use of industrial engineering techniques "to try to limit or reduce legitimate collective bargaining gains. Wage increases are negated by downgrading jobs, increasing work loads and lowering incentive earnings. . . ."

The institutes, Schnitzler said, are intended to "provide the training that union staff must have to effectively represent workers faced with management's use of industrial engineering methods."

The students came from 13 international unions: the Auto Workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Allied Industrial Workers, Flint Glass Workers, Steelworkers, Communications Workers, Boilermakers, Textile Workers Union of America, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, Rubber Workers, Machinists, Meat Cutters, and Pulp-Sulphite Workers.

The institutes were under the direction of Bert Gottlieb, industrial engineer with the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, and Norris Tibbetts of the School for Workers.

Other instructors at the institutes were: Russell Allen, education director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; Richard Humphreys, education director, Allied Industrial Workers; William Kuhl, research director, Boilermakers; David Lasser, research director, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Kermit Mead, time study director, Auto Workers; Fred Simon, Auto Workers time study engineer; Don Wasserman, research associate, Machinists, and George Hagglund of the School for Workers.

A visiting German trade union educator, Hans Pornschlegel, served as a guest lecturer in several of the institute sessions.

URW Opens New Drive In Politics

Akron, O.—The Rubber Workers will take an active interest in community affairs, including politics, from now on, Pres. George Burdon has announced.

Burdon demonstrated the break with the "hands off politics" tradition by scheduling a series of meetings of URW officers, committeemen and stewards with Edward Erickson, one of two Democratic candidates for mayor in the Sept. 12 party primary.

Burdon and Erickson addressed meetings in two local union halls and first steps were taken toward eventual organization of ward and precinct organizations.

To be a good unionist, Burdon advised members of seven URW local unions, a citizen must be interested in and active at the local, state and national levels.

On the legislative front, he stressed the importance of working for the passage of the AFL-CIO national program, including medical care for the aged under the social security method of financing.

Said another URW officer: "Our active people just got fed up with sitting on their hands. Now they will start looking and working for liberal candidates."

Rep. William H. Ayres (R), a leading figure in the House Republican-Dixiecrat coalition that has defeated liberal legislation for years, has represented Akron and the 14th Ohio District in the House since 1950. He was co-sponsor of the coalition's Kitchin-Ayres minimum wage bill this year and last, a bill denounced by the AFL-CIO.

Fisk Aide Given Job Bias Position

John Hope II, an economist at the Fisk Race Relations Institute, Nashville, Tenn., has been named director of federal employment for the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunities.

Hope has been director of industrial relations at Fisk since 1945 and during World War II served on Pres. Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practices Committee.

NLRB Cases Closed by Settlements

Two of every three unfair labor practice complaint cases filed with the National Labor Relations Board are being settled without litigation, according to a report by Stuart Rothman, NLRB general counsel.

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, 2,568 unfair practice cases were closed by voluntary agreement of the parties—an increase of 160 percent since 1958 and the greatest number of such settlements since 1938, Rothman told the Southwest Conference of Operating Engineers at a Galveston, Tex., meeting.

Unfair labor practice charges filed with the agency are at an all-time high, the general counsel said, adding that he has encouraged regional directors to help employers, unions and individuals work out settlements to relieve the administrative and judicial processes of unnecessary litigation.

Despite an "unprecedented" caseload, Rothman said, the average number of "unfair practice" cases under investigation dropped from a high of 2,286 in fiscal 1959 to 991 in fiscal 1961.

Since new unfair practice cases now average 1,000 a month, Rothman said this indicates that "the backlog has been eliminated" and regional case handling is on a "current" basis.

Unionists with U. S. Delegation:

Latin Parley Seeks Higher Standards

Three representatives of American labor are attending the Inter-American Economic and Social Conference at Punta del Este, Uruguay, as official observers with the United States delegation headed by Treasury Sec. Douglas Dillon.

Named by Pres. Kennedy as observers were Stanley Ruttenberg, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. William C. Doherty and AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Serafino Romualdi.

The Punta del Este conference, bringing together the ranking finance ministers of the Latin American nations and of the United States, marks a major initiative by Pres. Kennedy to bring into being his "alliance for progress" with other western hemisphere countries.

Launching a drive to pour capital investment funds into the Latin nations to raise the people's standard of living, the Kennedy Administration has also made it clear that it believes a major effort must be made by the Latin governments to reform their tax and land-tenure systems.

Goal Is Higher Standards

The objective is to raise standards of education and literacy, to improve the health of the Latin American people and to promote an equitable distribution of wealth in countries where the gulf between the richer families and the great bulk of the people has been extremely broad, U.S. observers say.

Dillon's formal presentation to the conference of the U. S. program set forth a proposal for long-term loans of up to 50 years "at very low or zero rates of interest," and suggested a goal of $20 billion within a 10-year period for Latin American investment.

Latin Plans Needed

The problem, the U.S. Treasury Secretary told the delegates, would not be a shortage of capital investment—which he proposed in full measure from the United States, Japan, European nations and international development sources—but in the manner in which Latin American nations organized their own development program to take full advantage of the funds available.

"We welcome the revolution of rising expectations among our [American] peoples and we intend to transform it into a revolution of rising satisfactions" by these peoples with their progress toward an acceptable way of life.

Dillon told the delegates that the U.S. believed the problem of Latin American exports and imports should be met by such stabilizing efforts as a new agreement on coffee exports and possible U.S. adherence to an international tin agreement, plus the elimination of tariff preferences that work against Latin American exports.

Labor Provides Balance

The economic czar of Premier Castro's Cuba, Maj. Gen. Ernesto (Che) Guevara, was seated close to Dillon during the U.S. presentation. He declined comment when other Latin spokesmen welcomed the Dillon program.

The labor observers named by Kennedy gave the U.S. delegation a balance in its approaches to leaders of labor organizations and other forces for economic justice in the Latin American nations.

Business observers also were named to accompany the U.S. delegation.

NLRB Awards Back Wages In 1950 Case

(Continued from Page 1)

of time; it must finally be brought to a close."

Nevertheless, the panel said, it desires to afford the company "some reasonable opportunity to examine these claimants"—those who were awarded back pay though they were not called to testify—before their pay is turned over to them.

The panel instructed the NLRB regional director to hold some back pay in escrow, to deduct some sums for earnings while awaiting recall, and to report back "no later than one year from the date of this decision." In addition, the Ozark Dam firm has the legal right to appeal the decision to the U. S. Court of Appeals, as it did once before, in 1953.

Beirne Sees Need for Check on Voluntary Health, Welfare Groups

New York—Organized labor would give its "wholehearted support" to the establishment of a National Commission on Voluntary Health and Welfare Agencies, Joseph A. Beirne, chairman of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee, has declared. Such a commission was proposed in a recent Rockefeller Foundation report.

Beirne, who is also president of the Communications Workers, said critics of the plan miss the point that its "principal purpose is to produce action by the American people in a crucial area of our national life, where inaction has been the rule." This has "led to widespread confusion and mistrust of all voluntary health and welfare services," he declared.

Organized labor cannot agree that the danger of loss of confidence in voluntary health and welfare is "imaginary," as some have claimed, Beirne said. In the process of raising "millions of dollars" for both independent and federated agencies, he pointed out, "we can honestly report a growing discontent among our membership with the confusion and competition which seems to permeate the entire voluntary health and welfare movement."

"The Rockefeller Foundation study confirms much that we in organized labor have informally observed for nearly 20 years," Beirne claimed, "specifically: the growing proliferation of agencies (now over 100,000); the conflict and competition among them for the contributor's dollar; the increasing emphasis on the dollar itself instead of on the people the agencies exist to serve; the exclusion, unwitting or deliberate, of major segments of our society from active participation in health and welfare planning; and the subordination of social planning to the 'business' of raising and disbursing money."

He said these are "some of the reasons" why organized labor is for a National Commission on Voluntary Health and Welfare Agencies.

Beirne, who served on the study committee, attacked the charge that the proposed commission would violate "fundamental rights of voluntary association," pointing out that it would have "no legal enforcing powers." He said its chief function would be "to speak directly to the American people," as expressed by the President, the AFL-CIO official pointed out.

As far as present laws being adequate to protect the contributing public, "where were these laws when 56 national agencies filed reports with the National Information Bureau which showed a difference of $58 million between reported income and reported expenditures?"

"We of organized labor would welcome the establishment of a National Commission on Voluntary Health and Welfare Agencies," Beirne concluded, "and would give it our wholehearted support in the belief that the result could restore to voluntarism in America that which it has lost somewhere along the way—the reason for its existence, which is to serve the people, all the people."

Immigrants Win 'Square Deal':

Construction Strike Settled in Toronto

Toronto, Ont.—A strike by Ontario's immigrant construction workers has been settled after residential contractors associations agreed to abide by a government program of a square deal for newcomers to Canada.

The "square deal," the peace formula drafted by Ontario Premier Leslie Frost, is a three-point program to maintain peace in the residential building field until the government can draft legislation in November.

Key to the Frost peace formula is a change in the Labor Relations Act which recognizes the need for speedy and binding arbitration of grievances and contract violations in the house and apartment building field.

Instead of the cumbersome and often lengthy grievance procedures of the Ontario Labor Relations Act, the government is bypassing these procedures through a special board that will hear and adjudicate grievances on a day-to-day basis.

The government also recognized for the first time that in the construction industry management and labor have different problems than those in manufacturing, transport, mining and service industries.

It has established a Royal Commission probe of labor unrest in the industry. The commission is expected to recommend additional changes in the labor law to adapt it to the special problems of the construction industry.

The 49-day strike also saw 10 contractors' trade associations agree to abide by contracts signed last year. This means wage gains of 30 to 50 cents an hour, since the contractors had previously claimed that a slump in building operations made it impossible to pay the union rates and had arbitrarily lowered the rate.

This triggered the strike by the 10,000 immigrant workers—Canda has received a great influx of new residents in recent years—under the direction of a joint strike committee operating under the banner of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

Although the government admitted after the first two weeks of the strike that its labor relations act could not cope with conditions in the building field, contractors held out against the government settlement for another five weeks.

The 12 striking unions had enthusiastically accepted the peace formula and the promise of sweeping new laws, but more than 1,000 builders, speculators, developers and subcontractors held out in a futile attempt to break the unions.

Wage Scales Up In Building Trades

Hourly wage scales of union building trades workers rose an average of 2.6 percent during the second quarter of 1961, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported.

The rise was smaller than for the corresponding periods of the four previous years, according to the survey of seven major trades in 100 cities.

Laborers and plumbers led the upward movement with average hourly gains of 10.8 and 10.6 cents respectively. Carpenters' scales advanced 10.2 cents, and the increase in four other trades averaged from 6.3 to 9.7 cents. The other trades are bricklayers, electricians, painters and plasterers.

800 Laundry Workers Win Two-Day Strike

Cincinnati—A short strike of 800 laundry and dry cleaning workers at 16 plants here has resulted in a contract containing wage minimums at least as high as those in the federal minimum wage law, which excludes most workers in the industry.

The three-year agreement cracking the minimum wage barrier was approved by members of Local 248, Laundry & Dry Cleaning Union, who returned to work two days after the strike started.

For the lowest-paid workers, the new minimum of $1.15 an hour represents increases ranging from 32 to 38 percent in the two years since Local 248 affiliated with the AFL-CIO, according to Mrs. Florence Smith, local president-business manager. The union formerly was a part of the Laundry, Dry Cleaning & Dye House Workers, expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957.

The new agreement provides wage increases of 10 cents an hour this year, another 5 cents next year, and a third raise of 5 cents on June 8, 1963, when the minimums will range from $1.25 to $1.65 an hour.

Also provided are vacations up to three weeks after 15 years; paid 10-minute rest periods every morning and afternoon throughout the life of the contract, and sizable improvements in health and welfare benefits and the hospitalization plan.

Another Raise Won

Pres. Winfield S. Chasmar of the international union, here for the contract signing, said Local 248 also has won a 5-cent wage increase and a minimum of $1.25 an hour for 300 employes of the Standard Overall Co. in plants at Norwood, O., and Ashland, Ky., for the third year of a three-year contract under a wage reopener.

The $1.25 minimum represents another "breakthrough" for the union east of the Mississippi River, Chasmar said.

Brownlow Hits Biweekly Pay Plan for Navy

The Metal Trades Dept. of the AFL-CIO is "vigorously opposed" to a proposal that the Navy pay its "blue collar" workers every two weeks instead of every week as at present, Pres. James A. Brownlow of the department has reiterated to a Senate committee.

In a letter to Sen. Carl Hayden, Senate Appropriations Committee chairman, Brownlow urged committee members to reject this "archaic method of payment" recommended in an earlier report by the House Appropriations Committee.

Brownlow said a biweekly pay rule would be in conflict with the laws of eight states which have Navy installations; would seriously affect the continued participation of Navy employes in weekly bond purchase programs, and force many employes to seek loans to pay bills requiring weekly payments.

More than 90 percent of the employes of private industry are paid on a weekly basis, Brownlow said.

TESTIMONY BY AFL-CIO in support of Community Health Facilities bill got a friendly reception from members of Senate Health subcommittee. Left to right: AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller; Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala.), sponsor of the bill; Lisbeth Bamberger, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security; Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N. J.), and Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N. J.)

AFL-CIO Asks Passage Of Health Facilities Bill

Federal aid for nursing homes and public health facilities is urgently needed to help communities overcome "a major gap in health care for the chronically ill and the aged," the AFL-CIO has declared in testimony before a Senate Health subcommittee.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller and Lisbeth Bamberger, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, urged quick Senate approval of the Administration's Community Health Services and Facilities bill.

The House-passed measure would increase the annual authorization for federal grants to states for public health services from $30 million to $50 million. It would double federal grants for construction of non-profit nursing homes to $20 million and would set up a new $10 million-a-year program of grants for studies and demonstration projects involving improved health services outside of hospitals.

Biemiller told the subcommittee, headed by Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala.), that new developments in medical treatment "hold the promise of happier, more fully useful lives for countless victims of chronic disease." He emphasized, however:

"Despite our new knowledge, and despite the increased skills of physicians, nurses and other professional personnel, countless thousands of older people are being denied proper care simply because the needed facilities do not exist, or the necessary services are not adequately organized."

Biemiller said, "the vast majority of the population cannot get simple home nursing or homemaker services because no such services exist in their community. All over the country there are people who never leave institutions, not because their medical needs keep them there, but because there are no alternative facilities."

Biemiller said the community facilities bill is one part of the three-pronged attack which should be made on inadequate medical care. He called for congressional action also on health care for the aged through social security and on legislation to help train additional doctors and other health personnel.

The AFL-CIO spokesman also urged the subcommittee to incorporate in the community facilities bill provisions of a separate bill, introduced by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), which would authorize low-cost, long-term federal loans to non-profit, prepaid group health plans. The loans would be used to construct facilities such as clinics.

More Home Care Seen

A stepped-up program of federal aid, the AFL-CIO spokesman declared, "would return many older people to their own homes where they could be self-sustaining except for needed home nursing care, thus relieving some of the existing pressure on hospital and nursing home capacity."

Apart from financial reasons,

17 Fired, UAW Wins Representation Vote

Nashville, Mich.—The Auto Workers have been certified as the bargaining representative of workers at the Nashville Manufacturing Co. plant here after a campaign during which 17 workers were fired and threats to "move South" were used, according to UAW Reg. Dir. Kenneth W. Robinson.

The vote, in an election supervised by the National Labor Relations Board, was 49 for the union, 4 for no union, with 8 votes challenged by management. The UAW will seek reinstatement of the fired workers through negotiations or legal means, Robinson said.

CWA Raps Rejection of Arbitration

The Communications Workers, in letters to the governors of five New England states, said the rejection of an arbitration clause by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Co. has raised doubts about the firm's ability to operate in the public interest.

CWA cracked the New England subsidiary of the Bell System when it won a National Labor Relations Board election to represent advertising directory salesmen. Arbitration clauses are common to Bell System contracts.

Talks Started in May

Negotiations for a contract have been under way since early May.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne wrote the governors of Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island.

"Arbitration is a cornerstone of industrial peace," he said. "There is no effective substitute . . . therefore, the refusal of local telephone management to accept that safeguard of responsible and stable labor-management relations becomes an open question of interest not only to the employes and to the company but to the public as well."

UAW Board Asked To Set Strike Vote

Detroit—The Auto Workers executive board was scheduled to meet here Aug. 13 in special session to consider authorizing strike votes at one or more of the "Big Four" auto firms.

Union presidents and bargaining committees at General Motors and Chrysler, reporting almost total lack of progress in negotiations, asked the board to start strike-vote machinery well in advance of the contract expiration date of Aug. 31.

Unsatisfactory progress also was reported by union committees at Ford Motor and American Motors. The latter firm has proposed contract changes including a profit-sharing plan, and the union made a counter-proposal which has not been accepted.

UAW members in 131 GM bargaining units held regional meetings in 20 locations and went on record unanimously in favor of asking for strike vote authorization.

After a Detroit meeting of Chrysler local presidents, UAW Vice Pres. Norman Matthews said the union "wants an agreement without the necessity of a strike" but "Chrysler's attitude at the bargaining table has been completely negative."

These other developments were reported:

- The UAW executive board announced that in its July meeting it had voted a $3 increase starting Sept. 3 in strike benefits. They will be at these new levels: $15 a week for unmarried workers, $20 for married, $25 for families, starting the third week of a strike and continuing for seven weeks.
- The UAW is using 23 Motor City billboards for posters in the form of newspaper headlines proclaiming that Ford Motor Co. paid $33.6 million in bonuses to executives last year but intends to "hold the line" in paying its workers. The billboard campaign was in answer to Ford charges that union proposals are "inflationary."
- The UAW announced that Ford negotiations will be moved Aug. 21 from company offices to "neutral ground."

Profits—But Not Jobs

THE NATION'S ECONOMY as it emerges from the 1960-61 recession is still caught in the dangerous paradox of a sharply rising rate of corporate profit and a static, unyielding rate of unemployment persisting at around 7 percent of the labor force.

The over 5 million men and women doggedly searching for non-existent jobs and the millions of others who are working part-time or are on short workweeks are footing the recession's bill in frustration, despair and poverty.

In the past few months production and sales have turned upward with the immediate effect of increasing profits 12 percent from the first quarter to the second quarter of 1961. Contrasted with the unyielding unemployment rate, the scope of job displacement, the impact of automation and the rise in productivity are clearly revealed.

Despite the apparent recovery from the recession, there can be no real economic progress while seven out of every 100 workers are unemployed. The 7 percent unemployment rate means simply that the upturn from the recession can at best be weak and incomplete, setting up the conditions for another recession in a few years.

Chance for the GOP

THE DEBATE on the foreign aid bill in the Senate gave the Republican Party an opportunity to demonstrate its role as a responsible opposition and to renew the support of at least 21 GOP senators for the long-term aid principle.

In 1957 Pres. Eisenhower recommended to Congress the same long-range aid principle urged by Pres. Kennedy in the legislation placed before the Senate with the approval of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Eisenhower had urged a three-year program; Kennedy has supported a five-year approach. This is the only difference.

The 1957 debate produced 21 Republican votes for Pres. Eisenhower's recommendation in the Senate. A coalition of conservative Democrats and Republicans ultimately succeeded in sharply cutting back the long-range program in the House. The lineup on the 1961 aid bill is closer and more support is evident for the long-range approach so essential to the success of any mutual aid program.

If the 21 Republicans who supported the long-range aid principle backed by Pres. Eisenhower will support the same principle advanced by Pres. Kennedy, the nation will have taken a long stride forward in shaping an effective aid program to bolster the free world.

Action to Meet a Need

THE HOUSE Ways & Means Committee has concluded two weeks of intensive hearings on the Anderson-King bill to provide health care for the aged under the social security system, hearings at which the fraudulent and distorted arguments of the opponents of the measure were factually exploded.

The completion of the hearings and the testimony provided at Senate and House hearings held in 1959 and 1960 on similar measures removes any lingering reasons for delay.

It has been conclusively demonstrated that a critical situation exists and will get worse unless the social security system is extended to cover health care costs for the nation's older citizens. The evidence and the arguments provided by a wide cross-section of Americans should satisfy reasonable men.

The time has come then for action by the Ways & Means Committee, action to report out favorably the Anderson-King bill so that the House and Senate can complete action in this critical area as soon as possible.

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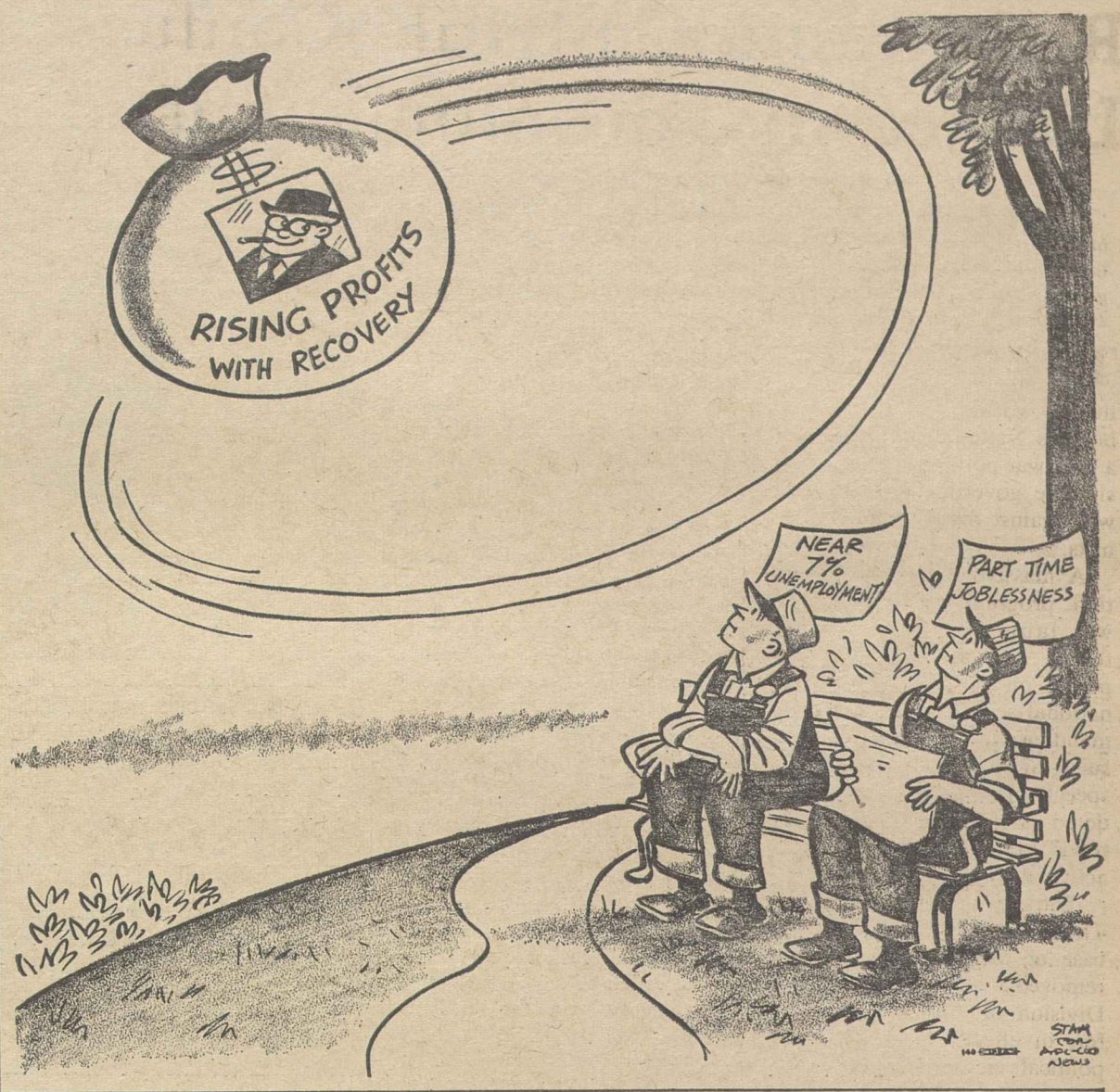
View from the Park Bench



A Doctor Testifies:

AMA Fears Health Care Bill Threatens Economic Position

The following is excerpted from the testimony of Dr. William A. Sawyer, medical consultant to the Intl. Association of Machinists, before the House Ways & Means Committee on medical care for the aged. Dr. Sawyer was medical director of the Eastman Kodak Co. for 30 years.

AS I HAVE GROWN OLDER, I have become acutely conscious of the great need for timely, good quality medical care for older people. I am repeatedly amazed at the many tragic instances of inadequate medical care amongst our industrial workers and their families, especially in the retirement and near-retirement years. And from my experience I know that the reason that so many older folks do not receive the medical care they need is too often because they do not have the money to pay for it.

The barrier of rising medical care costs confronting many workers is of such proportions as to keep many of them from going to the doctor soon enough.

We have no statistics—and the medical profession has little knowledge—of the people who stay away from them. But we do know they exist—in large and growing numbers. Too often we learn of these people only when it is too late—when early symptoms have progressed to the critical or incurable stage. We do not see them until it is too late and because their means are too little—and their pride is too great.

No one denies that we are going to have an increasing number of older people with medical problems. In fact, advances in medical science have added years to our lives. But these added years will mean little unless they are years of good health and fruitful activity. Without good health our aging population can only be a national liability—placing an unbearable strain on the taxpayers—as their numbers grow greater—and their illnesses more serious.

I need not review here the attitude of the American Medical Association. Their opposition is well known to all. In part, this opposition is born of a desire to be sure that anything new in treatment is safe before it is approved. This is good. But much of it springs from less noble motives—from an unadmitted, but nevertheless real fear that a social security approach will endanger the advantageous economic position that doctors now enjoy.

I DO NOT WANT TO BE unduly critical of the hierarchy set up in Chicago by the House of Delegates because I do not want to be disloyal to what is good. Actually, I am proud of the medical profession. I am proud of the efforts some within the profession have made to bring better medical care for those in the older age group.

However, I am not proud of the obstructionist tactics that a small bureaucracy within the organization has used against those who are objectively trying to find answers to pressing social and medical problems. We are in a rapidly changing social order and need objectivity and mature judgment if we are to move forward in a constructive way.

It has been said by some AMA spokesmen—especially in their publicity—that adoption of the Anderson-King bill would result in a deterioration of the quality of medical service available. Is it possible that doctors have become so callous to the needs of elderly human beings that they would treat them less well because provision had been made for their care under social security? I don't believe it.

From my observation, a doctor's method and degree of treatment is never determined by the way the patient pays for it. Why should a doctor treat a man who pays out of his own pocket differently than one who pays by means of commercial insurance, Blue Cross, Blue Shield or social insurance?

The suggestion that doctors would not give as good care to social insurance beneficiaries as to those with private means is a sad reflection—not on the medical profession—but on those who purport to speak for it.

The AMA also makes the claim that with the enactment of the Anderson-King bill, the traditional doctor-patient relationship will be lost.

THE METHOD OF remunerating doctors has nothing to do with the doctor-patient relationship. If a practitioner is interested in his patient, the quality of care he gives cannot possibly be affected by how he is paid.

Under the program being considered here today—the Anderson-King bill—there would be no interference with the rights of a beneficiary to select his own doctor or of the doctor to treat his patient as he deemed best.

In conclusion, may I re-emphasize that from my contacts with Machinists (through the letters they write), I am convinced that we are confronted with an urgent social problem, and we must do something about it.

Morgan Says:

Right-Wing Generals Confuse Liberalism with Communism

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

THREE SUMMERS AGO, when tensions between the communist and the non-communist worlds were also very high, Pres. Eisenhower's National Security Council secretly issued a cold-war policy paper. Its purpose was to intensify the government's efforts in waging the cold war against the Communists.

Morgan

A massive indoctrination program, of sorts, was launched to alert troops and the general public on the issues of national security. Commanding officers were issued propaganda and speech material and ordered to make regular reports on their "cold war activities."

The operation, however, plainly got out of hand. The most spectacular evidence of this was the case of Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker who was removed from his command of the 24th Infantry Division in Germany and reprimanded in June for, in effect, injecting his own very right-wing political views into the "anti-communist" training courses of his soldiers. But meanwhile other officers in uniform were rapidly and prominently becoming instructors to the public at large on their own versions of the communist menace.

Like angry little bonfires, fed by the impassioned flames of an undoubtedly sincere but very narrow patriotism, anti-communist seminars and study groups flared up in numerous communities across the country. The accent at these gatherings has been almost always the same, smacking of the radical-right approach of the authoritarian John Birch Society.

Although the 1958 NSC directive still, technically, stands, the Defense Department, under Secretary Robert McNamara has been trying gradually and quietly to get the military out of the business of indoctrinating U.S. civilians—and for that matter men and women in uniform narrowly in one direction.

"Our difficulty has been," one Pentagon spokesman said today, "that in these programs of anti-communism the military has been made the shield to protect people expounding one view only." The view he was referring to was that of the "radical right."

That view caused a major collision in the Senate recently. Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, who is perhaps the South's most authentic epitome of the radical right, rose to denounce a lengthy private memorandum another senator had sent the White House and Secretary McNamara on the propaganda activities of military personnel with the public. Thurmond branded the document not only an insidious attack on our military leaders but a clandestine assault on the foundations of the Republic. Sen. Goldwater of Arizona said it was the most shocking thing he had ever seen in the Senate. Sen. Mundt of South Dakota chimed in with the observation that it was "abject appeasement." Whereupon the author had his memorandum printed in full in the record and quickly identified himself as none other than J. William Fulbright of Arkansas, chairman of one of the most august bodies in Congress, the Foreign Relations Committee.

Two things distressed Fulbright the most—the fact that this indoctrination practice ran counter to the principle of military subordination to civilian control and that much of the briefing by individual officers appeared to run counter to basic foreign and domestic policies of the Kennedy Administration.

At these gatherings, Fulbright wrote, social legislation is equated with socialism, and the latter with communism. And there is a central theme that the primary, if not exclusive, danger to this country is internal communist infiltration.

"There is little in the education, training or experience of most military officers," he went on, "to equip them with the balance of judgment necessary to put their own ultimate solutions . . . into proper perspective in the President's total strategy for the nuclear age. . . .

"In the long run it is quite possible that the principal problem of leadership will be, if it is not already, to restrain the desire of the people to hit the Communists with everything we've got, particularly if there are more Cubas. . . . Pride in victory and frustration in restraint, during the Korean War, led to MacArthur's revolt and McCarthyism. . . .

"The radicalism of the right can be expected to have great mass appeal. . . . It offers the simple solution, easily understood; scourging of the devils within the body politic or, in the extreme, lashing out at the enemy.

"The absence of dogma," Sen. Fulbright concluded, "of one way of looking at political and social phenomena, is essential to our governmental process." And he reminded the Senate of the strong American tradition that it is not the function of the military to educate the public on political issues. Happily, Secretary McNamara —a civilian—is of the same mind but he may need some support in getting that tradition reactivated.

Washington Reports:

Bipartisan Support Expressed For Long-Term Foreign Aid Plan

"The Russian space achievements may be spectacular, but certainly our program of assistance in foreign aid is a more firm, more basic form of making an impact on people. I'm sure the people of the less-developed nations are more concerned with their daily food and the fight against disease than they are with trips into space. They haven't conquered the earth yet."

So said Rep. Seymour Halpern (R-N. Y.) in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational program, heard on 450 radio stations.

Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.), on the same program, said that the opponents of the foreign-aid bill are making a false issue in fighting the proposed $8.8 billion five-year development lending authority feature. They are claiming that such a provision takes away the right of Congress for annual control and review.

"That simply is not so," he asserted. "The Congress and the legislative committees have not only a right but a responsibility to review every program every year. That's one of the provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act which passed in 1946."

HALPERN SAID that the long-term feature of the bill would permit countries to carry out better-planned programs and help make foreign aid more efficient and reduce the cost. He also said:

"Most of our aid is now tied to U.S. goods and services which will offset any adverse effects on the U.S. balance of payments from capital outflow. Furthermore, the total money requested for economic assistance during the fiscal year 1962 is only one-half of 1 percent of our gross national product.

"Fully two-thirds comes back to the U.S. because we produce the goods. This means that foreign aid means jobs for several hundred thousand American workers."

Bolling said that the long-term feature has another advantage in that the stability thus effected should attract more able people into government to carry out foreign aid.

He said that the proposed shift to economic aid ($9.2 billion over five years) from military aid ($1.8 billion a year) means that we have learned by experience that more stress on economic aid is of greater benefit to the U.S. and the underdeveloped countries.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

A CALIFORNIA REPUBLICAN, Rep. Glenard P. Lipscomb, took the House floor the other day to protest a 10-year delay by the National Labor Relations Board in settling back pay claims by some 70 workers found by the board to have been fired in violation of the labor law.

Lipscomb pointed out that the board's decision in the case had been followed by a court order directing the employer to comply. He gave the complicated legal history by which two back pay findings were needed from trial examiners.

He suggested that the hearings and reviews must have run into "many, many thousands of dollars" of taxpayers' money. He said he was not passing judgment on the issues, but he did think the fired workers—some of whom were his constituents—were entitled to "justice through timely decisions."

"When the matter of salaries is involved—the very means of livelihood of many people concerned—every reasonable attempt" should be made to reach a "speedy conclusion," said the congressman.

He ended his speech by saying it was time for "complete reapraisal" of the NLRB procedures that allow such "incredible" delay and needless expense.

This sounds fine, but the record shows that the California legislator on July 22—just 12 days before he made his touching speech —had voted with a House coalition majority to kill Pres. Kennedy's reorganization plan designed to speed up NLRB procedures.

On the telephone Lipscomb explained he thought NLRB changes should be made legislatively rather than through executive reorganization plans. But he also said he was opposed to delegation of board authority to regional boards, subject to review by the national board in major cases.

It isn't clear how processes can be speeded up if neither by executive nor legislative action the board is allowed to shed its present burden of full review of each and every contested trial examiner's report.

* * *

ANOTHER TROUBLE in speeding up NLRB work is that a great many employers seriously object to unions and use every device of evasion, avoidance and delay to resist compliance with the law that says it is national policy to support collective bargaining.

Many employers have exactly the same attitude toward the basic labor relations law that Associate Supreme Court Justice Tom C. Clark told the American Bar Association they show toward the anti-trust laws—to violate them is a "way of life."

The anti-trust law violators in the recent electrical industry conspiracy showed their contempt for the statutes by deliberate violations. And Justice Clark commented that "in truth many [other businessmen] saw nothing wrong" in this.

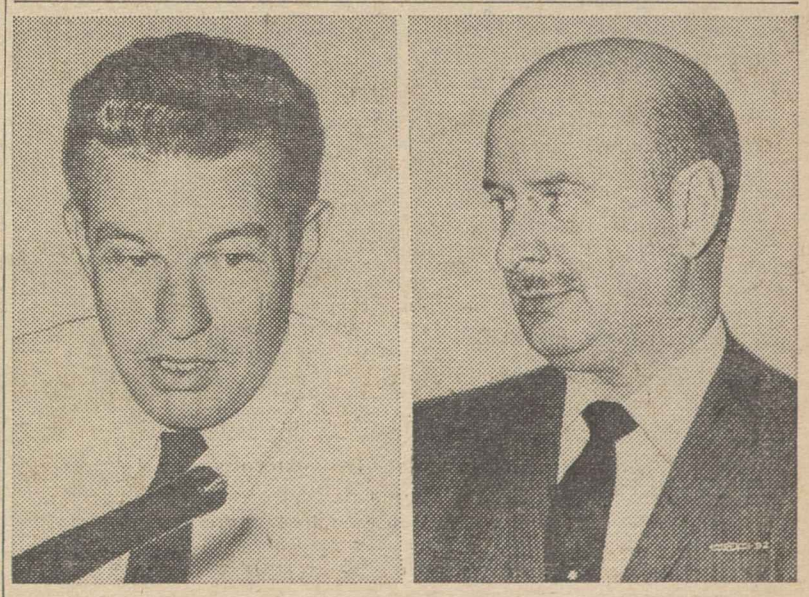
The anti-trust law violators now stand on notice that they may very well go to jail "with common crooks," Clark warned, no matter how "reputable" they may be otherwise.

In the labor law, no criminal sanction whatever is available to keep in line the businessman who deliberately sets out to break a union, even if his employes have scrupulously relied on strict legal processes to prove their union bargaining rights.

Lawyers adept in advising the employer in the labyrinths of resistance can stall off recognition, stall off bargaining, employ techniques of intimidation. What is the worst penalty the businessman will suffer if he loses in years of NLRB and court actions? He can be ordered to rehire a few workers with back pay—and fight the back pay order.

The back pay he may eventually be liable for will always be below what he would have had to pay in a wage increase negotiated in good faith under the law. And he will never face the risk of jail except through a contempt citation for defiance of a federal court's compliance order, which doesn't really happen.

It is a problem that deserves more thought by Rep. Lipscomb.



FOREIGN AID is the best means of fighting communism and building democracy abroad, Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.), left, and Rep. Seymour Halpern (R-N. Y.), asserted on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

LARGEST POLITICAL CONVENTION in Canada's history saw birth of New Democratic Party, a broad-based alliance of labor and liberal forces. Shown at the rostrum is Stanley Knowles, executive vice president of the Canadian Labor Congress, who served as chairman of the National Committee for the New Party. Emblems of Canadian provinces and slogans in French and English form the backdrop. The Ottawa convention was attended by more than 1,800 delegates.

Alliance of Workers, Liberals:

Canadians Launch New Political Party

By Gervase N. Love

Ottawa, Ont.—A new political party, formed by Canada's workers and liberals, was born in Ottawa's historic Coliseum after a week of intensive debate and promptly began what its supporters hope to make a march to control of Parliament and the governments of the 10 provinces.

About 1,800 delegates to the largest political gathering in the country's history dipped their new child lightly in socialism and christened it the New Democratic Party.

They picked as leader the "Prairie Bantam," Premier T. C. (Tommy) Douglas of Saskatchewan, and staged a spectacular shouting, sign-waving two-language demonstration and parade of the type not unusual in the United States but unprecedented in Canadian politics.

Douglas was led before the convention on the uneven shoulders of Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress, 6 feet 3 inches tall, and David Lewis, national president of the co-operative Commonwealth Federation, about 5 feet 6 inches.

Douglas, who pledged himself to carry the progressive democratic program of the NDP to all parts of the country, won the leadership in a spirited contest with Hazen Argue, CCF national leader and a Saskatchewan farmer, by a count of 1,391 to 384.

The victor, a member of the Typographical Union, was supported by most of the delegates from unions in the CLC, which with the CCF conducted a three-year drive to build the new party. He was nominated by M. J. Coldwell, retired CCF leader, a veteran former member of Parliament and one of Canada's most respected figures.

The convention completed drawing up its constitution and declared the NDP formally organized less than a half hour before scheduled adjournment. It reached agreement on most elements in a proposed program—sometimes acting twice as committee recommendations were sent back with instructions for amendment—but was forced to leave some matters to the incoming council.

The far-left Socialist element, which took one defeat after another during the proceedings, suffered its greatest rebuff when the delegates rejected its demand that Canada get out of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The vote, by show of hands, came after more than four hours of debate and, while not counted, was decisive.

The pro-NATO forces brought up their heaviest artillery in support of their position that Canada should stay in NATO and use its influence to work for something better in the way of collective security.

Professor Elected

Speakers favoring the majority position included Douglas, Coldwell, Lewis, Michael Oliver, professor of political science at McGill University, who was elected NDP president and who served as chairman of the convention program committee; and Intl. Affairs Director Kalmen Kaplansky and Education Director Max Serdlow of the CLC.

The convention chose as additional officers Gerard Picard, Montreal, of the Confederation of National Trade Unions, formerly the Canadian & Catholic Confederation of Labor, co-president; and Eamon Park, Toronto, a Steelworkers' staff member and former CCF member of the Ontario legislature, treasurer. Vice presidents chosen included Fred Dowling, Toronto, Packinghouse Workers Canadian director, and Romeo Mathieu, of the same union's staff in Montreal.

Carl Hamilton, who has been secretary of the National Committee for the New Party, was slated for appointment as NDP secretary. A French-speaking Canadian will be named associate secretary.

The delegates also:

- Adopted a membership fee of $1.50 a year for individual members and 5 cents per month per member of affiliated organizations, such as unions, with 3 cents retained by the federal party and 2 cents going to the provincial party. A member of an affiliated organization may stop per capita payments to the NDP on his behalf by notifying his organization at any time.
- Called for legislation making all companies operating in Canada "more effectively Canadian by insistence on a minimum percentage of their capital and membership of their boards of directors being held by Canadians resident in Canada."
- Heard Hugh Gaitskell, leader of Great Britain's Labor Party and vice president of the Socialist Intl., extol Socialism but warn NDP leaders not to get too far ahead of their followers.
- In a program which one farmer said must be good "because 200 farmers couldn't find anything wrong with it," pledged to lower production costs by "ending monopoly control" over farm machinery, fertilizers and other supplies. It also promised a parity price policy, crop insurance and more effective use of lands.

Area Redevelopment Sought

- Adopted a program of area redevelopment aimed at renewing economic strength in economically lagging sections and cited the harnessing of tidal power in the Bay of Fundy as an example of the programs that would be undertaken. Both the Canadian and U.S. governments have called such a development impractical at present.
- Placed Canada squarely on the side of freedom in world affairs, overwhelming a small but vocal group which sought to pledge the party to neutralism.
- Authorized a council composed of the officers and 15 members chosen by the convention; the leader, president and secretary of each provincial party plus two members to be elected by each provincial convention; and five representatives of the Young People's Section.

Andre Philip, French Socialist leader, told the delegates the peace and future of the world depend on how well the responsibility of the developed toward the underdeveloped nations is carried out.

Leo McIsaac of Charlottetown, New Brunswick, a farmer and businessman, one of the "independents" who joined with the CLC and the CCF to form the new party, warmly praised "the sincere and democratic approach of labor" in helping create the new political grouping.

"Your determination for action is an inspiration to us," said McIsaac, elected a vice president. "The good will of your representatives on national committees, without any suggestion of trying to dominate the proceedings, is certainly appreciated. I am confident that this constructive and democratic point of view will always obtain."

Carpenters Hail Early Leaders On Union's 80th Anniversary

The Carpenters celebrated their 80th birthday Aug. 11 with a salute to the founders of the international union and a pledge to "use all their resources" in the coming "fight for freedom" against America's foes.

Pres. M. A. Hutcheson, tracing memorable dates in the union's history, said the brotherhood is "very proud" of its record but has no intention of resting on the accomplishments of the past.

"The next 80 years," he wrote in The Carpenter, monthly publication of the union, "will bring even more momentous changes. Dangers, challenges and responsibilities our fathers never dreamed of will be the lot of our sons and daughters."

Asserting that every segment of our free society must "rise to the great needs of freedom" in the coming years, the Carpenter leader reminded his 800,000 members that trade unions have a special role to play.

"We have our vast experience to draw from," he said. "We have learned our lessons and I hope we have acquired some wisdom."

McGuire's Role Cited

The union publication credits Peter J. McGuire, its founder and first editor, with asking a question in the May 1881 issue of The Carpenter that led to formation of a national union of carpenters. The question was: "If the strong combine, why should not the weak?"

McGuire was a New York cabinetmaker who led a march of the unemployed in 1874, moved to St. Louis in 1878 and became active in the St. Louis Trades & Labor Alliance. He is known also as the "father" of Labor Day.

At a meeting of the St. Louis Carpenters' Union Apr. 24, 1881, a five-man "Provisional Committee of the Carpenters and Joiners National Union" was formed with McGuire as secretary and editor of its journal.

The first issue of The Carpenter carried a McGuire editorial headed "Organize a National Union." So much interest was shown that a meeting was set for Chicago, and 36 delegates from 14 local unions established the union on Aug. 11, 1881, with Gabriel Edmonston of Washington, D. C., as president and McGuire as secretary.

The 14 founding locals represented 2,042 members in Buffalo, Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Mo., New York City, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Washington. Today the union has more than 2,500 locals all over the U.S. and Canada.

Honored in addition to McGuire and Edmonston are two other Carpenter stalwarts—Frank Duffy, secretary from 1901 to 1948, and William L. Hutcheson, president from 1915 through 1951. All are deceased.

The anniversary issue of The Carpenter contains a message from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany pointing out that the movement which began with little groups of craftsmen, banded together "to protect their immediate interest," has grown to include workers of all kinds, united to "promote the interests of the people as a whole."

"To have survived for the last 80 years was an achievement," Meany said; "to survive for another 80 years is a challenge that will demand far more courage, devotion and statesmanship than any crisis" of the past.

Highlights in union history range from the campaign for the eight-hour day launched in 1884; the founding of the American Federation of Labor by the Carpenters and other unions in 1886; merger between the AFL and the Congress of Industrial Organizations in 1955 to form the AFL-CIO.

Molders Union Holds Centennial Convention

Cincinnati—The Molders and Allied Workers Union finds this city a great place to hold a convention—every 100 years.

Delegates of the then newly-founded Iron Molders Union met here in 1861 and delegates are back again this year—the same union with a different name.

Claiming to be the oldest "international" union still in existence, the organization of 85,000 members has seen many changes from the hand-ramming operations of a century ago to the highly automated foundries of today.

Moving with the changes, 400 delegates to the 33rd convention in opening sessions here approved changing the name of the organization from the Intl. Molders and Foundry Workers Union to the Intl. Molders and Allied Workers.

Also early in the convention, which was scheduled to run through Aug. 13, delegates re-elected incumbent officers and passed a number of resolutions of a "housekeeping" nature. They voted:

- To raise dues to a straight $5 a month, replacing a split dues structure of $3 and $4.
- To freeze funeral benefits as of Oct. 1, 1961. Families of members who die will get whatever sum has accrued to a member's account as of that date.
- To increase strike benefits from $18 to $25 a week.

Officers re-elected are: Pres. William A. Lazzerini, Vice Presidents Robert Y. Menary, Draper Doyal, Anton J. Trizna, Carl Studenroth, Carl Maddox, Camiel J. DeVriese, Thomas Shea, Bernard Butsavage and Mario Belmessieri.

Sec. Walter Griffiths, Treas. Roland O. Belanger, Financier Auditor John P. Warner, Assistant Sec. Reginald C. Bigsby, Assistant Financier Auditor Merlin D. McCune, and Editor Edward W. Wulf.

Foe of Reds Wins in Big Mine-Mill Local

Sudbury, Ont.—Donald Gillis, who two years ago sparked the revolt in Mine-Mill Local 598 that ousted supporters of the Communist-dominated international union, has been re-elected to another term as president.

High Ordered to Serve Sentence

Ernest Mark High, who had been branded by the Intl. Labor Press Association as publisher of a "racket sheet," has been ordered to a federal penal hospital at Springfield, Mo., to begin serving a 5-month sentence imposed for contempt of Congress.

High was convicted of contempt for refusing to testify before the McClellan special Senate committee on an unsubstantiated claim that he was too ill to appear. After losing an appeal from his conviction, High entered a private New York hospital and pleaded he was to ill to serve his sentence.

His claim was denied after examination by a court-appointed physician.

Hope, Faith Mark Henderson Aftermath

New Beginning Seen After Long Ordeal

By Robert B. Cooney

Henderson, N. C.—The last of the imprisoned Harriet-Henderson strike leaders has been freed. The strike has been officially terminated.

And yet—in the struggle and trial which seem to bring man closer to truth and to renew his faith—this appears to some here as not the end but rather a new beginning.

These recent events suggest the new beginning:

● The Textile Workers Union of America, welcoming the release of the last of the eight leaders convicted on charges of conspiring to blow up the struck mills, pledged to help win the men full pardons.

TWUA Pres. William Pollock, in welcoming the release of Payton and international representatives Charles E. Auslander and Lawrence Gore, declared "the scales will not be in full balance, until their innocence has been officially recognized, and we shall persist in our efforts toward this end."

The union urged "a dispassionate study" of the case by the state of North Carolina. The union said Gov. Terry Sanford's reduction of the prison sentences and the end of the strike have dissipated the emotion and controversy. An impartial study would, the union asserted, "fully support our conviction that these men are innocent."

● Boyd E. Payton, TWUA's Carolinas' director, upon his release again declared he was unaware of any "conspiracy" until his arrest in June 1959. He expressed the hope for a full pardon to erase the brand of "ex-con."

Payton said his nine months in prison—the legal minimum after the governor reduced the original sentence—brought him a "wonderful personal experience . . . with God" and an appreciation of the support which came from his union, the labor movement, his family, his fellow prisoners and others.

● Mrs. Mae G. Renn, president of Local 584, wrote that while the end of the strike and the relief program on July 1 caused some to regard the cause as "lost," a summing up of "gains" brought second thoughts.

Payton and seven other union leaders and members were convicted in state court after the strike at the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills had gone on for eight months, after strikebreakers had been imported by the scores and the National Guard had entered the town.

Payton and his fellow defendants were convicted largely on the testimony of a prosecution witness, Harold Aaron, labeled an agent provocateur. Aaron was later shown to have received payments from the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation. He has since been arrested in Virginia on a shooting charge.

The strike began Nov. 17, 1958, when after 14 years of collective bargaining experience, the Harriet-Henderson management declined to renew an expired contract except with cancellation of the arbitration clause. Tensions rose when the management brought in strikebreakers and particularly after it broke an agreement on settlement and rehiring that then Gov. Luther H. Hodges had worked out.

Mrs. Renn's summing up showed that Locals 584 and 578 received $128,000 from other unions, $105,000 from TWUA locals across the nation and $1.2 million from national TWUA funds.

This background, she added, has given a good start to a new Relief Committee, formed since the strike's official end to give limited aid to those too old to get jobs, too young for social security and to those with heavy medical bills.

Mrs. Renn wrote that news of the strike's end inspired mixed emotions. But "after the first shock of disappointment," she added, "we have begun totaling up our 'gains' arising out of a struggle which is labeled by some as 'lost'."

Gains Noted

Some strikers secured jobs in Rhode Island, Maryland and elsewhere through the efforts of TWUA staff. Several women, she said, took training to become beauticians and now are working as beauty operators; two others enrolled in nursing courses and are now employed as licensed practical nurses.

Other strikers are employed in a nearby state hospital. The women work as cottage parents to retarded children, as nurses and in the cafeteria. The men work as attendants in wards and in construction work. One man has been trained to administer therapeutic treatments.

Mrs. Renn said many women strikers are now employed as waitresses, salesladies and bookkeepers. Some men have found jobs at a tungsten mine and on the Roanoke Dam project near Henderson. Some families have gone into farming.

Henderson strikers developed a "wonderful fellowship" with their fellow unionists, Mrs. Renn continued, through having representatives visit other unions and receiving visitors from all over America and from Canada, Europe and Japan.

"In the Henderson strikers' ledger, this gain will never be erased," she wrote.

Mrs. Renn then told of the renewal of strength which occurred after "the early weeks of our struggle, when we were stunned at the seemingly cold-blooded, heartless tactics used against us and every union member was asking each other—why?"

"Though our hearts ached" at seeing the strike leaders "going to court and prison in the manner in which it was done," she added, the strikers endured in their faith.

It is "a very huge and gratifying thing" that they have now been released, she declared.

Mrs. Renn concluded that the "gains" totaled up "easily outweigh the 'loss' " when the strike struggle is reviewed, when the benefits of unionization since 1943 are considered and when "our deep-rooted belief in organization for working men and women" is recorded.

2 Strikers Passed High School Exams

Henderson, N. C.—What happens to people made jobless by a long strike?

For two women strikers at the Harriet-Henderson mills here—one 50 years of age and the other 58—it meant a chance to study for and win their high school diplomas.

Long denied the opportunity through force of circumstance, they took advantage of the strike situation to study and then take and pass the necessary examinations.

ROBERT ABBOTT, one of Henderson union leaders freed from prison after commutation of his "conspiracy" sentence, gets a family welcome from Mrs. Abbott, shown holding 10-month-old Michael, and from Richard and Vicki. Abbott and three other Henderson leaders were paroled in July after Gov. Terry Sanford reduced their sentences. The remaining three leaders, including Boyd Payton, were paroled Aug. 3.

Minimum Pay Level Raised For Samoa

Pago Pago—A special industry committee appointed by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, after public hearings, has ordered a higher minimum wage for a variety of industries in American Samoa.

A hike of 15 cents an hour was ordered for four groups of industries.

A new minimum wage of 90 cents an hour, up from 75 cents, will apply in fish canning and processing; in the shipping and transportation industry, except for seamen and in petroleum marketing. A rate of 50 cents an hour will apply for seamen.

A rate of 70 cents an hour, up from 55 cents, will apply in miscellaneous industries.

Samoan workers were represented on the tripartite industry committee by George J. Richardson, AFL-CIO special representative, and High Chief Philip J. Nomura.

AFL-CIO Film Recommended For Schools

The nation's leading social studies film magazine, "Educational Screen and Audiovisual Guide," has strongly recommended the AFL-CIO film, "Land of Promise," for use in high school and college social studies classes, and for adult education.

In a page-long description and appraisal, the publication lauded the film for avoiding "name calling and recriminations," and for its "remarkably mature approach to a potentially controversial subject."

"This film can provide a first-rate springboard for a discussion of the many important economic undercurrents of our society," the review said.

"Land of Promise" was originally produced for public service television showing last Labor Day. Prints are available for sale or rent from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

Business Profits Rise During 2nd Quarter

(Continued from Page 1)

ally adjusted profit rate of all corporate enterprise over the first quarter of this year."

Compared to the second quarter of 1960 the Journal survey registered declines for 17 major groups of companies and increases for 11 groups. In the corporate groups showing declines were autos, chemical producers, steel firms, electrical equipment companies and railroads. For the current quarter the Journal declared that "the steel companies are almost sure they'll do better than last year in this period and the major chemical producers also expect increased third-quarter earnings. In addition, the automobile group may be able to show an over-all gain in year-to-year profits for the current quarter."

In assessing the slight decline in profits from the second quarter of a year ago, the Journal reported that 109 companies reporting sales as well as net earnings showed a drop of 2.1 percent from the 1960 same quarter adding that rising costs were a "secondary factor." These firms showed a profit drop from 6.7 percent to 6.4 percent.

Third NLRB Order Hits Textile Firm

The National Labor Relations Board has once more told a company it has violated the labor law by firing employes, reinstating them at NLRB order, and then subjecting them to an "extraordinary amount of watching" by supervisors to discover some pretext for firing them again.

The company is Threads, Inc., which processes textile products at a plant in Gastonia, N. C. For the third time since the Textile Workers Union of America started an organizing campaign there early in 1958, this has been the sequence of events:

● The board issued a complaint on union charges that the company interfered with its workers' right to organize.

● An NLRB trial examiner issued a report finding the company was in violation and recommending that it be ordered to "cease and desist."

● The labor board affirmed the examiner's findings and ordered Threads, Inc., to stop breaking the law by interfering with its workers' rights.

The latest order in the union's long fight with Threads, Inc., came from a panel of three NLRB members — Chairman Frank W. McCulloch, former Chairman Boyd Leedom and Gerald A. Brown. They ordered the firm to reinstate two fired employes, compensate them for any income loss, and cease discriminating against TWUA and its members.

The NLRB ruled that the company used threats to induce employes, previously "unlawfully discharged," to waive their right to reinstatement.

It also held that the firm had subjected employes, after reinstatement, to coercive "surveillance with respect to their legitimate activities during working hours."

Wage-Hour Posters Sent To Employers

One million employers are now receiving from the U.S. Labor Dept. a mailing brochure including a poster to inform employes of their rights under the newly amended Fair Labor Standards Act.

The official poster must be displayed in each business establishment affected by the 1961 amendments.

Under terms of the amendments, workers previously entitled to a wage of $1 an hour will be guaranteed a legal minimum of $1.15 an hour effective Sept. 3.

Workers not previously protected, but brought under the law by the recent amendments, will be guaranteed a legal minimum of $1 an hour.

Also available as a Labor Dept. publication is a non-technical pamphlet setting out the provisions of the amended law. Individual copies may be obtained from the Labor Dept.'s Wage-Hour and Public Contracts Division. Quantity copies of the amended law itself may be purchased from the Government Printing Office at 10 cents each, with a 25 percent reduction on orders of 100 or more.

As House Hearings End:

Unions Tell of Need For Health Care Bill

House hearings on the Anderson-King bill ended as they began —with labor and liberal groups supporting the Administration proposal to meet health needs of the aged through the social security system and the big business-American Medical Association coalition charging this would mean "compulsory" health care "forced" upon social security beneficiaries.

The bulging transcript of two weeks of daily hearings by the House Ways & Means Committee included testimony and statements by:

● George M. Harrison, president of the Railway Clerks, who represented the 24 rail unions affiliated with the Railway Labor Executives' Association.

Harrison described how the rail brotherhoods had sought to develop a voluntary, moderate-cost group health insurance program to meet the needs of retired railroad workers and their families. He said the benefits are "inadequate to meet present day costs" and that only 9 percent of the 673,000 persons receiving railroad retirement benefits are presently covered by the program.

● Walter P. Reuther, president of the Auto Workers and of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., who gave a point-by-point refutation of the American Medical Association's arguments against the Anderson-King bill. He charged that medical, insurance and business groups "have joined in a coldly calculated, well-financed drive to defeat health insurance legislation."

Reuther described private health insurance plans available to older people as "grossly inadequate" and declared that "millions of older people do not get medical care because they do not have the money to pay for it and they don't want to ask for charity."

● A. J. Hayes, president of the Machinists, who declared that private insurance—the panacea of opponents of the Anderson-King bill —"by its very nature will always be inadequate to meet the health care needs of people over 65 years of age."

● James B. Carey, president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, who called the social security system "the ideal mechanism for providing for the health needs of the aged."

● George H. Ellison, president of the Arkansas State AFL-CIO, from the home state of Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills, who said 80 percent of the people in Arkansas over 65 have an income under $1,500 a year; 60 percent have incomes under $1,200. "I know of no company in the state of Arkansas that allows its retired workers to participate in its plant group hospitalization plan."

● Aubrey E. Gaylon, business representative of the Knoxville, Tenn., Building & Construction Trades Council, who said local efforts have failed to solve the problems of health care for aged person "whose needs must be met if we . . . claim a belief in the brotherhood of man."

● Julia C. Thompson, representing the American Nurses Association, who charged that doctors have exerted "pressure" on nurses in an unsuccessful attempt to get their association to drop its support of social security health care. She said the nurses defied this pressure and have reaffirmed their position.

● John E. Carroll, representing the National Association of Manufacturers, who asserted that "any unnecessary generosity to the older generation may result in an intolerable tax burden on the younger generation." He added: "We challenge the idea that the aged, as a group, are in financial difficulty and beyond the help of self and family."

In earlier testimony, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany had emphasized labor's solid support of the Anderson-King bill, describing it as the only feasible means of preventing the cost of illness from "pauperizing" millions of retired citizens. Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Abraham A. Ribicoff called the need for the program "urgent and pressing" and denounced the American Medical Association for having "played loose with the facts" by seeking to brand the program "socialized medicine."

Administration support of social security health care may become the key difference between the current committee consideration and the 1959 hearings when the Eisenhower Administration was in office. At that time, only about a third of the committee members lined up behind the Forand bill, predecessor of the Anderson-King proposal.

MISSILE SITES LABOR COMMISSION, checking on progress of what Pres. Kennedy called America's "highest priority" program, visited Strategic Air Command at Omaha. Members hear Gen. Thomas S. Power, SAC commander, explain control system. Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, second from left, announced on group's return from four major sites that man-days lost due to work stoppages reached "an all-time low" in July. Commission members on tour included Pres. C. J. Haggerty of AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Dept. (far left); Goldberg; Nicholas Zonarich, organizational director, AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. (to Power's left) and Steelworkers' Pres. David J. McDonald (second from right).

Meany Pledges Labor's Support In Crisis, Warns of Joblessness

(Continued from Page 1)

and Pipe Fitters would give complete support to the trade union movement's fight to preserve justice, freedom and human dignity.

Meany's speech highlighted the opening of the convention here keynoted by Pres. Peter T. Schoemann's declaration that labor will help America forge ahead of Soviet Russia in space.

"But we have a right to expect encouragement from our government in this effort, not threats of punitive legislation," the AFL-CIO vice president said.

Labor Secretary Arthur J. Goldberg drew prolonged cheers from the delegates when he said it is a "great source of strength" to the President and the government "that your great organization and its officers and men will continue to support programs and policies that will determine the future for generations to come."

Union Record Praised

Goldberg gave high praise to the almost 100 percent compliance given by union workers at missile bases since the voluntary no-strike pledge more than two months ago. "I think this is a record of which the country and all of us can be very proud," he said.

As for past abuses in missile programs, Goldberg said "the government has been at fault for not appealing to all of us involved to do what we have to do, and by not creating machinery so that what has to be done can be done fairly. The government is also responsible for many of the difficulties which have taken place in the programming of the missile and space developments."

"Manufacturers have been at fault. They haven't maintained their schedules.

"Contractors have been at fault and unions have been at fault. But it is not fair—and here I want to put the record perfectly clear—it is not fair that the responsibility in this area go just to one group."

The delegates, who had previously given evidence of their indignation against magazine articles and newspaper editorials tagging labor with the primary blame for the missile lag, gave Goldberg a standing ovation at the end of his talk and sang "Happy Birthday" to him when informed it was his 53rd birthday.

Schoemann earlier had denounced "misleading Senate investigations" for a deliberate attempt to confuse the public by mixing up the man-in-space program with the inter-continental ballistic missile program.

He pointed out that until recently it had been the government's established policy to invest most of its funds and effort not in space exploration but in retaliatory missiles.

Labor 'Won't Be the Goat'

"We are not going to sit still and let labor be made the goat for the lag in the space program. It is not our fault. It is not our responsibility.

"The lag is due not to any shortcomings of American labor, but to the failure of our scientists and researchers to come up with booster power equal to the Russians'."

"Labor has done its job at the missile bases and done it well."

Meany, noting that he has attended every convention of the union since he first served as a delegate to the 1921 session at Providence, R. I., hailed Schoemann as a "tower of strength," declaring that "he believes in the unity of the American trade union movement. He understands that only the enemies of labor, the enemies of human progress, would be benefited if the trade union movement were to split apart again into warring camps."

Analyzing the international crisis, the federation president warned "America cannot any longer afford to underestimate the Communists. We must be prepared for any contingency . . . America cannot afford to hinge its security to a hunch."

Praising Kennedy for his "courageous" speech on Berlin, Meany said the effect of the President's stand has served to awaken the nation to a "sharp sense of danger."

The AFL-CIO president struck out sharply at the "reactionary leaders in Congress" seeking to cut expenditures for welfare and social programs because of the Berlin crisis, charging that their motto is "austerity-for others."

America is not weak, Meany pointed out, despite the high levels of unemployment and lack of economic progress, and does not have to "plunge into a preventive war to prove its military power. That would be playing right into the Communists' hands."

His confidence in a free world victory, he commented, is based primarily upon the response of American workers to the needs of the nation. He cited the experience in construction of missile bases, noting that after initial government and management mistakes, labor's no-strike policy has slashed lost time at these sites to the "vanishing point."

He said that the missile situation demonstrated, besides the workers response to the country's needs, that "in time of emergency local option must give way to national leadership." This applies, he added, not only to no-strike policies but to the problem of discrimination in membership as well as any other problem of national importance."

8-12-61

C. J. (Neil) Haggerty, president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., also upheld labor's record in the missile program since his department adopted a no-strike policy Feb. 15.

He reported that the missile commission set up under the President's executive order to adjust grievances at missile sites has been doing an excellent job thus far. Haggerty, who serves as a labor member of the commission, also accompanied Goldberg on the recent tour of four missile bases.

Senate Nears Key Vote On Foreign Aid Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

for building electrical generating facilities in connection with the Hanford, Wash., plutonium reactor.

The Senate approved the power facilities although the House had previously rejected the item. The House then voted again 235-to-164, to "instruct" its conferees to refuse to accept the Senate proposal.

The House conferees, a majority of whom favor the project, may reject the theory that they are bound by this vote and report back a conference bill containing the $95 million proposal.

The House then would be faced with a third vote on the issue.

● In the background, Administration leaders sought some acceptable compromise that would rescue the school-aid programs from the House Rules Committee, where they are now bottled up by an 8-7 vote against clearance to the floor.

Seven of the committee votes against the bills are from Republicans and southern Democrats opposed to federal school aid on economic grounds. The eighth, cast by Rep. James J. Delaney (D-N. Y.), represents his expressed feeling that the total Kennedy program discriminates against private and parochial schools. Delaney on most issues votes with northern liberal Democrats.

In the foreign aid debate, backers of the long-term loan authority pointed out that attacks on so-called "backdoor" spending through Treasury loans ignored the fact that Congress in the past has approved many programs financed by Treasury revolving funds.

The decision in the Senate was expected to swing on the degree of Republican support given the long-term loans. When former Pres. Eisenhower proposed long-term projects in 1957, GOP right-wingers objected but 21 Republican senators voted to support the program. Some of them have now changed to opposition.

Factory Jobs Less Than a Year Ago

The 1 million workers "continuously jobless" for six months or more as of July include a heavy concentration of Negroes, young people seeking their first jobs, unskilled and semi-skilled workers and workers in the auto and steel industries, the Labor Dept. has reported.

The report showed total employment back to the level of July a year ago, but manufacturing industries which suffered recession job losses failed to recover them. The compensating job gains took place in the service and government areas. The 5.1 million now jobless compares to 4 million a year ago.

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Liberals Battling to Salvage Long-term Foreign Aid Bill

Perlis Assails Newburgh:

Relief Curbs Held 'Denial of Rights'

Newburgh, N. Y.—This city's 13-point program to curtail welfare spending amounts to "a complete denial of human rights," local union officials were told by Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Services Activities.

Perlis met with officers of the Newburgh Central Labor Union to plan counter-measures against the city's tightening of relief payments, the latest step of which calls for the photographing of all ambulatory welfare recipients.

City Manager Joseph McD. Mitchell, who imposed the 13 points, refused a challenge by CLU Pres. Irving Astrow to debate the program with Perlis, stating that his schedule was "'rather full."

Perlis, who also has met with representatives of the National Association of Social Workers and the Council on Social Work Education to discuss joint action on the Newburgh plan, told the unionists that public assistance laws and standards in the U.S. generally are bad enough, but that Newburgh's 13 points succeeds in making them worse.

They would contribute to misery, disease, crime and juvenile delinquency, he charged, without saving, in the long run, "one cent of the taxpayer's money."

"Not a single one of the 13 points bears up under objective scrutiny," he declared, citing the following inconsistencies as examples:

- The rule requiring evidence of employment for new arrivals, which would "consider American citizens as foreign immigrants and would make Newburgh a closed city, a foreign enclave on U.S. soil."
- The rule refusing assistance to mothers of illegitimate children who bear another child while on relief, which would "visit the sins of the mothers and fathers on their children" and would "use public

(Continued on Page 2)

'Don't Buy' Handbills Held Legal

The National Labor Relations Board has found that members of a Denver union did not violate the Landrum-Griffin Act when they passed out handbills asking the public not to buy tobacco distributed by a struck wholesaler.

Four of the five NLRB members agreed that the "publicity" provision of L-G protected members of Teamsters Local 537, unaffiliated, when they distributed handbills that were "substantially accurate" in urging the public not to buy products of the struck Lohman Sales Co. The board said union members were not protected when they urged drug and food store employes not to buy or order Lohman products.

Member Phillip Ray Rodgers dissented in part. Both Rodgers and the majority members—Chairman Frank W. McCulloch, Boyd Leedom, John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown—quoted 1959 statements by Pres. John F. Kennedy, then Sen. Kennedy—on the meaning of labor law changes, in justification of their position.

Key points in the decision were these:

- Handbilling is not the same as picketing and is protected by the L-G "publicity" provisos so long

(Continued on Page 3)

Labor Day Schedule Of Radio Speeches

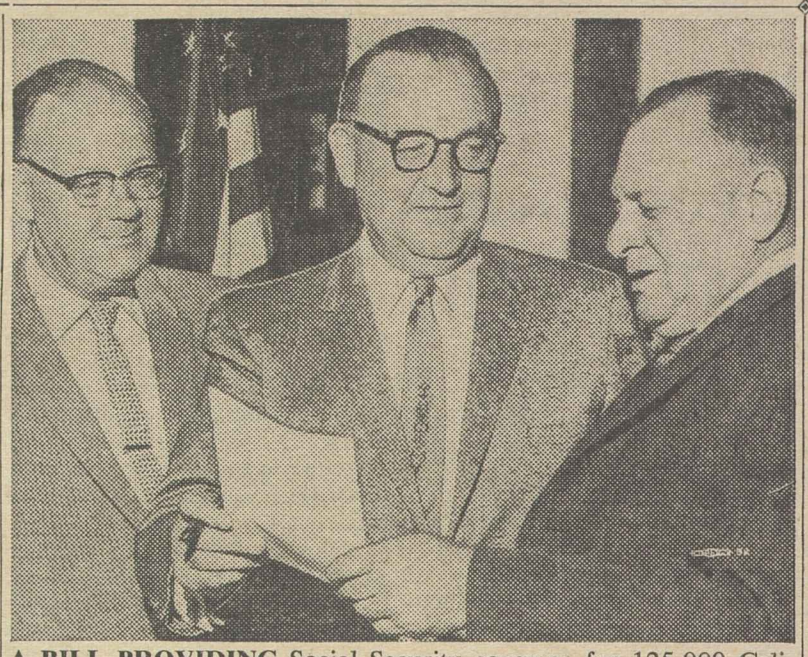
All four radio networks will broadcast Labor Day addresses by AFL-CIO officials on Sept. 4. The schedule (Eastern Daylight Time) is as follows:

ABC network—7:15 p.m. —Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

CBS network—7:45 p.m. —Vice Pres. George M. Harrison.

NBC network—8:05 p.m. —Pres. George Meany.

Mutual network — 9:15 p.m.—Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.



A BILL PROVIDING Social Security coverage for 125,000 California state employes has been signed by Gov. Edmund G. Brown, center. Among the leaders in the long fight to get the bill enacted over employer opposition were (left) Sec.-Treas. James L. McCormack, State, County & Municipal Employes, and Harry Finks (right), California AFL-CIO legislative representative.

In Senate Testimony:

AFL-CIO Supports Disarmament Unit

Organized labor has declared its strong support of a proposed U.S. Disarmament Agency for World Peace & Security, urging Congress to put greater stress on its "study and planning of the economic aspects of disarmament."

Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that "no objective is closer to the hearts and minds of men everywhere, no goal more cherished, than disarmament and peace." He stressed the need for studying the economic effects, cautioning that lack of planning could have grave consequences.

Walter P. Reuther, president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and head of the Auto Workers, said in a statement filed with the committee that the new agency "with a strong economic division as an integral part of it, can give the lead in preparing programs which will assure an orderly transition to a disarmed state in America."

Failure to utilize the nation's human and mechanical resources may mean, Reuther warned, "they may simply be left unused, adding to the already heavy burden of unemployment and idle capacity of our plants."

Pres. Kennedy on June 29 sent Congress a draft of legislation to create the new agency, writing it was needed "to make an intensified effort to develop acceptable political and technical alternatives to the present arms race."

Biemiller said the new agency would give "essential continuity" to the government's efforts and to personnel who have been working on the disarmament problem in the past usually on an ad hoc basis. He made clear labor's concern over the economic aspects of the problem.

More than half of our national budget is presently devoted to support our military forces," he said. "Any substantial reduction in these expenditures is bound to have an immediate impact on our nation's economy.

"Unless we are prepared for it,

(Continued on Page 8)

Goldberg Hails Unions For Cooperation on L-G

A "fair and cooperative attitude" by unions has enabled the Labor Dept. to administer the Landrum-Griffin Act "in a manner consistent with the betterment of labor relations," Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg has reported to Congress.

Goldberg hailed the "high degree of compliance" with "this relatively new piece of legislation" in letters to the chairmen of the Senate and House Labor committees—Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala.) and Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.).

He sent the committee chairmen a summary of the operations of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor-Management Reports for the 1961 fiscal year which showed:

- "Organized labor, by far the largest group affected by the law, offered genuine cooperation" in administration and enforcement.
- The "sincerity" of labor's cooperation, despite union opposition to many provisions of the Landrum-Griffin Act, is demonstrated

(Continued on Page 3)

Bipartisan Plea Made By Kennedy

By David L. Perlman

Liberal forces in Congress sought to salvage key elements of Pres. Kennedy's long-term foreign aid program after the conservative coalition in the House ripped out the heart of the Administration bill.

A 197-to-185 vote in the House —subject to reversal as the AFL-CIO News went to press—limited the foreign aid program to one year and made it impossible for the President to give a binding pledge of continued assistance to nations which, at U.S. urging, embark on long-term programs to develop their resources, raise living standards and strengthen their economies.

Kennedy, staking his prestige on the outcome, personally led the fight to reverse the House action. In a dramatic statement he appealed for bipartisan support to "demonstrate that this nation is still united in its determination to meet its responsibilities and halt the spread of communism and Castroism by every available means."

The President pointedly reminded Republicans that "for eight years the Democrats in both houses gave Pres. Eisenhower overwhelming support in every major vote on foreign policy and foreign aid."

"It is urgent," he declared, "that this bipartisan principle be maintained in this crucial hour of the nation's history."

It was the President's interven-

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Output Hits Record High As Jobs Lag

The nation's industrial output rose again in July, hitting a new record high, the Federal Reserve Board has reported.

But, the board observed, unemployment has remained at its 1960-61 recession peak of nearly 7 percent despite the steady five-month rise in production.

The board said its seasonally adjusted index—a measure of total factory, mine and utility output—rose to 112 percent in July. The 1957 output serves as the base of 100.

The index had slumped to a 1960-61 recession low of 102 last February. Since then, production recovery has been steady. The rise was 2 percent in July, as it had been in June.

The index had been 110 percent in June, equaling a near record

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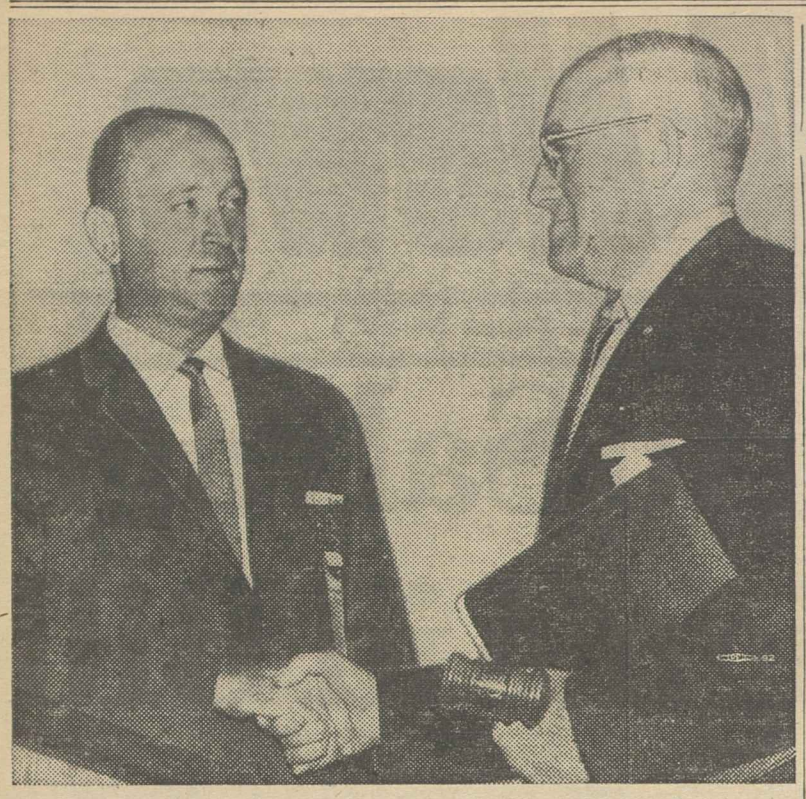


REELECTED along with other national officers by 2,600 delegates to the Kansas City convention of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, Pres. Peter T. Schoemann, right, accepts gavel from Louis Stiene, temporary chairman.

Plumbers Direct Locals To Set Up COPE Units

Kansas City, Mo.—An aggressive program of political education extending into every local has been directed by the 28th convention of the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters.

A constitutional amendment mandating the program was adopted unanimously by the 2,600 delegates to the UAPP convention here. Previously, the union had "encouraged" such activity.

The new section of the constitution instructs locals to establish political education committees to inform members and the public on issues and candidates in national, state and local elections, to sponsor registration and voting drives, and to coordinate political activities with those of other unions.

James L. McDevitt, national director of COPE, later told the delegates that if labor studies the voting records of congressional candidates and gets out its own vote, "we'll more than make up in '62 the losses we suffered in Congress in '60."

"If we gain just 40 seats in the House," McDevitt predicted, "there'll be no more Taft-Hartley, no more Landrum-Griffin and no more threats from Smith of Virginia or Barry Goldwater."

He laid particular stress on the importance of relaying congressional voting records to local union members and their families.

"Once they look at that voting record," he declared, "you won't have to worry about what they're going to do when they go behind the curtain. No sane person ever cast a ballot to deprive his family of its rights."

A highlight of the convention was a visit by former Pres. Harry Truman, who drove in his own car from his home in Independence, some 15 miles away. When the delegates hailed him with cries of "Give 'em hell," Truman said smilingly:

"It's not necessary to do anything but tell the truth. When you do that, if people are wrong they think they are catching hell."

The former president told the delegates the labor movement had developed statesmen as its leaders and that they are working for the welfare of the entire country.

Reelected to five-year terms were Pres. Peter T. Schoemann, Sec.-Treas. William C. O'Neill, and other national officers. In the only contest, 3rd Vice Pres. G. C. Archambault defeated Leo St. Laurent for a new term as representative of the Canadian district.

In other actions, the delegates:

- Continued the life of the union's current national agreement.
- Raised minimum local dues from $2.50 a month to $3 and the per capita from $1.50 to $2.
- Adopted the AFL-CIO legislative program with specific backing for proposals to lower the age for receipt of social security to 55 for women and 60 for men and to increase the individual income tax exemption from the present $600 to $800.
- Adopted an expanded apprenticeship and journeyman training program.

Relief Curbs Called Denial Of Humanity

(Continued from Page 1)

assistance as an instrument of private morality instead of public need."

- The three-month limitation on assistance, which would "permit the bureaucrats to decide when a person is hungry."

The real source of the public welfare problem, Perlis said, is not the "chiseler" or the "free-loader," but the "hard-core family—the emotionally-ill family in which the neurotic dependency needs of the father and mother are passed on to their children and their children's children in an endless chain of frustration and defeat."

The Newburgh plan, he charged, would "tear away the last shred of dignity and hope for these emotionally disabled people." He said what is needed is "a constructive approach to the hard-core family—rehabilitative services associated with public assistance, just as physical rehabilitation is now becoming a part of physical disability compensation programs."

Also needed, he asserted, are a full-employment economy, adequate social insurance, and "sane and sensible" public assistance standards which would "help people to help themselves."

Public assistance is "the last resort against hunger," Perlis told the CLU officers, and should be given to people "in need, on the basis of need, and without regard to the cause of the need." This, he said, is the "moral intent of public assistance laws."

Kennedy Greets Convention:

Federal Aid to Education Key Theme at AFT Meeting

Philadelphia—The need for a comprehensive program of federal aid to education was a major theme at the Teachers' 45th convention here.

"The battle to save our civilization does not rest with the missile race," said AFT Pres. Carl J. Megel in his keynote address. "It will be won or lost in the classrooms of our nation's schools."

Megel said that the American public must recognize that what was good enough in education yesterday and today will not be good enough for tomorrow. He added that the place to begin improvements in the educational system is the schools themselves, with better curricula, better treatment and increased recognition of teachers, and better school financing to supply enough modern, adequately equipped classrooms.

"All these are necessary," he said, "because today more than ever education is the prime requisite for the establishment and maintenance of a peaceful world."

Addressing a Democratic Human Relations luncheon at the convention, Ralph McGill, publisher of the Atlanta Constitution, declared:

"I am for an equitable system of federal aid—I believe that every American boy and girl—in the remote villages of the Dakotas, in the slums of this or any other city, in the poorer rural areas of the South—wherever they may be—are a responsibility of the whole people."

At the opening session, in Independence Square, Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), co-sponsor of the school aid bill passed by the Senate, urged the Roman Catholic hierarchy to modify its stand opposing federal aid to public schools unless loans are provided for private and parochial schools.

A companion bill to the Senate measure was blocked in the House Rules Committee, with supporters blaming Catholic opposition for its defeat.

Morse said he would be in favor of loans to private schools with provision for repayment with interest. But he charged that the Catholic clergy was insisting on the loans as a price for a public school aid bill and was thus seeking to block the "legitimate aims of a majority of our people through pressure tactics." The success of such action, he said, would lead to a "whirlwind of resentment" and revive "the latent religious quarrels of past history."

In a message to the convention, Pres. Kennedy said the nation's need for more highly trained people can be met "only by strengthening our educational system at every level, from kindergarten through graduate school." He said that with the support of such organizations as the AFT, "education will continue to advance toward the quality of excellence we all seek."

Saul Miller, AFL-CIO director of publications, speaking at a Union Teacher Press Association luncheon, described the changing tone of the labor press, which, he said, "reflects a basic shift in the labor movement itself."

"The trade union member," he said, "does not so much have to be convinced that trade unionism is in his own best interests and in the interests of the nation as to be given the pertinent information on the goals and objectives of the trade union movement—the battles still to be won and the threats to the security of his union . . . Facts and information—not bitter name-calling or highly emotional attacks—are emerging as the necessary tone for the labor press in the Sixties."

Reviewing the union's gains over the past year, Megel noted that the AFT had reached an all-time high of 61,000 members.

He condemned the right-wing John Birch Society's announced plan to infiltrate Parent-Teacher Associations and labeled the society a threat to American liberties and an attempt "to enslave the minds of men."

NLRB Speeds Missile Site Dispute Action

Rule changes to speed up hearings and decisions on jurisdictional disputes at missile sites and other defense establishments have been put into effect by the National Labor Relations Board.

The NLRB amended its rules and statements of procedure to shorten the period between the filing of charges and the hearing, and to eliminate the filing of briefs except for good cause. Under the new rules, a hearing may be held 10 days after charges are filed, the board said.

The changes implement the policy stated by Pres. John F. Kennedy in an executive order issued May 26.

Union Cooperation Vital To Survival, Typos Told

Dallas—The technological revolution in the graphic arts and the need for a united front in dealing with management are pressing reasons why the printing and related trades must learn to work together, Typographical Union Pres. Elmer Brown told the 103rd convention of the organization.

"There is strong evidence that our fellow craftsmen fully realize, as we do, that the old dog-eat-dog-and-devil-take-the-hindmost era is a luxury none of us can afford," he said.

"Scabbing on each other's picket lines, riding on each other's coat-tails in contract negotiations, jurisdictional disputes, cross-purpose collective bargaining, and all the other unhealthy, uneconomic and self-defeating practices that have marked our conduct in the past must be eliminated if we are to survive."

Brown reported to delegates that a series of meetings of representatives of printing and publishing unions, launched last year with the purpose of achieving an eventual amalgamation will be continued.

The labor unity theme was repeated in a subsequent address by Pres. Anthony J. DeAndrade of the Pressmen, who told the ITU delegates:

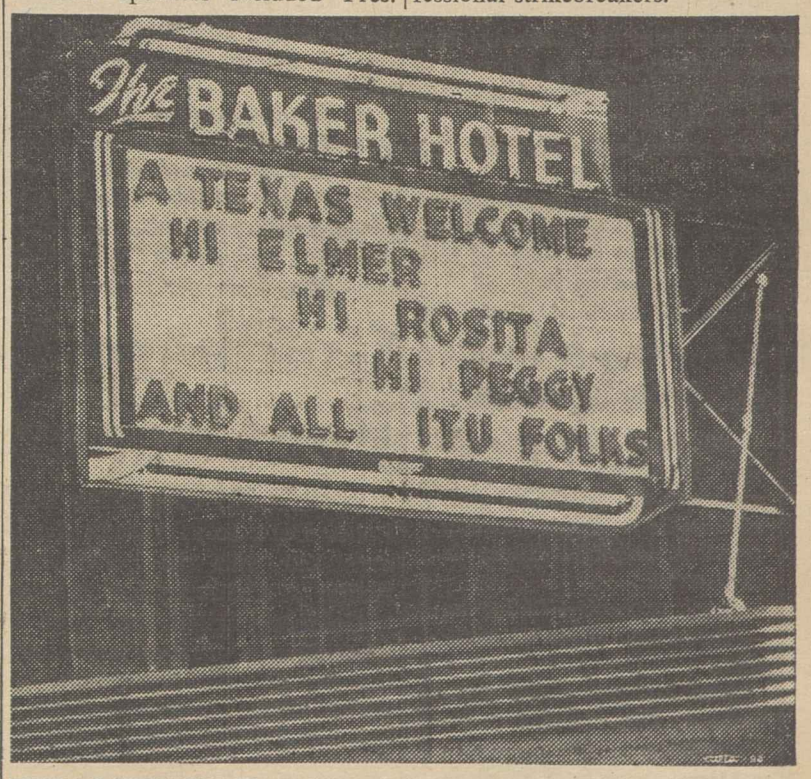
"I believe the only type of organization that can be successful for us in the future is total merger of all the graphic arts and paper-converting unions into one large union."

Other speakers included Pres. Wilfrid T. Connell of the Photo Engravers; Mendel Segal, president of the Union Employers Section of the Printing Industry of America; Public Printer James Harrison; George N. Dale of the American Newspaper Publishers Association; Al Barkan, deputy director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, who presented the union with a citation for exceeding its COPE quota for five consecutive years, and Edward Goshen, director of the Labor Dept. Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training.

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, on hand to present an Award of Merit to Brown for his efforts on behalf of wage-earners, announced the promotion of Goshen to the BAT director's post. A veteran member of the ITU, Goshen had been serving as assistant director of the Apprenticeship bureau.

Goldberg also read a message from Pres. Kennedy praising the ITU for traditionally meeting its responsibilties to the nation.

In his keynote address Brown said the union's outstanding achievement of the past year was its campaign for the enactment of state laws to curb the use of professional strikebreakers.



TEXAS WELCOME, emblazoned on marquee of the Dallas hotel where the Typographical Union held its 103rd convention, greeted ITU Pres. Elmer Brown, his wife and his granddaughter. Other officers were similarly greeted and both Dallas newspapers issued souvenir editions in honor of the convention.

No Progress Reported:

UAW Board Directs Big 3 Strike Votes

Detroit—The Auto Workers' executive board, acting on reports of no progress in six weeks of negotiations with General Motors, Ford and Chrysler managements, has authorized local unions to take strike votes.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther said the board warned that unless satisfactory progress is made in the next 10 days, it will at its next meeting on Aug. 29 be "obligated" to pick one auto maker as a target. Ford, GM and Chrysler contracts expire on Aug. 31.

A strike vote at American Motors plants was postponed pending further negotiations. The company has proposed a new contract effective Sept. 6 with a 7-cent hourly wage boost and a profit-sharing plan indicating, according to Reuther, its willingness to "explore in an intelligent, meaningful manner the basic problems" of its 23,000 union workers.

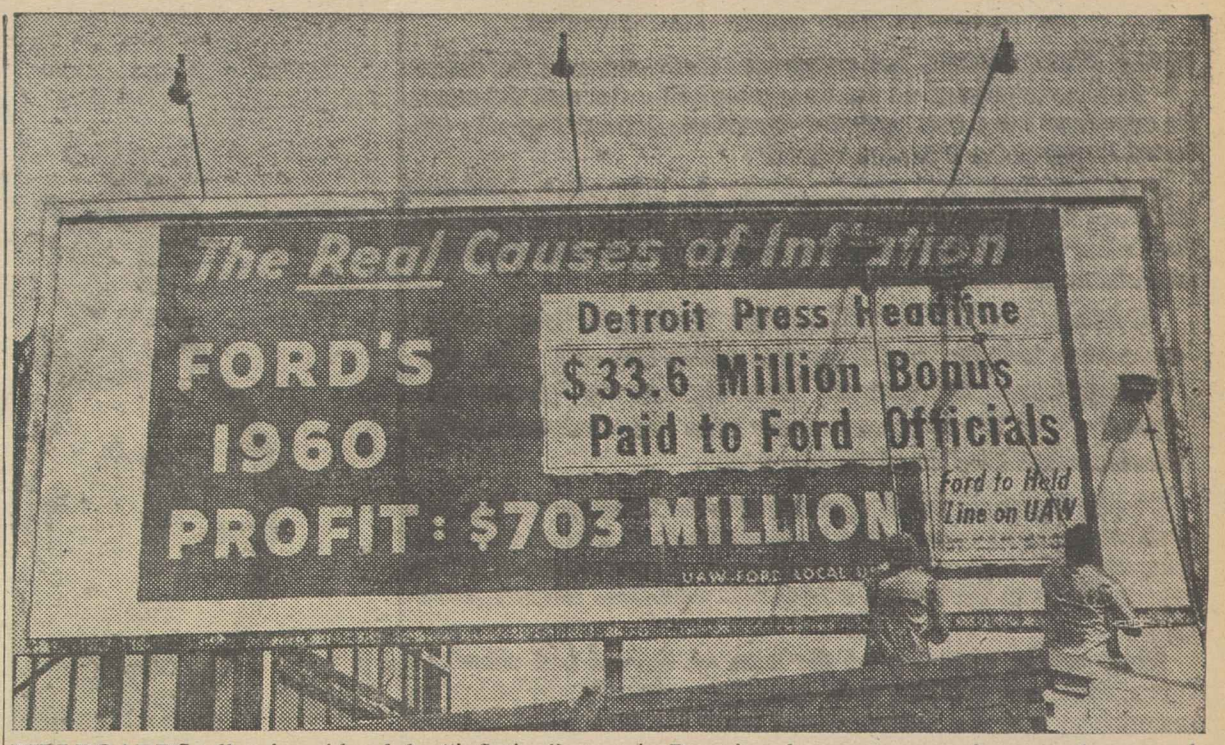
At the same time the GM Conference Board of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers authorized the taking of strike votes by Aug. 27 in six locals representing 26,000 GM workers. The locals are in Dayton and Warren, O., Rochester, N. Y., New Brunswick, N. J., and Chicago.

Other developments were these:

- Chrysler rejected UAW proposals to put hourly paid workers on regular salary like office workers, or to join the union in seeking legislation of benefit to the industry. Chrysler was the only "Big Three" auto maker to respond to UAW proposals in these areas.
- Ford negotiations are slated to move Aug. 21 from Dearborn to the Detroit-Leland Hotel in downtown Detroit, to what the UAW called "neutral ground" away from company offices.
- Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg will come here Aug. 26 for a talk to the National Catholic Conference on Interracial Justice. Previously he expressed his interest in a peaceable settlement of negotiations.

Reuther, in his statement on negotiations, said he hopes union and management negotiators will join once again to "demonstrate to the world that free labor and free management are capable of making collective bargaining work."

Among the union's objectives are improvement of the wage formula, better pension and retirement clauses, improvement of the supplementary unemployed benefit provisions, and improved health insurance plans.



BILLBOARDS tell union side of the "inflation" story in Detroit, where auto manufacturers have used press, radio and television to accuse the Auto Workers of asking for "inflationary" contract improvements. In the picture, Roy Van Gieson and Clyde Carlton of Billposters' Local 97 post one of the 24 boards owned or leased by the UAW Ford Council.

NLRB Holds L-G Permits Boycott Pleas

(Continued from Page 1)

as the handbills are substantially accurate.

- Lohman is a producer of goods, though he does not manufacture any products, and therefore is affected by the law.

The board majority rejected the arguments by Lohman and others that handbilling was tantamount to picketing, and that Lohman was not a manufacturer and therefore not covered by L-G, which refers to producers and products.

Local 537 was certified in November 1959 as bargaining representative of Lohman drivers and warehouse employes, who went on strike Dec. 2, 1959, when negotiations did not result in a contract. The union handbilled Lohman customers that month and in January 1960, and the NLRB general counsel issued a complaint alleging violations of the L-G secondary boycott provisions.

Typos' Goshen Heads Bureau In Labor Dept.

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg has named Edward E. Goshen, former executive secretary of the Denver Typographical Union, as director of the Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training.

Goldberg said Goshen has distinguished himself over the years "both as an ITU official and as a public official."

Acting director of the bureau since December, Goshen has had 24 years of service as field representative, supervisor, chief of field operations, deputy director, and executive director of apprenticeship service.

Goshen has been an ITU international representative and has served on local, state and federal apprenticeship bodies. He organized the first Colorado apprenticeship agency and was its first state director.

15-Cent Rate Raise Asked for Learners

The Labor Dept. has proposed an increase of 15 cents an hour in minimum wage rates for most learners.

Under the proposal, learner rates would range from $1 to $1.25 an hour, compared to the current rates of 80 to 97.5 cents an hour.

Wage-Hour Administrator Clarence T. Lundquist noted the increased learner rates thus would keep pace with the higher federal minimum wage which takes effect in September. The 1961 amendments to the wage-hour law raise the legal minimum to $1.15 an hour from the current $1 an hour.

Lundquist also proposed that "henceforth all requests for learner certificates be denied in the shoe manufacturing industry and in the rainwear, robes and leather and sheep-lined clothing divisions of the apparel industry."

He also proposed the continuance of regulations which set forth general policies on the denial or restriction of learner certificates under the new $1.15 an hour legal minimum.

The Wage-Hour law permits the Labor Dept. to set substandard rates by administrative action. Lundquist, in proposing the higher learner rates and other changes, said interested parties may file written statements of support or opposition by Aug. 27.

Lundquist pointed out that learner rates established in 1950 and 1956 also were not less than the legal federal minimum wage in effect at the time.

Unions' L-G Role Lauded By Goldberg

(Continued from Page 1)

by the fact that 98 percent of all alleged violations "were settled through voluntary compliance." Legal action had to be undertaken in only 33 cases. A total of 79,706 reports were filed with the bureau, all but 593 from labor organizations.

- As an example of union efforts to ensure compliance with the law, some 4,000 unions submitted complete organization reports during the past year even though they were not required to do so. These reports were required on a one-time-only basis 90 days after enactment of the 1959 law.
- Most of the 1,882 violations which were remedied through voluntary compliance were minor.

Pointing up some of the problems the act has created for small local unions, the agency said visits to locals which failed to respond to correspondence involving errors in L-G reports revealed that:

"Most of these unions were found to have no office; two-thirds of the union officers had to be contacted at home; 85 percent had no secretarial help at all in filling out the forms, and only 5 percent had legal or accounting help . . . The majority of these locals were very small, having fewer than 100 members."

Of the 33 court cases brought by the Secretary of Labor, 14 involved alleged improper union election procedures. The year also marked the first court cases filed against an employer, the Olson Rug Co. of Chicago, and a "labor consultant"—the Illinois Detective Agency.

Noting that "relatively few" reports have been filed by employers and labor consultants, the Labor Dept. declared:

"It is difficult to determine whether or not all such required reports have been submitted. The payments and arrangements that must be reported are those which frequently are known only to the participants."

NLRB Orders Representation Vote On Panama-Owned 'Runaway' Ship

The Seafarers have won an order from the National Labor Relations Board directing an election on a "runaway," ship owned by a foreign corporation, manned by an alien crew and sailing under a foreign flag.

It was the third of a series of rulings this year in which the board has upheld the claim advanced by the SIU and other maritime unions that shipping companies cannot evade U.S. laws by registering their ships under the flags of Panama, Liberia, Honduras or other nations while the ships sail mainly in American waters with U.S. cargoes or passengers.

Involved in the latest ruling is the S.S. Yarmouth, a passenger ship sailing from U.S. ports, principally Miami, on cruises to the Caribbean. The vessel is owned and operated by the McCormick Shipping Corp., a Panamanian concern, though its exclusive U.S. agent is the Eastern Shipping Corp., officered mainly by Americans.

An NLRB panel of three members, with Philip Ray Rodgers dissenting, has ordered a secret ballot election no later than Sept. 10 among unlicensed crewmen on the Yarmouth. Members Boyd Leedom and John H. Fanning based their decision on these factors:

- The Yarmouth berths, is drydocked, takes on most of its supplies and advertises for passengers in Miami.
- Some 95 percent of the passengers and 85 percent of the cargo originate in the U.S.
- The vessel and its operators are "engaged in an essentially domestic U.S. enterprise" having a "continued and substantial impact on U.S. commerce."

The McCormick and Eastern companies have argued that the board had no jurisdiction over the Yarmouth because it is a Panamanian vessel, owned and operated by a Panamanian corporation and manned by a crew composed mostly of non-resident aliens.

Leedom and Fanning said the key is not whether a vessel is foreign owned or manned but whether "substantial contacts" exist between the maritime operation and important U.S. interests.

"We find," they said, "that the maritime operation of the companies possesses those substantial U.S. contacts which bring it within the jurisdictional coverage of the National Labor Relations Act despite the foreign registry and status of the crew."

Previous board rulings on "runaway flag" ships were made in February and July. In the first, the board ruled 3-2 that the West India Fruit & Steamship Co., Inc., broke the U.S. labor law when it interfered with the right of seamen on the car ferry Sea Level to join the Seafarers.

In the Sea Level case the owner was American, the crew Cuban, the flag that of Liberia. But the ship was engaged principally in U.S. commerce between Florida and Caribbean ports, the board found.

Later it upheld the SIU also in ordering the Peninsular & Occidental Steamship Co. to bargain with the union, put any resulting contract into writing, and reinstate eight seamen fired from the cruise ship Florida, sailing between Miami and Nassau, B. W. I., under the flag of Liberia.

The SIU and the Maritime Union have waged a long campaign to have the NLRB assume jurisdiction over foreign flag vessels.

Retired Labor Paper Publisher Dies at 82

Salt Lake City—Matthew I. Thompson, former owner and publisher of the Utah Labor News, has died here at 82.

Born in Holmes City, Minn., he was an organizer and past president of the Utah Federation of Labor, and a member of Salt Lake Typographical Local 115.

Safety on Labor Day Backed by Kennedy

Pres. Kennedy has thrown his support behind the Labor Day Safety Campaign being conducted by organized labor and the National Safety Council.

"Labor Day is dedicated to the dignity of American workers and their contributions to the progress of our country," he said in a statement.

"Labor's national holiday was never intended to be commemorated by the injury and death of thousands of workers and their wives and children from accidents on the streets and highways, boating, and other holiday activities.

"I urge every American, whether he works with his hands or his mind, and his family, to observe the coming national holiday without the suffering and sadness resulting from unnecessary accidents.

"I wish each of you a safe and most enjoyable holiday."

A Look at the Record

THE HYSTERICAL anti-union tone that dominated the debate leading to passage of the Landrum-Griffin Act and the attack on organized labor that preceded the debate created a grossly distorted image of the labor movement.

Now two years after passage of the act Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg has given the lie to this distorted image in a report on the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor-Management Reports, which administers the Landrum-Griffin Act.

Goldberg told the chairmen of the House and Senate labor committees that for the 12 months ending June 30, 1961, the "fair and cooperative attitude" of unions and the "genuine cooperation" of the labor movement have been instrumental in effective administration of the new law.

Despite the strong union opposition to the Landrum-Griffin Act, Goldberg's report reveals that 98 percent of all alleged violations were settled through voluntary compliance. And of a total of 79,706 reports filed with the bureau, all but 593 were from labor organizations.

Many unions went beyond the letter of the act and submitted extensive reports detailing their operations, expenditures and other material so that the bureau would have the completest possible information on union operations.

Some of the handful of cases that reached the court stage represent honest differences of opinion between unions with long, democratic traditions and Labor Dept. officials regarding proper rules of conduct for union elections.

Goldberg's report deserves the attention of those members of Congress who were bombarded with anti-union material two years ago distorting and misrepresenting the operations of labor organizations.

Labor's sincerity in cooperating to provide full information to the government is in keeping with its long tradition of advancing the best interests of its members and the nation.

Penalty for Poverty

THE BASIC INHUMANITY of the Newburgh, N. Y., "welfare program" has been placed on full public display with the latest edict that all persons receiving public assistance will be photographed in the future.

The photographing of public assistance recipients is a natural extension of the "know-nothing" code that has motivated Newburgh's 13-point "welfare" plan. The Washington Post in an editorial entitled "Penalizing Misery" comments:

"Has Mr. Mitchell (city manager) thought of tattooing, we wonder? These are at once more permanent and reliable methods of identification and they have the virtue at the same time of making the receipt of relief seem even more humiliating and unattractive."

Public assistance is a last resort against hunger and should be given to people on the basis of need and without regard to the cause of that need. The unemployed, the helpless, the hopeless indigents cannot be wished away by threats to punish them for their misery.

This is what's involved in Newburgh, where photographing the aid recipients is part of a plan to tear away the last shred of dignity and hope for fellow human beings.

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Bows After 61 Years of Service:

John Brophy Challenges Labor To Lead the Way in New Era

Excerpts are given below from a talk by John Brophy, special representative of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., at a farewell in Washington marking his retirement after 61 years of distinguished service to the U.S. and international labor movements.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT today is searching for new ways and purposes, trying to achieve a consensus of labor—as to what its next program must be to meet the imbalance in our economy and the disorders that result from haremscarem mechanization—to bring some system, to bring some intelligent social planning in the interest not alone of the workers but of our common good, of our society. It's also true that the labor movement has the problem not only of matters of national concern but in the international field.

I think it was John Donne, some 350 years ago, voiced a great truism. Donne was a poet, a divine of his time. He said: "No man is an island." He was saying in effect what religious doctrine has preached, that mankind is one, than an injury to one is an injury to all—as the labor movement puts it.

Individuals are interdependent—what one does, what one doesn't do has an effect upon others. No one is safe by himself for long going it alone. That is true of individuals, but it's also true of organizations of every kind; it's true of employer associations; it's true of the political parties; it's true of the political state; it's true of the trade union movement.

An individual national organization may for a time seem to be going forward with special success, but a time comes when these gains are cut back to the general level. Furthermore, even independent unions outside the fold of the federation, insofar as they have any security or achievement to their credit, they do it in the climate of labor opinion and labor influence and labor support. All these organizations depend for whatever success of the moment that they may have upon the fact that a broad climate of opinion has been built up by a great federation of labor.

And so whatever the shortcomings — the failure to find quickly and easily the new purpose, the new devotion, the great new objectives of civilizing our economy and bringing it into balance in relationship—whatever the shortcomings may be today, the labor movement because it is basically and intrinsically democratic and concerned with people will ultimately find the answer.

It will find the answer because men and women like yourselves gather together and discuss these things endlessly, searching ever for the clarity and the firm purpose to carry forward the social ideals of a democratic society and a democratic trade union movement.

I DO NOT DESPAIR of the setbacks of the day, of the setbacks of the moment. They call upon us to think clearly and more definitely in the search for the truth and the correctness of program and policies.

The past 25 years or more has been a glorious one in the annals of the American labor movement. But we cannot live with the past. In the past we met the challenge. In the past the labor movement broadly faced up to its problems, and went forward. And so every generation must face the problems a changing society brings to us, and all that the gains of the past mean as far as the future is concerned is that we start from a higher level to face up these challenges.

In the field of social welfare, in the field of more effective trade unionism, in the field of international affairs, this broadening, this acknowledging that man, organizations within our society, national states no matter how strong at the moment they may be, in the last analysis they have to meet the challenge of life and social purpose which is to make life easier and better for mankind and enrich it in their march forward.

Because while it is true that man must have bread, he does not live by bread alone; bread has to be sweetened or it has to be salted with the zest of continuing struggle and purpose to live for another one. And it's only in that cooperation, nationally and internationally, it's only in that degree of cooperation on the part of the whole labor movement that we can move forward to the next step.

This is an assignment to you men and women, younger than I am, an assignment with destiny. The destiny is human dignity and enriching democratic life anew and on additional levels.

It's for this endeavor that I call you to the next forward advance of the American labor movement in the interests of America, in the interests of American labor, and in the interests of worldwide labor.

Morgan Says:

America's Problems: Reaction, Complacency and Mediocrity

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

HOW IS THE COUNTRY standing up under pressure during this simmering summer of 1961? Has the thundercloud of threatening conflict over Berlin sharpened and sobered our thoughts about even the near future? Has Cosmonaut Titov's dizzying ride around and around and around the planet given us an inferiority complex or a challenging inspiration? It is hard to say.

Morgan

The mail brings a letter from a Texas friend who is depressed by events and people's almost reflex reaction to them. Sometimes, she wrote, "I have the feelings of the man who said, 'stop the world, I want to get off'." One of the things that disturbed her most was the attitude of so many citizens who seem to long to fight but don't want the effort to cost anything.

We Americans haven't had much experience in living, working or thinking under sustained pressure such as the cold war has accumulated. In an article in the August issue of Harper's Magazine, Adlai Stevenson takes a thoughtful look at our behavior and particularly how we are being affected by what he calls the 'three great distempers of the public mind—reaction, complacency, and mediocrity."

"The central traditions of our country are liberal, generous, and forward-looking," Stevenson wrote. "But, in times of stress our history has continued to throw up groups of irreconcilable reactionaries whose solution to the problems of the age lies in violence, hysteria, distrust, and fear-mongering. The Know-Nothings, the Ku Klux Klan, the McCarthyites, the white segregationists—all these are recurrent manifestations of the spirit of irrational reaction.

"I do not know whether our new tensions are breeding—in the John Birch Society—yet another outburst of this destructive and defeatist spirit. But I do know that history gives us only one verdict on the outcome of looking in times of crisis to a fearful and backward conservatism. The outcome is quite simply defeat. . . . Times of challenge are times for new frontiers, not last ditches."

But, Stevenson warns, "complacency, not frenzied John Birchery, may be our chief weakness because, sunk in the wealthiest living standards in depth that the world has ever seen, the American society at large can be afflicted by "inertia, indifference, exaltation of the pleasure principle, a falling away in curiosity and human sympathy," while three-quarters of mankind still lives in grinding poverty. "History," Stevenson writes with sophisticated but goading anger, "is neither made nor changed by the complacent and the comfortable. On the contrary, it is made against them and at their expense."

WHICH BRINGS HIM to the third great distemper, mediocrity. "The need for great acts of statesmanship," he says, 'is more urgent than ever before. Wherever we look there confronts us a stark crisis, demanding greatness for its resolution. And most of them have nothing directly to do with communism. They would exist in any case. All that communism does is, by its extra pressure, to make their resolution more urgent."

He goes on to enumerate some of our major slippages and failures—our lag behind Western Europe in the growth rate of our economy; our inability to halt the growing level of built-in or hard-core unemployment; our dodging of the problem of population bursts; our utter lack of planning which threatens to engulf our national life in a series of "shapeless, soulless urban sprawls."

Then there is the larger need of integrating the North Atlantic community of nations into a real community, which is politically cohesive and economically viable as the first concrete example of what Stevenson calls the kind of "confederal association under law which the nations of the world must ultimately achieve if they are to avoid the final horrors of atomic war."

Today, Adlai Stevenson asks, "who has the initiative? Who is making the schemes? Who is bold and adventurous? Who is cautious and 'reluctant to do even what is necessary?' Have free men become the conservatives and the Communists the adventurers and innovators? Can there be more to Khrushchev's confidence that he will 'bury us' than brash self-assertion? Has he captured a sense of history that we in the West have lost?

"I hope I know the answer to these questions," Stevenson concluded. "I hope that I can say that while free society may have slumbered for a little and rested and drawn breath, it is ready again for great purposes and great tasks, and that its creative imagination, rearoused and refreshed, is equal to all the crisis and challenge of our perilous days."

It is an eloquently stubborn hope that one somehow does not want to disappoint.

Washington Reports:

Congressmen Hail Progress in U.S. Scientific Space Probing

TWO MEMBERS of the House Science and Astronautics Committee took an optimistic view of America's progress and potential in space exploration in an interview on an AFL-CIO public service radio program.

Rep. Ken Hechler (D-W. Va.) and Rep. James G. Fulton (R-Pa.), interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, viewed Soviet Russia's enhanced prestige as based on its success in developing a more powerful rocket thrust. But they emphasized United States achievements in scientific space exploration.

Fulton said pictures he has seen of manual controls on the Soviet space capsule convinced him they are rudimentary compared with U.S. developments in this area.

Hechler, while acknowledging the Soviet Union's progress in outer space, discounted the military threat posed by manned space capsules. He said the real military danger comes from inter-continental ballistic missiles and he urged stepped-up U.S. defenses against them.

To the comment that the Soviet Union has put a man in orbit and the U.S. hasn't, Fulton said:

"Yes, but we could have. We could have extended the Ham (the chimpanzee) flight and with retro-rockets taken him out. Our U.S. course has been that we feel the life of the man is so important that we take absolutely every precaution. You can't tell how many manned flights the Russians have had that never got up.

"I would also predict that we can leapfrog Russia so far as developing a big booster is concerned," Hechler added. "I think the question of military threat is serious because we do not now have an adequately developed defense against the ICBM. I think we should put emphasis on putting Nike Zeus into production."

RUSSIA HAS MADE such spectacular manned orbital flights because it started on a narrow base, Fulton observed. The U.S., with a broader base of activity has made greater advances in communications and meteorological satellites, he declared.

"We will soon have an Army Advent Research and Development satellite up," he said. "The Advent program will put satellites up 22,300 miles above the earth at the equator.

"There will be three of them. They will be communications satellites that will not move, will be over the same place and face downward. We will be able to send thousands on thousands of words a second through these satellites."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

(Willard Shelton, whose commentary on the Washington scene normally appears in this space, is on vacation.)

DESPITE THOSE PICTURES of the drought-parched northern plains that are beginning to appear, the United States has always been a "water-wealthy" nation. That isn't going to be true very much longer.

As the August 1961 report of Population Bulletin points out, "few Americans are aware that the nation's fresh-water supply might be in serious trouble by the end of the century unless immediate, large-scale measures are taken to conserve this irreplaceable resource, protect its purity and develop new supplies."

By the year 2000 we will be able to supply our population with between 600 and 650 billion gallons of water a day—but this is our fixed water supply, all that the nation will ever have, and we will have to depend on reuse of the same water and desalting of ocean water if we are to meet increased demands.

Right now water pollution is one of our major problems, pollution both from industrial wastes and sewage. Unless the country becomes more aroused over the pollution problem, the nation as a whole is in for the water shortage tragedy that afflicts many other nations, such as Spain and North Africa.

There are many parts of western United States where water is being "mined" to such an extent that reserves have dwindled.

* * *

GROUND WATER SUPPLIES are now very limited in parts of Kentucky, West Virginia, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Georgia, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Kansas.

The Middle West, even with its magnificent Great Lakes, has its water troubles and may feel the pressure of increasing demands on its water supplies to flush away its sewage and industrial wastes within the next 10 years.

The Great Plains "dust bowl," covering some 14 million acres, once again is threatening to return and a repetition of the dust storm disaster of 1934-35 is a possibility.

The populous East more and more is faced with pollution problems that threaten its drinking water with one city drawing its water from another city's wastes. Today, we are wryly told, millions of us drink "antiseptic sewage." Even the "antiseptic" becomes suspect when New Jersey has to forbid clam digging in Raritan Bay and Chesapeake Bay has polluted oyster beds.

Industrial pollution in all likelihood may be even greater than pollution by sewage. Great portions of Pennsylvania, lower New York, Maryland and Delaware, Ohio, Illinois and other industrialized states are polluted by acids, alkalis, oils, greases, salts of copper, zinc, cyanides and even radioactive materials.

* * *

FORTUNATELY, AFTER YEARS of shameful neglect and inadequate steps, the U.S. has taken a major step in meeting the problem of providing good fresh water to all our people. Despite the usual cries of "states rights" and federal intervention, Congress has just enacted a Water Pollution Control bill that may serve to check the worst pollution abuses.

Under the leadership of Rep. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn), who long has been interested in national resources, Congress has amended its 1956 Water Pollution Act, greatly strengthening it. This provides a $570 million federal program for control of pollution. Matching grants will be made to states and local communities for building water-treatment and sewage-disposal plants.

The new legislation also puts teeth into federal enforcement powers so that municipalities which neglect their responsibilities and pass their sewage on to others may be brought before the courts. The 1961 victory of anti-pollution forces in Congress who believe the federal government must take a strong hand should put to rest any further ideas that water pollution can be safely left to local care.

Outside of the air we breathe, water is probably the one completely nation-wide resource that is vital to us as a nation, to our strength and even to our security. To leave it to local and state action is to risk catastrophe.—**Washington Window (PAI).**

"WE'LL LEAPFROG THE RUSSIANS in manned orbital flight," Rep. Ken Hechler (D-W. Va.), left, member of the House Committee on Science and Astronautics, asserted in an interview on the AFL-CIO public service educational radio program. Rep. James G. Fulton (R-Pa.), right, also a member of the committee, said Russian satellite controls are comparatively crude.

House Group Acts:

Changes Approved In Disclosure Act

The House Labor Committee has approved—with one major limiting amendment—an Administration-proposed bill to strengthen the 1958 Welfare & Pension Plan Disclosure Act.

Despite opposition from some business groups, the bill appears assured of considerable bipartisan support. It gives the Secretary of Labor limited authority to investigate welfare fund reports and provides stiff penalties for sticky-fingered administrators. Committee Chairman Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.) said he will seek to bring the bill to the House floor under suspension of the rules, a move requiring a two-thirds majority.

The AFL-CIO, in testimony before House and Senate committees, had called for "strong and enforceable legislation" to protect funds held in trust for future benefits to "millions of wage and salary earners."

The existing law, which merely requires summary reports from fund administrators, has proved to be only "token legislation," the AFL-CIO said.

In approving the bill, the committee adopted an amendment restricting the authority of the Secretary of Labor to investigate the operations of welfare and pension funds and the accuracy of reports filed with the Labor Dept.

If the Secretary has "reasonable cause" to suspect a report filed for a fund, he would first have to ask for a certification of the report by "an independent certified or licensed public accountant." He could make his own investigation only if, after receiving the certification, "he continues to have reasonable cause to believe investigation may disclose violation of the act."

Supporters of the limiting amendment asserted it was necessary to prevent "fishing expeditions."

Other provisions require administrators to use prescribed Labor Dept. forms to submit reports on welfare and pension funds and make bribes, kickbacks and embezzlements federal felonies.

In other congressional action:

- The Administration was still searching, with no indication of success, for some means of unblocking a federal school aid bill in this session of Congress.
- Labor-backed legislation to set up federally-assisted retraining programs, already approved by both Senate and House committees, was tentatively scheduled for floor action in both houses the week of Aug. 21.
- Congress passed and the President signed a bill creating an additional post of assistant secretary of labor, with authority over programs to assist women workers. The Senate promptly confirmed Mrs. Esther Peterson, director of the Labor Dept.'s Women's Bureau and former legislative representative of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., in the new post.

The Administration-supported, Senate-passed school aid bill remains bottled up in the House Rules Committee, along with bills extending the National Defense Education Act and authorizing financial assistance to public and non-profit colleges.

The Senate Labor & Education Committee has reported out a bill extending for one year the program of federal aid to "impacted areas"—communities where there are large numbers of federal and military personnel.

Some supporters of a general school bill advocate amending the impacted areas bill to include at least some federal aid for school construction. Others are strongly opposed to this tactic, contending it would kill the chances for a comprehensive aid-education program in the second session of Congress.

'Met' Perils Live Music, Union Claims

New York—Metropolitan Opera Co. management has been warned to take care of the economic needs of its 92-member orchestra or imperil the future of "live" symphonic music.

The warning came from Pres. Alfred J. Manuti of Musicians' Local 802, who has accused the Met of holding a loaded gun at the heads of orchestra members by threatening to "cancel the season" every year that negotiations are held.

Mayor Robert F. Wagner has proposed that the dispute be given to a three-man arbitration panel. The union said it will poll its members on the proposal provided Met management will agree to a full season this year. Management is insisting on the right to a three-year contract without agreeing to a full season.

Negotiations deadlocked after union members rejected a management offer of a pension plan and new wage minimums going to $176 a week in three years—an increase of $5.87 a week. General Manager Rudolf Bing announced the season, scheduled to start Oct. 23, was "off" due to "exorbitant union demands." When Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg offered his services at the direction of President Kennedy, contract talks were resumed.

"The Met is a national asset, and all citizens share the President's concern that a settlement be promptly effected," Goldberg said.

The Musicians have asked that basic wages be raised from the present $170.13 a week to $248—a figure which it is willing to negotiate.

Basic salaries at the Met have risen only $11 a week in eight years, Manuti said.

Output Hits Record High As Jobs Lag

(Continued from Page 1)

achieved in July of last year. The record high had been the 111 percent reached in January 1960 when industry spurted after the end of the steel strike.

While some economic observers were reported as impressed with what they view as a rapid recovery, others have taken issue.

Leon Keyserling, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors under Pres. Truman, told the Joint Economic Committee of Congress he saw "nothing in the contours of the current upturn to indicate that it is unlikely to be followed by another stagnation and then another recession, unless there are vigorous additions to national economic policies."

While the industrial production index as a whole stood at 112 in July, the manufacturing group stood at 113. The manufacturing index also had been 110 in June and 110 in July a year ago.

Employment in manufacturing, however, was down by 302,000 in the year since July 1960.

SIXTY-TWO YEARS of devoted service to the labor movement were hailed when John Brophy (second from left), special representative of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., went into retirement a few months before his 78th birthday. Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg (right) read a message of greeting from Pres. Kennedy. At left is Assistant Sec. of Labor George L-P Weaver; between Brophy and Goldberg is IUD Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, who presided, while Mrs. Brophy is seated.

John Brophy Retires, Is Lauded by Kennedy

John Brophy, one of the leaders of the American labor movement, has stepped aside after 62 years of dedicated service to trade unionism.

He went into retirement with the good wishes of Pres. Kennedy at a fete given by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., with which the veteran of a thousand organizing campaigns had been associated since the AFL-CIO merger.

"Trade unionism and the nation," Kennedy wrote in a message read by Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg, "owe you a great debt for the role you have played in helping to build a stronger economy and a better way of life for all of our people."

He called Brophy's part in building the unions which have so helped to raise living standards in the last century "an important one," emphasizing that "your vision and leadership gave courage and conviction to countless thousands of mass production workers in the 1930s."

"Few men have lived their lives without wavering from their basic convictions either through fear or personal ambition," the President wrote. "In your years of service to the cause of industrial unions and to the government, you qualify as one of these rare and courageous individuals.

"As a leader of American life, you are fortunate to have participated in so many of labor's historic events during the last six decades. Even more important, however, labor and the country have been fortunate in having been the beneficiaries of your dedication and devotion."

Goldberg presented Brophy with the department's Award of Merit. IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther, president of the Auto Workers, sent a warm message of congratulations expressing regret he was unable to attend because of negotiations.

James B. Carey, IUD secretary-treasurer and president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, who presided, hailed Brophy as "one of the heroes of the labor movement" and read a statement signed by the IUD officers which declared that "every major industrial union owes an unending debt" to Brophy.

Brophy, born in England 78 years ago next Nov. 6, was brought to this country as a child and went to work in the Central Pennsylvania bituminous coal mines in 1895. He joined the UMW in 1899 and rose to become president of Dist. 2, a post he held for 10 years.

He was an original member of the CIO as well as its first national director, later becoming director of industrial union councils. He remained with the CIO as a member of the Steelworkers when the UMW withdrew, carrying out important assignments for Philip Murray and Reuther as presidents.

He served in many government advisory posts and on boards, including the National War Labor Board, was active in the international labor movement and is a member of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee.

Chick Federoff Of USWA Dies

Pittsburgh—Anthony J. (Chick) Federoff, long-time president of the Steel City Industrial Union Council, former CIO regional director in western Pennsylvania and special assistant to Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers, died of a heart attack here. He was 59.

He was born in nearby Bridgeville and went to work in a glass factory at the age of 12, going on strike soon after in a futile attempt to win a raise of 2 cents an hour in his pay of 10 cents. When the strike failed he went into the coal mines, joined the Mine Workers and was elected secretary of his local at 17.

Named a UMW organizer in 1933, he was later assigned to the CIO and while organizing in Michigan was kidnapped by auto company goons from a Bay City hotel on the eve of his 35th birthday, brutally beaten and tossed into a snow-covered field. His assailants, apparently fearful of a murder charge, returned, put him in a taxicab and ran it into a river. The cold water stopped the flow of blood and he was found in time for surgeons to put a silver plate in his skull, which was split from ear to ear. He wore the plate until his death.

Surviving are his widow and a daughter.

Meany Urges Unions to Bid For Area Aid

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has called on affiliated unions in distressed areas eligible for aid under the Area Redevelopment Act to urge the creation of local committees and to insist upon labor representation.

Meany pointed out in his letter that aid is not automatic and an area's eligibility for aid does not guarantee assistance.

Meany enclosed a list of industrial and rural areas already declared eligible for aid. He sent a list also of AFL-CIO representatives named to the National Advisory Committee on Area Redevelopment, and he designated Frank L. Fernbach, an economist in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, to assist affiliates on special problems.

William L. Batt, Jr., the new Area Redevelopment administrator, is now assembling a federal staff to be located in Washington and in regional offices, Meany noted. He said inquiries could be addressed to Batt at the U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

"The federal aid now available for chronically depressed industrial and rural areas—technical assistance, industrial and commercial loans, public facility loans and grants, worker retraining and other—will not be extended automatically," Meany warned. "Each community must vigorously seek this aid; then it must be properly used."

Meany then urged labor to take the initiative:

"To set this aid program in motion quickly, AFL-CIO affiliates in all eligible areas must urge the immediate establishment of local area redevelopment committees where they do not already exist. Furthermore, we must insist upon official AFL-CIO representation on these committees."

Strike Losses At Postwar Low

Time lost because of strikes in the first half of this year was less than one-tenth of 1 percent of the estimated working time of all U.S. workers, the Labor Dept's Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported.

BLS said loss in working time was the lowest since the end of World War II—6.72 million man-days. Also a new low record in the same period was the number of workers involved in strikes—621,000 workers in 1,680 stoppages.

Meany Asks UN Aid In Berlin Abduction

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has made public an urgent plea to the United Nations to investigate the kidnapping of a German labor newspaper editor by Soviet Zone police on June 16.

In a cable to Sec. Gen. Dag Hammarskjold, Meany said Heinz Brandt, editor of Metall, who had been living in West Berlin since 1958, had been held in incommunicado since being seized by the Soviet Zone police.

In a companion wire to Sec. of State Dean Rusk, Meany urged that the United States delegation to the UN be instructed to support this request in defense of the right of free speech in West Berlin." The AFL-CIO president urged that Hammarskjold instruct "the appropriate agency of the UN to take up the Brandt case.

Survey Shows Uneven Prosperity:

Rise in Income Widens Gap Between Richest and Poorest

The AFL-CIO has described as "encouraging news" a government report that average family income rose again in 1960, but assailed as "indefensible" what it pointed to as a widening gap between lower and higher income groups.

"Even more disturbing," the federation's Dept. of Research said in an analysis, "the tragically insufficient income share of the lowest income fifth is tending to fall further."

Some 7.2 million families—one of every eight—existed on incomes of under $2,000 in 1960, the analysis stressed.

The evaluation of the Commerce Dept.'s annual family income report was presented by Economic Trends & Outlook, prepared by the Dept. of Research and appearing in the August issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist. The article is entitled "U.S. Incomes Up—But Who Gets What Share?"

'Average' Distorted

The government report showed that average family income in 1960 reached an all-time high of $6,900, the Dept. of Research noted. But it cautioned that this "average" is pulled upward by very high incomes.

The "median" income, the analysis pointed out, comes to $5,600. The median is a midpoint figure, with half the families above and half below it.

The article observed that family income in terms of "real" or constant dollars experienced "a marked upward sweep" since 1947, falling off in only four years.

"By 1960, for example, 67 percent of all families had real incomes—before taxes—of more than $4,000, compared to 54 percent back in 1947," the article said.

But, the analysis continued, "although the proportion of American families who live in poverty or on its fringe continues to go down, the total still remains indefensibly high."

The Commerce Dept. study showed, the article observed, that $385 billion in personal income was received by the nation's 56 million families in 1960.

However, 7.2 million families—13 percent of the total—which existed on incomes under $2,000 received only 2 percent of total personal income.

"By way of contrast, the 3.4 million families with incomes in excess of $15,000—6 percent of them all—received $86 billion. Their share was 22 percent of the family income total," the article said.

The analysis said the worsening trend was revealed by figures showing how income groups fared over recent years.

Dividing income groups by fifths for 1955, 1957 and 1959, the lowest fifth was shown to have received 4.8 percent, 4.7 percent and 4.5 percent of total income. The average in 1959 for this group was $1,500.

The same worsening applied to the second and third lowest fifths—thus embracing the 60 percent of American families making up the low and moderate-income groups. The second fifth declined from 11.3 to 11.1 to 10.9 percent and averaged $3,580 in 1959. The third fifth fell from 16.4 to 16.3 to 16.2 percent in its income share and averaged $5,370 in 1959.

In contrast, the second highest fifth raised its income share to 22.7 percent and averaged $7,500 in 1959. The highest income fifth boosted its share steadily to 45.7 percent and averaged $15,110 in 1959.

To those who claim that the federal income tax, with its steep progressive rate, "levels down" and redistributes income, the Commerce Dept. study presents data showing "this claim is more fiction than fact," the Dept. of Research declared.

The figures show the federal income tax increased the income share of the lowest fifth to 4.9 percent from 4.5 percent; the second fifth to 11.4 percent from 10.9 percent and the third fifth to 16.8 percent from 16.2 percent.

On the other hand, the second highest fifth had its share increased to 23.1 percent from 22.7 percent and the highest income fifth had its share cut slightly to 43.8 percent from 45.7 percent.

Low-Income Groups Lagged

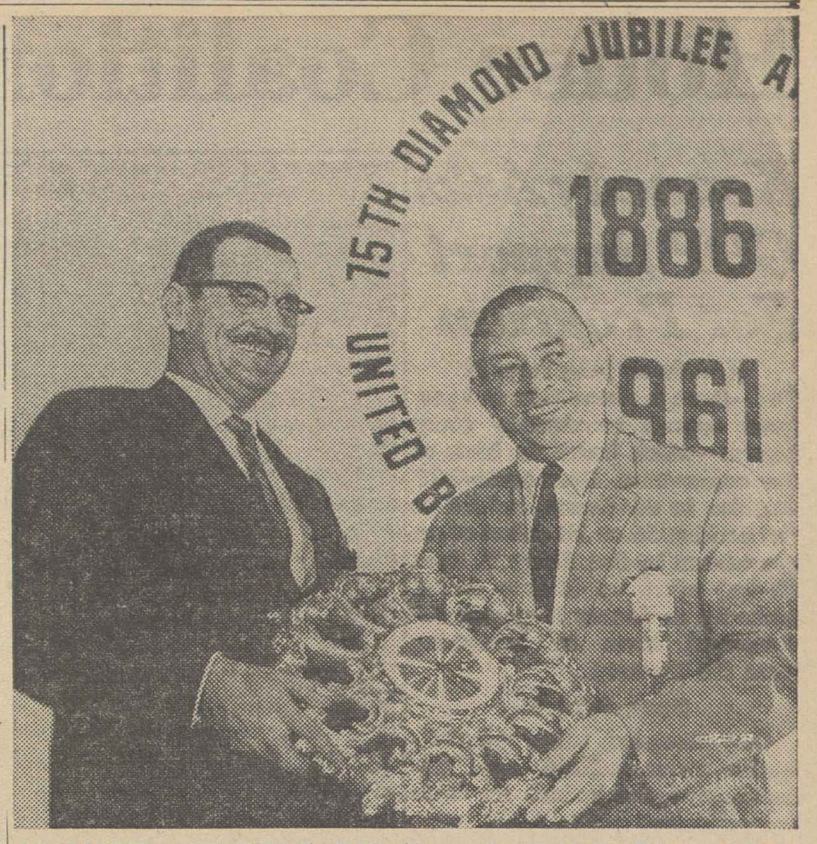
While families in all the income fifths enjoyed improvement in their real spendable income status over the 1955-59 period, the AFL-CIO said, the low-income groups lagged far behind in relative gains.

The analysis declared that family income is not rising fast enough to utilize the nation's productive capacity; that the continuing gap between the affluent and the poverty-bound is "indefensible;" that the shares of the lower groups should be improved; and that ability to pay should be the principle of taxation.

HOW FAMILY INCOME WAS SHARED, BEFORE TAXES, IN 1955, 1957 AND 1959

Families by Fifths	1955 (%)	1957 (%)	1959 (%)	Average Income Per Family in 1959*
Lowest	4.8	4.7	4.5	$ 1,500
2nd	11.3	11.1	10.9	3,580
3rd	16.4	16.3	16.2	5,370
4th	22.3	22.4	22.7	7,500
Highest ...	45.2	45.5	45.7	15,110
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	$ 6,610 Average
Top 5% ...	20.3	20.2	19.9	$26,330

* Profits from capital gains are excluded.



DIAMOND ANNIVERSARY gift to the Brewery Workers from the Intl. Union of Food, Drink & Tobacco Workers—the international free trade union secretariat—was this handsome clock, presented during the union's convention in Baltimore. Pres. Karl F. Feller of the Brewery Workers accepts the gift from Hans Naetcher of Geneva, Switzerland, president of the worldwide federation.

Brewery Union at 75 Maps Vigorous Future

Baltimore—Seventy-five years young, the Brewery Workers took a sentimental journey back to this city of its birth.

In a bustling convention, the 320 delegates participated in sharp debate, re-elected the national officers and mapped plans for vigorous organizing activities.

From Pres. Karl F. Feller the union heard a pledge to "preserve and strengthen an organization which is democratic, honest and forward-looking." Citing the great tradition of the union and its battles with three generations of beer barons, Feller said:

"Our members want no part of dictatorship, whether in labor or government; they want no part of racketeering, whether in politics or in business; they want no part of exploitation, whether by employers or by labor leaders."

Stressing the Brewery Workers' pride in a role as a "union with a heart," Feller called racial intolerance a blot "on the moral conscience of America" and said incidents of racial violence are causing American democracy serious harm in every section of the globe.

The convention heard words of praise from Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, Jacob Clayman, administrative director of the IUD; Al Barkan, deputy director of COPE; and Rep. Ed Garmatz (D-Md.).

Beirne praised the union's record of service to its members and the public. He contrasted the Brewery Workers' sense of public service with those of unions expelled by the AFL-CIO for corrupt leadership. As a result of the activities of a few unions, the CWA head said, Landrum-Griffin—"a bad law, an ill-conceived law"—was passed "and now all labor has to pay the penalty."

Beirne hailed the Ethical Practices Codes of the AFL-CIO as "one of the great historic steps taken by labor." He said AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany "deserves a lot of credit" for this step. He suggested that unions like the Teamsters, "instead of talking tough . . . would do better to be thinking hard."

The delegates turned down a proposal advanced by the officers and board for conventions every four years, and voted overwhelmingly to maintain the present biennial system.

Also upset was a proposal for compulsory retirement of officers at age 65, even if this occurred in the middle of a term. The delegates voted that any officer becoming 65 could fill out his whole term.

The union was expected to consider problems arising from automation and from the use of the "reconstituted beer" process.

Commuter Service Up To Cities—Harrison

Railroad commuter service can be maintained only by municipal operation with help from the state and perhaps federal aid, Pres. George M. Harrison of the Railway Clerks contended in a nationwide radio broadcast.

"I don't think it can be done under private enterprise," he added, "because the public seems to exercise pressure on our regulatory authorities which prevents them from establishing rates that will be compensatory for the commuter service."

"I think that's the only solution for it," he added.

Harrison flatly denied charges of "featherbedding" made by some rail management figures against railroad workers.

"They talk long and loud about 'featherbedding' but they come forth with no facts to substantiate their slogan of accusation," he declared. "The truth of the matter is that railroad employes have the finest productivity increase record of any American industry. Since 1946, 500,000 have lost their jobs due to technological progress."

Harrison made it clear railroad unions do not resist technological progress, but maintained the industry should share its fruits "with the victims among the employes who have to make the sacrifices."

Harrison aired his views on Labor News Conference, on the Mutual Boardcasting System network, under questioning by Joseph Loftus, Washington reporter for the New York Times, and Joseph McCaffrey, editor of McCaffrey Reports, a congressional news service for radio stations.

He cited Philadelphia as an instance of municipal subsidization of commuter service. The city sets fares, pays for the service out of the revenue received and takes care of any deficit out of tax income, he said.

Two Teamster Locals Join Brewery Workers

Baltimore—Delegates to the Brewery Workers convention here greeted with cheers the dramatic announcement that two Cincinnati locals of the Teamsters, with nearly 3,000 members, have voted near unanimously to affiliate with the Brewery Workers.

The action was part of a mass breakaway by 4,000 Cincinnati members of four Teamster locals led by James T. Lukens, a longtime foe of IBT Pres. James R. Hoffa.

Brewery Workers Pres. Karl Feller welcomed the new locals, hailing their decision "to disaffiliate from a union whose name has become synonymous with corruption in the American labor movement."

He emphasized that the locals decided to join the Brewery Workers voluntarily and that no raiding was involved. Feller added: "I believe their courageous action will give heart to countless others in the Teamsters who are sick to death of ingrown corruption, racketeering and dictatorship."

Affiliating with the Brewery Workers were former Teamster locals of milk drivers and soft drink drivers.

At the meeting at which the 2,200-member Cincinnati milk drivers' local voted to quit the Teamsters and affiliate with the Brewery Workers, Teamster Vice Pres. Harold Gibbons demanded the right to address the meeting. The members declared he had no right to do so but voluntarily offered him 10 minutes to speak his piece.

When the 10 minutes—carefully timed by members—were up, there was no applause until one member got up and called for "three cheers for Lukens." The hall rang with the cheers.

With 1,800 members present, the vote was 1,798 to 2 for disaffiliation from the Teamsters.

Meeting in two divisions, the soft drink drivers—with 491 of 692 members present—cast only four votes against disaffiliation.

A meeting of a funeral drivers' local voted unanimously to disaffiliate and to seek an AFL-CIO affiliation. The 600-member taxi cab drivers were scheduled to vote by secret ballot on approval of their executive board's unanimous recommendation for disaffiliation.

Feller pledged full support to the Cincinnati workers against expected efforts by the Teamsters to obstruct the free choice of the membership of the four locals and to protect contract rights.

Gibbons reportedly has served notice that the Teamsters will not give up their Cincinnati locals without a fight and officials of the union from Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago and other areas were brought into Cincinnati in a last-ditch effort to hold the four locals.

Official of Teamsters Indicted on Tax Charge

Detroit—A federal grand jury here has indicted Henry Lower, former president of Teamsters Local 376, on two counts charging filing of false tax returns in 1956.

House Coalition Rips Foreign Aid Bill

Kennedy Asks GOP Support For Program

(Continued from Page 1)

tion—through phone calls and personal appeals to virtually every senator—which broke the back of the conservative Democratic-GOP coalition in the Senate and led to the decisive 56 to 39 defeat of an amendment by Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.) which would have denied authority to finance long-term development loans by borrowing from the Treasury.

Some Setbacks

On subsequent votes, Administration forces suffered some setbacks, as authorizations for both economic and military aid were cut back, and agreed to a compromise giving Congress greater review powers over Treasury-financed loans. But the principle of long-term commitments remained intact.

It was this principle—a pledge to the world that America will not tire of its heavy burden—which AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a recent address, called "basic to a truly sound approach to the new challenges of our time."

Passage of the foreign aid bill, Meany declared, "will do more to convince the Kremlin that we mean business than anything else we can do."

The Administration program called for $4.3 billion in both military and economic aid during the coming year. The heart of the program, however, was authority for the President to use up to $8.8 billion from the general funds of the Treasury over a five-year period to finance long-term development loans. It is this provision which has been attacked as "back-door spending" by opponents, who claimed that Congress would be surrendering its constitutional controls over the government's purse strings to the executive branch.

The House coalition, which had been readying a carbon copy of the Senate's Byrd amendment, swung behind an even more drastic proposal by Rep. D. S. Saund (D-Calif.) and passed it by a 12-vote margin. The action can be reversed on a rollcall ballot.

The Byrd amendment would have authorized a four-year spending program but would have required Congress to appropriate the funds year-by-year. The Saund amendment went further by eliminating any long-term authorization and reducing the total foreign aid authorization for the 1962 fiscal year to $1.2 billion. Even this amount could be cut when the actual appropriations bills are brought before Congress.

The House leadership, aware that the aid program faced an uphill battle, had offered an amendment to reduce the five-year borrowing authorization to three years and to provide for a degree of congressional review. Before this compromise could be put to a vote, the Saund proposal was adopted.

'Alliance for Progress' Formed

As the bill approached a final vote in both houses, delegates from the United States and the nations of Latin America proclaimed, in Punta del Este, Uruguay, an "Alliance for Progress" in which Latin America pledged far-reaching social and economic reforms and the United States pledged to provide a major part of $20 billion in outside aid needed over a 10-year period to help raise living standards and build strong economies. The U.S. guaranteed $1 billion for the current 12-month period.

GERALD A. DANIELS (left), Oil Workers organizer, discusses his assignment to Okinawa for the ICFTU with Michael Ross, director of the AFL-CIO Department of Intl. Affairs.

Oil Worker Organizer To Aid Okinawa Unions

An organizer for the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers has been appointed as representative in Okinawa for the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Gerald A. Daniel, an OCAW staff member since 1954, earlier was president of Auto Workers Local 706 in Indianapolis, and attended American University in Washington from September 1960 to June 1961 studying international labor.

He succeeds Intl. Rep. Howard T. Robinson of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers who has been working with trade unionists on the island for two years.

Daniel's appointment to the ICFTU post is a further implementation of a program to build a strong labor movement in Okinawa. It was touched off in 1956 when an ICFTU report revealed that a Communist-oriented political group was attempting to infiltrate the young labor organization just formed by island workers.

The report recommended that experienced trade unionists, preferably American, be sent in to help workers build an effective, independent union movement.

AIW Wins Vote At Georgia Mill

Rossville, Ga.—Workers at the Peerless Woolen Mills have voted 910-to-654 for the Allied Industrial Workers in a National Labor Relations Board representation election here.

AIW Pres. Carl W. Griepentrog said union support at the plant built up rapidly after the Peerless mills, long under a paternalistic family ownership, was acquired by the giant Burlington Industries textile chain. Uncertainty over job security and seniority rights following the transfer of ownership was the chief factor in the vote for union representation, he said.

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization worked closely with an AIW organizing team headed by Don D'Ambrosio, the union's regional director, and AIW Intl. Rep. W. M. Smith.

McDonald Sees Steel Import Barriers Costing Jobs in U.S.

Erection of artificial barriers against steel imports would cause American steelworkers "to lose a great deal more than they would gain," Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald has advised a House Labor subcommittee.

"They would lose jobs which they hold as a result of exports, although they may not be aware of this fact," McDonald said in a statement presented to the subcommittee by Meyer Bernstein, USWA international affairs director. The subcommittee, headed by Rep. John H. Dent (D-Pa.), is hearing testimony on the effect of imports and exports on U.S. employment.

"Our real trouble in steel," the McDonald statement said, "is not imports but business conditions at home. If we were to take decisive measures to strengthen our economy and thereby expand job opportunities, there would be no problem concerning imports."

Even in a recession, the USWA president noted, steel imports represent but a small part of domestic consumption. Only in 1959, when the steel strike cut off U.S. production, did imports exceed 5 per cent of the total consumption in this country.

Direct shipments by steel mills to foreign consumers, McDonald said, in normal times always are considerably in excess of imports. And in unusual circumstances, when imports have equaled or exceeded exports in terms of tonnage, such as the 1959-60 steel strike period, the value of exports would nevertheless normally exceed the value of imports, he said.

This, the statement observed, is an important consideration because export products are predominently those that require the most man-hours of work and thus enhance employment opportunities.

"We gain jobs today as a result of international trade in steel mill products," McDonald declared.

There is an even greater gain, he said, in the export of steel that requires further finishing after it leaves the mills. And in the category of indirect steel—such as machinery, automobiles and trucks—"we are exporting more than three times as much steel in manufactured form as we import."

The subcommittee also heard testimony from R. Conrad Cooper, executive vice president of U.S. Steel. Cooper, although he complained that union wage demands put the domestic steel industry at a competitive disadvantage with foreign producers, also discounted the effect of imports and blamed "internal economic problems" for the decline in American steel production.

He opposed stricter import curbs and said his company believes strongly "in a free and growing international trade which no industrial nation can turn aside except at its own economic and political peril."

Peace Corps Backed As Permanent Agency

The AFL-CIO has reiterated its strong support of legislation establishing the Peace Corps on a permanent basis in testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller described the program as "potentially one of our keenest methods for winning men's minds to the cause of freedom."

At the same time he cautioned that the participants "must be broadly representative of American society," including workers with needed skills as well as college-trained individuals.

Biemiller told the committee that the AFL-CIO "is cooperating in the recruitment of workers with varied skills—plumbers, electricians, machinists and others—whose services are so necessary to the underdeveloped nations."

He urged that the projects undertaken by the Peace Corps and other U.S. aid programs "be translated into conditions of economic and social justice for the masses." He cited as examples "the building of a school, a new road from town to market, a community development program, the teaching of English to African workers, the training of rural youngsters in the operating of a small lathe."

Biemiller said Peace Corps recruits "should be prepared to discuss with all the basic nature of American democracy, its emphasis on freedom . . . and its fundamental belief in economic, political and social justice . . . A Peace Corps recruit, with all the good will in the world, cannot be a match for a Communist heckler unless he thoroughly understands the meaning of freedom and democracy."

He quoted the recent statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council which declared the Peace Corps "can serve as a real contribution in our struggle to help establish social, economic and political justice throughout the world" although "it will not, by itself, solve the enormous problems of hunger and disease."

Labor Urges Agency for Disarmament

(Continued from Page 1)

unless we have planned for it, the economic consequences could be grave."

Therefore, he added, while the proposed legislation lists the economic consequences of disarmament as one of the agency's study objectives, organized labor would suggest that "additional emphasis on this question" be written into the bill.

Disarmament is a question deserving of the closest study, Biemiller said, adding:

"No objective is closer to the hearts and minds of men everywhere, no goal more cherished, than disarmament and peace."

And yet, he added, the United States has failed to devote adequate study and planning to the consequences of arms reduction here and around the world—on how to control military forces, how to provide for proper inspection of armament deduction and the economic implications.

While the current outlook is "not optimistic," Biemiller said, "we should not allow present world tensions to divert us from the rigorous study of disarmament problems."

The opportunity "for substantial and acceptable disarmament" may occur in one, 10 or 50 years and "when it does occur, we must be ready for it" he said.

19-61-8

Earlier the Senate Foreign Relations Committee had unanimously approved, with only minor changes, the Administration bill setting up the Peace Corps on a permanent basis and authorizing appropriations of $40 million for the 1962 fiscal year.

The committee rejected, by an 11-6 vote, a motion to reduce the first-year authorization to $25 million.

ANG Protests Editor's Jailing

The Newspaper Guild has protested as "a gross violation of freedom of expression and freedom of the press" the re-arrest of Mochtar Lubis, Indonesian editor, by the Sukarno government.

Lubis, long a critic of Pres. Achmed Sukarno, was first arrested in December 1956 without charges and without a trial, and his newspaper, Indonesia Raya, went out of existence. He was released from house arrest at the end of May 1961 and was permitted to attend the annual assembly of the Intl. Press Institute in Tel Aviv, Israel.

His re-arrest followed his return from Tel Aviv, where he had made a spirited address on the concept of freedom of the press and had attacked the Sukarno government for totalitarian methods. He had refused to sign a 19-point declaration imposed on editors by the Indonesian government.

UAW, American Motors Talk Contract

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Meany Calls for Legislation To Stamp Out All Job Bias

Big Three Offer Held Inadequate

By Eugene A. Kelly

Detroit—The Auto Workers pressed for a new agreement with American Motors Corp. in the wake of almost identical contract offers from the "Big Three" of the industry which the union called "woefully inadequate."

With the UAW executive board due to meet here Tuesday to review the offers and decide if a strike should be called after Big Three contracts expire Aug. 31, the union filed unfair labor practice charges against General Motors with the Detroit office of the National Labor Relations Board.

GM refused to bargain in good faith, UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock said, by warning the union against "inflationary" contract terms but refusing three times to provide data on prices and profits that would enable UAW to determine if its proposals are in fact inflationary.

Meanwhile strike vote results poured into union headquarters here in the nationwide referendum among workers in GM, Ford and Chrysler plants. The ballots continued to run in favor of strike authorization by a 9-1 margin.

At American Motors, no strike vote was taken because of management's previous offer to make con-

(Continued on Page 3)

IRS Gets $23 Million More to Nab Evaders

Recognizing the adage that it takes money to make money, Congress has voted an extra $23.5 million to the Internal Revenue Service to help it catch tax evaders.

The increase, included in a Treasury-Post Office appropriations bill passed by the Senate following House action, will enable the IRS to hire 3,365 new employes, including an unspecified number of tax agents.

IRS officials estimate that $5 more in taxes will be collected for every extra dollar spent on additional personnel. In the past, lack of manpower to check every return thoroughly has cost the nation billions in revenue, according to the Treasury.

BILL AIMED AT eliminating racial discrimination in apprenticeship training is only one of steps needed to insure equal job opportunity, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told House Labor subcommittee. He urged also a national FEP law.

Aid Battle Continues:

Senate Passes Bill To Retrain Jobless

By David L. Perlman

The Senate passed a labor-backed, Administration bill to retrain jobless workers in the skills needed in an automation-changed economy as the congressional spotlight shifted to domestic issues after an inconclusive battle over Pres. Kennedy's foreign aid program.

Senate passage of the four-year $655 million retraining bill by a 60 to 30 vote followed defeat of a Republican-led attempt to trim the bill back to an "experimental" two-year period. The vote was 44 to 43.

In the House, Administration leaders lined up behind a compromise school aid bill, sharply pared down from the broad aid to education program passed by the Senate and bottled up in the House Rules Committee. Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) announced his support for the compromise plan after a White House meeting with Pres. Kennedy.

The Senate-passed manpower redevelopment and training bill contemplates the retraining of 100,000 workers, the bulk of whom would be heads of families with at least three years of employment experience. The bill also includes provision for training of youngsters in the 16 to 21 age group. The youth training program had originally been introduced in a separate bill but the Senate Labor Committee combined the two programs. Up to 5 percent of the training funds can be used for the 16 to 21 age group.

The bill authorized the Secretary of Labor to make a study of the

(*Continued on Page* 12)

Bill on Apprentices Backed by AFL-CIO

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has endorsed legislation aimed at eliminating racial discrimination in apprenticeship programs, while emphasizing strongly that more far-reaching measures are required to ensure equal job opportunity.

"There is racial discrimination in apprenticeship and vocational training programs and we in the AFL-CIO have opposed and do oppose it," Meany declared in testimony before a House Labor subcommittee, "We want it ended."

He expressed the hope that an apprenticeship bill sponsored by Chairman Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.) of the House Education & Labor Committee would be "only a first step" in a legislative attack on discrimination. The bill would direct the Labor Dept. to encourage opportunities for minority groups in apprentice training and bar federal certification of programs which discriminate on the basis of race, creed or color.

The subcommittee, headed by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) also heard:

- Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., who declared emphatically: "We support the object of the bill and we support the bill."
- A. Philip Randolph, president of the Sleeping Car Porters, who charged in a statement that trade union action to end discrimination in apprentice training has been "slow, spotty, fragmentary and woefully inadequate." He said he was "pleased to note" Meany's support of the Powell bill.
- Labor Dept. witnesses, who said the department is in sympathy with the objective of the bill but doubted that it would be "helpful."

Meany stressed that "the first element" in ending discrimination is to provide full employment.

"If there aren't enough job op-

(*Continued on Page* 12)

Output Rate Lag Tied to Recession

By Robert B. Cooney

The recession has left the nation's economy with a scar of lower productivity as well as the wound of high-level unemployment, according to government reports.

The Labor Dept. announced that output rate per manhour increased by about 2.5 percent in 1960. This was lower than the postwar average rise of over 3 percent per year, the report noted, "largely because of the business downturn which occurred in the latter part of the year."

Fastest "Turnaround"

Meanwhile, the Commerce Dept. reported the gross national product hit an annual rate of $516 billion in the second quarter of 1961, "up sharply by $15 billion from the first quarter." This was a faster "turnaround" than in any of the prior three postwar recessions, the report pointed out, and brought real output back to the pre-recession peak of a year earlier.

Pres. Kennedy, commenting

(Continued on Page 10)

3 Major Drug Firms Indicted In Antibiotics Monopoly Plot

New York—Three leading manufacturers of life-saving antibiotic "wonder drugs" have been indicted on criminal anti-trust charges by a federal grand jury here.

The companies and their top officers were accused of conspiring to monopolize the $250 million-a-year market through restrictive patent agreements which have forced consumers, hospitals and the federal government to pay "unreasonably high prices."

The indictment, a follow-up to last year's drug pricing investigation by a Senate committee headed by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), names as defendants:

- Charles Pfizer & Co., and John E. McKeen, president and board chairman.
- American Cyanamid Co., and Wilbur G. Malcolm, chairman of the board.
- Bristol-Myers Co., and Frederic N. Schwartz, president.

Named as co-conspirators but not defendants were the Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp. and the Upjohn Co.

The 14-page indictment, secured by the Justice Dept.'s anti-trust division, made these allegations:

Until 1953, Pfizer and American Cyanamid had dominated the so-called "broad spectrum antibiotic" market with their patented products, Terramycin and Aureomycin respectively. These antibiotics are effective against a wide range of infectious diseases.

While competition during the

(Continued on Page 4)

Knight to Convention:

Job Security Major Issue for Unions

Chicago—"The major concern facing the wage earner today is job security," Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers said in his keynote address before the union's sixth constitutional convention here.

Knight told the 1,000 voting delegates, union officers and guests "the most skilled worker with a good work reputation and long seniority is in danger today of layoff due to automation and the rapid changes being made by industry in its ways of doing things. And the laid off worker, no matter how great his skill and other qualifications, cannot depend on re-employment in a good job in our increasingly complex industrial system."

His concern for the unemployed was echoed by other top convention speakers. T. C. Douglas, head of Canada's New Democratic Party, said that a planned economy is the answer to his nation's unemployment problem. Douglas, Premier of Saskatchewan, said one-third of the workers in Canada didn't earn enough last year to pay income taxes. That's $1,000 for a single person, $2,000 for a married couple.

He said the New Democratic Party is launched on a "great crusade" to superimpose social-economic democracy on political democracy. Douglas, a Baptist minister before he entered public life, said North America is living under social-economic tyranny. He compared his party's program to the type of socialism found in England and the Scandinavian countries.

Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg said high unemployment is a problem of the first concern to the Administration. He listed the measures proposed by the Administration to curb the recession that was in progress when Pres. Kennedy took office. Goldberg said the consciousness of the people should be aroused to the problem of hard core joblessness and said all Americans who are ready, able and willing to work should have work.

He said that organized labor has earned "a respect and appreciation" among the uncommitted nations of Latin America and Asia that has enabled it to "exercise an enormous influence in the fight against communism." Goldberg, after his address, answered questions from rank and file delegates.

Knight called for a shorter workweek and said he was pleased with what the Administration has done to ease unemployment. He said if private enterprise fails to provide enough work for all who want jobs, the government should provide the work. Knight turned over to Premier Douglas $1,000 collected from members and raised through the sale of New Democratic Party buttons.

The convention defeated a bid to raise minimum dues from $3 to $5 and a resolution calling for referendum voting on officers. Elections are held at OCAW biennial conventions.

Approved by the Resolutions Committee and waiting final action by the delegates is a resolution calling for a union of unemployed workers. The resolution calls on the AFL-CIO and the Canadian Labor Congress to charter an organization to represent the jobless.

Knight urged a raise in per capita tax requiring a change in the union's constitution.

James McDevitt, director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, told the convention that a third party exists in American politics. He said the coalition of southern Democrats and northern Republicans works to undermine labor and social welfare legislation.

Meany Supports Tunisian Claims

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has urged the government to take "initiative and leadership" at the United Nations General Assembly meeting to bring about "unconditional guarantee of Tunisia's territorial integrity and (the) complete right of Tunisian government to exercise full and unharassed sovereignty over all Tunisian territory."

In a telegram to Sec. of State Dean Rusk, Meany said such American action was "imperative" to contrast our country's support of self-determination with the outrageous Soviet violation" of that principle in Berlin.

Speedy evacuation of all Tunisian territory by French forces will promote the unity of world democracy, reinforce its ideals and strengthen its military defenses, Meany said.

JOHN E. COSGROVE, right, confers with Deputy Director Edward A. McDermott of the Office of Civil & Defense Mobilization after being sworn in as OCDM assistant director for training, education and public affairs. Cosgrove formerly was AFL-CIO assistant director of education.

Brewery Workers Get Warning on Job Loss

Baltimore—Local unions of the Brewery Workers will have to be alert against elimination of jobs through automation, the union's 75th anniversary convention warned.

Pres. Karl F. Feller cautioned that all new contracts should contain safeguards that will soften the impact of the new equipment that is revolutionizing the ancient industry.

The convention was told that tax hearings on another revolutionary process—to reconstitute beer from a concentrate—have been postponed until October in Washington. The process, developed by a chemical company, has been under study by the union and the industry since it was first announced several months ago.

Preliminary hearings have already been held before the Alcohol Tax Unit of the Internal Revenue Service. The union has taken the position that the agency has no right to fix a tax on a presently nonexistent product and wants Congress to review the entire matter.

Meany a Speaker

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the convention banquet that he had "a close connection" with their union in his early days and that it was a Brewery Worker who sponsored him and nominated him as president of the New York State Federation of Labor.

He congratulated the organization for its "long and honorable record . . . on the American trade union scene."

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers brought the 235 delegates and a like number of guests his congratulations for a "long record of contributions to the whole labor movement." Noting that his father had been an organizer for the Brewery Workers for many years, he recalled that it was the first union he had known anything about.

Reuther told the convention he saw two essential tasks for labor in America: To rebuild "the old crusading spirit, roll up our sleeves and organize the unorganized;" and to do "the educational job of unionizing the organized."

There have been "ugly rumors," he said, about how he feels about unions outside the Federation—presumably a reference to the Teamsters. He brought cheers from the delegates when he declared "there is no place and there must not be any place in the American labor movement for crooks or Communists."

Top Officers Reelected

All the major officers were reelected without opposition. Vice Pres. John Dehner of Cincinnati resigned and was replaced on the general executive board by Anthony Sapienza of Cleveland. Robert Lewis of New Orleans was also named to the board.

Beatrice Dryer, Findlay, O., a cigar worker, became the first woman to achieve a major office in the international union when she was elected substitute vice president from Dist. 3.

Company Union Ordered Disbanded

Michigan City, Ind.—A major electronics firm—Thompson Ramo Woolridge, Inc.—which has no contracts with any national or international union has been ordered by the National Labor Relations Board to disestablish a company union, reinstate a fired employe and stop interfering with the right of workers to join Teamsters Local 298, unaffiliated, at Thompson's Dage television plant here.

Engravers Hear New Unity Plea

New York—Delegates to the 60th annual convention of the Photo Engravers heard an earnest plea by Pres. Elmer Brown of the Typographical Union to join in the effort now being made among printing trade unions to find a way to achieve economic unity.

Representing some 17,000 journeymen members, the delegates were told that "our immediate goal should be to bring about practical, economic unity of all our crafts."

"Once this is achieved, our ultimate goal of full amalgamation will evolve as a matter of course," he added.

The 59th convention of the IPEU has gone on record as being opposed to federation or organic merger, but IPEU representatives have been participating in discussions of both the inter-union working committee and its subcommittee.

The subject of unity was tied into a series of propositions being considered by various committees, whose recommendations and reports were to be acted upon in the closing days of the convention, according to IPEU Pres. Wilfred T. Connell. There was no indication, however, that the viewpoint expressed at the 1960 convention would be substantially altered.

Brown warned that "if we continue to fight our battle on from eight to 10 fronts; if we insist on spreading our forces so thin that we are vulnerable everywhere, then we are certain to suffer heavy casualities."

He emphasized that the immediate goal of the inter-union committee was to "solidify our strength and all our resources into one formidable force for our common good."

Out of this will come the leadership and ability to bring about uniform collective bargaining, sharply cut jurisdictional differences and standardize contract relations with employers, he predicted.

A plaque honoring the IPEU for five consecutive years in which the union exceeded its quota in COPE contributions was presented to the delegates by Assistant COPE Dir. Thomas Morgan, who noted that the union, established in 1900, had as early as 1916 passed its first political resolution in connection with congressional elections.

Federal Education Chief Urges Higher Salaries for Teachers

Philadelphia—Higher salaries for the teaching profession are imperative if American education is to match the technical achievements of totalitarian states while preserving the ideals of democracy, U. S. Education Commissioner Sterling M. McMurrin told the Teachers' 45th convention here.

Addressing the convention banquet, McMurrin said the task of the educational system in the pursuit of the nation's goals "is intimately tied up with the quality of teaching."

"We must move in the direction of fewer and fewer teachers of average and near average ability and more and more teachers of high level ability," he insisted, to the applause of the 750 delegates.

Although teaching attracts many who might command greater incomes in other fields, McMurrin observed, "we are not going to succeed in this large task of building the teaching profession into what it can be and must be without more adequate salaries."

Another aspect of the problem, he suggested, is teacher preparation, which he called "one of the soft spots of our society." He urged expansion of the basic concepts of the art of teaching, a greater emphasis in teacher education on the liberal arts and humanities, and higher entrance and retention standards.

On federal aid to education, McCurrin declared that the federal government has no designs on control of local school systems, as opponents of such aid have argued.

"I personally do not think there is any sense in which such local control is in jeopardy for the simple reason that I have been unable to find anyone who believes we should have federal control of education," he said.

Before adjourning, the convention took formal action urging enactment of state enabling laws to permit collective bargaining by teachers. Earlier in the week, AFT Pres. Carl J. Megel had voiced the union's national support for the efforts of its New York City local to win bargaining rights.

The delegates called for closer liaison with other unions, the bringing of student teachers into the area of labor philosophy, and better state laws governing teacher tenure and employment security.

They also protested the use of group IQ tests as a device that discriminates against culturally underprivileged children, supported efforts of the Freedom Riders and the enactment of broad civil rights legislation, and recommended that the AFT and the AFL-CIO jointly increase their efforts to organize white collar workers.

Introduced at the convention was a unit, "The American Labor Movement," for labor educators, teachers and students. Written by AFT Vice Pres. Paul B. High of Cleveland, it outlines suggestions for studying the development of trade unions and their achievements from the 18th Century to the present.

IUD Issues Annual Call To Convention

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has sent to its 59 affiliated unions the official call for the IUD's annual convention, to be held Nov. 16 and 17 in Washington, D. C.

IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey said the convention will be asked to recommend programs and policies "that may be crucial for American labor, the nation and the free world."

"In the competitive war against communism," they said, "capitalism must prove that it can translate the benefits of advancing technology into higher wages and increased security for all."

The convention call noted that other matters to be acted on will include "industrial labor's role within the mainstream of the American labor movement, problems of work jurisdiction, the operation of the no-raiding agreement, and the operation of the IUD Internal Disputes Agreement."

Unfair Labor Charge Filed By Auto Union Against GM

(Continued from Page 1)

tract improvements including a profit-sharing plan.

Top-level negotiations with the nation's fourth largest auto manufacturer were intensified when Pres. Walter P. Reuther joined the union negotiating team headed by UAW Vice Pres. Norman Matthews.

Reuther has said AMC's offer last month to raise wage by 7 cents an hour as of Sept. 6 and make other contract improvements indicated its willingness to "explore in an intelligent, meaningful manner the basic problems" of its 23,000 union workers. Some phases of the offer he had termed "unacceptable."

Of the Big Three's proposals which have an expiration date of Aug. 31, Reuther said:

"There are a number of areas in which they have picked up the principles we have suggested. But the economics are so woefully inadequate, the principles are not really being implemented in a meaningful way."

Woodcock, director of the union's GM Department, said he was "shocked and disappointed" by GM's offer. He called a meeting of local union presidents in GM locations to discuss the offer Tuesday.

Ken Bannon, director of UAW's Ford Department, said Ford's offer "does not meet the problems of Ford workers" though it does mean a "start" in negotiations.

GM's proposal to the auto union was followed by similar terms offered to the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, representing almost 25,000 GM workers. IUE called it "far short of the vital needs" of members, particularly as to job and income security.

The Big Three offers—the first they have made since negotiations started late in June—called for pay hikes of 2.5 percent a year, with a floor of 6 cents an hour; improved health and welfare language; retention of the cost-of-living plan with some changes which the union called harmful.

The union's proposals to the four major auto makers were drafted by union members at a special collective bargaining convention here in April. The union in effect asked managements to choose from among alternate methods of solving the problems of their workers in the field of more security for those now employed, and more jobs for those who have been laid off.

Major features of the UAW proposals were these: pay production and maintenance workers on a weekly basis instead of hourly; put an end to short workweeks and short paychecks; reduce or eliminate overtime while many workers stay on layoff; raise supplemental jobless benefits to 65 percent of take-home pay; improve the pension plan; set fair production standards.

Other features of the industry proposals were:

Short Workweeks—Employes who work less than 36 hours will be paid for time worked plus half pay for each hour less than 36. To qualify, an employe must have at least a year of seniority and must have drawn enough pay for the week to be disqualified for unemployment compensation.

Supplemental Unemployment Benefits—Maximum weekly benefits would be increased from $30 a week to $35; the amount of separation pay would be raised 25 percent; rules on reporting procedure would be eased; and most SUB administrative costs would be assumed by the company.

Pensions—Employes aged 65 or over, retiring with benefits payable after 1961, would receive $2.60 per month for each year of credited service after 1961, and $2.50 a month for each year of service prior to 1962.

Pension benefits for retirement between ages 60 and 65 would be increased for those with benefits first payable after 1961 by 20 cents a month per year of service to $5.20 per month for each year of credited service on and after Jan. 1, 1962, and $5 per month for each year of service before that date.

Other improvements were offered in pension benefits for early retirees, deferred retirement, and surviving widows; in hospital, surgical and medical benefits; group insurance; jury duty pay, and pay in lieu of vacation.

Ford, Chrysler and GM agreed that their proposals would take effect Sept. 1, provided national and local agreements are reached by that date, but benefit plan improvements would not take effect until Jan. 1, 1962.

FEMININE MEMBERS of Auto Workers' Local 412 at Chrysler Corp., Detroit, cast ballots in the UAW referendum on strike authorization. Voting here with a smile are, left to right, Nina Holbert, Frances Balma and Margaret Bearnes. As balloting continued in all Ford, General Motors and Chrysler UAW units, the vote for authorizing a strike, if one should be necessary, was running between 90 and 98 percent in favor.

Return or Pay Union, Runaway Firm Told

Philadelphia—An arbitrator has ordered a "runaway" blouse manfacturer to return to Philadelphia by Sept. 10 or pay $355,000 to the Ladies' Garment Workers and 215 stranded former employes.

G. Allan Dash, Jr., impartial garment industry chairman here, ruled that Sidele Fashions, Inc., violated an agreement with the Philadelphia Dress Joint Board of the ILGWU when it moved two years ago to a non-union plant in Ware Shoals, S. C.

Dash found Sidele had violated five sections of its contract by moving its plant outside the Philadelphia area before its union agreement expired; failing to make company records available to the union; failing to make proper payments to employe funds, and other violations.

The arbiter ordered the company to take these steps:

- Re-establish a blouse-manufacturing plant here of substantially the same size as the one it operated between Jan. 1, 1958, and Nov. 1, 1959.
- Pay $77,948 to the ILGWU health, welfare and retirement funds and to former employes.

After almost two years of hearings and pleadings, Dash ruled that if the company does not resume operations here and stay in business at least until Jan. 31, 1963, it must pay $179,490 into the welfare funds and $175,576 to compensate the union for dues loses projected over a 20-year period.

The company had lost two previous attempts to shake off the union—in U.S. District Court, where it challenged Dash's right to proceed with the hearings, and before the National Labor Relations Board, where a trial examiner ordered owners Mac J. Cahn and Sidney L. Schiro to bargain on layoff pay and rehiring rights.

The dispute began in 1959 when the owners formed another firm—Personality Sportswear, Inc.—in Ware Shoals and began making samples there. Later they closed the plant here and refused to employ Philadelphia workers in South Carolina.

The employer and the union previously had dealt with each other for 20 years. In 1952, after a plant closing, the union agreed to a 10 percent wage cut on the company's plea of financial hardship.

Unemployment Insurance Hailed on 25th Birthday

Pres. Kennedy has marked the 25th anniversary of the birth of the U.S. unemployment insurance system with a message hailing the program as a "milestone in the progress of social legislation" and urging that improvements be made to meet the needs of workers.

Since the first check—for $15—was paid to a jobless Wisconsin worker on Aug. 17, 1936, more than $28 billion has been paid out in insurance benefits.

Writing to Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, the President said the money paid since 1936 has "eased the financial burden of many millions" of workers and has "contributed materially to softening the impact" of economic downturns on business by maintaining the purchasing power of unemployed workers.

"The contribution that the unemployment insurance program has made," Kennedy told Goldberg, "points up the desirability of the improvements we have recommended to Congress, which we hope will be enacted early in the next session."

The anniversary was noted also in a Labor Dept. report in which Goldberg pointed out that 46.5 million persons are covered by the federal-state program, as against 21.4 million in 1939.

Walsh-Healey Minimums Set In 3 Industries

The U.S. Labor Dept. has announced minimum wage findings under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act for the paper and pulp, manifold business forms, and miscellaneous chemical products and preparations industries.

The minimums are those which the federal government will require be paid to workers who make the goods it buys from the affected industry. They are somewhat below the levels AFL-CIO urged.

For paper and pulp, Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg has determined that these minimum hourly wage rates should prevail: primary paper and pulp $1.75; rag paper and pulp $1.54; converted paper sanitary products $1.55; building paper and building board $1.64.

For the manifold business forms industry, Goldberg ruled that a $1.39 minimum wage should prevail. A tentative rate was set for miscellaneous chemical products: $1.42 for Group 1, $1.80 for Group 2.

For government contracts on or after Sept. 3, Goldberg has proposed a wage minimum of $1.15 an hour or more to conform with wage-and-hour law amendments.

Appeals Court Upholds Maritime Injunction

New York—Negotiations between three maritime unions and shipping companies are still stymied by refusal of the companies to come to terms on the "runaway" flag issue.

The unions reported "no substantial progress" in negotiations conducted here by the President's fact-finding board and the Federal Mediation Service. The board must report to Pres. Kennedy by Sept. 1, three weeks before an 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction runs out.

Meanwhile the U.S. Court of Appeals here refused to vacate the T-H injunction issued by U.S. Judge Sylvester J. Ryan. Three judges agreed with Judge Ryan that a maritime strike would "adversely affect" the nation's supply of petroleum products.

More than 75,000 seamen in five unions struck June 15 and were ordered back to work July 3 by a U.S. district judge here after Kennedy used what he said was the only remedy available, a T-H injunction. The men may strike again after the injunction expires Sept. 21.

There has been only one major break in the employers' solid front since negotiations were resumed—an agreement by the Moore-McCormack Lines and the Marine Engineers covering 44 ships and as many "runaway" ships as MEBA can organize. To reach agreement, Moore-McCormack "broke away" from the American Merchant Marine Institute, which still is holding the line against inclusion of foreign flag fleets in its contracts.

The fact-finding board and the mediation service brought together several negotiating committees which have not reached contract agreement—the Seafarers and the Alcoa Steamship Co.; the Masters, Mates & Pilots and the Tanker Labor Services Committee; MEBA and employers represented by the Merchant Marine Institute and the tanker committee.

The Maritime Union previously had reached contract agreement with employers, including the institute and the tankers. The American Radio Association has settled with East Coast and Gulf employers but Pacific Coast contracts are still open. ARA and the MMP are negotiating with the Pacific Maritime Association.

The major issue in the unsettled contracts is the question of "runaway" ships—American-owned vessels which sail under foreign flags. The National Labor Relations Board has ruled three times that U.S. unions have a right to organize the crews and bargain.

Striking Union, Hotel Resume Negotiations

Toronto—Negotiations have resumed for the first time in a month at the strikebound Royal York Hotel after a massive labor protest persuaded a women teachers' group to move a convention from the hotel.

The striking Hotel & Club Employes and the Canadian Pacific Railway, owner of the 1,600-room hotel, are holding exploratory talks aimed at a settlement offer that the union can present to its members.

The turning point in the four-month-old walkout came when the Ontario Women Teachers' Federation pulled its 1961 convention out of the Royal York only eight hours before it was scheduled to start.

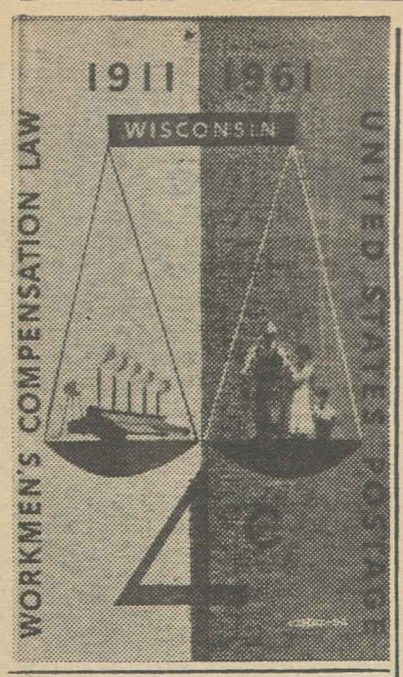
The group, whch had reserved 300 rooms and expected 700 delegates, withdrew when unions noted that teachers were asking for labor support in salary deadlocks with a few northern Ontario communities.

The Royal York management took another blow when the Canadian Conference on Education warned the hotel that it had to guarantee a settlement before the end of the year or it would take its convention to Montreal.

The new negotiations began two days after David Lewis, union lawyer, former national president of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation and an architect of the labor-supported New Democratic Party, asked permission to sue the hotel for unfair labor practices.

Lewis told the Ontario Labor Relations Board that the Royal York perpetrated a "cruel thing" when it fired 700 strikers last month for refusing to return to work. "It was contrary to law and contrary to the social ethics expected of a large corporation like the CPR," said Lewis.

The board reserved decision. A verdict is expected in September.



Stamp Marks 50 Years of Job Injury Act

The 50th anniversary of the first state Workmen's Compensation law, enacted by Wisconsin in 1911, will be marked by the issuance of a four-cent commemorative postage stamp on Labor Day at Milwaukee.

Pres. Kennedy, Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg and Postmaster Gen. J. Edward Day will take part in a special White House ceremony Sept. 1 at which the new stamp will be introduced. Guests will include members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, officials of postal service unions, and congressional leaders.

Perfect Justice Symbolized

The design of the stamp, contributed by Norman Todhunter, a member of the postmaster general's Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee, is symbolic of the ideal of perfect justice, exactly balancing on the scales a workman, his wife and child, to the right, and a factory representing industry, to the left.

The Wisconsin law, which became effective May 3, 1911, was followed within a year by similar legislation in nine other states. Today, 54 workmen's compensation laws are on the statute books —those of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Longshoreman's & Harbor Workers' Act, and the Federal Employees' Compensation Act.

Although the workmen's compensation laws brought statutory protection, the legislation has failed to keep pace over the years with advancing standards of living. In 1940, for example, all but six of the laws provided maximum weekly benefits in excess of two-thirds of the state's average weekly wage. By 1959, only six laws provided benefits at that level.

Only 30 of the laws are compulsory for employers, and the exceptions permitted under many of them leave about 20 percent of the nation's workers without protection, according to Labor Dept. estimates.

The AFL-CIO has repeatedly urged improvements in the laws to give prompt and adequate indemnity for all workers and their survivors. Further, it favors enactment of a federal workmen's compensation act or, short of that, minimum standards fixed by Congress.

3 Drug Firms Indicted in MonopolyPlot

(Continued from Page 1)

past 10 percent drop in the prices of two less powerful antibiotics, penicillin and streptomycin, the tight patent controls on the newer antibiotics kept the price virtually unchanged.

New Development

Development of a new variety of antibiotic, Teteracycline, threatened to break the monopoly and a patent war appeared in the making when Bristol-Myers, Pfizer, American Cyanamid and the Heyden Chemical Co. all filed patent applications. Heyden's claim was quickly acquired by Cyanamid and dropped.

The grand jury charged that the three remaining firms then entered into a conspiracy of licensing and cross-licensing, under which Pfizer was given a clear field to obtain the Tetracycline patent and the price was pegged at the same level as the two other broad spectrum antibiotics.

Since Bristol-Myers did not have a large sales force, it was given the exclusive right to sell Tetracycline in bulk form and the only two additional firms allowed to purchase the bulk product were to be the Upjohn Co. and the Squibb division of the Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp.

Grand Jury Charges

As a result of this agreement, the grand jury charged:

- The five companies "have been enabled to maintain unchanged substantially identical, non-competitive, and unreasonably high prices of all broad spectrum antibiotic products sold by them. Price competition . . . has been prevented and suppressed."
- "Pfizer, Cyanamid and Bristol have been enabled to make unreasonably high profits in the sale of their broad spectrum antibiotics products. Bristol has been enabled to make unreasonably high profits in the sale of bulk Tetracycline."
- "A judicial determination of the validity of Pfizer's Tetracycline patent has been prevented."
- "Introduction of improved forms . . . of antibiotics by other companies has been restricted and prevented and research in this field has been hampered."

The companies charged in the indictments vigorously denied violating anti-trust laws. The Cyanamid firm accused the federal government of "harassment" of the nation's drug industry.

Kefauver issued a statement "heartily commending" the Justice Dept. for having obtained the indictments and charging that "the cost of manufacturing these drugs is a fraction of the exorbitant prices for which they are sold."

A Rose by Any Other Name . . .

Achromycin, Tetracyn, Polycycline, Steclin and Panmycin are the same product —trade names used by the manufacturers of Tetracycline, one of the "wonder drug" antibiotics involved in the anti-trust indictments of leading drug companies.

At Senate Anti-Trust subcommittee hearings last year, Dr. Solomon Garb, professor of pharmacology at Albany Medical College, pointed up the confusion in naming drugs with this analogy:

"To understand fully the extent of the confusion caused by this usage, let us consider what would happen if drug manufacturers took over the manufacture of baked beans.

"They would all stop using the word 'beans,' and each would give the product a new, coined name. Some might use anagrams of beans, like Sneabs or Nabes, and others might call them Lo-Cals or Hi-Pros. Picture the confusion in the grocery store if beans were no longer named beans, but if each maker gave a completely new name to his product."

Sweet Racket Hit In FDA Complaint

The Food & Drug Administration has accused the maker of Tootsie Rolls, in effect, of taking candy from its customers.

The FDA has secured a court order enjoining the Sweets Co. of America, Hoboken, N. J., from continuing to ship the confection in interstate commerce because the product is short-weight.

The complaint, which named the firm and its treasurer, Joseph T. Hand, as defendants, charged that the "Multipak" carton of Tootsie Rolls containing six individually wrapped pieces of candy is labeled as containing 9 ounces, but actually weighs only 8.25 ounces. Tootsie Rolls being sold in vending machines also were under declared net weights of 1.25 and 1.75 ounces, it alleged.

IBEW Lifts Local Charter In Baltimore

The Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has revoked the charter of Baltimore Local 28, on the ground that it has "refused to comply" with the IBEW constitution by conducting an unauthorized strike.

Intl. Pres. Gordon M. Freeman said the constitution was violated when members of the local voted June 13 to strike against 26 contractors represented by the Baltimore division of the Maryland chapter, National Electrical Contractors Association, without securing Freeman's authorization, as the constitution requires.

Notified by telegram June 15 that Freeman had refused to consent to a strike, the local walked out June 19. On June 22 it voted "non-concurrence" in Freeman's instructions.

The IBEW executive council will meet in Washington Sept. 11, to consider an appeal by the 1,400-member local. Meanwhile there were these other developments as the strike continued:

- The jurisdiction of Local 28 was transferred to a new local union with headquarters in Baltimore. Freeman announced that the new unit, designated as Local 24, would have the same territorial jurisdiction as the former local.
- Legal steps were started to divide the "real and personal assets" of the local among all the members and to ask for a court-appointed trustee.
- Chief Judge Roszel C. Thomsen of the U.S. District Court for Maryland dismissed a suit filed by the local against the IBEW under the Landrum-Griffin Act.

The court said the local has the "legal right to conduct an economic strike," but that there is "some force in the position" taken by the international that the IBEW president may revoke the charter of the local and that it may not act as an IBEW local unless the president's action is reversed on appeal.

The court asserted that relations between the local and the international have been "strained" for a number of years. It said IBEW policy has been to discourage strikes, and to provide for the arbitration of all disputes. This the local refused to do.

A. L. Totten Named to Virgin Islands Board

Sec-Treas. Ashley L. Totten of the Sleeping Car Porters has been named a member of the board of directors of the Virgin Islands Corp. by Pres. Kennedy.

A native of St. Croix in the Virgin Islands, he succeeds D. Victor Born. His home is in New York.

'. . . Most Victims Are Workers . . .'

Labor Day Safety Urged by Haggerty

A plea that Labor Day 1961 be made the safest holiday in history has been sent all union members and their families by Pres. Cornelius J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Council, chairman of this year's Labor Day Safety Campaign.

"Let's remember the spirit and purpose of labor's own holiday," he said, "by putting an end to the slaughter on our highways. Remember safe driving practices and courtesy on the road as you celebrate."

Haggerty's call bulwarked appeals for a safe holiday by Pres. Kennedy and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Kennedy urged "every American, whether he works with his hands or his mind, and his family, to observe the coming national holiday without the suffering and sadness resulting from unnecessary accidents."

Meany reminded not only AFL-CIO members but the nation that "our national holiday was never intended to be desecrated by the injury and death of thousands of men, women and children."

The Labor Day Safety Campaign is sponsored by the AFL-CIO Safety & Occupational Health Committee, the Labor Conference of the National Safety Committee and other labor organizations. Chairman of the AFL-CIO committee is Vice Pres. Richard F. Walsh, with John D. Connors as executive secretary. Vice Pres. Elwood D. Swisher of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers is chairman of the NSC Labor Conference. NSC vice president for labor is Lloyd Utter, industrial health and safety director of the Auto Workers.

Although Labor Day 1960 was one of the safest in the past decade, Haggerty recalled, there still were 415 traffic deaths, 83 drownings and 28 boating fatalities. Labor has an obligation to do something about the situation, he maintained, "since most of the victims are workers and members of their families."

Holiday fatalities need not be repeated this year, he continued, though perhaps the heaviest traffic in history will take to the highways about 6 p. m. on Friday, Sept. 1.

"Accidents can be prevented if all concerned do their part," he declared. "Safety is everybody's job —on the highway, at work, in the home and at play. Union people are urged to help in this all-out effort to save lives and maintain the dignity of Labor Day."

Labor Hails Oral Vaccine Against Polio

The AFL-CIO has expressed gratification over the granting of a license by the U.S. Public Health Service for the manufacture of a live, oral vaccine that protects against Type I polio, the virus responsible in recent years for between 60 and 70 percent of all paralytic polio in this country.

"We are hopeful that the development of a method of producing a single oral vaccine effective against Types I, II and III, in easy-to-take form, will not be long in coming," said Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

The vaccine, developed by Dr. Albert Sabin, may be taken in liquid or pill form whereas the Salk vaccine must be administered in a series of three or four injections.

Surgeon Gen. Luther H. Terry, in announcing the licensing decision, emphasized strongly that the Salk vaccine still "is the only weapon we have today to provide protection against all three types of polio."

"We are also pleased to know that the Public Health Service is purchasing 900,000 doses of the first manufactured lot of Sabin vaccine, to be held in reserve for use in potential epidemics," Cruikshank said.

"We very much hope that the Public Health Service will be working with state and local health departments, voluntary agencies, and the medical profession to the end that the failures in the early distribution of Salk vaccine will be avoided.

"The responsibility rests ultimately with the Public Health Service that as the vaccine is produced in quantity, its availability to every man, woman and child will become an actuality."

Pfizer, Ltd., of Sandwich, England, the first firm licensed to manufacture the Sabin vaccine, expects to have more than 50 million doses available by the 1962 polio season.

Top Apprentices Win Honors in Competition

Lafayette, Ind.—Apprentices from Brooklyn, Milwaukee and Newark took top honors in the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters' 8th annual National Apprentice Contest at Purdue university here.

In the plumbing competition, Joseph Prainito, Local 1, Brooklyn, won the $1,000 first prize.

Among the pipe fitter apprentices, Thomas A. Bohlmann, Local 601, Milwaukee, won the top award, also valued at $1,000.

In the sprinkler-fitting category, S. P. Herrick, Local 696, Newark, took the $500 top prize.

A record turnout of 107 apprentices, who previously had won state and provincial contests in the U.S. and Canada, took part in the five-day competition testing their skills.

Pres. Peter T. Schoemann, addressing the awards dinner, congratulated the apprentices and reminded them that their training in the craft must continue after they achieve journeyman status.

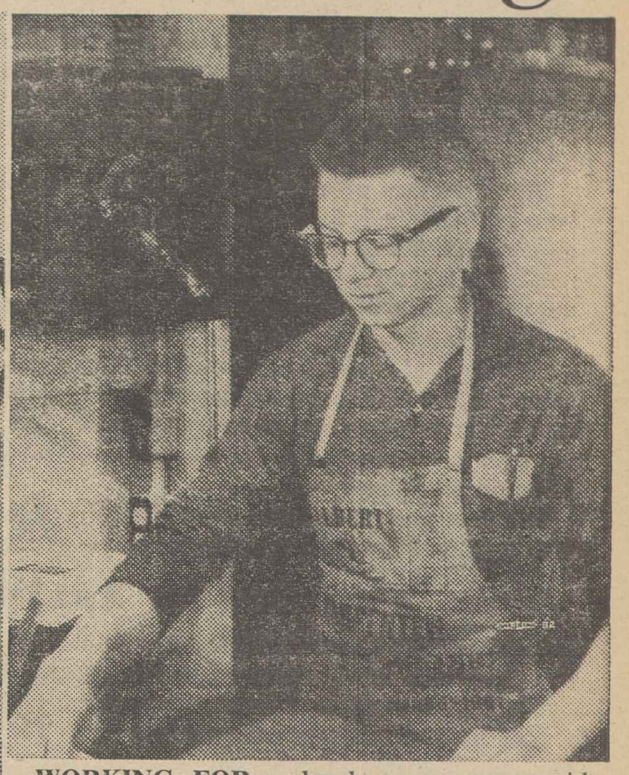
To help its members in their continuing need for education, Schoemann said, the union has established a comprehensive teaching program made possible by its International Training Fund. He noted that the fund had expended more than $2.5 million over the past three years on the training program. Financed by contributions from some of the larger contractors with whom the union has agreements, the fund started building up in July 1958 at the rate of a cent an hour per employe. It now gets 2.5 cents per manhour.

During the contest week, more than 400 of the instructors—including a number from public vocational schools—completed an intensive course at Purdue in modern teaching methods.

Unveiled for the first time in the course was a $15,000 instrument panel board duplicating the piping and controls of a typical automated industrial plant.

Scholarship Winners Set for College

SIX WINNERS of 4-year scholarships awarded by the AFL-CIO will enter the colleges of their choice this fall. They come from big cities and small towns in all sections of the nation. Above, Mary Florence Cogar of Concord, Calif., who plans to be a school teacher, gets practical experience working with a second grade class.

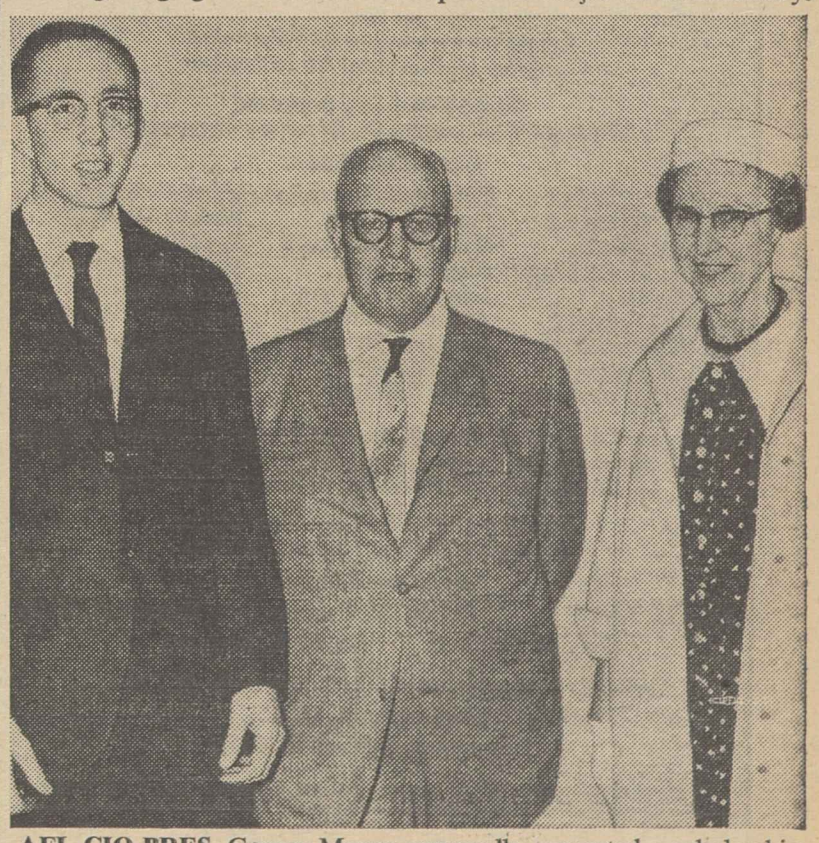


WORKING FOR a local newspaper provides extra income and practical experience for Harry Michael Whalen of LaMoure,, N. D. Harry has also worked as a service station attendant and a newspaper carrier, while finding time to edit his school paper, head his church youth group and graduate first in his class.

RONALD KERRY PENNINGTON of Birmingham was presented his scholarship certificate by Alabama State AFL-CIO Pres. Barney Weeks, right. Looking on proudly are his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Keith E. Pennington. His father is a member of Steelworkers Local 1013. He plans to major in electrical engineering.

GEORGIE ANNE WIGGINS, left, is shown with the staff of the Sunapee, N. H., high school yearbook, which she edited. Valedictorian of her class, she has won state awards for acting, science, writing, singing and French. She plans to major in biochemistry.

LOCAL 601 of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers took special pride in the award to Phyllis Margaret Storm. Her father, who works at the Westinghouse plant at Pittsburgh, is a longtime member of the local. Shown at the award ceremony held by the union are Mr. and Mrs. Paul Storm, left, and IUE Education Dir. Ben Segal and Local 601 Pres. Paul Carmichael at right. The local added its own gift for Phyllis—a television set.



AFL-CIO PRES. George Meany personally presented a scholarship award to David Skipwith Cannell of nearby Annapolis, Md., shown here with his mother. David worked after school while ranking first in his class and participating actively in school and community activities. His career goal is research physicist.

Jobs and Discrimination

THE CONTINUING BATTLE to wipe out every vestige of racial discrimination in apprentice training—and in employment generally—must be waged at every level and with every available weapon.

It calls for action by local and international unions, by employers and by employer associations, by federal and state governments. It calls for education, persuasion and enforceable legislation. But the victory could be a hollow one unless the nation's economy can provide jobs and job opportunities.

When workers with 15 or 20 years of seniority are waiting to be recalled, there is little meaning in providing equal employment opportunity. When industry's future need for skilled workers is not being met by planned training of young journeymen or by upgrading skills of displaced older workers, not even the most rigid bans on discrimination will provide opportunity to meaningful numbers of Negroes and other minority groups.

Recognition of these facts must not diminish the drive to tear down the remaining barriers to equal opportunity, but should lead to a greater emphasis on the importance of building a healthy, full-employment economy.

Economic growth is more than an economist's phrase. It is as much a part of the fight against racial bias as any civil rights law.

The Art in Living

THE SITUATION AT THE Metropolitan Opera in New York represents much more than the normal labor-management negotiations. It underlines the dilemma of the professional musician everywhere and raises grave questions as to the future of professional musicianship in America.

Negotiations between the Metropolitan Opera and Local 802 of the American Federation of Musicians floundered because management showed a complete insensitivity to these broader issues as well as a contemptuous disregard of the immediate needs of the Metropolitan musician.

In the past eight years the Metropolitan scale has increased only one-half the general increase in living costs. The musician at the Metropolitan is in an intolerable situation; he cannot live and work with any sense of artistic dignity or economic security.

The Metropolitan is more than an opera house; it is a national institution, one of the great symbols of American culture. Because of its unique character it has certain privileges and responsibilities. One of those responsibilities is to its musicians who no longer can make the financial sacrifices demanded because the organization operates at a deficit.

The 1961-62 opera season can go on as planned if the Metropolitan Opera will try and work out the problems of its musicians and give them the economic security they so richly deserve for the difficult and exacting job they perform.

Honor Labor, Stay Alive

LABOR DAY is a day for celebrating the dignity of the American worker and the contributions of the trade union movement to the progress of the nation. But too often in past years it has become a "counting" holiday—a three-day weekend dedicated to news broadcasts with horrifying totals of lives lost in highway and other accidents.

Labor Day is a day to honor and salute American workers and their unions, a day to recall past struggles and plan further progress. It must not be desecrated by the suffering and sadness that results from unnecessary accidents.

Honor labor and stay alive!

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Labor Day Messages:

Churches Call for Cooperation In Solving Social Problems

A COOPERATIVE APPROACH to the problems that beset labor and management and are shared by the government is called for by the country's three major religious faiths in their annual Labor Day messages.

The statement of Msgr. George G. Higgins, director of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, asserted that "we can no longer prudently ignore the fact that the future of freedom all over the world depends to a considerable degree on the health of the American economy."

"This, in turn, depends, more than ever before, on the willingness of labor and management to subordinate their own particular interests to the dictates of social justice and to think and act in terms of the national and international good," he continued.

"This is not to say that responsibility for the healthy functioning of the American economy rests exclusively with labor and management, nor is it to say that they by themselves are capable of solving all of our economic problems. The government also has an indispensable role to play—a greater role perhaps than some Americans are prepared to concede."

Msgr. Higgins listed problems which he said the Labor-Management Advisory Committee should weight "very seriously and very conscientiously." Some may be solved by labor and management, he said, others such as unemployment by a combination of public and private effort.

"We have no time to lose," he warned, "in developing such a coordinated approach to this very serious and potentially very dangerous problem."

He expressed the hope that the Labor-Management Advisory Committee will give "a new dimension and a new direction" to collective bargaining.

FULL EMPLOYMENT "within our new technology is an ethical imperative," said "Automation—Of Critical Concern to the Churches," the message of the executive board of the Division of Christian Life & Work of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A.

"To achieve it," the statement continues, "will require the best creative thinking and action on the part of everyone, including labor, management, agriculture, government, and the Christian churches.

"Immediately there must be retraining and relocation of workers, better provision for retirement and transfer of benefits, assistance in difficult psychological adjustments. All segments of the community must be willing to assume responsibility for such programs, even as labor must be willing to accept new techniques.

"But the total problem cannot be solved by stop-gap measures. Only a positive and determined effort for efficient, full production and full employment aimed at providing decent living conditions over the world can do that. To such an effort the National Council of Churches calls men and women on this Labor Day."

The maintenance of an adequate level of demand for goods and services that would keep the entire work force employed, the message said, "is not a problem which either employers or unions can solve alone."

"Our Christian faith makes powerful demands on us in this situation," it continued. ". . . . We have the opportunity to bring the comforts of health and decent living standards to untold millions of people both at home and abroad. As long as people anywhere are in need, our responsibility as Christians is to seek effective means of making resources available to meet that need.

"The distribution of our potential abundance to those in need within and beyond our borders will require new thought and action. Christian compassion and conviction have often shown the way to turn walls into doors. Christians can work in their private capacities, in their organizations, and through their governments to see that the needy are no longer in privation and want."

THE SYNAGOGUE COUNCIL of America through its president, Rabbi Julius Mark, hailed the "high dignity and worth" of those who work and recalled that "Jewish religious tradition has constantly upheld the rights of workers to organize for their economic betterment and to engage in the process of collective consultation."

"We earnestly believe," Rabbi Mark continued, "that the cooperative partnership and mutual reciprocity of management and labor will advance the enlightened best interests of both equally vital forces, and enrich the lives, liberties and security of the entire country.

"The translation of this spirit into a living reality should be paramount on the agenda of all men in these days of crisis. If we are to engage in the contest for the hearts and minds of men, the practice of free and responsible cooperation between labor and management in good faith, for the commonwealth of our citizenry, is essential.

"We must be ready to accept the mantle of leadership and responsibility which history now places on us to share the abundance with which the Almighty has blessed us and, in so sharing, see to it that no human being need lack the necessities and comforts of mind and body."

Schnitzler on Labor Day:

'Even Union Members Sometimes Forget...'

WHAT ARE YOU DOING this Labor Day? Taking a long weekend at the beach with the family? Going camping? Watching the doubleheader at the ball park? Or beating the traffic by just sitting in the back yard with your feet up?

Whatever you do and whoever you are, take a minute or two of your holiday to think gratefully of the trade union movement. For the trade union movement is responsible, not only for Labor Day, but for the other paid holidays and vacations you enjoy during the year. And the trade union movement brought about these benefits not only for union members, but for Americans as a whole.

Even union members sometimes forget what an impact our movement has had upon life in this country. To draw a fair comparison, let's go back—not to the Great Depression of the Thirties, when everyone knows we were in trouble—but to the prosperous years, the boom times, of the Twenties.

Holidays were a different matter then. Yes, the factories and the offices and the construction projects generally closed down on certain days—Christmas, New Year's, Thanksgiving, even Labor Day. Those were days off, all right; off the payroll as well as off the job.

Some salaried workers did get paid for holidays; in some cases, as many as four a year. Many others did not. And the record will show that the increase in the number of holidays and the length of paid vacations for such workers was pushed along by the gains won by unions for wage-earners.

But holidays, of course, are only a symbol of a much more sweeping change. Consider the matter of income, not merely in terms of dollars but in living standards.

In the "Roaring Twenties," when our country was supposedly so prosperous, workers lived in "working-class districts." That phrase covered most housing from almost-endurable tenements to rows of narrow, dark, identical little houses, huddled block after block on the edge of an industrial area, their little patches of yard too often blighted by soot from factory chimneys.

True, such districts can still be found; but no one thinks of them as "working-class." Today's worker is far more likely to live in a three-bedroom rambler on a tree-lined suburban street. He has at least one car, at least one TV set; his wife presides over an array of equipment that includes an electric refrigerator, washing-machine, dryer, vacuum cleaner, steam iron, pop-up toaster and many more that are commonplace today but were almost unheard-of 35 years ago.

Some will argue that these changes simply represent "progress," as though progress was an automatic process. It's true that our daily lives have been enriched by the products of human invention. It's also true that the worker of the Twenties couldn't have afforded those products even if they had been available.

What has made the difference? In a word, wages—wages pushed up under the leadership of trade unions to a point where they are more nearly in keeping with manhour productivity, and more nearly represent a fair share for workers of what their labor produces.

In this era, wages are too often considered only in terms of their possible effect on prices. A newspaper reader may be led to believe that higher wages are actually a bad thing; that they bring about inflation and "undermine the dollar."

Yet the fact is that the progress I have briefly described—progress that has been enjoyed by the whole working population, union or non-union, hourly-paid or salaried—was brought about because individual income has risen faster than living costs.

An essential element in this process, of course, has been higher manhour productivity, achieved by scientific and technological improvements. But unless the trade union movement had led the way in spreading the fruits of these improvements over a broader base, the benefits would have been restricted to a fortunate handful.

Today we find ourselves threatened by the very technology that has been so essential in the past. We find automation abolishing more jobs than it creates. We find, in the midst of this good life we have won for most Americans, millions of others whose livelihoods have suddenly disappeared.

And for this, too, there are some who put the blame on high wages. There are some who argue that if workers would only toil for less, employers would not bother to invest in new machinery.

We know these are all short-sighted arguments. The basic solution to the problems caused by automation is the same program that has revolutionized the American way of life in the last 35 years—higher wages, shorter hours, longer vacations, improved welfare programs, bigger pensions and all the rest.

Because our economy has grown increasingly complex and interdependent, the federal government must also play a part in the breakthrough to a new era—just as the New Deal helped to correct the shortcomings that brought the collapse of the paper prosperity of the Twenties.

But the labor movement has an even more vital role. We must continue to press for the economic and social gains that are indispensable to an expanding economy—the only kind of economy that can create jobs for a growing population.

So, during that minute or two you spare for thought on Labor Day, think back upon the peaceful revolution we have wrought in little more than a generation; and think ahead, as well, to the glorious future that can be ours if we follow the same path, with equal determination, in the years ahead.

Morgan Says:

Jailed on Informer's Testimony, Payton Returns Without Rancor

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

HERE IS SOMETHING to take your mind off the cold war for a few minutes. The story, I'm afraid, is not a pretty one, though it has almost but not quite a happy ending.

In November 1958 the Textile Workers Union of America called a strike at two cotton mills at Henderson, N. C. The union had asked only for renewal of its contract—with no new demands. The Harriet-Henderson Mills company, however, raised several demands of its own including the withdrawal of a provision for arbitration of disputes, which the union refused. After a reasonably satisfactory union-management relationship that stretched clear back to the middle of World War II, this suddenly hardened company attitude struck some observers as a maneuver to weaken if not break the union.

Morgan

AT ANY RATE, negotiations deadlocked, the company imported strikebreakers from other states, the normal life of Henderson was caught up in a strangling turmoil of tension and isolated acts of violence resulted. Then came state troopers and finally the National Guard to restore "order."

The key man for the union in this picture was Boyd E. Payton, a vice president of the TWUA and regional director for the Carolinas, a region which, like much of the rest of the industrializing South, welcomes labor leaders as it would the devil.

One night in March 1959 he was attacked and painfully injured by a shower of rocks thrown at his car by unknown assailants. The then state attorney general, one Malcolm Seawell, dismissed the incident as a "hoax." Payton took a lie-detector test which confirmed his story of being attacked but state authorities took no action. On June 10, he announced he would sue Seawell for slander and defamation.

Less than four days later Payton and seven other union men were arrested. The charge: conspiracy to dynamite and burn Harriet-Henderson mill property. They were convicted on the testimony of an ex-convict named Harold Elzie Aaron who had a grudge against one of the defendants. After appeals failed, the eight went to prison. It has since developed that the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation paid Aaron $1,100 in the case as an informer. Aaron is now under indictment in Virginia after a gun fracas last April involving a teen-age girl.

After Payton's trial, Harry Golden wrote in his celebrated Carolina Israelite that on long acquaintanceship with Payton—they both live in Charlotte—he simply could not believe his guilt, that there must have been a mistake. In the June 14 issue of the Christian Century, an article by Clair M. Cook said the only possible conclusion was that "Payton and the others were convicted on unbelievable evidence by a man who sought to entrap them; that the judge was rabidly anti-union; that the trial was held in an atmosphere of violent emotionality . . ."

Last June 1, the Henderson strike ended. The union lost.

In prison, Payton began to teach convicts to read and write and became a sort of "unofficial lawyer, doctor and social worker for hundreds." North Carolina's new young governor, Terry Sanford, reduced the sentences of the eight men—the judge had given Payton six to 10 years—and they are out on parole.

IN AN INTERVIEW with the Raleigh News & Observer before his release, Payton placed "a very high value on the experiences of these days and nights in prison" and said his work teaching others had been "extremely satisfying."

After a rest, Payton will go back to his union job. William Pollock, president of the Textile Workers Union, welcomed his release but said the record could not be cleared until Payton won a full pardon.

"I do not believe," Payton had told the News & Observer, "that anything worthwhile or permanent can be built on malice and hatred and I believe that both management and labor must soon learn to live with each other or both will suffer irreparable damage."

He spoke of no damage to himself.

Washington Reports:

Housing Bill Called Broadest in Years

THE 1961 HOUSING BILL is one of the most comprehensive in many years but its cost has been much exaggerated, Rep. Albert Rains (D-Ala.), author of the legislation, asserted in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational program heard on 450 radio stations.

"The total amount of the new authorization provided in the bill is $4.9 billion," Rains said. "This is $100 million less than the Administration asked for.

"It should be pointed out that more than half this total amount—$2.8 billion—is for loans to be repaid to the federal government with interest. And all this will not be spent in one year; because of the nature of our housing program, this money will be spread over a number of years."

Rains explained provisions of the bill insofar as they offer benefits to those who plan to build, buy, rent or remodel a home.

"Among the principal benefits are the more liberal FHA mortgage terms," he pointed out. "In the case of a newly built home, a buyer can now get a mortgage with a term of 35 years instead of the 30-year limit in the previous law."

PERSONS WHO CANNOT afford to own their homes even under these terms, Rains explained, may be able to benefit from the authorization of 100,000 low-rent public housing units.

In addition, Rains talked about an additional $75 million for the direct loan program for housing for the elderly; an additional $2 billion for federal grants under the urban renewal program; an increase in the fund for community facilities loans of $450 million for water and sewerage facilities.

THE 1961 HOUSING BILL will do more than any bill in recent years to help see that every American has a decent home, Rep. Albert Rains (D-Ala.), author of the legislation, declared in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

Meany on Labor Day:

AFL-CIO Has Confidence in Destiny of U.S.

LABOR DAY IS COMPLETELY different from all other national holidays—unique in origin, in purpose and in spirit. It does not commemorate an historic event or a national hero. Instead it salutes the ordinary workingman. During the rest of the year, very little glamour touches the average American worker. But on Labor Day he and his fellows are given recognition for their collective achievement in building America, making it strong and keeping it free.

In other countries and in other civilizations labor has been looked down upon, frequently enslaved. Here in America, on Labor Day, leaders in public life, from the President down, join in paying tribute to labor's great and undeniable contributions to the nation's well-being and security.

It is too much to expect that this basic truth should be acknowledged every day, not merely on Labor Day. American workers and the trade unions that represent them do not need to be cajoled and praised to do their part. But it must be said that they deeply resent the constant barrage of criticism and attack, the foul blows that are aimed at them in almost every publication and over the air. American labor wants to be treated with respect and fairness not only on Labor Day, but throughout the year. It deserves nothing less.

Those who deliberately seek to poison the public mind against labor are only hurting themselves. They cannot match the invective hurled at us by Moscow. The Kremlin realizes that the strongest and most effective force against communism in the United States is the free trade union movement. The newspapers, magazines and broadcasters are merely playing into Moscow's hands when they try to defame and destroy our free trade union movement.

Their efforts are doomed to failure, in any event. The workers of this country have earned the confidence and good will of their fellow Americans. Through the trade union movement, they have helped to raise the American standard of living to the highest level of all time. They have supported every worthwhile liberal cause and have won great benefits for all the people of this country by economic, legislative and political action. America's vitality and progress during the past half century are due in no small part to the unyielding struggles of organized labor in behalf of the common good.

Labor Day is a serious holiday. Most Americans take time out to have fun and recreation, of course. But they also pause to reflect on the way we have traveled and on the road stretching into the future. This traditional inventory gives us the opportunity to evaluate our objectives and to survey the problems that must be overcome before we can hope to attain them. For the workers of this country Labor Day represents a day of re-dedication to the American ideal of freedom and justice.

Just as a plant needs sun and water, our free way of life needs peace and progress in order to grow. The preservation of peace has become the common goal of all freedom-loving people everywhere in the world.

For some years past and to this day, the threat of war comes from one source and one source only—the Communist conspiracy.

Of course, there is a great deal of talk in the so-called "neutral" and "uncommitted" countries to the effect that they are caught in the middle of a gigantic power-struggle between Soviet Russia and the United States.

This attempt to equate the policy and position of the two nations and to make them equally culpable for the critical international tension that exists today is nothing but undercover Communist propaganda.

It is Soviet Russia, not the United States, which menaces the peace of the world. It is Soviet Russia, not America, which seeks territorial aggrandizement, as the record since World War II proves. It is Soviet Russia, not the United States, which has vetoed every attempt in the United Nations to seek peaceful solutions for international problems.

Yes, it is Soviet Russia, backed up by Red China, which is the aggressor—the only aggressor.

If the United States were bent on an aggressive course, would we tolerate for one moment the insults, the provocations and the property seizures of the bearded dictator in Cuba?

If the United States wanted war, wouldn't we have started it years before, when America had a monopoly on atomic weapons and could have destroyed all the cities and industry of Soviet Russia within a week?

Surely it must be obvious to every unbiased and intelligent person on both sides of the Iron Curtain that America wants peace.

Khrushchev also talks of peace, but it is strictly double-talk. When he uses the word, it means peace only under subjection to Communist terror. When we refer to peace, we mean peace with freedom.

America has now served notice that we will defend the free way of life in the strategic areas of the world despite any warlike moves the Kremlin may make. If we have to fight, we will fight in support of our treaty obligations and in defense of our allies. Clearly, if we were to fail to do this we would only be hastening the day of our own downfall.

The trade union movement stands 100 percent behind Pres. Kennedy in the firm stand he has taken to resist any further Communist pressure.

I do not pretend to be a military expert, yet I am fully confident that in the event of an ultimate showdown Soviet Russia would lose and the United States would be victorious.

My confidence is based on two factors:

FIRST, the military significance of Russia's achievements in space has been exaggerated far beyond actuality for the twin purpose of boosting Russian morale and intimidating the free world.

SECOND, experience has shown that free labor can out-produce slave labor and it will take Russia many, many years to match America's industrial capacity.

We proved that in the last war against Hitler. We will prove it again, if necessary, against Khrushchev.

The Kremlin knows this, just as well as we do. That is why it has launched a new 20-year plan to match the American standard of living, and American levels of production.

There has been a great deal of concern in this country about the state of our missile program, and justifiably so. It is not pleasant or encouraging to realize that the Russians have been able to out-perform us in space.

When Pres. Kennedy took office in January, he gave a new emphasis and priority to the missile program that were previously lacking. The Air Force followed up by calling in union leaders to the Pentagon for the first time in February to brief them on the urgency of expediting the program. Less than two weeks later, the Building & Construction Trades Dept. of the AFL-CIO adopted a no-strike policy on missile base jobs. Soon afterwards all labor gave the government a no-strike pledge and industry a non-lockout pledge to speed the missile program. On this basis, Pres. Kennedy issued an executive order establishing machinery for the equitable adjustment of disputes at missile sites. Since then, according to official records, time lost due to work stoppages of any kind has been reduced to the vanishing point.

This is an example of the position of the trade union movement in any national emergency. Traditionally and presently, the trade unions have put the public welfare first.

But other actions must be taken too, if the United States is to pull ahead in the space age. The emphasis the Administration is giving to the space program and the prompt action of the Congress in supplying the President with the legislative measures he needed is, in our opinion, a good sign—a sign that America is once again moving ahead.

I wish that I could be as optimistic on other fronts but the truth is that the legislative situation is not generally good. On the domestic economic front there are a multitude of problems—and these problems have a direct bearing on the international situation and on our capacity to meet the Communist threat.

The military build-up which the Communist threat has made necessary and the additional costs of the missile and space program have provided a segment of America with the excuse they wanted for an attack not only on wages and working conditions but on social justice legislation.

The reactionaries in Congress are trying to tell the people of this country that we can't have guns and butter too. What do they mean by butter? They mean decent housing, they mean adequate social security, they mean school lunch programs, federal aid to education, assistance to widows and orphans and unemployment compensation.

Yet these are the things that strengthen America, not weaken it. America is not a bank, not a corporation, not an inanimate budget. It is people. Services and programs which help people in the most trying circumstances get back on their feet, which promote better education and health and wider understanding of American ideals are not only worth spending for—they are worth fighting for.

The one thing we have to fear is that our national economy will not keep pace with our growing population. With full production and full employment America will become invincible. But if our economy turns anemic, if it continues to suffer recurring bouts of recession, if mass unemployment becomes truly chronic, then we are in for serious trouble.

And we are in for serious trouble if we do not meet the problem posed by our growing work force. In the last decade, the work force grew at the rate of 820,000 a year—820,000 additional people came into the labor market annually. We were not able to find jobs for them—the unemployment figures prove that.

Starting this year, and for every year of the Sixties, the labor force is going to grow at the annual rate of 1,350,000; 1,350,000 more people every year. That's not a guess. That's a vital statistic—a fact of the wartime baby boom.

That means we must find 25,000 new jobs a week every week for the next 10 years just to put our new workers into gainful employment. That's a major problem for a democratic society—and it is one we can and must solve.

The Communists say our free economy is doomed, that it cannot provide full employment, that it is bound to collapse. We must prove—and we can prove—they are completely wrong.

We can prove it not by the government doing less but by its doing more to keep the national economy healthy and steadily moving forward.

Only those with limited vision and small minds want to cut back and retreat. America has not come to the end of the road nor has it reached its last frontier. We can get nowhere if we are obsessed with fear. Labor has confidence in America's destiny. We look to our government for bold and far-sighted leadership that will safeguard peace and begin to build a new era of prosperity in the next decade.

AN UPDATED VERSION of the AFL-CIO produced film, "Land of Promise," will be shown on the National Educational Television network and a number of commercial stations on Labor Day. Pres. George Meany has filmed a new interview outlining the labor movement's problems and goals for the year ahead. The interview is the closing portion of the award-winning film. "Land of Promise" was first shown on Labor Day 1960 over the American Broadcasting Co. television network and was highly praised by television reviewers. Narrated by stage and film star Melvyn Douglas, it traces the economic evolution of the United States and depicts the problems facing workers today.

Program Wins Praise:

'Briefing Session' AudienceResponds

Nearly 1,000 viewers have written in to request transcripts of one or more programs in the public affairs television series, "Briefing Session," and almost one-third of them added words of praise.

Twenty "Briefing Session" programs have been produced jointly by the AFL-CIO and the National Educational Television & Radio Center. The series is still being aired by many TV stations.

About 50 writers indicated they planned to use the transcripts as teaching materials. But the majority were apparently just private citizens who welcomed enlightenment on the issues of the day.

Edward P. Morgan, moderator of the program, was singled out for special praise in many letters, both for his "Briefing Session" role and his nightly news commentary.

"Morgan is superb and you are doing the American people a service in making him available," was a typical comment.

'One of the Best'

Other notes ran the gamut of laudatory adjectives:

"One of the best on television; informative and well-narrated." "Important and worthwhile." "Most interesting and educational." "Very helpful and provocative." "Completely delighted." "Greatly appreciate your choice of subjects and a small panel, not a large one." "Its objectivity and pertinence were commendable," and so on, by the hundreds.

Some requests for transcripts came from interesting sources. The Chamber of Commerce in Galveston, Tex., asked for 20 copies of "Housing America." A California newspaperman wrote for "Plight of the Migrant Worker" to help him in writing about the situation in the No. 1 migrant-worker state.

The Michigan State and Houston University journalism schools asked for "Mass Media in the U.S.;" the Indiana University Law School sought "Agriculture—Problems and Programs."

Many correspondents asked that the series be continued next year. Others thought the program should be extended to an hour. Some suggested additional topics for discussion.

At least one high school—Newton High School in Massachusetts—made "Briefing Session" a weekly assignment for students, with a classroom discussion after each program.

The offer of transcripts was not made until half the series had been completed, so comments were limited to the latter 10 programs. All received their share of praise, but the apparent favorites were the two final units, a two-part discussion by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) and Arthur S. Schlesinger, Jr., the historian, on "Is Democracy Obsolete?"

"We need more programs on this subject to combat the John Birch Society propaganda," wrote one viewer.

Nursing Home Fire, Health Hazards Cited

A House-passed bill to expand federal grants for community health facilities could reduce the cost of medical care, Lisbeth Bamberger, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, declared in a radio interview.

Miss Bamberger, interviewed on Labor News Conference, carried by the Mutual Broadcasting System, pointed out that the bill would double federal participation in the construction of non-profit nursing homes. It would also provide assistance for visiting nurse and other home care programs.

She pointed out that many elderly or chronically ill persons spend long and costly periods in hospitals because nursing home facilities are inadequate or unavailable. Nearly half of the nation's nursing homes, she said, are considered either fire or health hazards.

Urging Senate action on the bill at this session, she noted:

"By providing for alternative facilities such as nursing homes or home nursing services, the hospitals would be more efficiently used. Fewer hospital beds would have to be built and this, in turn, would have a good effect on hospital financing in general."

'Tent City' Negro Voters Cast Ballots

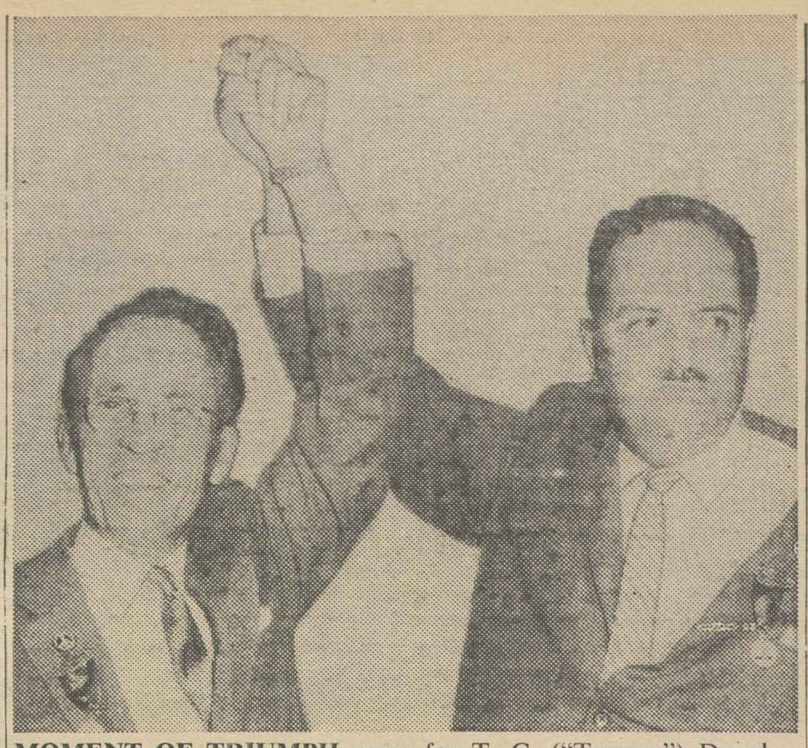
Brownsville, Tenn.—Negroes in rural Haywood County here have demonstrated dramatically that economic retaliation by white landowners and businessmen because they voted in last November's election had not intimidated them into giving up their franchise.

More than 400 Negroes went to the polls in a county election recently and voted "without incident," Tennessee State AFL-CIO Sec. Matthew Lynch has reported.

Still pending is a Justice Dept. suit, filed under the Voting Rights Act, to enjoin businessmen and landowners from economic retaliation, including eviction of sharecropper families.

Lynch also reported that contributions from AFL-CIO affiliates, plus a $2,000 donation by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, has enabled some 53 Negro families in Haywood and Fayette counties to remain on the land until their crops are harvested and sold.

The donations provided subsistence money during the summer for families whose normal sources of credit were cut off. The AFL-CIO aid program, with payments of from $20 to $100 a month based on need and family size, will continue through September, when the crops are sold.



MOMENT OF TRIUMPH came for T. C. ("Tommy") Douglas, left, premier of Saskatchewan since 1944, when he was elected national leader of Canada's New Democratic Party at its founding convention in Ottawa, Ont. Holding his hand aloft is the rival he defeated, Hazen Argue, national leader of the Co-Operative Commonwealth Federation, which with the Canadian Labor Congress sparked formation of the NDP.

Kaiser Gives Backing To Anderson-King Bill

Industrialist Edgar F. Kaiser has told Congress that the social security system provides the only "simple, sound and fiscally responsible" method of financing health care for the aged.

In a statement submitted to the House Ways & Means Committee, Kaiser strongly endorsed the Administration-backed Anderson-King bill and vigorously denied that it would be a step toward "socialized medicine."

Speaking both as head of Kaiser Industries Corp. and as president of the Kaiser Foundation Health Plan—the nation's biggest prepaid, group practice program—he declared that even the best voluntary programs cannot provide adequate health care for those who need it most.

A social security health care provision, Kaiser said, would provide a foundation which could be improved by voluntary programs just as social security retirement benefits are improved by supplemental company retirement plans.

In another statement recently presented to the committee, New York State AFL-CIO Pres. Harold C. Hanover said a recent study of his state's 1.68 million residents over the age of 65 showed that 80 percent had incomes of less than $2,000 a year. He said less than 14 percent of the hospital bills of this group were paid for by voluntary health insurance programs.

Goldberg Upheld On Union Records

The right of Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg to subpoena union books and records for inspection has been upheld by a U.S. Court of Appeals in a case involving two Teamsters locals—one headed by Pres. James R. Hoffa.

The Cincinnati circuit court ruled that IBT unions and their officers lack the privilege of "insulating the union books and records against reasonable demands of government authority."

The court reversed a February ruling of a Michigan federal court declining to enforce the subpoenas unless Goldberg could show reasonable cause for believing the Landrum-Griffin Act had been or was about to be violated.

The case involved Pontiac, Mich., Local 614 and Detroit Local 299, of which Hoffa is president. Goldberg said it was a "significant" court test of the law. A similar test brought by Goldberg against the IBT is pending in the District of Columbia.

Metropolitan Opera, Musicians Renew Efforts to Save '61 Season

New York—A new proposal by the Musicians here and a counter-proposal by Metropolitan Opera management kept alive the hope that the 1961 "Met" season can be saved.

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, who intervened in the contract dispute at the request of Pres. John F. Kennedy after the Met had announced twice "the season is off," said he was heartened by the offer and counteroffer, and by a report that Rudolf Bing, Met general manager, is returning from Europe to sit in on negotiations.

Before Kennedy and Goldberg took a hand, AFM Local 802 had asked for substantial improvements in the present base rate of $170 a week and in "fringe" benefits. The management proposed a three-year contract and a new wage scale of $176 a week. When this offer was turned down, the Met said the season was off.

Mayor Robert F. Wagner, embroiled in an election campaign and a fight with the Republican state administration over schools, also stepped in to keep the talks alive. The city's Dept. of Labor has been involved in the sessions along with federal mediators.

The negotiations were resumed after Goldberg, in Denver to make a convention speech, met with Pres. Anthony A. Bliss of the Metropolitan Opera Association. Bliss assured him that, if agreement on a contract is quickly reached, the Metropolitan will operate provided it can get the necessary singers, the labor secretary said.

"I therefore request the parties immediately to resume meaningful negotiations so that a realistic settlement can be promptly concluded.

"The Metropolitan Opera, as the President has said, is a national cultural asset, and should go on as it has done continuously since 1892."

Jobs Sought for Minnesota Indians

St. Paul—The Minnesota Labor Committee for Human Rights has set up a subcommittee headed by AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Carl Winn, "Jobs for Minnesota Indians," to help Indian youths find employment which will enable them to develop their potential skills.

The committee, on which clergymen and representatives of social agencies and human relations group serve with labor leaders, works closely with the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Governor's Human Rights Commission.

Keep Idealism, Holleman Bids Texas Labor

Galveston, Tex.—Assistant Sec. of Labor Jerry R. Holleman warned the Texas State AFL-CIO convention that labor must not lose its "sense of purpose, of idealism."

Holleman, who headed the state federation until his appointment to the Kennedy Administration early this year, called on Texas labor to:

- Make common cause with migrant workers, farmers, senior citizens, school teachers, Latins, Negroes and others in need of help.
- Win the unorganized workers, the technicians, white collar workers and retail workers with a program "broad in scope, unselfish, skillfully and intelligently executed."
- Bring about enlightened labor relations in Texas and the South—areas which have "never accepted either the 10 Commandments or the first 10 Amendments"—so as to end a system described as "juleps for the few and pellagra for the crew."

Referring to a factional dispute at the convention, Holleman called for a reaffirmation of labor unity, declaring that "being overcome by your enemies would be a tragedy for Texas, but to die by your own hands would be treasonable to your cause."

The state body's two full-time officers were elected without opposition. H. S. (Hank) Brown, who had been named by the executive board to succeed Holleman, was re-elected president. Roy Evans, public relations director of the state federation, was elected secretary-treasurer after Fred H. Schmidt, who had held the post since merger of the state central bodies in 1957, declined to run for re-election. Schmidt was elected to the board.

The convention, however, failed to produce the two-thirds vote necessary to increase the per capita tax from 8 cents to 12 cents. The count was 98,484 for the increase to 64,276 opposed. A subsequent move for a 2-cent per capita increase was declared passed by a standing vote of 394 to 189, but the increase was held in abeyance pending a ruling of a protest.

The convention also heard an eloquent appeal for organizing the unorganized by Archbishop Robert E. Lucey of San Antonio.

The archbishop, denouncing the exploitation of migrant farm workers, declared:

"Citizens at the bottom of the social ladder get precious little consideration in this state, and the philosophy of powerful individuals and corporations in Texas is generally unfavorable—sometimes violently unfavorable—to labor unions.

"It is passing strange that all the decent and humane citizens in our society are 'socialists' because they believe that the strong should care for the weak, even with public funds if private charity cannot do the job. I find no cause in logic or in history for giving socialists all the credit for constructive legislation in the field of human welfare," he said.

Unfair Labor Charges Go Up

The greatest three-month total of unfair labor practice charges in the 26-year history of the National Labor Relations Board was filed in the April-June quarter—2,222 against employers, 1,215 against unions.

Filings during the quarter increased by almost 8 percent over the first quarter, the NLRB said. It reported a rise also in representation election requests—from 2,775 in the first quarter to 2,815.

Of elections held during the quarter, unions won 54 percent.

FOUR FREEDOMS organization observed the 20th anniversary of the Atlantic Charter by cutting this cake at a Washington dinner and presenting awards to Sen. Patrick V. McNamara (D-Mich.), left; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Housing & Home Finance administrator, center, and Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Abraham A. Ribicoff (right). Another recipient, Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, was unable to attend. Second from left is William Steinberg, president of the Radio Association and of Four Freedoms. Second from right is Pres. Joseph Curran, of the Maritime Union, board chairman of Four Freedoms. The organization was set up by a group of AFL-CIO unions to sponsor housing programs for the elderly. Plans announced at the dinner call for construction of retirement housing in 42 cities at a cost of $500 million over the next 10 years.

Unemployment from Automation Spurs Call for Immediate Action

Solution of America's most pressing economic problem—the continuing high rate of unemployment resulting from automation—cries out for immediate action at every level of government, business and labor, the AFL-CIO has declared.

"Automation won't wait for answers," warns Labor's Economic Review, a feature of the August issue of the American Federationist, the AFL-CIO'S monthly journal. The article, titled "The Impact of Automation—A Challenge to America," was prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

From 1953 to 1960, the combined effects of the new technology and a too-slow rate of economic growth erased 3 million jobs in mining, manufacturing and railroading alone and added 2 million persons to the unemployment rolls, the article recalls.

But it holds "the big thrust" of automation is still to come and will push not only into the basic economic sectors but also into white-collar jobs and service trades, fields which formerly were relied upon to absorb some of the technological displacement in factories.

"Now a real step forward is needed," the AFL-CIO states, "not only to make up for the gap from the past but to provide for the quickening pace, the widening scope of the new technology . . .

"Every sector, every layer of government and private activity must participate in solving problems which affect us all."

Bargaining Helpful

So far, the article observes, the only solid progress in finding answers to automation's impact has been achieved by labor and management through collective bargaining. Cited as examples are the fund established under the Armour-Packinghouse Workers-Meat Cutters agreement of 1959 to explore methods of coping with technological displacement and the longshore funds, which provide actual payments to assist workers during periods of transition.

Listed also are a number of adjustment procedures negotiated to meet specific problems arising from the introduction of new equipment, such as advance notice to permit planning for the change; fair and orderly procedures for layoffs, rehiring, transfers, promotions, retraining opportunities and changes of job classifications and wage rates; and special efforts in pension planning and job engineering to resolve the problems of older workers.

But because it is limited to immediate, specific problems, the collective bargaining process alone cannot meet the long-range challenge of automation, the article argues. Essential, too, are broad, coordinated programs by federal, state and local governments, it claims.

The first responsibility of the federal government, the AFL-CIO states, is the establishment of "an overall environment of rapid economic growth, at least 5 percent a year, to absorb rapidly rising numbers of new workers and to provide alternative work chances for those displaced by new technology."

Needed from the legislative branch, the magazine suggests, are congressional programs to help spur maximum employment, production and purchasing power.

Areas of Cooperation

From the executive branch should come better information, the article states.

The article also urges greater cooperation among federal, state and community agencies to:

- Re-examine and strengthen programs for vocational, technical and apprenticeship training and retraining.
- Establish a nationwide system for partial income maintenance during retraining for displaced workers.
- Improve the counseling and job placement functions of the U.S. Employment Service.
- Provide relief for economically distressed areas under the area redevelopment program, just getting under way.

Automation's Benefits 'Wasted,' Keenan Holds

Woodstock, Md.—A stepped-up rate of economic growth, stimulated by the federal goverment, is "the basic necessity" for reaping progress from technological change, Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers told a seminar at Woodstock College.

"Many of the potential social benefits of automation have been wasted," said Keenan, "because technical change has been rapid and widespread in recent years while the economy has been slowing down.

"Much of the rising productivity and growing labor force have not been translated into expanded production of needed goods and services, but rather into rising unemployment and part-time work, idle plants and machines, and a growing number of distressed communities."

The AFL-CIO vice president was one of 27 representatives of labor, management, education and government taking part in the seminar, titled "The Ethical Aftermath of Automation."

Keenan said that although organized labor's immediate concern is the welfare of workers caught up in the new industrial revolution, "our intention is not to turn back automation, nor to simply stand in fear of it."

"Our desire is to meet and accept this new thing, and to help guide it in the direction it must go for human betterment," he said. "If we don't, we will find ourselves victimized rather than blessed."

He noted that labor agrees on automation's potential benefits:

"It can relieve much of the burden of human drudgery; it can make possible levels of production almost undreamed of; it can mean a higher standard of living for each and every one of us. Given proper direction, automation can, in the long run, mean all of this and more."

Kennedy Pledges Action:

Job Lag Continues As Output Increases

(Continued from Page 1)

on the economic developments, announced his intention to ask for a standby program of public works projects, "barring unforeseeable national security developments," in a letter to Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.). Clark is sponsor of such a measure.

Kennedy said security developments might force a deferral but, barring this, the principle of standby authority for capital improvements would be part of his program.

"If such authority is granted," he wrote Clark, "I would use it resolutely against unemployment and economic recession."

Kennedy said this authority would be requested with other measures "to protect our economy against unacceptably high levels of unemployment."

Of 'Deepest' Concern

"I have no intention of 'learning to live with' prolonged and severe unemployment, with all that it means in human misery and economic waste," he said. "This is a matter of deepest personal concern on my part."

He said he would not be satisfied by anything less than "prosperity and full employment."

The Clark bill, strongly supported by the AFL-CIO, would authorize $500 million in federal grants to state and local governments to cover 45 percent of the cost of public works projects.

Other data released by the Federal Reserve Board and the Labor Dept. confirmed the recent trend of higher production, productivity and profits while unemployment remained at a recession peak of 6.9 percent with 5.1 million jobless in July.

From a February low point, manufacturing production rose 12 percent while manufacturing employment increased but 4 percent.

The Labor Dept., in reporting the 2.5 percent productivity increase for 1960, observed that "in general, productivity gains tend to be less than average during periods of economic decline, but higher in recovery periods such as 1959, when the increase was more than 4 percent." The annual yearly increase since 1909 has ben 2.4 percent.

Patterns Traced

The productivity rate, which measures production per manhour of work, fails in recession periods because production workers are laid off while managerial and other salaried personnel are retained.

In the recovery periods, productivity rises usually are relatively large with the recall of some production workers, combined with greater mechanization.

Prevailing Pay Bill Signed in Pennsylvania

Harrisburg, Pa.—The long-term fight of organized labor and other groups in the state for prevailing minimum wages on public construction projects ended in victory when Gov. David L. Lawrence (D) signed the new Prevailing Wage Act.

The law requires that the prevailing minimum wage for the craft in the particular locality be paid each employe of all contractors or subcontractors on public projects. A clause to this effect must be written into all contracts for the construction, reconstruction, demolition and maintenance of public properties of the state, boroughs, townships, school districts or any state agency or instrumentality.

The legislation will be administered by the Secretary of Labor & Industry, who in determining rates will take into consideration those set up in union contracts.

"This new legislation," said Lawrence, "will not only benefit Pennsylvania workers, individually, but our overall economy. Fair-minded employers and workers alike will be pleased that Pennsylvania now has taken her place beside the federal government and other states with this enlightened public policy."

Labor Urges Broadening Of Water Bill

Two Senate committees now holding hearings on a Water Resources Planning bill have been urged by the AFL-CIO to expand the scope of the measure to encompass all natural resources, including atomic energy.

Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, told the Interior Committee and the Public Works Committee that the AFL-CIO regards the bill as a step in the right direction—"that of achieving unified policy and unified, comprehensive planning as foundations of the federal government's resources activities."

But because the bill affects only water and related land resources, it "does not achieve what we regard as adequate coverage of the natural resources front," said Biemiller, who is chairman of the AFL-CIO staff subcommittee on atomic energy and natural resources.

As introduced by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson, the bill would create a cabinet-level water resources council to function as a central planning agency and would provide the basis for establishing river basin commissions to investigate and plan at the regional level. It also sets up a 10-year program of federal grants-in-aid to assist states in planning for resources development.

Biemiller noted that the proposed legislation provides no responsibility for the council to undertake resources planning keyed to national goals. He suggested that the bill be amended to include this, concluding:

"It is high time that this country's resources efforts be pulled together and pointed toward the future in unified fashion. Organized labor believes that with all natural resources placed within the field of responsibility of a natural resources council, and with planning authority for future needs vested in such a council, we will begin to move forward to make our natural resources better serve the pressing needs of a future America."

John M. Barry Joins News Staff

John M. Barry has joined the staff of the AFL-CIO News as an assistant editor.

For the past five years he has been assistant editor of the Guild Reporter, publication of the Newspaper Guild, and for three years before that was the union's assistant director of research and information.

A native of Nashua, N. H., he was a reporter for the Nashua Telegraph and president of the Guild local there before his appointment to the ANG staff.

12 of 13 Code Points Upset:

Court Blocks Enforcement Of Newburgh Welfare Plan

Newburgh, N. Y.—City Manager Joseph McD. Mitchell encountered the first legal barrier against his controversial program to cut relief spending when State Supreme Court Justice John Donahoe granted a temporary injunction barring enforcement of 12 of the 13 points in Newburgh's new relief code.

Mitchell, author of the code, immediately announced he would appeal and that city officials, while obeying the injunction, would pursue "other measures which are showing promise of being just as effective."

He declared that "the only way the State Board of Social Welfare and the attorney general can stop our welfare reform will be to take over the operation of the welfare department or remove us from office."

State Atty. Gen. Louis J. Lefkowitz had sought the injunction on behalf of the state Social Welfare Board.

Mitchell also came under fire from Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who accused the city manager of smearing Negro citizens by calling southern migrants to the city—mostly Negroes—"lazy, criminal and immoral."

"There is much talk of illegitimacy, of laziness, of drinking and carousing, of slum districts—all of this to slander the race in the public mind without using the designation Negro," Wilkins told the conveniton of Negro Elks in New York City. "Now the truth is that Negro migrants in Newburgh are a microscopic part of the population. The truth is that there are more white people on relief up there than Negroes.

The only provision of the welfare code excluded from Judge Donohoe's ruling is the requirement that physically able welfare recipients must report monthly to the welfare department for a review of their cases.

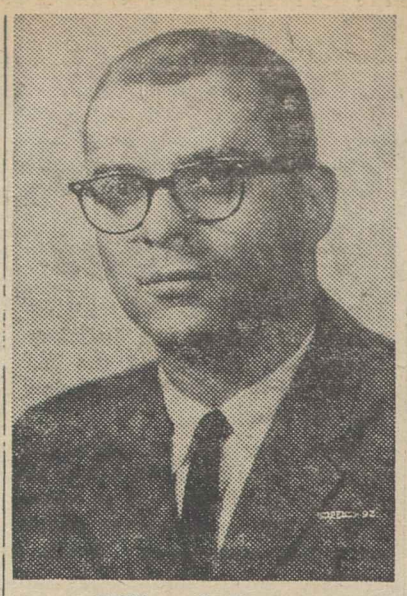
Among the provisions to which the injunction applies are the denial of relief to unwed mothers who bear more illegitimate children, the three-month maximum on aid except for the aged, blind and disabled, and the assignment of able-bodied men on relief to work for the city.

Commenting on the work relief provision in an address to the Newburgh Lions club, Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Service activities, described it as "the next thing to slave labor."

He said it was "tantamount to forced labor on jobs which may not be suitable; on jobs which may be on strike; at wages which may be substandard, without procedures and guarantees for collective bargaining, the handling of grievances and appeals."

Perlis said no one objects to work relief for able-bodied men if it is administered justly, with wages paid in cash to persons performing work for which there is a real need.

"Otherwise, he said, "there are grounds for suspicion that this work is 'made-work' for punitive purposes . . . the next thing to slave labor."



William C. Berman

Sarvan K. Bhatia

Green Fellowship Won By Student from India

Columbus, O.—A graduate student from India has been awarded a William Green memorial fellowship at Ohio State University for the 1961-62 school year.

Sarvan K. Bhatia, who received his bachelor's and master's degrees from Punjab University in India, is one of four students here who will receive financial help from the William Green Memorial Fund. Two graduate fellowships and two undergraduate scholarships are provided each year out of income from a $100,000 grant made as an enduring memorial to the long-time president of the former AFL.

Bhatia, the first foreign student chosen under the program, is studying for his doctorate in the field of industrial relations. Prof. Alma Herbst, chairman of the selection committee, described him in a letter to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as "an outstanding student" in the graduate courses he has taken.

Also awarded a graduate fellowship was William C. Berman, who is preparing his doctorate dissertation on labor's role during the 1930's and 1940's. He has taught courses in the university's history department and has already passed his general examinations for the doctor of philosophy degree.

Undergraduate scholarships for 1961-62 have been awarded to:

- LeRoy Coffex, a junior majoring in labor economics. The son of a rural minister, he has maintained a high scholastic average and impressed the selection committee with "his intellectual grasp of material" and his "dedication."
- David Porter Stevens, entering his senior year combining pre-medical studies with a liberal arts course.

The committee was impressed with Stevens' conviction that a broad background in the humanities is necessary before entering a specialized field and by his "unusual leadership qualities."

Ex-Teamster Locals' Funds Frozen; Court Rejects Gibbons as Trustee

Cincinnati—Common Pleas Judge Charles S. Bell granted a temporary injuction, Aug. 24, tying up records and assets of four local Teamsters unions whose 4,000 members have voted to disaffiliate from the international union.

Judge Bell emphasized that the injunction was not granted on the merits of the case. He said that the time to argue the case involving the disaffiliation of the four locals would be when a permanent injunction is requested.

In order to preserve the assets "for whomsoever may be found to be the owners" no expenses outside of normal operating expenses can be incurred "without the express permission of the court," he said.

Judge Bell refused to recognize the appointment of Harold J. Gibbons, executive vice president of the Teamsters, as trustee for the locals. Gibbons was rushed to Cincinnati by Teamsters Pres. James R. Hoffa the day after the disaffiliation vote.

Meanwhile, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany pledged the federation's "continued and wholehearted support" to two of the locals which have petitioned for National Labor Relations Board elections after seeking and receiving charters from the Brewery Workers. They are the Dairy Drivers, with 2,200 members, and the Soft Drink & Beverage Drivers, with 800.

After meeting with James T. Luken, president of the Dairy Drivers, Meany said the federation "heartily welcomes" the Cincinnati developments and pledged the continued availability of AFL-CIO Regional Dir. William Kircher "for any cooperation and assistance that he can give."

Meany called for prompt action on the NLRB petition "so that the workers will be able to register their feelings on official government ballots." He added:

"I am confident that in this election these rank and file workers will vote overwhelmingly to free themselves from the gangster domination of the Teamsters international union."

In another reference to the Teamsters, Meany declared at the Brewery Workers convention in Baltimore last week that "the AFL-CIO is not going to submit to the domination of the underworld in the name of labor unity. That just isn't going to happen."

He ridiculed published reports that the Teamsters have gained members under "little Jimmy."

An examination of AFL-CIO and Labor Dept. records, Meany told the Brewery Workers, reveals that the Teamsters' membership has in fact declined since the union's expulsion from the AFL-CIO—from 1,565,000 members in 1957 to 1,481,000 in 1960.

Meany's report on Teamsters membership later was confirmed by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, addressing the Oil Workers convention in Chicago.

"Hoffa makes many exaggerated claims about both the membership of his union and his own intentions and capabilities as a labor leader," Goldberg said. "He speaks of building an organization to rival the AFL-CIO. Yet the figures in my own department, filed under oath by the Teamsters union, show that the union's membership has declined under Hoffa from its high mark under his predecessor."

Disaffiliation Moves

Goldberg cited recent disaffiliation moves in Chicago and the St. Louis area, as well as those in Cincinnati, as evidence that Hoffa does not have solid rank and file support. Last month, some 5,200 Chicago cab drivers voted to leave the Teamsters and join an independent group. In St. Louis, the NLRB scheduled an election on the petition of 225 cab drivers to shift bargaining representation from the Teamsters to an independent union. At Sikeston, Mo., employes of the Scott County Milling Co. have voted 66 to 9 to withdraw from the Teamsters.

The Teamsters' bid to tie up the books and funds of the four Cincinnati locals was presented by David Previant, Milwaukee attorney who led a battery of eight lawyers representing the union. He maintained that the international had changed its constitution in 1957 so that affiliation with the Teamsters was not conditional upon affiliation with any other organization.

Previant also argued that the Teamsters' constitution prevents a local from dissolving as long as seven members oppose the move. "These members exist," he said.

But the attorney for the four locals, Bernard Fox, said he knew of only two members who favored staying with the Teamsters.

Gibbons has placed four-column advertisements in Cincinnati newspapers urging members of the locals who oppose the withdrawal to get in touch with him.

Gibbons also has sent telegrams to all local banks ordering a freeze on all assets. Lukens, however, said the attempted freeze had been expected. Members of the locals have been assured that their funds were removed some time ago from accounts in the international's name and that the money will be used for their exclusive benefit.

The Dairy Workers have assets of $350,000; Soft Drink & Beverage Drivers, $5,000; Funeral & Livery local, $18,000; and Cab Drivers, $4,000, according to published reports.

The split between the international and local unions has been a long time coming, says Luken. He traced the beginning of it back to 1953 when William Presser, Hoffa's lieutenant in Ohio, sent his brother-in-law, Harry Friedman, into Cincinnati "to take over."

Friedman, who sported a criminal record, didn't go down with the local members, who felt they, rather than outsiders, should run union affairs in Cincinnati. Opposition formed and Luken found himself at the head of it.

"This, of course, didn't make me too popular with Presser," Luken said. Later, in Chicago, he opposed Presser again and was told "I'm sick and tired of you. . . . Either you get in line or get out."

He also got the word from Hoffa who, Luken says, told him that Presser was "boss of the Teamsters in Ohio," and warned him that if he "wanted to get along, do what Presser tells you."

The fight has gone on since then.

Labor Backs New Market In Mortgages

Congress has been urged by the AFL-CIO to take one more step in the redevelopment of distressed areas by establishing a government corporation to "provide a secondary market" for mortgages on industrial property in those areas.

Endorsement of a bill on which Senate hearings are being held was voiced by George D. Riley, AFL-CIO legislative representative, who told a Senate Banking subcommittee that the proposed legislation should help "spur private initiative" in the lending field and relieve some of the demands for federal assistance which have accumulated in distressed areas.

Pointing out that Congress created the Federal National Mortgage Association in 1938 to halt a drop in mortgage lending and home building activities, Riley said the proposed bill is needed because the regions it seeks to serve have long been on the "economic sick list."

Jobless Pay Campaign Set In Maryland

The coming referendum drive to defeat Maryland's regressive unemployment compensation measure was spotlighted at the three-day convention of the Maryland-D. C. AFL-CIO.

The bill adopted by the Maryland legislature over strong opposition from organized labor would impose new and severe qualifications on the receipt of unemployment insurance benefits. A State AFL-CIO petition campaign, which secured more than 17,000 signatures, has forced the issue to a statewide referendum.

Delegates to the politically oriented convention voted to establish a special committee to raise funds, in addition to COPE contributions, for a drive to educate Maryland voters on the nature of the bill.

James L. McDevitt, national director of COPE, advised the delegates that Maryland this year not only added further restrictions, but failed to make significant improvements in other features of its unemployment compensation law. He noted that several counties have been designated economically distressed areas and urged the active participation of COPE units in the referendum campaign.

The unemployment compensation measure was a big factor in the convention's decision to oppose the re-election of Gov. J. Millard Tawes in 1962.

State Pres. Woodrow F. Strong accused Tawes of representing himself as a liberal in the 1958 campaign and then "handing labor one disappointment after another." Other areas in which the Tawes Administration fell short, he said, were minimum and prevailing wages, workmen's compensation, collective bargaining rights for public employes and graduated income tax measures.

The convention reelected Strong, First Vice Pres. C. B. Windsor, Second Vice Pres. J. C. Turner, Sec.-Treas. Charles A. Della and most other officers.

The delegates also voted to increase per capita dues from 5.5 cents to seven cents.

Senate Passes Bill to Retrain Jobless

Conferees Tackle Aid; New School Plan Set

(Continued from Page 1)

nation's manpower needs and resources, to contract with employers for on-the-job training and to cooperate with the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare in utilizing vocational school retraining programs.

Workers selected for retraining would be entitled to weekly allowances, based on average state unemployment compensation benefits, for up to one year.

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg said the Administration is "highly gratified" with the Senate action. He described the bill as "a key part of the Administration's program of fighting unemployment and getting people back to work." A companion measure has been reported by the House Labor Committee and is awaiting Rules Committee clearance.

Revival of the school aid issue came after HEW Sec. Abraham Ribicoff won leadership support for a "bare bones" compromise proposal. The compromise school aid plan which will be introduced as two bills includes:

- Federal grants of $325 million for a new one-year program for classroom construction in school districts classified as "distressed" because of extreme overcrowding and inadequate financial resources.
- A one-year extension of federal grants to schools in "impacted areas" where there are large concentrations of federal employes and military personnel.
- A one-year extension of college student loan provisions of the National Defense Education Act.
- Authorization for $1.5 billion in federal loans and grants to colleges for construction of academic facilities over a five-year period.

The Senate has passed an Administration bill authorizing $2.55 billion in grants to public schools over a three-year period. The House counterpart of this bill has been locked in the Rules Committee by an 8 to 7 vote.

A conference committee sought to salvage as much as possible of Pres. Kennedy's long-term foreign aid program through a compromise between sharply differing bills passed by the House and Senate.

The Senate bill came close to the Administration's proposal. It authorized a five-year aid program, including $8 billion in Treasury funds for long-term loans to help underdeveloped nations raise living standards and strengthen their economies.

The House, with the conservative coalition in the saddle, rejected all long-term proposals and passed a limited one-year authorization bill.

Rockefeller Rebuffed

Kennedy made a dramatic appeal for bipartisan support to overturn a 197-to-185 vote which killed the long-term aid proposal. His appeal found only one vocal ally—New York's Republican Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, who wired all GOP congressmen urging them to back the President's request. Many Republican congressmen wired Rockefeller telling him in effect it was none of his business.

After a nose count by Administration leaders in the House gave no assurance that the vote would be reversed, the decision was made to drop the fight and depend on the conferees to come up with an acceptable compromise.

The Senate dipped fitfully into the civil rights issue in a confused two days of debate which began when Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) and GOP Leader Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.) sought to bypass the Judiciary Committee and extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission for two years.

To do this, they moved to suspend the rules so as to attach the extension as a "rider" on an appropriations bill—a maneuver requiring a two-thirds vote. While a Judiciary subcommittee has approved an extension bill, the full committee—headed by Mississippi's Sen. James O. Eastland (D)—has made no move to bring it to the floor.

Northern Republicans and Democrats alike came up with a long list of additional civil rights proposals, and Mansfield finally put aside the appropriations bill, riders and all, until later.

Filibuster Debate Due

Scheduled for the tail end of the session is debate on a motion to amend the Senate rules to permit filibusters to be cut off and cloture imposed by vote of 60 percent of senators present and voting. A two-thirds vote is now required.

In other action:

- The House passed legislation requiring federal agencies to notify the Justice Dept. when they receive identical bids on government contracts. Businessmen bidding on contracts would be required to certify that there had been no collusion with other companies. The legislation, sponsored by Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.), was prompted by the anti-trust convictions of leading electrical equipment manufacturers early this year.
- The House Ways & Means Committee gave up efforts to complete action on Kennedy's tax reform proposals at this session of Congress. The committee said it hoped to report a bill "by early February, 1962."
- Scheduled for early Senate action were a pair of bills to aid migrant workers, both sponsored by Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N. J.). They would provide federal grants for construction of health facilities for migrant workers and for providing education facilities for children of migrants.
- The House Government Operations Committee approved an Administration bill to set up a new Cabinet Dept. of Urban Affairs & Housing. The Senate committee earlier approved a similar bill.

THE FIRST WOMAN assistant secretary of labor, Mrs. Esther Peterson, joins the President's "Little Cabinet" at a swearing-in ceremony at the Labor Dept. In her new post she will continue as director of the Women's Bureau. Administering the oath is Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg as Sen. Frank E. Moss (D-Utah) holds the Bible. At left is Sen. Maurine Neuberger (D-Ore.). Mrs. Peterson's husband and four children are in the background.

Meany Gives Support to Legislation Ending Apprenticeship Plan Bias

(Continued from Page 1)

portunities for the population as a whole, there obviously won't be enough for Negroes and other minority groups—either as apprentices or anywhere else," Meany pointed out.

Next, he said, "is the need for a national Fair Employment Practices Act, with full powers of enforcement."

"We take the position that if we're going to tackle this evil of job discrimination, as we should, we ought to do a thorough job of it," he added.

Meany said broad fair employment legislation "has and will continue to have the full and energetic support of the AFL-CIO."

"But if your committee prefers . . . to concentrate at this time on the more limited field of apprenticeship, we will also support you on that," he said.

Tracing labor's progress in eliminating racial barriers in employment, Meany emphasized that "the initiative in breaking down these barriers has been, in every case, exercised by the union."

"I do not know of a single case in which the employer has wanted to provide equal opportunity against the opposition of the union," he said. "On the other hand, we have a number of heartening examples of vigorous union action to wipe out discrimination in this field."

Meany cited positive anti-discrimination steps which have been taken by a number of state federations, building trades councils and international unions, but made clear his belief that "progress has been much too slow and much too limited in scope."

Pointing to the voluntary structure of the trade union movement, he said:

"Local unions do resist and sometimes even reject policies laid down by the parent organization. If the action of the local union arises from the determined conviction of its membership, it is not easy for a democratic organization, like a trade union, to reverse that action—even if it is wrong."

'More Vigorous' Role Urged

Because of these limitations, Meany said, and because of the employers' lack of interest in eliminating job bias, the AFL-CIO "has consistently urged the federal government and the state governments to take a more vigorous part in this cause."

Meany voiced reservations about a section of the Powell bill which would bar the Secretary of Labor from any form of cooperation with discriminatory apprenticeship programs, declaring the effect might be to "cut off the opportunity for reform through leadership and persuasion."

Haggerty told the subcommittee that as executive secretary of the California State AFL-CIO—the post he held before his election to the BCTD presidency—he had worked actively for passage of both a state FEPC law and legislation outlawing discrimination in apprenticeship.

He said the department's affiliated international unions fully support the AFL-CIO's constitutional ban on discriminatory practices.

'Trapped In No-Man's Land'

Declaring that "it would be fruitless to deny that discrimination exists in the building and construction industry, as it does in other industries," Haggerty expressed the opinion that the Landrum-Griffin Act has made it more difficult to translate "policy formed at the national level into acceptance or compliance at the local level . . . "

"Local unions have gotten the impression that they now have complete autonomy and need not respond to national policies," he said.

Randolph said acquisition of skills by Negro workers is essential "to their survival and progress in the new industrial world of automation."

"Because Negro workers are trapped in the 'no-man's land' of the unskilled, they constitute the hard core of joblessness, which means that these workers remain unemployed through depressions, recessions, booms, inflation and deflation," he said.

Testimony by Assistant Sec. of Labor Jerry R. Holleman and Edward E. Goshen, director of the Bureau of Apprenticeship, expressing sympathy with the aims of the Powell bill but questioning its value

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was later "clarified" by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg.

Goldberg in a letter to Powell emphasized the Administration's determination to wipe out discrimination in apprentice training and pledged cooperation with the committee "in perfecting legislation" in this area.

Goldberg also denounced as "contrary to the Labor Dept.'s present policies" racial designations on apprenticeship applications in the District of Columbia. Earlier the D. C. apprenticeship director had stated that the designations were solely for internal statistical and counseling purposes and were not listed on any forms shown to employers. Goldberg ordered the practice halted and ordered an immediate investigation.

'Berlin Is Our Fight,' Meany Tells Parley

Baltimore—"Berlin is our fight, if West Berlin goes down . . . the cold war and the dictatorial might of the Kremlin are that much nearer to the United States," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany warned at the 75th anniversary banquet of the Brewery Workers.

The free world's leadership, he emphasized, falls upon the United States "whether we will it or not." He added:

"This isn't just the fight of the Kennedy Administration.

"This isn't just the fight of organized labor.

"This is the fight of organized business and everyone else concerned. And I can assure you that the trade union movement is well aware of its responsibilities."

America's leadership, Meany made clear, does not stem from a monopoly of anti-communism. The most convinced anti-Communists, he said, "are the people behind the Iron Curtain."

"If they had a gateway from Poland and Czechoslovakia as they had from East Berlin to West Berlin, they would be streaming across the borders," he added.

Meany said the United States has the resources to maintain a high standard of living for its people and still give generously to help other nations. America's record, he noted, is one of "phenomenal progress unmatched in the history of the world."

Declaring that the trade union "is going to do its job" to help preserve freedom, Meany pointed out that "no dictator that ever lived allowed a free trade union to exist for one minute."

"Where there are free trade unions, there are no dictators," he added.

The problems facing the trade union movement today, the AFL-CIO president said, "are the problems of all America."

TWUA Asks Raise In Tariffs on Rugs

New York—The Textile Workers Union of America has urged Pres. Kennedy to raise the import duty on Wilton, velvet and tapestry carpets and rugs from 21 percent to 40 percent of value in line with a recent recommendation of the U.S. Tariff Commission.

TWUA Pres. William Pollock also urged Kennedy to negotiate agreements with such countries as Japan, Belgium and Luxembourg limiting their rug shipments to the United States "to insure the present productive level" of the domestic carpeting industry.

Labor Day Highlight: Wage-Hour Gains

AFL-CIO News

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2.5 Million Due to Get Pay Raises

The 1961 amendments to the federal wage-hour law will take effect Labor Day with an immediate impact on the wages and working conditions of 2.5 million low-paid workers.

In the greatest advance since the Fair Labor Standards Act was enacted in 1938, the new amendments will:

- Bring 3.6 million men and women within the protection of the law for the first time.
- Raise the pay floor of the 23.9 million workers already covered from the present $1 an hour to $1.15 immediately and to $1.25 an hour in two years.

These gains, adopted earlier this year by Congress after long pressure from organized labor, leave in greater prominence those workers in industries which remain exempt: hotel and restaurant employes, farm workers, laundry workers and others.

The federal wage-hour law had been amended in 1949 when the minimum wage was boosted to 75 cents but some 1 million workers were eliminated from coverage. In 1955 the minimum was raised to $1 an hour. The law also requires overtime pay of time and one-half for over 40 hours in a workweek.

The 1961 amendments thus represented both a raising and a broadening of protection.

The 3.6 million workers newly covered will be subject to the following schedule:

- Beginning Sept. 3, 1961, $1 an hour for all hours worked; no overtime pay.
- Beginning Sept. 3, 1963, $1 an hour and overtime pay at time and a half after 44 hours a week.
- Beginning Sept. 3, 1964, $1.15 an hour and overtime after 42 hours a week.
- Beginning Sept. 3, 1965, $1.25 an hour and overtime after 40 hours a week.

The newly protected workers include: retail and service 2.2 million; construction 1 million; seamen 100,000; suburban and interurban transit 93,000; gasoline service stations 86,000; fish processing 33,000 and telephone operators 30,000.

An additional 100,000 workers are located in firms where other workers are already covered and which do $1 million or more in annual sales.

The largest group of the newly covered workers—those in the retail and service area—are in large companies. Only those firms are covered which have $1 million or more in annual sales, exclusive of retail excise taxes, and which handle goods moving across state lines in an annual volume of $250,000 or more.

The new retail amendments, however, exclude hotels and restaurants;

(Continued on Page 3)

UAW Asks GM to Match American Motors Benefits

PARADE QUEEN Ruby Gordon, waitress member of Hotel & Club Local 6 in New York City, will reign over the Labor Day parade up Fifth Avenue this year. The New York parade will be one of many celebrations throughout the nation to mark the 80th observance of the day set aside to honor America's workers.

Big 3 Pacts Extended, Negotiations Continue

By Eugene Kelly

Detroit—The Auto Workers are racing down the home stretch, straining for their goal of new contract benefits for 500,000 members after setting a Sept. 6 deadline for an agreement with General Motors and reaching accord on a profit-sharing settlement with American Motors Corp.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther called the AMC agreement "the most significant thing we have done" in more than 20 years of auto industry bargaining. GM, he said, will have to match the benefits provided by the agreement if it wants to reach a settlement. So will Ford and Chrysler.

"We would be happy to travel" the profit-sharing route, the UAW leader said, without being "willing to strike over it." The union will insist on getting as much from GM, he said, as from AMC.

Reuther named GM specifically because the UAW executive board, meeting here to decide if a strike should be authorized against one of the Big Three, voted to make GM the target if a walkout is found necessary. It also:

- Extended Big Three contracts beyond their original Aug. 31 expiration date at the request of the U.S. Mediation & Conciliation Service. That will give the parties time to reach a peaceful settlement, Mediation Dir. William Simkin announced.
- Rejected contract offers by Ford, Chrysler and GM as "woefully inadequate."
- Warned that a strike will be called against GM, biggest profit-maker of them all, if satisfactory progress or final settlement has not been reached by 10 a. m. Wednesday.

Reuther took a hand in GM negotiations after sitting in on the final talks with AMC. The union's

(Continued on Page 12)

Joblessness Rate Stuck Near 7%

The current stretch of high-level unemployment became the longest since the 1930s as the jobless rate held near 7 percent in August for the ninth straight month.

A decline of 598,000 in the number of unemployed was recorded between July and August, bringing the jobless total to 4.5 million, according to a summary report for the month released by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg.

But the decline was seasonal and the adjusted rate remained at 6.9 percent, unchanged from July. It has ranged from 6.6 to 6.9 percent since last December.

The number of jobless workers was 754,000 higher than in August 1960, when the rate was 5.8 percent.

A slight increase in non-farm jobs was enough to set a new August record of 62.2 million employed and to send total employment to 68.5 million, also high for the month, the Labor Dept. report showed.

An encouraging aspect of the report was the drop of 200,000 in the number of persons out of work 15 weeks or longer bringing the figure to 1.4 million. Included in the latter figure are 900,000 persons who have been without jobs for 27 weeks or more, down 100,000 over the month.

The Labor Dept. described the improvement in long-term unemployment as "better than seasonal."

On the other hand, the number of non-farm workers on part-time rose 100,000 in August to 3.1 million.

In releasing the summary report, Goldberg predicted the unemployment rate would decline to a level of 5.5 to 6 percent by the end of the year "barring unforeseen circumstances." But that rate is still "too high" in the Administration's view, he said.

Asked what the Administration would do if high unemployment continued into 1962, Goldberg replied that Pres. Kennedy already has declared he would support in such circumstances a program of grants and loans for public works, similar to that set up in the bill proposed by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.).

Nation Strong, Free:

Labor Day Reflects Pride in Workers

By John Barry

America takes time out Monday, in an atmosphere of international crisis, to voice pride and confidence in the efforts of its workers to keep the nation strong and free.

Underlying the festive spirit of traditional parades, rallies and picnics on Labor Day 1961 will be a more serious theme, drawn from the cold war events in Berlin and elsewhere and expressed by Pres. Kennedy in his message to the people.

"This Labor Day again makes the vital distinction between opposing ways of life in the modern world," the President said.

Texts of Labor Day messages on Pages 4 and 8.

"Today, as throughout our modern history, we rely upon the men and women of organized labor to help safeguard our democracy whose freedom is inseparably linked with their own."

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg also contrasted the state of the American worker with that of his

(Continued on Page 4)

Education Aid Killed By House Coalition

The Kennedy Administration suffered setbacks on foreign aid and school construction funds at the hands of the conservative coalition as the first session of the 86th Congress headed for its final weeks.

The coalition in the House killed finally for this session a watered-down, federal aid to education bill. Without debate it voted 242 to 169 to refuse to consider the measure reported out by the House Education & Labor Committee under special procedures that by-passed the House Rules Committee. The Rules Committee has bottled up three committee-approved education measures since July 18, forcing the compromise attempts.

Pres. Kennedy told a news conference a few hours after the defeat that the Administration would "be back next year" and that the "only one who loses today is not the Administration but

(Continued on Page 12)

'Flag' Issue Pact Spurs Ship Peace

New York—Agreement by most major employers to maritime unions' demands for settlement of the "runaway flag" issue has strongly increased the outlook for a complete accord by Sept. 21, when an 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction expires.

Latest to settle were 24 companies with the Marine Engineers, and 15 tanker lines with the Masters, Mates & Pilots. MEBA won three-year contracts for members on 224 salt water ships, and MMP got four-year agreements covering 78 tankers.

The Seafarers narrowed the dispute over foreign flag ships to

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AWARD OF MERIT is presented to Oil Workers Pres. O. A. Knight by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg for Knight's work on trade union programs in Latin America in cooperation with the Labor Dept. Watching the presentation are OCWA Sec.-Treas. T. M. McCormick (left) and OCWA Vice Pres. Elwood Swisher.

Oil Workers Propose Union for Unemployed

Chicago—A recommendation that the AFL-CIO and the Canadian Labor Congress charter unions for unemployed workers was approved by delegates to the sixth constitutional convention of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers here.

The proposed union, according to the resolution, would provide direct representation of the jobless before national, state or provincial and local legislative bodies, publicize the needs of the unemployed, act for them before welfare and charitable agencies and help the idle find jobs.

The convention, in an economy move, reduced the number of union geographical districts from 16 to 9 and turned down a proposal that district directors be elected instead of appointed.

A floor fight over an effort to raise the per capita tax from the present $2 a month to $2.50 forced the convention into a concluding night session that did not wind up until 2:30 a. m.

The original proposal was defeated by a voice vote. A subsequent proposal to peg the increase at 25 cents was beaten by a roll call vote of 74,200 to 73,600. Delegates vote in terms of per capita strength, and about 250 locals were not represented at the convention.

Pres. O. A. Knight easily defeated Norman Krieger of Tonawanda, N. Y., and Al Chandler of Long Beach, Calif., in a bid for reelection. Sec.-Treas. T. M. McCormick was re-elected without opposition. Vice Presidents Elwood D. Swisher and B. J. Schaefer won new terms over the opposition of Reggie Rains of Ohio.

In other actions, the convention called for reenactment of the excess profits tax, greater safety in the atomic industry and stricter regulation of contracting out work by firms employing OCAW members.

Congress was asked to vote funds for a full-scale study of utilizing atomic energy for peacetime purposes and to repeal the Landrum-Griffin Act. The House was urged to abolish its Un-American Activities Committee.

The delegates also called for the creation of unionwide instead of company-by-company trust funds for welfare and insurance programs.

Meany Mourns Msgr. Monaghan

Rt. Rev. Msgr. John P. Monaghan, New York "labor priest" who died recently, was mourned by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as "the true friend of the underprivileged, the dedicated foe of exploitation, the selfless seeker of social justice."

"In the life of Msgr. Monaghan the quality of mercy was never strained," said Meany. "We are all the richer because of Msgr. Monaghan."

Msgr. Monaghan, an authority on the papel social encyclicals who had a deep interest and a wide acquaintance in organized labor, died in the rectory of St. Michael's Church, New York, of which he was pastor. He was 71.

He formerly headed the Catholic Labor Guild, was active as a speaker before labor, fraternal and civic groups, and wrote extensively for Catholic newspapers and magazines. He often spoke at Labor Day masses in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York.

Born in Ireland, he was educated at St. Francis College, Brooklyn; St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, N. Y.; the North American College in Rome and Fordham University. He was an instructor at Cathedral College, New York, and taught social backgrounds and English literature at Fordham.

Virginia Labor Parley Ends Hotel Bias

Norfolk, Va.—Negro and white delegates to the Virginia State AFL-CIO convention here were housed in the same hotel for the first time in the history of the organization.

All facilities of the 400-room Golden Triangle Motor Hotel, which opened in June, were open to the delegates without discrimination, including its swimming pool, dining and meeting rooms and dance floor.

Because of the segregation policies of most large hotels in the state, Negro delegates to past conventions were forced to obtain accommodations apart from convention headquarters.

About 10 percent of the more than 600 delegates and wives attending this year's three-day meeting were Negroes.

The convention's health, education and welfare committee urged state officers to work for the assurance of public school operation in all counties of the state. Prince Edward County closed its schools two years ago in an attempt to avoid court-ordered integration.

State Pres. Harold B. Boyd won reelection in a close contest with John R. MacKenzie of Roanoke. The vote was 366 to 340. Also reelected were Vice Pres. Julian Carper and Sec.-Treas. Brewster Snow. In other major actions, the delegates:

- Endorsed proposed medical care insurance for the aged financed through the social security system.
- Called for studies to help solve the employment problems caused by automation.
- Urged action by the next session of the legislature to establish a $1-an-hour minimum wage for the state.

Congratulations on achieving complete integration of the convention came from Dir. Boris Shishkin of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, who praised the delegates for following the traditions of George Mason and Thomas Jefferson in "carrying forward the historic fight for human rights and liberties, the fight begun by these great Virginians and great Americans."

Photo Engravers Set Organizing Campaign

New York—Increased organizing activity not only among skilled craftsmen but among all other workers within the industry was among proposals set for study in the closing days of the Photo Engravers' 60th annual convention here.

The 111 delegates, representing more than 17,000 members of the union, adopted a recommendation that the executive council consider establishing an office of director of organization and that local organizing committees be set up, with monthly reports to Pres. Wilfrid T. Connell.

Special attention was given to the creation of further photo industrial unions made up of those in the industry other than photo engravers. Sec.-Treas. Ben G. Schaller reported that affiliations in this group has shown a marked increase during the past year and that prospects were good for further expansion in a number of cities.

It was noted that many persons becoming members of photo industrial unions were new to labor organization. The convention adopted a recommendation that a special symbol be created for them comparable to that of the IPEU.

The convention approved Connell's action in naming two officials to participate in economic unity talks and conferences of the printing trades unions, but it reiterated the policy it set last year of opposition to federation or organic merger.

The delegates were informed that the international defense fund had reached its constitutional maximum of $500,000 and that the special assessment begun a year ago would be removed Sept. 1.

Only one change in the lineup of officers occurred through the retirement of First Vice Pres. Denis M. Burke, president of Local 1, New York, and the election in his place of Intl. Representative Edward A. Nyegaard, who was unopposed.

Miami, Fla., was selected as the site of the 1963 convention.

Last State to Unite:

New Jersey Labor Agrees on Merger

The AFL-CIO announced that agreement had been reached for a merger of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor and the New Jersey State CIO Council.

A merger convention will be held in the Sussex Ave. Armory, Newark, on Sept. 25. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will preside.

New Jersey is the only state where the central bodies are still separate. A merger convention was scheduled for May 1960 but was cancelled when negotiations between the two organizations collapsed.

The July meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council set a deadline of Oct. 1 for a New Jersey merger and the merger of the few local central bodies still separate. Unless unity in New Jersey was achieved by then, the council said, the charters of both state organizations would be lifted and a new, merged organization established under AFL-CIO direction.

The basis for the Sept. 25 meeting was a request by both state bodies that Meany decide all unresolved issues, with his decisions accepted as binding.

A merger agreement and a constitution for the merged organization have been drafted and forwarded to the state bodies.

The merger agreement provides that all present affiliates of both central bodies will automatically be eligible for representation at the merger convention, and any AFL-CIO organizations not now affiliated with either may be represented upon advance payment of three months' per capita dues.

Four executive officers will be elected—a president and secretary-treasurer, designated by the state AFL, and two executive vice presidents, chosen by the CIO. All will be full-time. An executive board will be comprised of 25 members chosen by the AFL, 12 by the CIO and two by the merged state executive board within 30 days after the convention.

The first set of officers will hold their posts until the 1964 convention, when elections will be held without regard to previous affiliation.

Rails Flout ICC, Assert Signalmen

Denver—Job losses in railroad signal departments, despite the expansion and modernization of signaling systems, triggered resolutions calling for a shorter workweek and separation pay allowances based on length of service at the 35th convention of the Railroad Signalmen.

Supporting these resolutions, delegates took the floor to describe management programs seeking to increase work loads by abolishing jobs and stretching out maintenance territories and by eliminating helper and apprentice jobs with callous disregard for present or future needs in the craft.

In the words of one delegate these practices seem to stem from a total disinterest, on the part of management, for safe and adequate maintenance programs. Interstate Commerce Commission rules and regulations governing installation and maintenance procedures for complex signaling systems are being violated every day, it was charged.

The convention went on record strongly endorsing a separate wage move, seeking wage rates commensurate with skills demanded by new techniques and technology.

Concern with management problems led the convention to adopt a strong resolution calling on the Kennedy Administration to support legislation which would give the railroads a fair shake in meeting competition from other forms of transportation.

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, told the delegates that the Administration is concerned with the problems in the industry.

"We are working in this Administration toward a modern and effective railroad industry that offers efficient service to its customers and stability of employment to its employes," he said. "The President has asked me to study in particular the effects on employment of recent changes in the industry, and I am undertaking that study now."

Pres. Jesse Clark, in his keynote address, touched on the merger problem.

"Proposed rail mergers," he said, "for the most part amount to the 'rich marrying the rich' at the expense of the public and the employes. We will oppose such mergers with all of our might and power and every foot of the way."

Clark, completing 15 years as head of the brotherhood, was returned to office for a three-year term without opposition.

C. J. "Chuck" Chamberlain, with over 20 years service with the Chicago & North Western Railroad signal department and more than 12 years service with the brotherhood in various offices, including grand lodge representative, was elected secretary-treasurer. He succeeds C. L. Bromley, who retired.

Dearing New Group Health Unit Director

Chicago—Dr. W. Palmer Dearing of Washington, from 1948 to 1957 deputy surgeon general of the U.S. Public Health Service, has been appointed to the newly created post of executive director of the Group Health Association of America.

The association was set up to promote prepaid group practice medical care and has had the strong support of many AFL-CIO unions. On its board of directors are several labor representatives, including Lisbeth Bamberger, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

Dearing, born in Palo, Ia., in 1905, attended Washington State College and received his medical degree from Harvard in 1931. After three years as an assistant in epidemiology at the Harvard School of Public Health, he joined the public health service, concluding his career there earlier this year.

During World War II he was assistant and then chief medical officer in the Office of Civil Defense and later was chief of personnel in the Health Division of the United Nations Relief & Rehabilitation Agency (UNRRA). He has recently been director of health services for the U.S. Office of Civil & Defense Mobilization.

He was one of the founders of the American Board of Preventive Medicine, is a fellow of both the American Medical Association and the American Public Health Association, and is a member of the American Society for Public Administration.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION • WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT (FEDERAL WAGE-HOUR LAW) REQUIRES THAT

I.* A MINIMUM WAGE OF AT LEAST $1.15 AN HOUR
[effective September 3, 1961
$1.25 an hour, effective September 3, 1963]

AND NOT LESS THAN TIME AND ONE-HALF HIS REGULAR RATE FOR OVERTIME AFTER 40 HOURS A WEEK

MUST BE PAID** to every employee engaged in interstate or foreign commerce or in the production of goods for such commerce, including those in any closely related process or occupation directly essential to such production (except that the requirements under II opposite apply to such employees who become subject to minimum wage or overtime pay requirements for the first time on September 3, 19[illegible] because of a specific exemption previously applicable to them)

II.* A MINIMUM WAGE OF AT LEAST $1.00 AN HOUR
[effective September 3, 1961
$1.15 an hour, effective September 3, 1963
$1.25 an hour, effective September 3, 1965]

No premium pay for overtime required until September 3, 1963.
OVERTIME REQUIRED AFTER
[44 hours a week, effective September 3, 1963
42 hours a week, effective September 3, 1964
40 hours a week, effective September 3, 1965]

MUST BE PAID** to all other EMPLOYEES IN THE FOLLOWING ENTERPRISES engaged in interstate or foreign commerce or in the production of goods for such commerce:

1. Any such enterprise which has one or more retail or service establishments and annual gross sales of not less than $1,000,000 (exclusive of specified taxes) and purchases or receives at least $250,000 annually of goods for resale that move or have moved across State lines (except any retail or service establishment of such enterprise which has annual gross sales of less than $250,000 exclusive of specified taxes);
2. Any such enterprise engaged in the [illegible] construction or reconstruction which has an annual gross business of not

Wage-Hour Gains to Bring Pay Hikes to 2.5 Million

(Continued from Page 1)

motels; movies; hospitals and nursing homes; auto dealers and farm implement dealers; schools for handicapped or gifted children; seasonal amusement operations and small stores with less than $250,000 in annual sales even if part of an enterprise with $1 million or over in annual sales.

On the exemptions concerning the hotel and restaurant industry and the so-called "seasonal" phase of the canning and food processing industry, the amendments to go into effect instruct the Secretary of Labor to study both problems and make recommendations to Congress in 1962.

In a provision covering Puerto Rico, the minimum wage there for those now protected will be increased by the same percentage as the mainland minimum. For the newly covered, the minimum pay rates will be set by the present industry committee procedure which allows for employe representation.

Organized labor struggled for 15 years to extend the coverage of the wage-hour law.

Of the 3.6 million newly covered workers, it is estimated by the Labor Dept. that some 663,000 will receive pay increases when the $1 minimum is applied to them from Sept. 3 on. Of the 23.9 million presently covered, it is estimated some 1.9 million had been earning less than $1.15 an hour and so will have their wages increased.

Cost of Living Jumps To New Record High

The nation's cost of living, after a half-year of stability, jumped to a record high in July, the government reported. The Labor Dept. said higher food prices pushed the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index upward by four-tenths of 1 percent.

The CPI for July hit 128.1, a significant rise of five-tenths of 1 point over June's 127.6, the previous record high. The July figure means it now costs $12.81 for the "market basket" of goods and services which cost $10 in the 1947-49 base period.

The increase in July will mean a 1-cent per-hour-wage hike for some 300,000 workers in farm equipment plants, minor auto and auto parts firms, aircraft and missile companies and other metal-working firms. An escalator clause in their union contracts is tied to the July index.

A companion report on factory worker earnings said that "as a result of the seasonal increase in consumer prices, the buying power of factory workers' earnings was reduced by about one-half percent over the month." Spendable earnings—or "take-home" pay—were almost unchanged between June and July, the report noted.

Robert J. Myers, deputy commissioner of labor statistics, viewed the July jump as "not a very remarkable development."

Prices had risen an average of three-tenths of 1 percent in July for the past 10 years, he said; therefore, the five-tenths of a point hike was not so unusual. However, he noted the small rise in June and the larger rise in July did upset the relative price stability which had existed since late last year.

The index had fluctuated between 127.4 and 127.5 from November to May, then edged to a new high of 127.6 in June.

Half the increase in July was attributed to usual summer price boosts for fresh fruits and vegetables. These pushed the food group index to a new all-time high, though the index for food purchased for home consumption was still below the record high set in mid-1958 because of "substantially lower" current prices for meats and poultry, the report said.

Myers observed that the business recovery was behind some price increases. He added, though, there was no evidence of an inflationary trend. He foresaw record-level prices for August, with another rise ahead in September.

The report on factory worker earnings showed that spendable earnings—after the deduction of federal income and social security taxes—were $83.54 for a worker with three dependents and $75.93 for a worker without dependents. This represented a drop of about 20 cents over the month, but it still was at about the postwar high.

FEIA Pact Ends Dispute With Airline

The Flight Engineers have signed an 18-month contract with National Airlines calling for wages of $1,658 a month for DC-8 jet engineers, $1,336 on jet Electras, and increased scales also for engineers on piston-type planes.

FEIA Pres. Ronald A. Brown said the new agreement gives National's 125 flight engineers the "highest pay scales in the airline industry" and calls for the "continued use by National of the mechanical specialist-flight engineer."

The new scales are retroactive to July 1 and will be in effect until Jan. 1, 1963. They represent an increase of $213 a month for DC-8 engineers and $190 for those flying Electras. Salary scales for piston operations are commensurate with the jet-plane increases, the union said.

National has announced that it will continue to fly jet planes with a crew of two pilots and one flight engineer between Miami and New York.

National was one of seven lines involved in a walkout of flight engineers last February. A presidential fact-finding commission headed by Prof. Nathan Feinsinger of the University of Wisconsin has made one report to Pres. Kennedy and was scheduled to submit another soon.

Royal York Peace Talks Break Down

Toronto—Negotiations to settle the four-month strike of the Hotel & Club Employes against the Royal York Hotel have collapsed again and the strikers said they will ask other unions to help prevent supervisory employes from delivering food supplies to the hotel.

The latest talks ended as the hotel refused to change its offer—a raise of 2.5 cents an hour, and recall of strikers if and when jobs are available. This would scrap the seniority system at the Royal York, which has operated with 800 strikebreakers.

Four major functions scheduled for the hotel have been canceled until the strike is settled, and the Toronto Musicians Association said it may put 10 other Canadian Pacific Railway hotels on its unfair list because CR has advertised for nonunion musicians to play at the Royal York.

Strikers' morale got a boost when the lord mayor of Bristol, Alderman Charles Smith, member of the Letter Carriers in England, refused to enter the hotel.

TWUA Wins Vote At 8th Cone Mill

Salisbury, N. C.—The Textile Workers Union of America has won a National Labor Relations Board victory at Cone Mill here making it the eighth of the firm's mills to go union.

The NLRB vote went 310 TWUA, 234 no union and a handful of ballots voided or challenged.

U.S. Labor Relations Hearings Scheduled

Pres. Kennedy's task force on employe-management relations in the federal service will open a series of public hearings Sept. 13-14 in Washington.

Sessions also are scheduled for New York and Dallas, Sept. 19; Chicago and Denver, Sept. 21, and Atlanta and San Francisco, Sept. 25.

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, chairman of the group, said it would welcome views of citizens and organizations on such matters as the right of federal employes to join unions, standards for recognizing such unions, and participation of employes and their representatives in grievances and appeals.

Industry Gain Spurs TWUA Wage Claim

Monticello, N. Y.—Recent improvement in the fortunes of the textile industry should be reflected in higher wages and fringe benefits to bring labor standards closer to those of other industries, the Textile Workers Union of America has declared.

At its quarterly meeting here, the TWUA's executive council called textile pay and fringes "inadequate" and urged employers to take corrective steps. The council announced that the union would launch a campaign for wage increases throughout the industry.

A resolution adopted by the 22-man body noted that the industry has registered a substantial gain since the first of the year; prices are beginning to climb, and manhour output is rising at the rate of 4.5 percent.

"The immediate prospect is for continuing improvement," the resolution said. It noted that the industry will profit from the government's new multilateral agreement limiting imports of textile fabrics from low-wage countries.

Union employers also will benefit from the increase in the federal minimum wage to $1.15 an hour on Sept. 3, the council observed. This, it said, will reduce the competitive advantage of low-wage companies.

In other actions, the executive council:

- Expressed appreciation to Gov. Terry Sanford of North Carolina for paroling eight TWUA members imprisoned in the Henderson "conspiracy" case, but urged him to "blend his action of clemency with a full measure of justice by granting full pardons to each of these unjustly convicted men."
- Called for the centralization of the U.S. Employment Service "to match men and skills with job openings" in attacking the unemployment problem.

IBEW Issues New Charter In Baltimore

Baltimore—The Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has established a new local here to replace Local 28, whose charter was revoked recently because it engaged in a strike without obtaining the approval of the IBEW through its international president.

IBEW Vice Pres. H. B. Blankenship of Cincinnati, whose region includes Maryland, presented the charter to Local 24 at a meeting in the Lord Baltimore Hotel.

With 44 charter members present, the new local then elected Allen K. Fuller temporary business manager and Philip T. Vail, an IBEW member for 43 years, as temporary president.

Also present were top officers of other locals in the union's Middle Atlantic region, including William G. Shord, business manager of Local 5, Pittsburgh; Robert McAlwee, business manager of Local 26, Washington; Louis V. Vehling, business manager of Local 52, Newark; William J. Middleton, business manager of Local 98, Philadelphia, and Pat Damiani, business manager of Local 363, Spring Valley, N. Y.

The unauthorized strike which resulted in the revocation of Local 28's charter was against the Baltimore Electrical Contractors.

The IBEW said the walkout violated the union's constitution, which directs that no strike may be called without the approval of the international through its president. The union noted that the National Industrial Conference Board, in a study of all union constitutions, found the same requirement in more than 90 percent of the documents.

Local 28 made a number of attempts in the federal courts to block revocation of its charter and to prevent the IBEW from chartering a new local in its place.

New Pamphlet Out On Automation

Automation's benefits will not come automatically and its problems are not insoluble.

A new AFL-CIO pamphlet, "Automation," discusses in simple terms the impact and the challenge of a changing technology.

A single copy of the pamphlet, AFL-CIO Publication No. 124, is available free. Up to 100 copies, the price is 3 cents each; 100 copies is $2.50. Orders should be sent to Pamphlet Div., AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Checks should be made payable to William F. Schnitzler, secretary-treasurer, AFL-CIO.

Nation Strong, Free:

Labor Day Reflects Pride in Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

counterpart in Communist countries.

"While America's great abundance is widely shared by ordinary American citizens," Goldberg observed, "the peoples of the Soviet Union must content themselves with their government's distant promises of future prosperity."

The theme was echoed in the Industrial Union Dept.'s pledge of solidarity "to those free workers of Berlin and the West who today stand on the most critical battle-fronts against tyranny."

It was expressed in the Labor Day message of Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the Building & Construction Trades Dept., who praised affiliates and members for their contribution to the expansion of the country's missile-site network, declaring: "We will join with all labor . . . in dedicating ourselves to building the future of our country."

Underscored by McNamara

It was underscored by Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara, who lauded "the skill and contribution of American workers to the strengthening of our nation's security and the security of the free world."

It will be carried down Fifth Avenue in New York City by nearly 200,000 marchers in the biggest Labor Day parade of them all, demonstrating "free labor's strength and its dedication to American ideals."

It will be paraded on the main streets of hundreds of smaller communities, like Decatur, Ill., where the banner will be "Unions for America and America for the World."

It will be voiced by labor and public officials at Detroit's giant annual rally in Cadillac Square, at the Common in Worcester, Mass., at the Crown Point Fair Grounds in Lake County, Ind., at a statewide union picnic in Lincoln, R. I., and at other Labor Day celebrations from coast to coast.

Radio Speeches Set

Radio networks will carry to the entire country the messages of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Vice Pres. George M. Harrison.

From abroad have come the greetings of David A. Morse, director general of the Intl. Labor Organization in Geneva, who noted that Labor Day this year "has particular significance in that it reminds us amid rising anxieties in many parts of the world of the urgent need to advance the welfare of working people everywhere."

In most communities the Labor Day observance will kick off Union Label Week, designated by the last conventions of the AFL-CIO and its Union Label & Service Trades Dept. for Sept. 4-10.

Foremost among the traditional event of the holiday will occur in Pennsauken Township, N. J., just outside Camden. There union officials will continue their custom of laying a wreath at the grave of Peter J. McGuire, the leader of the Carpenters and co-founder of the AFL whose call for "a general holiday for the laboring classes" led to the first Labor Day observance in 1882.

Religions Observances

All religious faiths will mark the day. Ministers and rabbis, at services over the weekend, will center their sermons on labor's role in society. Traditional among Roman Catholics are the Labor Day mass first celebrated in Chicago's Cathedral and since spread to other cities.

To all who observe the holiday, in whatever manner, AFL-CIO stressed its plea for safety. Haggerty, chairman of the 1961 Labor Day Safety Campaign, urged:

"Let's remember the spirit and purpose of labor's own holiday by putting an end to the slaughter on the highways."

PRIZE-WINNING APPRENTICES in the 8th annual contest sponsored by the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters are shown with top officers of the union following the competition at Purdue University which drew 107 entries among winners of state and provincial contests in the U.S. and Canada. From the left are Thomas A. Bohlmann, Milwaukee, winning pipe fitter apprentice; S. P. Herrick, Newark, first in the sprinkler fitting category; Joseph Prainito, Brooklyn, top plumber apprentice; Sec.-Treas. William C. O'Neill; Pres. Peter T. Schoemann, and Assistant Pres. John J. McCartin.

Kennedy's Labor Day Message:

'Labor...The Reward and the Way'

WE COMMEMORATE TODAY achievement in human welfare—the economic and social protections our working people enjoy, the wide distribution of our wealth, the access to advancement and education, the strength of our labor organizations, the exercise of individual decision in guiding our institutions.

These are crucial issues in most of the world's societies, especially those with new political identities and modernizing economies. The root of genuine social revolution lies deep in the desire for a life better in material terms and—we believe—freer in spiritual terms.

Thus, this Labor Day again makes the vital distinction between opposing ways of life in the modern world. We celebrate the labor of our people precisely because we believe it to be an essential to man's dignity, performed freely and in good conscience, and commanding by right a just reward. We look upon man's toil as an expression of individual personality and will, not a commodity to be exploited for the benefit of a state or ruling political party. Tyranny deprives a man of the freedom and joy of his work.

These beliefs underlie our system of self-government in economic life. Our free and democratic labor movement is based upon the advancement of individual dignity. Today, as throughout our modern history, we rely upon the men and women of organized labor to help safeguard our democracy whose freedom is inseparably linked with their own.

Now these beliefs and this system face a stern test of history.

Here in America, technological change is altering the structure of industrial production and the content of jobs across a broad range of occupations. Old skills are rapidly outmoded. The demand for new skills outreaches the supply.

It is clear that the maintenance of a fully competent labor force requires constant reinvestment in skills so that greater job opportunity, resulting from an expanded economic life, can be capitalized upon.

Especially needful of attention is the situation of the older person who becomes unemployed and finds no market for his ability and the young man or woman who faces a competitive labor force without adequate training.

Perhaps in no other area of our national life is the need to realize our ideal so clearly an economic necessity as in the attainment of genuine equality of opportunity for all. We serve ourselves and the stature of freedom throughout the world by serving our moral commitment to equality. Our government, in its own employment policies, will hold to this commitment and it must predominate in the personnel and membership policies of all organizations whose power or activities affect the public interest.

Full employment through wider opportunity for the occupationally displaced and the minority group member rests ultimately, as do all of our ambitions for higher economic life, upon the ability of the economy to grow. This Labor Day we can find satisfaction that our government, this Administration and the Congress, have been successful in enacting legislation such as the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act, the new Minimum Wage law, the Area Redevelopment Act, improved Social Security, and the Housing Act that contributes to the economic welfare of all of our people. The guideposts to the further and greater progress we seek are these:

Wage and price policies that contribute to expansion without impairing our competitive posture in world markets; great productivity from a wise use of scientific discovery and the exertion of dedicated individual effort; the proper utilization of increased resources for the fulfillment of urgent national needs; statesmanship in collective bargaining that acknowledges the public interest.

We can well earn what we well need in America.

In setting the goal of our society at the realization of human dignity, we reach for the highest of stars and seek the outer limits of human capability. In this, now as always the new world for the spirit, the labor of free men is both the reward and the way.

Data for Negotiators Outlined in Article

The local union negotiator, representing the men and women in his shop as he sits across the table from management, isn't expected to be a trained economist. But he is expected to have facts at hand to back up his demands for higher pay, better working conditions or improved fringe benefits.

Collective Bargaining Report, a feature of the AFL-CIO's monthly magazine, the American Federationist—takes up the problem of the type of data needed and where it can be obtained.

A union negotiator, the article prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research points out, should get ready for collective bargaining by familiarizing himself with the principal economic data in these areas:

- Wage and benefit trends, including results of recent bargaining settlements nationally, in the industry and locally; current levels of wage rates for similar work.
- Economic conditions generally and in the particular industry or company.
- Changes in the cost of living.
- Family needs for reasonable standards of living.
- Changes in productivity.
- Profits.

Much of the article, in the August issue of the Federationist, deals with the sources of economic data.

First, of course, is the headquarters of the national or international union which normally would have the most complete data on recent wage settlements in the industry or trade.

Other potential sources, including government agencies, labor and business publications, libraries and commercial services, are described and analyzed. Special emphasis is given to the occupational wage surveys of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The article has a word of caution, noting:

"The danger is that an officer may rely too heavily on economic arguments and then get lost or misled in an economic or statistical debate which may stray far from the merits of the union position. Negotiations should not be conducted on the basis of who can put together the most impressive looking or greatest quantity of data."

The article also emphasizes that "economic facts . . . are not a substitute for skilled leadership and strong membership."

"An employer determined to refuse a reasonable wage increase may not change his mind no matter how strong an economic case a union may make," it says. "But given a strong union, and particularly where management is reasonable, information on economic factors facilitates sound settlements."

Miami Strike Funds Sought By Pressmen

Miami—The Printing Pressmen have called on every member to contribute financially to the support of 100 members of Miami Local 46 who have been on strike since Aug. 1 against the Miami Herald.

IPPAU Pres. Anthony J. DeAndrade said the men walked out after working nearly 40 days without a contract and after the union's scale committee had held 29 unsuccessful meetings with management of the John S. Knight chain newspaper.

Token picket lines were set up at other Knight newspapers in Akron, O., Charlotte, N. C., and Detroit. Pressmen at the Detroit Free Press, only morning daily in Michigan, refused to cross the picket line for four days but were forced back to work when a federal judge issued a temporary injunction after a "secondary boycott" complaint was issued by the National Labor Relations Board.

DeAndrade said in the August issue of the American Pressman that it never has been the union's policy to "engage in industrial warfare" but that the Miami publisher refused arbitration and refused to compromise differences over a new contract.

The union hopes to prosecute the strike to a successful conclusion, DeAndrade wrote, "to prevent the establishment of working conditions below the standards achieved by printing trades unions" over a 75-year period.

The union's defense fund was depleted by the long strike against two Portland, Ore., newspapers, and cannot disburse strike funds again for several months, he said.

T. W. Gleason Named ILA Vice President

New York—Thomas W. Gleason, an organizer and negotiator for the Longshoremen, has been named executive vice president of the union at a meeting of the executive council here.

Gleason said the ILA is facing critical times due to the inroads of automation and that this would be one of his primary concerns in future negotiations with employers.

Successes Overshadowed:

Concern Over Jobs Marks Labor Day 1961

Holiday Finds Workers Uneasy Despite Gains

By Harry Conn

Job insecurity and unemployment have become the greatest concerns of trade unionists since Labor Day 1960.

These problems have been present since 1958, but month by month they seem to have grown almost to Frankenstein-monster dimensions, overshadowing some major trade union successes enjoyed during last year, especially in the political and legislative fields.

The election of John F. Kennedy as President and Lyndon B. Johnson as Vice President provided ample proof that trade union political action can be effective.

The new President turned to organized labor to help him fill many important positions in his New Frontier. His Secretary of Labor, Arthur J. Goldberg, was a top labor lawyer. And in the Labor Dept. many of his top official staff members—Jerry Holleman, George L-P Weaver, Esther Peterson, Charles Donahue—came from organized labor. Still more trade unionists went into Commerce, State, Defense and other departments and agencies in government.

At the same time, a labor-backed President in the White House helped to produce some domestic legislation that had not been possible during the eight years that Pres. Eisenhower was chief executive. These included minimum wage, housing, distressed area relief—all high on labor's priority list—in addition to other vitally needed measures.

The long Labor Day weekend will mean just one more day without work, however, for more than 5 million workers this year. For millions of others, knowing that automation and technological change are destined for their plants, it will be a period of uneasiness.

For those who deal in statistics the future does not look too encouraging. The American economy will have to run fast merely to stand still. The Dept. of Labor estimates that 1.25 million jobs will disappear due to automation each year and the labor force will increase by another 1.25 million.

2.5 Million New Jobs a Year

The critical question facing American workers and the Kennedy Administration is this: Where will we find 2.5 million new jobs each year?

What deeply concerns trade unionists in this picture is the widespread belief that we are out of the most recent recession with no real prospect that unemployment will be materially reduced in the near future.

There may be many other explanations for joblessness—runaway shops, unfair competition, obsolete products, foreign imports—but the overriding reason seems to be automation. Nearly every industry has felt its impact. Some examples:

- In office work, Computer Services, Inc., estimates that 100,000 computer installations will be made in 1961. Based on studies of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics, each installation will affect 140 jobs. This means that 1.4 million jobs would be hit by computers in 1961.
- The electrical industry, despite a boom in computer production, saw a decline of employment of 10 percent between 1953 and 1961. At the same time, production increased 21 percent.
- In the last year meat production was up one percentage point but the total number of workers dropped from 191,000 to 161,000.
- In the 10 years between 1950 and 1960 there was little change in steel production, but employment dropped 80,000.
- Railroad employment reached the lowest point in modern history during the latter part of 1960.

The Kennedy Administration has been successful in winning support for a number of proposals to help meet the problem, but in the opinion of trade union leaders, the program has been too moderate and they have urged stronger measures. Among these are tax reductions to aid purchasing power and all-out public works.

The year since last Labor Day saw other significant developments. These included:

POLITICAL ACTION—The effectiveness of trade union political action in the 1960 elections played an important role in the election of John F. Kennedy as President and Lyndon B. Johnson as Vice President. The large, industrial states provided the necessary margins in a close contest. Union activity received important credit for helping to make this possible. Even those most critical of trade unionism have acknowledged that the political programs of organized labor produced results.

LEGISLATION—Although there were major bills backed by organized labor which were not passed by Congress, more union-supported measures were passed by the first session of the 87th Congress and signed into law than at any time since the New Deal days.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING—The size of most settlements during the period between Labor Day 1960 to Labor Day 1961 will average increases of 3 to 5 percent plus liberalization of various fringe benefits. In most contract negotiations the need for more job security has frequently dominated the discussions. This was particularly true in the auto, electrical manufacturing and aircraft negotiations. Major negotiations took place in these industries plus apparel, communications, farm equipment, maritime, meat packing, oil, paper, railroad, rubber and textiles.

One of the most significant developments in the collective bargaining field was the agreement of the operating railroad unions and the carriers to present their dispute over work rules to a presidential commission.

STRIKES—The maritime strike, affecting some 80,000 unionized seamen, was the most publicized strike during the last year. Pres. Kennedy reluctantly invoked the Taft-Hartley 80-day injunction which expires Sept. 21. Meanwhile, the dominating issue is the right of the unions to organize American runaway ships flying foreign flags of convenience to escape unionization, decent wages and taxes.

The Textile Workers Union of America called off its two-year strike against the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills, Henderson, N. C. Later Gov. Terry Sanford commuted the sentences of seven strikers who were serving prison terms for alleged conspiracy to dynamite the plant. The seven, including Vice Pres. Boyd Payton, were paroled.

Trade unionists will celebrate their Labor Day weekend in many ways. Close to 200,000 in New York City will march in a Labor Day parade, as will thousands more in other cities. Others will enjoy picnics, parties or a visit to a lake or ocean beach. **(PAI)**

VOICE OF LABOR as heard by Candidate John F. Kennedy during his campaign for the presidency, as expressed by this worker at a factory gate, was one of the highlights of the year since Labor Day 1960.

AFL-CIO Broadens Views:

Trade Union Horizons Expand To Take in World's New Nations

By Alexander Uhl

Rarely has organized labor in the United States been as deeply concerned over the course the world is taking as it is at this Labor Day celebration time. American relations with the United Nations; the new aggressive turn of the Soviet Union in its drive for world power; the emergence for the first time of a Communist-dominated government in Latin America—the Castro dictatorship in Cuba; the need for organizing a free labor movement among the young nations of Africa; the whole problem of American security, threatened as it has seldom been before in an age when nuclear weapons may literally destroy whole nations if not the world itself.

Over the year, the AFL-CIO has made a number of moves and taken strong positions on many matters concerned with the fight on Communism.

At its summer meetings the AFL-CIO Executive Council issued an unusually strong statement bluntly declaring that the Berlin crisis held within it "the gravest source of danger of a world war."

Declaring that the international crisis has been "acutely aggravated in recent months," the Executive Council accused the Soviet Union of arming and inciting regimes hostile to the United States, such as the Castro regime in Cuba, and of fostering so-called wars of liberation.

It also accused the Communists of seeking to destroy the effectiveness of the United Nations and of thwarting real efforts toward nuclear control and disarmament.

The council strongly supported a firm position by Pres. Kennedy in the Berlin crisis and called on him for full-scale efforts to rally the support of our allies against any Communist aggression. A resumption of atomic testing in the interest of our own national security was suggested as a possibility.

Kennedy Supported

Special concern also was shown by the council in its statement on inter-American relations not only with reference to Communist penetration, but the presence of right-wing dictatorships in other countries such as the Dominican Republic. It expressed unreserved support for Kennedy's pledges that the United States "would not abandon Cuba to Communism."

In addition to those warning statements, the AFL-CIO has been developing strong programs of its own. It seeks establishment of free labor movements in Latin American countries where they have been destroyed and in building free labor movements in the emerging African countries where a vast amount of education remains to be done.

An important step was the Executive Council decision to help establish a fund or foundation for the development of union leadership in Latin America.

This calls for creation of a non-profit, tax-exempt foundation to be supported by the AFL-CIO together with other interested groups and individuals. Its purpose would be to bring young Latin American labor leaders to the United States, provide educational courses for them and send them back to their native lands to train their own people in democratic unionism.

The death of Dictator Rafael Trujillo has opened the way to possible establishment of a democracy in the Dominican Republic. Should that come about trained union leaders will be needed and the AFL-CIO has begun a program directed toward that end. A training program for Dominican trade unionists has been set up and already eight have been selected to attend classes at the Labor Relations Institute of the University of Puerto Rico.

Exiles, they are former workers in such industries as sugar, transportation, communications and stevedoring. The purpose of the program is "to plan in advance for building a genuine, democratic labor movement in the Dominican Republic as soon as circumstances permit."

The AFL-CIO has shown keen interest also in helping to develop free and democratic labor movements in the new nations of Africa. These are considered of the highest importance since the new African nations which have entered the United Nations may some day hold the balance of power. When that day comes, the AFL-CIO believes it essential that they be friendly to the United States and well-trained in western freedom and tradition.

To this end, the AFL-CIO and the Israel Federation of Labor, Histadrut, are generously supporting a joint educational effort in Tel Aviv. This is providing for the education, especially in labor affairs, of young Africans who are expected to become the backbone of future labor leadership in their countries. The AFL-CIO and Histadrut believe that the school can serve as liaison between Africa and the western world.

The AFL-CIO also is helping to support other labor educational activities in Africa. Only recently the ICFTU African Labor College was opened in Kampala, Uganda, the first permanent trade union college on the African continent. The school is supported by the voluntary contributions of trade unionists everywhere in the free world.

As part of the African program six African needle workers have been brought to the United States by the AFL-CIO for six months of intensive training in their own trades and in trade unionism. Five weeks were spent at the Ladies' Garment Workers Training Institute in New York. On-the-job training is part of the curriculum which was drawn up in cooperation with the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs. The workers came from Nigeria, Lagos, Northern Rhodesia, Nairobi, Southern Rhodesia and Tanganyika—once far away, mysterious African countries, but now part and parcel of the modern world and of the modern labor movement.

Another aspect of organized labor's determination to help in every practical way has been the employment of African students in the United States by labor unions in order to help them with their studies. One example is that of the Clothing Workers who hired four African workers for the summer. They came from Kenya, East Africa, and are students in American universities preparing to return to Africa to work with the labor movement there. **(PAI)**

Labor Day 1961

TWO EVENTS that will be celebrated in connection with Labor Day this year provide important insight into the holiday and its meaning to the nation.

The annual holiday dedicated to the American worker will mark the effective date for an immediate wage increase for over 2.5 million workers who will be brought under coverage of the Wage-Hour Act for the first time or will receive for the first time the new hourly minimum of $1.15.

The holiday weekend will mark also the issuance of a special stamp at a White House ceremony to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the signing of the first state workmen's compensation law.

The social concepts of minimum wages and financial and medical care for a worker injured on the job are now so widely accepted that the initial fight for their passage and the continuing struggle to improve them are all but forgotten.

The struggle for minimum wages and hours and a wide-ranging social insurance program was initiated by the American trade union movement. It has been the only major force in American society continuously concerned with this type of legislation at the state and federal level—legislation that increases living standards and provides protection for millions of workers, many of whom are not trade union members.

The labor movement's continuing campaigns for legislation in the national interest grows out of the worker's natural desire for security on the job, a decent standard of living, education and equal opportunity, dignity and the chance to participate in society as a respected citizen.

* * *

LABOR DAY IS a day on which working people look back over the past with the injustices, failures and successes that marked the building of the trade union movement. It is a day of rededication to the basic concepts of justice, brotherhood and equality. It is a day to take a brief pause before renewing the struggle, for there is no stopping or resting.

Nearly half a century ago Samuel Gompers said the working people "will never stop in their efforts to obtain a better life for themselves, for their wives, for their children and for all humanity. The object is to obtain complete social justice."

On Labor Day 1961 it is appropriate to restate the philosophy that holds that whenever there is a conflict between human rights and property rights labor unqualifiedly supports human rights.

This philosophy holds also that so long as our government is controlled by the people—and labor knows that free trade unions cannot exist except under a democratic form of government—to fear the participation of government in establishing programs to serve all America is to fear the people.

Labor does not accept the proposition that the welfare of the owners of property is inevitably equivalent to the welfare of the nation. Business prosperity is essential to our economy but the soundest basis for business prosperity is the prosperity of the people as a whole.

* * *

IN THE CURRENT PERIOD of world tension organized labor has renewed its pledge to keep the nation strong and free; for the fight for freedom cannot be isolated, it is the fight of free men everywhere.

To this battle for world peace and freedom the American trade union movement will bring the same dedication that it has brought to previous world crises that threatened peace and freedom, the same dedication that it has brought to the job of making America free and strong.

AFL-CIO News

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Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Committee Chairman:

Obscure South Dakota Senator Father of First Labor Day Law

CARPENTER PETER McGUIRE was the "Father of Labor Day" but to an obscure South Dakota senator goes the credit for making it a legal national holiday.

The year was 1894. The senator was James Henderson Kyle. He was a Congregational minister by avocation. And in a few short weeks, without any prior political activity to his credit, he was, between November and March, elevated from his ministry into the Senate.

He went to South Dakota in 1885 as minister to the people of Iroquois and Aberdeen. He went from his home in South Dakota to the Senate in Washington in 1891 as neither Democrat nor Republican, but as an Independent, although he is credited—or charged—with aligning himself with the Democratic Party on most of the issues of the day.

During his first term he became chairman of the Senate Committee on Education & Labor where he was able to further the very things which he had advocated in a Fourth of July speech in 1890 in Aberdeen—the speech which actually launched his political career.

Kyle was a man of few speeches, but when he did speak, he had something to say. And it was this senator from a new and small agrarian state who proposed legislation making Labor Day a national holiday.

The idea that a day be set apart for the laboring people was first made public by a resolution at a meeting of the New York City Central Labor Union on May 8, 1882, when Peter J. McGuire, then general secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners and later vice president of the American Federation of Labor, suggested the first Monday in September be made the day to pay tribute to American industry.

McGuire's reasoning behind the timing was: "It would come at the most pleasant season of the year, nearly midway between the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving, and would fill a wide gap in the chronology of legal holidays."

The first Labor Day observance was not held on the first Monday in September; instead, it was on Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1882, when about 10,000 union members marched up Broadway in New York City and then spent the remainder of the day in Elm Park at all sorts of amusements.

The next Labor Day was on a Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1883, and the parade was reported as an "imposing demonstration of the Central Labor Union."

In 1884, Central Labor Union decided to hold the celebration on the first Monday in September and central labor bodies in other cities were urged to celebrate that day as a universal holiday for workingmen.

The AFL unanimously adopted a resolution on Oct. 7, 1884, that the first Monday in September of each year be set apart as a laborers' national holiday, and recommended its observance by all wage workers,

IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS, municipal ordinances officially recognized Labor Day. State legislative recognition was developed only as a result of a campaign conducted by organized labor, and 23 states had enacted Labor Day laws by the end of 1893.

Oregon was first, by passage of an original law on Feb. 21, 1887, designating Labor Day as the first Saturday of June. This was changed to the first Monday in September in February 1893 so as to conform with the general accepted scheme.

Back in 1886, the AFL convention recommended that Labor Day on the first Monday in September should be observed "until it shall be as uncommon for a man to work on that day as on Independence Day.

Interest in setting aside a day for honoring the workers of America, and AFL efforts for national recognition of the day, resulted in Kyle's introduction of a bill in the Senate on Aug. 28, 1893.

The bill was introduced during a special session of the 53d Congress which Pres. Grover Cleveland had called so that the serious financial question confronting the country might be considered.

On June 27, the bill was enrolled in both houses and duly signed by the Speaker, Charles F. Crisp, of Georgia, and the Vice President. Next and finally, on June 29, 1894, it was announced by O. L. Prudent, one of Cleveland's secretaries, that "the President on the 28th instant approved and signed the act—S. 730—making Labor Day a legal holiday." By 1900, Labor Day was officially recognized by most states. Not until 1923 did the last state, Wyoming, fall into line.

Samuel Gompers, when reporting to the 1894 AFL convention, stated:

"National Labor Day—It affords me pleasure to be able to report that the demand made by the American Federation of Labor for making the first Monday in September of each year a legal holiday passed Congress and was made a law on June 28, 1894!" **(PAI)**

Morgan Says:

Simple Serenity of U. S. West Commended to World Leaders

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

I THINK I HAVE DISCOVERED the place where the next summit meeting should be held. It is a spacious, flat piece of high ground in western Wyoming best known to old-timers as the Jackson Hole country. It may be better known to tourists and other refugees from the frenetic tempo of urban living as Grand Teton National Park, which takes its name from a range of mountains of almost matchless grandeur on its sunset rim. My hunch—or perhaps it is no more than a wistful hope—is that the majesty of the towering Tetons will instill, at least a trickle of awe in the summit conferees, causing both sides of the table to realize that there is something greater in the solar system than the puny but often poisonously pushy ambitions of men.

Morgan

There is another parallel reason for my choice. If, despite the exhilarating locale, the summitteers should freeze their minuet in customary deadlock and resume their threats and counter threats of mutual nuclear annihilation, nature has another prop in the neighborhood that might well sober them. If they would cross the Snake River and scale the Teton Pass over into Idaho they would soon arrive at an area of utter devastation called the Craters of the Moon. By a stroke of irony, one of the federal government's peaceful atomic projects is located on the edge of this vast lava desert.

There is a symbolism here which it would be difficult for the summit participants not to catch. These thousands of acres of ashes and clinkers have been made into a national monument, preserving a demonstration of the earth's own destructive force dating back some 15 million years. The lesson of this spooky wasteland is, surely, that it is rather pointless to compete with the destructiveness of natural forces, however lethal and extensive the havoc that man can now contrive.

There are skeptics who will say that trying to get world leaders back to nature is a worthless exercise, that nothing really can bring them to a more contemplative attitude because man-made circumstances have pushed them beyond the island of reflectiveness and contemplation into a treacherous stream of reflex actions—of force and the threat of force in the name of sovereignty, national pride or—bitterest of paradoxes—survival. This argument may be all too valid but it is interesting to note that ordinary people, apparently, have not yet accepted it, or at least are trying—in a way that may be both instructive and inspiring—to reject it.

BY THE MILLIONS, Americans are seeking the simple serenity of what wild open spaces there are left. For one of the most rewarding of these national parks, Grand Teton, the country, interestingly enough, has the Rockefeller family largely to thank. Thirty-five years ago, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., began buying up land in the broad and lovely valley above Jackson Hole as a conservation measure and in 1950 more than 33,000 acres of this choice alpine expanse—more than a tenth of the area of the park itself—was presented to the government for the public's enjoyment. The public has accepted with almost overwhelming pleasure. For each of the past four seasons, Grand Teton National Park has had 1.5 million visitors and this year may well break the record.

In his office in Moose, Wyo., Chief Park Ranger Russell E. Dickenson tried to put his finger on the reasons for the extraordinary popularity of the playground in his charge. The charm of it, he told me, must have something to do with the arrangement of the mountains, rearing above people in the valley with no foothills in between. He would not try to prove that the migraine turbulence of world conditions had spurred tourists to reach out in such persistent volume for the solace of streams and trees and the trout and field mice, the elk and bald eagles that live among them. The asphalt jungles that most cities have become, monotonously punctuated by winking signs and glaring stoplights, can make fugitives of harassed urbanites almost as well as the threat of war. Yet there seems to be a deep motivation here. People try to get closer to the mountains, Ranger Dickenson said. Then he revealed what was, to me, a stunning phenomenon: In the last three years camping has almost literally exploded on Grand Teton.

Campers—not trailer or motel itinerants but campers-out—have virtually quadrupled. Whether driving Cadillacs or Volkswagens, people are heading for the high timber with bed rolls and sleeping blankets, more intent on bivouacing under the stars than in an air-conditioned hillside Hilton. Shades of Lewis and Clark, whose expeditions passed this way more than a century ago!

There may just be a moral here concealed somewhere between the pine needles and the Indian paintbrush although I'm not quite sure I know what it is. With super highways slicing across the land, motorists are fleeing them for the rugged quiet of forest trails. With civilization becoming bewilderingly efficient and the world of governments quivering with tension, people are seeking their private relief from strain nearer the earth and sky.

Senators Restate U.S. Opposition To Admitting Red China to UN

THE UNITED STATES should not accept the admission of Red China to the United Nations as inevitable but should make every effort to persuade other nations to vote against it.

Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) and Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R-Mass.) took this stand in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational program, heard on 450 radio stations.

"Certainly we are not going to go down with our tail between our legs," Saltonstall said.

In answer to the question, "Can we ignore the existence of Red China?" Douglas said:

"Of course, Red China exists. It has maintained itself in power now for 12 years as a nation of 600 million people. But that's not the issue. The issue is whether we shall support the admission of Red China to the United Nations and whether the U.S. should recognize Red China. I am opposed to both steps."

The issue is expected to arise in the current session of the UN. The last vote was 42-34, against, Douglas said, with 22 abstentions, as compared with 42-8 against previously, both on consideration of the question. He said it has been expected that most of the 22 will vote for admission the next time.

QUERIED ON THE POINT that recognition of a regime has not in the past meant approval, Saltonstall said that the situation is different in the case of Communist China because it has been "trying to shoot itself into the UN."

Attempts to get agreements on Formosa, the return of prisoners and other such matters as non-aggression in neighboring states as a part of a UN admission agreement would be futile, both said. Red China does not keep its agreements, Douglas asserted.

Asked if the admission of Communist China would mean the end of Formosa, Saltonstall said:

"As long as Chiang Kai-Shek is alive, as long as the regime in Formosa (or Taiwan) exists as it is now, certainly there will not be an end to Nationalist China."

Sept. 4 to 10:

Special Events Mark Union Label Week

The nationwide celebration of Union Label Week Sept. 4 to 10 will be marked by an unprecedented number of special events and activities at state and community levels.

Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. reports the department has filled a record volume of requests for promotional materials honoring the hallmarks of organized labor—the union label, shop card and service button. The department is sponsoring Union Label Week, as officially designated by its 1959 convention and that of the AFL-CIO.

Governors and mayors across the country have set aside the week by proclamation enlisting the support of the public in its observance, which opens with the Labor Day holiday, Lewis noted.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called on all union members, their families and friends to take part in the celebration.

"From its very inception," he said, "the American labor movement has known that in order to secure and protect the benefits gained through union membership it was necessary for union members to patronize those companies which produce union products and union services."

Recalling the efforts of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept. over more than a half-century to rally consumer buying power as an added union benefit, Meany declared:

"Here is the real purpose of Union Label Week: to remind our union people and to tell the rest of America and the free world that buying and spending 'the union label way' means greater job security, more lasting benefits and an opportunity for real prosperity for all."

Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, joining the appeal for wide participation in the week's events, described union labels, shop cards and service buttons as symbolic of "the good relations which exist between the unions of the AFL-CIO and their fair employers."

"These traditional symbols of union distinction have, throughout decades, served as a bulwark against the onslaughts of depression, layoffs and breadlines," Schnitzler asserted.

TALK THAT ADMISSION of Red China to the United Nations is inevitable is defeatist, Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R-Mass.), left, and Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) asserted on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

Goldberg on Labor Day:

'Promote the Common Defense, Safeguard the General Welfare'

A GRATEFUL NATION pauses today to pay tribute to the American worker: to his enormous contribution to the national welfare, to his dedicated service to the principles of democracy and human dignity, and to his unflinching support of freedom in times of crisis.

As we greet him on this Labor Day, we take satisfaction in the fact that:

More than 68.5 million men and women are at work.

Average factory earnings are at an all-time high of $94 a week.

Average per capita income after taxes—which at $1,974 is the highest in the world—and total personal income—over $420 billion—are both at record highs.

The gross national product totaled $515 billion in the second quarter of this year, also a record.

In the face of our growing abundance, consumer prices have remained remarkably steady throughout the year.

At the same time, the nation is enjoying its greatest period of industrial peace since the end of World War II. From January through June only one-tenth of 1 percent of the estimated working time of all non-agricultural workers was lost due to strikes.

And we are continuing to build for a brighter future. More than 49.5 million students are expected to enroll in school this fall, nearly 4 million of them in the nation's colleges and universities.

These are tangible achievements of our free society. Their effect in terms of higher living standards can be seen in the quality of American homes throughout the length and breadth of the land.

But while America's great abundance is widely shared by ordinary American citizens, the peoples of the Soviet Union must content themselves with their government's distant promises of future prosperity. For the present, Soviet achievements in space cast a euphoric shadow over the country's acknowledged shortages of food, clothing and housing, and the astonishing growth of Soviet industry provides little satisfaction for the demands of every-day Soviet consumers.

With or without material wealth, the hallmark of American society—and the proudest heritage of its people—is its free institutions.

To the American worker freedom has come to mean the right to organize, the right of collective bargaining with an employer, the right to engage in concerted action for better wages and working conditions, and the right of grievance procedures. On the other hand, it assumes that he will exercise his rights responsibly in the best interests of the whole society.

The goals of the American worker in the years ahead will be the improvement of his high standard of living and the preservation of his free institutions. He knows that these can best be accomplished in a world at peace.

As we justifiably applaud our achievements, so we must confront our shortcomings. On this Labor Day, more than 5 million men and women are out of work. Well over half the major industrial areas in the country are experiencing substantial unemployment. Many industries are operating at below capacity levels. Steel output is only about 67 percent of capacity.

With these insufficient levels of production, a high rate of unemployment is inexcusable. The story of unemployment is not one of "labor surplus," as the jobless have often been called. Rather, it is a story of wasted human and material resources.

This Administration is not satisfied with the present unemployment situation. We believe that the unemployed can be returned to work in a vigorous and expanding economy. As Pres. Kennedy said recently, "I have no intention of 'learning to live with' prolonged and severe unemployment, with all that it means in human misery and economic waste."

In these critical times, American labor faces new challenges on the economic front. The need for new high levels of production will entail continuing technological progress.

I am confident that both free labor and free management will respond with renewed purpose to their responsibilities.

They will need to develop more enlightened relations with one another on a continuing basis.

They will need to accommodate their own interests to the overriding interest of the public welfare.

They must continue to demonstrate their ability to reconcile separate viewpoints into common goals and common actions, thus giving living testimony to our proud claim that we come nearest of any nation to being a classless society.

Without relinquishing its right to strike, labor, in cooperation with management, must build new mechanisms to insure the peaceful solutions of their differences.

When each side accepts the rights of the other, and when both sides accept the rights of the general public, then industrial peace will prevail.

As we take stock of ourselves on this Labor Day, let all working Americans—whether in industry or trade, in large firms or small shops, on the assembly line or in an office, in government or in education—rededicate themselves to their constitutional commitments to promote the common defense and safeguard the general welfare.

IUD Labor Day Statement:

Industrial Workers Give Pledge Of Unity with Free Berlin Labor

THE INDUSTRIAL UNION DEPT., AFL-CIO, extends warm fraternal greetings to free organized labor the world over on this traditional holiday of America's working people. We offer our good will to free men and women the world over. To those held captive in totalitarian bondage in so much of today's world, we pledge our continued efforts in the struggle to extend freedom and human rights.

Industrial labor especially pledges its solidarity to those free workers of Berlin and the West who today stand on the most critical battlefronts against tyranny.

Peace without freedom is intolerable. In the battle for peace, we stand foursquare with all who hold life dear. But we stand united and firm on the side of freedom, and we warn all who would extend tyranny that we have fought our way up from wage slavery and we will not retreat.

We urge that the problems now before the world shall be settled through open negotiation. But negotiation cannot and must not mean surrender. Nor can it mean the abandonment of any now free to those who would enslave them or hold them captive in a system to which they are opposed.

While applauding the Housing Act passed this year, we call also for a further attack upon the decay now so apparent in our cities. The Soviet challenge will not be met until, as the words of "America, the Beautiful" recite, ours are truly gleaming "alabaster" cities.

Throughout the current period of economic upturn, joblessness has hovered near the 7 percent mark, despite even new highs of industrial production. Automation is bringing to U.S. industry ever greater manhour output.

The serious continuing slack in the U.S. economy is a clear answer to those who would curtail essential domestic civilian programs in the name of defense.

While progress has been made in the area of civil rights, the Negro and other minority groups continue to be denied equal citizenship.

On this Labor Day, we pledge to workers in newly developing nations that we shall do our utmost to aid them in their struggle for adequate livelihoods and effective unions.

Haggerty on Labor Day:

Building Trades Set To Meet Challenge

SEVENTY-NINE YEARS have passed since Labor Day was first celebrated in New York City. Sixty-seven years have passed since Congress declared Labor Day a national holiday. The Building & Construction Trades Dept. will celebrate its 53d Labor Day on Sept. 4, 1961. We are proud not only of our progress, but also of the part we have played in the growth of the American labor movement.

Today the 18 affiliates of the department embrace over 3.25 million skilled craftsmen. This growth has been possible because building tradesmen down through the years not only built their organizations on solid foundations, but continually accepted the challenges of an ever-expanding and changing industry—an industry that today ranks first in size in total dollar volume and accounts for over 14 percent of the gross national product.

One vast program undertaken by the building trades has been the construction of our missile sites. The magnitude and complexity of the program are astounding and will, when completed, produce the greatest amount of construction ever to be concealed from view. The estimated cost of construction underway is over $953 million on 19 locations in 15 states.

We realize that all labor faces a great challenge this year and for many years to come. We must of necessity take part in proposing and shaping policies and decisions which will work to keep our country secure and our economy continually expanding. We must take an even more active part in the legislative processes of our government at all levels, city, state and federal. We must continue to present and press for enactment of measures to relieve the impact of automation and to curtail its accompanying scourge of unemployment which unless corrected could lead to national disaster.

So on this Labor Day we face a real challenge—a challenge which we in the building trades are ready to meet, willing to meet and confident that, although the challenge is great, being mindful of the fine tradition of our past, will be met. We will join with all labor on this day in dedicating ourselves to building the future for our country.

Jodoin on Labor Day:

Imagination Urged To Meet Job Crisis

LABOR DAY IS TRADITIONALLY a time of stocktaking for the labor movement. While it is natural that we should look back on the months since we last observed this holiday, it is even more important that we look to the future.

Organized labor has, through the years, established itself in our society; today the role we have to play is more important than ever. We are, indeed, living in challenging time.

The waste and suffering that have resulted from unemployment in the past year has been stark evidence of our failure to meet the economic needs of our people. This imposed idleness of workers who would and who could contribute so much to our national production has resulted from several causes. Some of these are conditions which we have experienced in the past; others come from great changes which are taking place in our economy. Regardless of the cause the price is the same.

We are now nearing the time of year when jobs become increasingly scarce. There should be no hesitation in applying courage and imagination to this, the most important of the problems we face in our domestic economy. We have attained knowledge and ability which can provide a better and a fuller life for all. We must not allow abundance to become a social hazard.

The challenges we face are not to be found only within our own borders. We become increasingly and inescapably involved in world affairs; and, indeed, it would be an evasion of our national responsibilities if we were to try to avoid such involvement.

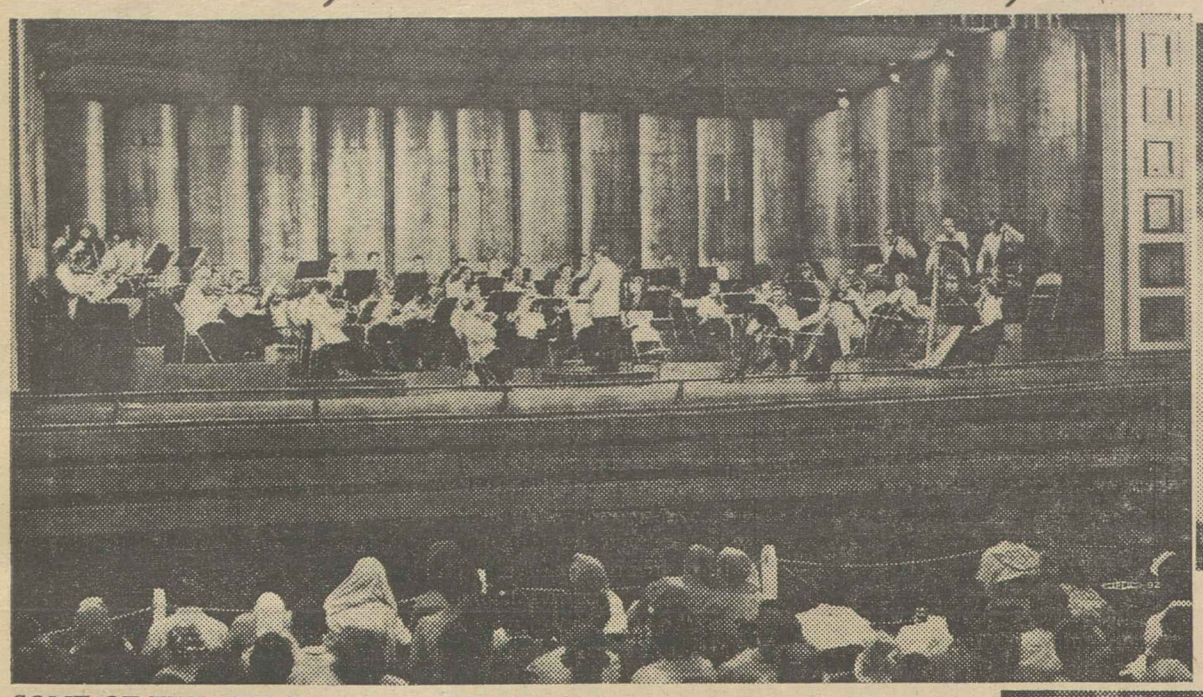
There is need now, as never before, for understanding of the critical international situation we face. The stakes are high—the future of mankind itself is involved. The Canadian Labor Congress has taken a very firm position opposing the continuation of nuclear tests and advocating universal disarmament. We are opposed to Canada extending the membership of the nuclear club by accepting nuclear weapons.

We think we are also being realistic when we say that this is no time for Canada to abandon her friends. Neutralism is an illusion. We must work together with those who by tradition and association have been our friends; so that, through the United Nations, we can contribute to a world in which peace and understanding can prevail.

Both as a nation, and as a member of a group of nations, we must make real contributions toward such a world. It is not enough for us to be against slavery; we must be for freedom. It is not enough to decry poverty and starvation; we must contribute to a better life for those less fortunate.

These, in the broadest terms, are some of the great challenges we now face, and they must be met without delay. We will only succeed if we work together in these common causes which so far outweigh the particular interests of one group or another. Organized labor in Canada, on this our national holiday, must dedicate itself to this purpose.

Music, Union-Made, On the Waterfront



SOME OF THE CURSE is taken off Washington's hot and humidity-ridden summers by free outdoor concerts given through the Music Performance Trust Fund of the Recording Industry and played by members of Musicians Local 161, as above.

INSTRUMENTALISTS ARE trained professionals, many of them graduates of the nation's leading music schools with experience playing under the batons of world-famous conductors.

CO-SPONSORING the concerts, which are given at the Watergate on the Potomac River front, are the D. C. Recreation Dept. and National Capital Parks. Many visitors listen from boats. The summer program includes both light and classical music.

INSTRUMENTAL in arranging the Watergate concerts are (left to right) Theodore T. Smith, chief of the NCP public use branch; Henry Goldstein, of Local 161, and Clint Price, director of the citywide division of the D. C. Recreation Dept.

AN EVENING of continental music at one of the concerts included a thunderously-applauded performance by the Amor Sirvente Spanish Ballet. Some of the action is shown above.

WASHINGTONIANS AND TOURISTS by the thousands have enjoyed the concerts on summer evenings, but perhaps no one enjoys them more than the union performers themselves. For music, to musicians, is more than a livelihood—it's actually a way of life.

ORCHESTRA CONDUCTOR for the series is Dr. Frederick Fall, shown here leading some of his string section. Born in Austria and trained in Europe, he once directed the Vienna Volksoper and for 11 years has led Washington's Dept. of Agriculture Symphony Orchestra.

'Unprecedented' Ferment Cited:

ORIT Asks Action On Latin Social Ills

Rio de Janeiro—A demand that action be taken now to relieve the plight of the great mass of Latin Americans who "are tired of repeated but never fulfilled promises" was voiced in a statement on economic development and social progress adopted at the fifth congress of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) here.

The statement was recommended to the Western Hemisphere arm of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions by an Inter-American Trade Union Economic Conference held a few days previously in Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Citing the "unprecedented social and political ferment" in South America, the statement declared the "basis of progress" in the underdeveloped parts of the Americas must be land reform. This it defined as "the return of the land to those who till it, and a recognition of their rights to receive in full the fruits of their labor."

With this as a foundation, ORIT proposed a program that included financial and technical assistance for agriculture; stabilized basic commodity markets; increased buying power for rural residents; industrialization with development of the required skills in each country; public as well as private financing of developments and "radical" revisions of tax systems.

"To ensure the most efficient economic and social advancement of the underdeveloped parts of America," the statement added, "it is imperative that together with raising the standard of living of the peoples illiteracy be eradicated, the right of every child to free public education be recognized, the standards of education be raised; scientific research be promoted and adequately financed, and the working classes be properly trained so as to enable them to participate efficiently in the framing and execution of development planning. . . .

"Every development plan should give preference at least to the most urgent social problems: eradicate illiteracy, eliminate the housing shortage and the inadequacy of living quarters; improve and extend social security systems and social services . . . (and) stop endemics and epidemics."

The need for economic and social reform was also recognized in a resolution on the political situation which sharply condemned Cuba's Castro and his government.

"Political democracy cannot survive if it does not give to the people full economic security and a higher measure of social justice," it said.

"We must constantly repeat the basic truth that where there is economic exploitation of the workers, political tyranny over the people, widespread ignorance and ill health, there cannot be true freedom and democracy. On the contrary, such conditions create a favorable climate for the spread of communism."

Other resolutions reaffirmed ORIT's opposition to the dictatorships in Paraguay, the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Nicaragua; expressed solidarity with West Berlin workers in the current crisis; moved to make the hemisphere aware of the "deplorable conditions to which political refugees are condemned in Cuba," and supported the ICFTU position that Franco Spain be excluded from the community of free peoples of the West.

Alfonso Sanchez Madariaga of Mexico declined to run for another term as general secretary and was elected president. He was succeeded by Arturo Jauregui of Peru, who has been ORIT director of organization.

The new executive board includes AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Victor G. Reuther of the Auto Workers, with AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schniztler and Vice Pres. O. A. Knight as first substitutes; Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress and Pres. Hipolito Marcano of the Puerto Rico AFL-CIO.

AFL-CIO DELEGATION at congress of Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers in Rio de Janeiro is shown in second row. From left are Pres. Ralph Reiser of the Glass Workers; Associate Inter-American Rep. Andrew C. McLellan; AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Emil Rieve; AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; Inter-American Rep. Serafino Romualdi; Harold J. Butler, administrative assistant to Schnitzler; AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Richard F. Walsh; Special Rep. Lester Zosel of the Railway Clerks, and AFL-CIO Research Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg.

Latin America Unions Seen Backing Alliance

Latin American trade unions will give "genuine cooperation and support" to the Alliance for Progress program adopted at the Inter-American Economic & Social Conference held recently in Uruguay, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. William C. Doherty has predicted.

Doherty, president of the Letter Carriers, headed the AFL-CIO's three-man delegation which participated in the conference as official observers. The other members were Serafino Romualdi, AFL-CIO inter-American representative, and Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

Interviewed on Labor News Conference, carried by the Mutual Broadcasting System, Doherty spoke of addressing a convention of the Uruguay trade union federation and reported that "all of the delegates in that huge convention were not only interested in the Alliance for Progress . . . they were actively engaged in attempting to espouse the cause of liberty, democracy and freedom."

Doherty said the old image of the United States as an exploiter of Latin American labor and materials is changing under the Kennedy Administration.

"Pres. Kennedy keeps talking about doing things for the man on the street, and that has a very wholesome impact on all our friends in South America," Doherty noted.

He said he thought the U.S. delegation, headed by Treasury Sec. S. Douglas Dillon, did "everything humanly possible" to see that U.S. aid would reach down to the people and not "stay at the top."

Richter Says Reds 'Trample' Human Rights

Berlin—Willi Richter, president of the German Federation of Trade Unions, has accused East German authorities of "trampling" human rights guaranteed by the charters of the United Nations and the Intl. Labor Organization in their efforts to stem the tide of refugees to the West.

In a message carried by all West German wireless stations, Richter declared the refugees had been driven from their homes by "acts of terror" committeed by East German Communist chief Walter Ulbricht "and his henchmen."

"The Communists are trying now by this brutal force to stop people from escaping," Richter said. "Tanks, machine guns, barbed wire fences and tear gas are the means whereby dictators dominate the people. It is the intention of the Communists to brutally tear apart Berlin."

The West German labor leader said the Communist action sealing the border between East and West Berlin was "a flagrant violation" of the city's four-power status. He called on Great Britain, France and the U.S. to take immediate steps to ensure re-establishment of normal conditions.

Richter also voiced German aspirations for reunification of the country and called for a free plebiscite "in East and West Berlin and the whole of Germany," concluding:

"The right of self-determination is indispensable and indisputable for the German people."

NLRB Names N. Y. Papers in 'Unfair' Charge

New York—The Publishers' Association of New York City and 10 member-newspapers have been named in a National Labor Relations Board complaint that they have joined in a mutual assistance pact to halt operations whenever a member of the association is involved in a strike or work stoppage.

The complaint was issued by the NLRB regional office here on charges filed by Typographical Union Local 6, and the unaffiliated Newspaper & Mail Deliverers' Union. A trial examiner has scheduled a hearing for Sept. 11.

The association and officials of the Times, Mirror and Herald Tribune were accused in the complaint of warning employes over the past year against assistance or support of walkouts by other unions. Also the Herald Tribune, News and Mirror were charged with shutting down their operations briefly due to work stoppages at the Times.

USO Fund Raise Backed By AFL-CIO

New York—The AFL-CIO is supporting the USO's appeal for a 12.5 percent increase in its allocations from united funds and community chests, Community Services Dir. Leo Perlis declared.

He said there are "at least 12 major training and mobilization centers where expected increases in military strength will demand commensurate expansion of USO facilities and services." Other military installations that were due to be closed later this year are remaining open, he said, and the USO will have to continue its services in these areas.

Since 1956 USO's income from united funds and community chests has "dropped 16 percent while the increase in federated giving has risen 40 percent," Perlis pointed out. He appealed to all community service committees and state and local central labor bodies to support the USO's request for the increase, stating that the American labor movement "actively supported the initial organization of USO and later was among those requesting its reactivation."

He said organized labor last year gave $10,000 to send a USO entertainment unit, "The AFL-CIO Salute to the Armed Forces," on a "hardship circuit of U.S. bases not reached by USO because of limited finances."

He also noted that "earlier this year, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany again extended the official endorsement of AFL-CIO to USO."

Labor Backs House Crisis Amendment

The AFL-CIO has given its support to a proposed constitutional amendment to permit the quick filling of vacancies in the U.S. House of Representatives in event of a national crisis—such as an atomic attack on Washington.

Legislative Rep. George D. Riley declared in a statement to a House Judiciary subcommittee that continuity in civilian government is "essential" to the democratic process.

Most of the bills before the subcommittee would empower governors to appoint representatives to vacancies from their states if the House membership falls below a certain level. Riley said the level should be as low as possible, "perhaps as low as 10 percent."

"With the standby mechanism available," he said, "we will see government continuing to function in orderly fashion."

Goldberg to Arbitrate Musicians-Met Dispute

New York—Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg's agreement to arbitrate a contract dispute between the Metropolitan Opera Association and its union musicians has ended a stalemate that threatened the Met's 1961-62 season.

By agreement of Met management and Musicians Local 802, Goldberg will issue a final and binding decision after the hearings have ended.

Goldberg said he agreed to serve as arbitrator at the request of Pres. John F. Kennedy but that his decision was "unique" and will not "establish a precedent of general economic application." Kennedy sent letters congratulating the disputing parties on the agreement, and Goldberg expressed his appreciation to the union, the management, Commissioner Jacob Mandelbaum of the U.S. Mediation & Conciliation Service and City Labor Commissioner Harold Felix, representing Mayor Robert F. Wagner.

The union first accepted the labor secretary's offer to arbitrate, and the Met management followed suit after breaking off negotiations twice and announcing cancellation of the season.

Pres. Alfred Manuti of Local 802 said he was "very pleased" with the proposal to arbitrate. Met Gen. Manager Rudolf Bing sent telegrams to singers urging them to sign contracts for the new season and saying he "hoped" to open Oct. 23 as scheduled with Puccini's "Girl of the Golden West."

Opera musicians are paid $170 a week during the season and asked for a raise to $220.13 a week, six weekly performances instead of seven, and other contract improvements. The union said wages of $7,200 a year are inadequate for top-flight musicians.

Missile Site Pay Policy Issued

The President's Missile Sites Labor Commission has issued a policy statement covering the employment of industrial workers at missile and space sites, and has made two recommendations on wage rates for construction workers.

The commission advised the Secretary of Defense that an agreement by Topeka, Kans., contractors to pay laborers, mason tenders, nozzlemen and powdermen at Topeka Air Force Base wages higher than the area rates was "unreasonable" and discriminatory. The agreement provided that workers in Hod Carriers Local 142 should get the Topeka metropolitan rate instead of the lower suburban rate. The commission also advised that certain "hazard pay" for electrical workers at the Vandenberg, Calif., AFB is reasonable.

Its policy statement on industrial labor at missile sites advised that rates be in line with wages for similar workers doing non-governmental work. Previously it had issued a similar statement for construction workers at missile and space sites.

Jammed Classrooms, Half-Day Sessions, Teacher Shortage Back as Schools Open

The nation's children return in record numbers next week to a school system beset by overcrowded classrooms, half-day sessions and a critical shortage of teachers.

The U.S. Office of Education estimates total enrollment in public and private schools will reach a new high of 49.3 million in the 1961-62 school year, an increase of 1.4 million over the total for last year.

Anticipated enrollments from kindergarten through Grade 8 are estimated at 34.2 million, an increase of 400,000, and in Grades 9 through 12 at 10.8 million, a rise of 700,000.

In institutions of higher education, enrollments are expected to reach 4.3 million, up from 4 million last year.

To meet the instructional needs of the swarm of new pupils, elementary and secondary schools will require some 48,000 more classroom teachers this year than the 1,636,000 they employed in 1960-61, the Office of Education estimates. Last fall, the states already employed 91,500 full-time public school teachers with substandard certificates.

The 102,000 new college graduates expected to join elementary and secondary public school facilities this fall will not replace those leaving the profession, school experts estimate, let alone serve increasing enrollments, relieve overcrowding, eliminate part-time sessions, add needed instruction not now provided, and replace unprepared teachers.

In all, it has been estimated public schools this year will be about 138,000 teachers shy of their real needs. The shortage of some 142,000 classrooms reported in the fall of 1960 is not expected to show any substantial improvement as the new school year opens.

About 69,600 additional instruction rooms were scheduled for completion during the 1960-61 school year. But most of these were needed to provide for population shifts, increased enrollments and replacement of abandoned facilities, leaving few if any to reduce the backlog.

The combined effect of the shortages, the Office of Education has noted in previous years, is to impair the schooling of an estimated 10 million pupils through overcrowding, half-day sessions, the use of improvised facilities and obsolete or otherwise inadequate structures.

The number of pupils on curtailed sessions last year in 36 states and the District of Columbia was 685,000, three-fourths of them in elementary schools.

While the shortages continue, the cost of operating the existing public school system is on the rise. At $15.6 billion in 1959-60, it was up $2 billion over expenditures the previous year despite a decline of 7 percent in capital outlay for land, buildings and equipment, the Office of Education reports. Biggest share of the cost—54.1 percent—was borne by local sources. States contributed 39.4 percent; the federal government 4.4 percent, and county and other intermediate sources the remaining 2.1 percent.

CHARTER PRESENTATION marks the formation of Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 24 in Baltimore to replace Local 28, whose charter was revoked for engaging in an unauthorized strike. IBEW Vice Pres. H. B. Blankenship, left, presents the document to Allen K. Fuller, temporary chairman of the new local, who was later elected temporary business manager.

'Flag' Issue Pact Spurs Ship Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

one company on the East Coast—Alcoa Steamship Co.—and to one employers' group on the West Coast—Pacific Maritime Association. All others have agreed to contract terms, SIU said.

Negotiations between SIU and Alcoa were broken off last week and have not been resumed though the union said it is "willing to meet any time." West Coast talks with PMI shippers were resumed after MEBA had reached agreement with shippers represented by the American Merchant Marine Institute.

Agreements by all five maritime unions to date have followed two forms—either outright recognition of the right of unions to board American-owned vessels registered under foreign flags, or an agreement to refer the dispute to labor-management committees, with the right to strike if no agreement is reached in a specified time.

The "runaway flag" issue was a major cause of the strike which idled more than 75,000 men June 15 to July 30. The walkout ended when the President got a court order under provisions of T-H and named a commission of inquiry to report back.

Commission Chairman David L. Cole said he is optimistic that most parties to the dispute will have reached agreement by the Sept. 21 expiration date of the injunction.

The Maritime Union previously had settled its contract negotiations. The American Radio Association settled with most employers in June, and MMP also reached early agreement with many shippers.

The latest MMP settlement—with the tanker companies—called for wage increases of 4 percent the first year and 2.25 percent in each of the following three years, plus an increase of $1.15 a day in company contributions to pension and welfare funds.

MEBA and the tanker companies agreed to set up a committee to seek a settlement of the foreign flag issue. The union is free to strike if no settlement is reached within 18 months.

All unions have asked the right to board ships owned by American companies to seek bargaining rights. An increasing number of U.S. ships has been registered under foreign flags in recent years.

Steel Warned By Senators On Price Rise

A group of liberal Democratic senators has served notice on the steel industry that it is in for trouble if it raises prices after installing a wage increase due on Oct. 1.

The pay hike, under the contracts between the Steelworkers and the industry ending the 1959 strike, will average an estimated 7.8 cents an hour. The price hike Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) said industry leaders are beginning to talk about—in the same way they prepared for the July 1958 increase—is $5 a ton.

The senators, marshalling their arguments with the aid of charts and graphs, said the industry cannot justify a price boost.

Gore informed the Senate that the President's Council of Economic Advisers told him fourth quarter profits, after the wage raise becomes effective and without a price increase, could equal the 14-year average of 10.5 percent after taxes.

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) said a price increase would raise a question of possible violation of a 1951 consent order forbidding industry agreements to "adopt, establish or maintain prices."

Social Security Benefit Applications Show Rise

Nearly 750,000 applications for benefits have been received since Pres. Kennedy signed into law on June 30 the 1961 amendments to the Social Security Act, Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Abraham Ribicoff told a press conference in Washington.

They poured in at the rate of more than 90,000 a week in July and August, he said, compared with 50,000 to 60,000 a week previously.

Approximately 187,500 of them came from men in the 62 to 64 age group—and their dependents—who are retiring early because of unemployment or poor health under a new provision of the law which permits

Ribicoff listed three categories of people who, he said, should inquire at their nearest social security office about their rights under the latest amendments. These were:

- Older people who have been told they had not worked long enough to be eligible for benefits; the amendments reduce the amount of work necessary for eligibility. Older workers and the survivors of workers who died after June 1954 may now be eligible.
- People qualified for benefits who have not applied because they are still working. One of the amendments increases the amount that older workers, widows and others eligible for benefits can earn and still collect part of their benefits.
- Widows now getting benefits on the basis of their own work, who may qualify for higher amounts based on their husbands' earnings.

Ribicoff said neither widows now getting benefits based on the work of their dead husbands nor persons eligible for the increase in the minimum payment need make formal application for the higher benefits authorized in the amendments. The boosts will be automatically included in checks delivered after the Labor Day weekend, he said.

Steel Should Absorb Pay Hike—Kennedy

Pres. Kennedy has expressed confidence that major steel companies will "concern themselves with the public interest" and absorb the negotiated October wage hike without increasing prices.

Kennedy, asked at his press conference what the government can or should do to head off a reported intention to hike prices, replied his economic advisors informed him the steel companies could absorb the wage raise and still make "a good profit."

Kennedy said be believed the inflation prior to 1958 was "tied very closely" to steel price hikes.

Douglas Asks Labor Effort On Area Aid

The Industrial Union Dept. is holding a series of conferences in Washington, bringing union members from depressed areas, to inform them on the steps necessary to take advantage of the Area Redevelopment Act.

At the first session were some 34 union members from Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Minnesota. At the one-day parley they met with representatives of the IUD plus a number of top government officials. They returned home fortified with information to help their local communities.

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), one of the Senate leaders who worked tirelessly for the depressed areas bill for six years before it finally became law, declared that "if it had not been for the labor movement this law would not have been passed."

He said the purpose of the bill was threefold: bring jobs to localities with high and persistent unemployment; train and transfer workers to jobs elsewhere; create jobs in depressed areas through public works.

"Local chambers of commerce have not taken hold of the individual sections of this bill as much as they should," he declared, "and we need the help of the labor movement."

Douglas urged that labor join with the more progressive leaders in the civic and industrial groups to work out requests for assistance under the new law.

"Don't let it be a chamber of commerce body," he said, "but a joint operation. Develop your plans thoroughly. Remember, we don't want to attract runaway plants but to channel growth into areas of high chronic unemployment."

Jacob Clayman, IUD administrative director, summed up the conference in this way:

"We are working to help the Administration get the act working to a maximum degree. We have full confidence in the leadership and staff of the Area Redevelopment Administration. Since action must be initiated from the communities, themselves, we want to strive to help them do a good job."

Rehabilitation Plans Aid 92,500 Disabled

For the sixth consecutive year, the number of disabled men and women prepared for and placed in jobs they are able to fill through the federal-state rehabilitation program set a new record in fiscal 1961—92,500 persons.

In addition, jobs are being hunted for 23,875 other handicapped people who have been rehabilitated to the point where they are ready for employment, according to Mary E. Switzer, director of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation in the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

The rehabilitations showed a 5 percent gain over the previous year's 88,300, while the group ready for work at the end of the fiscal year was 17 percent larger than in 1961, when it included 20,452 men and women.

New York led all the states with 6,733 rehabilitations; Pennsylvania was in second place with 6,456 and Georgia in third with 6,014.

Substantial gains were made, Miss Switzer reported, in the rehabilitation of persons with severe handicaps. Particularly large increases were scored among persons who are mentally retarded or who suffered mental illnesses.

Handicapped people who went back to work in fiscal 1961 will have earnings of about $180 million during their first year on the job, compared with $70 million previously. They will work some 137 million man-hours.

Some 18,500 of those returned to useful employment had been receiving welfare benefits at the rate of about $18 million a year. The rehabilitation cost was a year's relief payments.

Roche Appointed Assistant to Batt

Redmond H. Roche, Jr., of Detroit, formerly assistant general counsel for the Auto Workers, has been appointed special assistant to Area Redevelopment Administrator William L. Batt, Jr.

He has been serving since June as a consultant to ARA, the new federal program to aid areas of chronic unemployment, improve their economic conditions, and stimulate job opportunities.

Before joining the UAW legal staff in 1953, Roche had been with the anti-trust division of the Justice Dept., stationed in Detroit, and in the patent law section of General Motors Corp.

American Motors Settles:

Auto Workers Extend Pacts, Set Sept. 6 for Deadline at GM

(Continued from Page 1)

24-member executive board recessed its meeting subject to recall after receiving recommendations from its Ford, Chrysler and GM councils against approval of the employers' last contract offers.

At a press conference, Reuther and AMC Pres. George Romney said the agreement on national terms, reached tentatively last week, was followed by local union agreements on non-economic matters like seniority and work rules. Final language will be drafted with a view to meeting legal requirements and then the agreements will be submitted to meetings of 23,000 UAW members employed by AMC, they said.

With Reuther and Romney and their negotiating assistants answering questions, these key elements of the proposed new agreements emerged:

- A "progress sharing plan" that puts into a trust fund on behalf of AMC workers 10 percent of profits before taxes after deduction of 10 percent for stockholders, plus an additional 5 percent in AMC stock whose dividends will go into the trust fund for two years. After that, individual employes can take title to the stock.
- Continuation of the annual improvement factor wage increase of 6 cents an hour or 2.5 percent of base wages, whichever is higher, for each year of the three-year contract.
- Continuation of the present cost of living formula, with 12 cents of the existing 17 cents added to permanent wage rates.
- Transfer of $3 million in surplus funds from the joint insurance fund to the new "progress sharing" fund, with payments going to provide short workweek benefits, fully-paid hospital medical insurance and improved pensions.
- Improved SUB benefits, with the duration extended from 26 to 52 weeks and eligibility rules liberalized.

Under the short workweek section of the new contract, if an employe has less than 40 hours work in one week, he will receive half his regular hourly wage rate for each hour below 40 hours.

Union and management economists estimated that if the profit sharing plan had been in effect in fiscal 1960 it would have put $8.3 million of company profits into the fund and $4.1 million in stock into another fund. AMC employes would have been owners of nine shares of stock apiece.

It was agreed that pension benefits will be computed on the basis of $2.80 multiplied by years of service. Benefits for early retirement and permanent disability have been improved, and employes may choose a reduced pension to permit a surviving spouse to receive benefits.

The AMC agreement makes these changes in supplemental unemployment benefits: the weekly rate is raised to 62 percent of gross pay, instead of net pay as at present, plus $1.50 per dependent, with a $40 weekly maximum. A 65 percent benefit will be paid for short workweeks scheduled as such. Duration of SUB payments is increased to a maximum 52 weeks.

Other changes were made, Reuther and Romney said, to increase the life insurance maximum from $5,000 to $9,000 and to add moving allowances for employes.

Romney told reporters that his company had been able to reach a non-inflationary settlement because high cost items in the local agreements had been transferred to the jurisdiction of the new trust funds. Reuther explained it this way: "The worker gets the benefit of the contract improvements, the company gets the benefit of flexibility." Rigid seniority provisions in the present contract, for example, have been made more flexible, he told questioners.

While UAW continued to negotiate with GM and the other car makers, it submitted a memorandum to the National Labor Relations Board supporting its charge that GM has broken the labor law and is guilty of unfair labor practices by these actions:

- Raising the issue of inability to meet the union's contract requests but refusing to provide information to back up that assertion.
- Spending "vast sums of money" continuously to persuade its employes and the public that the UAW demands were inflationary but refusing to substantiate its publicity handouts.

Each offer GM makes at the bargaining table is based on its estimate of how the offer will affect profits and prices, and therefore it cannot refuse to give profit and price information to the union, the UAW maintained.

After the UAW executive board meeting, the union released a statement reviewing its bargaining position and making these assertions:

"Problems of union members grow largely out of the central problem of job security—of unemployment on a large scale, frequent and extended layoffs, short workweeks, job loss through plant changes or subcontracting, inadequate purchasing power."

The 1961 contracts, the board said, must produce answers for these problems. It said: "The most serious contradiction in our society today is that the companion to increasing productivity and . . . automation is increasing unemployment and job insecurity."

The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, with about 20,000 employes at GM parts plants, also agreed to extend its contract until Sept. 6.

OBVIOUSLY PLEASED with a new profit-sharing plan for American Motors workers are Auto Workers' Pres. Walter P. Reuther, right, and company Vice Pres. Edward L. Cushman. They posed together at a press conference where they announced an "agreement in principle" on contract changes, subject to settlement of local plant working agreements.

Ex-Teamsters Locals Take Case to Public

Cincinnati—The struggle of 4,000 Teamsters in four local unions here to free themselves from the domination of the Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters and its president, James R. Hoffa, moved nearer the ballot box this week.

The National Labor Relations Board has scheduled hearings on Sept. 5 and 7 to determine election dates for about 2,000 members who have disaffiliated from the union; dates for the other members will be set later. It is probable that all elections will be held within six weeks.

The high dramatic moment of an action-packed week was a 30-minute face-to-face press conference between Hoffa and James Luken, president of the Dairy Workers' Union and leader of the revolt against the international.

In addition, Luken appeared on TV to explain "the invasion by outside professionals" and a lackluster Hoffa disappointed a half-filled Music Hall crowd.

The national interest aroused by the battle of the four local unions was evidenced by the 40 reporters who questioned Luken and Hoffa at the press conference.

Luken said disaffiliation "has been totally effective" and the move had come because members did not believe in the "one-man" rule of Hoffa, a rule strengthened by changes rammed through the recent Teamsters' convention which place almost unlimited power in the president's hands, he said.

"The general president can remove local officials if he has the slightest doubt about them," Luken said. "That's the gun-at-the-head theory. We've operated that way for the last seven years. We've had to fight repeated attempts by the international to force people upon us against our will."

Hoffa threatened to "spend an unlimited amount of money" to balk the disaffiliation move, criticized Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy and upheld William Presser, Ohio Teamsters leader who has appeared before many Senate investigating committees.

On the TV program, which was moderated by William Kircher, assistant regional director of the AFL-CIO, and attended by two Cincinnati councilmen, Luken warned that the disaffiliating Teamsters are about "to be blitzed in an unprecedented propaganda barrage."

The Teamsters union has a staff of some 30 people here and Hoffa has promised that his men will contact all 4,000 members who have voted to get out of the union.

The two councilmen, Charles P. Taft, nationally known church and welfare figure, and John J. Gilligan, told the TV audience that they had been longtime backers of Luken in his fight to get rid of the Hoffa faction in Cincinnati. Taft declared "this town is going to support a union which has demonstrated it is a good union and democratically run."

Gilligan declared that the meeting which voted to disaffiliate from the Teamsters "was one of the most impressive demonstrations of democracy that I have ever seen."

Reviewing the decision to leave the union, Luken said:

"We could not believe that any one man, through money, connivery, and press agent magic could capture an entire national union and convert it to his own private instrument for personal wealth and power. We could not believe that the efforts of underworld characters to dominate large segments of the union should go unchecked."

The meeting in historic old Music Hall, which had been ballyhooed all week in full-page newspaper advertisements as the place to come to get the answers in an address by Hoffa, started off by Hoffa getting into a hassle with Cincinnati TV and radio commentator George Palmer over the removal of radio microphones. When Palmer stood up to demand why, he was told by Hoffa, "You weren't invited here." This despite the full-page ads which invited not only Teamsters, but the general public as well.

August Rosqvist, 74 Dies in Pocatello

Pocatello, Ida.—August Rosqvist, a member of the Carpenters since 1913 and for 22 years president or secretary-treasurer of the Iaho Federation of Labor, died here after a long illness. He was 74.

Education Aid Killed By House Coalition

(Continued from Page 1)

the school children who need this assistance."

The showdown vote in the House found 163 Democrats and 6 Republicans voting to take up the measure and 160 Republicans and 82 Democrats opposed.

Heading for final congressional approval, meanwhile, was a conference report on foreign aid which dropped the long-term financing sought by the Administration. The Senate had passed an aid bill after beating back attempts to delete authority for the President to borrow for long-term loans from the Treasury and setting up the program over a five-year period.

Compromise 'Satisfactory'

The White House termed the conference compromise satisfactory on the basis that it put the foreign aid program on a long-term basis and allowed the President to make commitments for economic assistance.

The House approved only a one-year development loan program. The conferees agreed on a five-year, $7.2 billion program but made the loans subject to annual appropriations. The conference measure would allow the President to make long-term commitments to meet the needs of underdeveloped nations, but Congress would have to vote the funds in annual money bills.

With decisions reached on the two major issues, the Senate turned to civil rights and after several days of debate voted 72 to 21 to suspend its rules so that a rider extending the life of the Civil Rights Commission for two years could be added to a departmental appropriations bill. The extension was approved by a similar margin. The extension of the commission's life was bitterly opposed by southern senators. The key vote to suspend the rules required a two-thirds margin and the Administration forces chalked up more than needed.

In other actions:

- The Senate approved a bill giving permanent status to the Peace Corps and sent it to the House. Final approval came on a voice vote after an attempt to cut back the $40 million appropriation for the first year of operations. Kennedy created the Peace Corps Mar. 1 by Executive Order.
- The House aproved 196 to 172 a bill to subsidize small producers of lead and zinc for a four-year period as part of a new federal assistance program for the depressed industry. The bill provides for payments to producers of up to 75 percent of the difference between current prices of lead and zinc and a 14.5-cent level.
- The Senate Labor Committee approved a measure to provide enforcement machinery for the 1958 Welfare & Pension Plan Disclosure Act. A similar measure has been approved by the House Labor Committee and is awaiting clearance from the Rules Committee.
- The Senate Labor Committee approved an Administration measure to expand federal assistance to community health services including nursing homes, research grants to improve out-hospital services, and extension of Hill-Burton hospital loan provisions.
- The Senate Labor Committee approved a bill to offer beneficiaries of the Railroad Retirement System the same optional decreased-benefit retirement at age 62 recently approved by Congress for the social security system.

9-2-61

The education bill which the House refused to consider contained appropriations for $615 million for new construction, aid to federally impacted areas and extension of the National Defense Education Act loans program. This was a sharp reduction from provisions in the three bills killed off by the Rules Committee. Not included in the House action was a separate measure—a five-year loan and grant program for college construction. The impacted aid and student loan measures may be offered separately before the session ends.

The Senate had previously passed a three-year $2.5 billion federal aid to education bill containing school construction funds and aid for teachers salaries.

In the foreign aid area, strong opposition developed after the House refused to accept the long-term financing through the Treasury, with New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller and former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon both publicly opposing the Treasury borrowing plan while the conference sought a solution.

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Job Security Pattern Set In UAW-GM Negotiations

House Cuts $600 Million:

Foreign Aid Funds Left Up to Senate

By David L. Perlman

The Kennedy Administration looked to the Senate to salvage the nation's foreign aid program after the House voted to appropriate nearly $600 million less than the amount it had authorized—just a few days before—for economic and military assistance.

Only a rebellion against House Appropriations Committee slashes in military aid funds kept the setback to Pres. Kennedy's program from being even more severe. A hastily-formed bipartisan coalition, including liberal Democrats but led by Republicans, successfully restored $300 million of the $400 million the committee cut from military aid.

(AFL-CIO denounces action of House Rules Committee in blocking jobless retraining bill. See story Page 8.)

The House refused by indecisive margins to restore heavy cuts made in authorized programs of loans and grants to underdeveloped countries and in economic aid programs to enable friendly nations to devote a larger part of their national budgets to military strength.

Administration supporters, pointing their hopes on the Senate, expected the upper house to vote close to the $4.25 billion in foreign aid authorized by Congress. It would then be up to a conference committee to seek a compromise.

The House, which earlier had rejected by a decisive 242 to 169 margin an effort by the Kennedy Administration to salvage segments of its once-broad aid to education program, passed with little opposition extensions of two existing school programs.

Extended for two years were the impacted areas program, which provided federal funds for schools crowded by military or federal ci-

(Continued on Page 8)

Swift Pact Raises Pay In 15 Plants

Chicago—A new contract between the Meat Cutters and Swift & Co. provides pay increases of as much as 19 cents an hour over three years plus added protections and benefits for workers displaced by plant or department shutdowns.

Wage provisions of the agreement call for hourly increases at 10 of the company's 15 plants of 7 cents an hour in the first year and 6 cents an hour in the second and third years.

Additional raises for skilled workers bring the average first year increase to 10 cents, the union said.

The contract gives displaced employes the right to transfer to other plants, company payment of moving costs when transfers are accepted, increased separation pay, early retirement rights, and extended hospital and surgical protection in the event of layoffs.

An unaffiliated union, the National Brotherhood of Packinghouse Workers, also reached agreement with Swift on terms compar-

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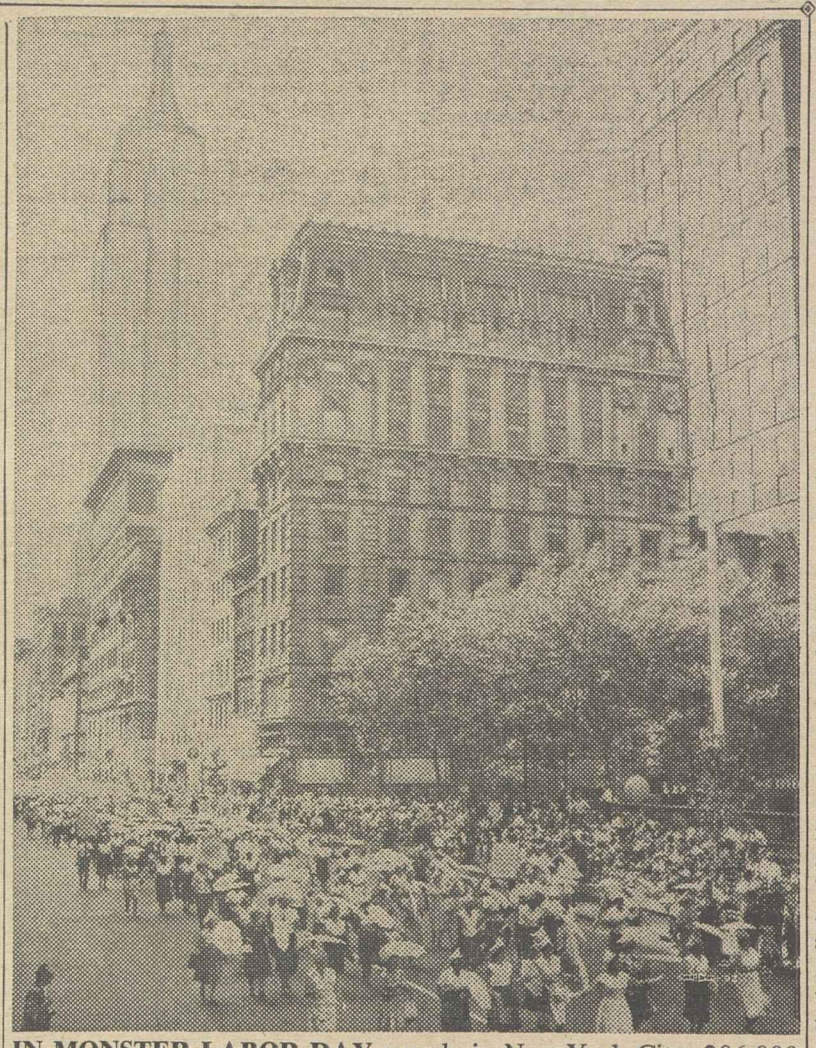

IN MONSTER LABOR DAY parade in New York City, 206,000 union members march up Fifth Ave. in demonstration urging continued U.S. strength to defend freedom, greater progress toward solving domestic problems of unemployment. **(See story Page 2.)**

'. . . We Have Really Begun to Move'

Labor Day Speeches Stress Job Problem

AFL-CIO leaders underscored the persistence of high-level unemployment and other social ills while warning the nation, in a series of Labor Day radio addresses, not to be lulled into apathy by the legislative advances of the past year or the current upturn in the economy.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a speech carried by the National Broadcasting Co., contrasted this Labor Day with that of 1960 and found that "the great difference . . . when we look at our domestic affairs, is that at last we have really begun to move again."

But, he added: "No American can be complacent when more than five million others are idle; when employment in many industries is shrinking under the impact of automation and technological change; when our school system is being strangled for lack of funds; when many of our aged are pauperized by medical bills; when full citizenship and full opportunity are denied to millions of Americans because of their race or creed."

Other Broadcasts

In other nationwide radio broadcasts:

- Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, interviewed by Guy Nunn on the American Broadcasting Co., declared that the need to get America back to work is the most important

(Continued on Page 2)

Tentative Agreement Reached

By Eugene A. Kelly

Detroit—A new pattern of job security emerged for the Auto Workers for the next three years as the union and General Motors reached a tentative agreement on economic issues patterned after the benefits contained in the American Motors contract.

The UAW indicated it would move promptly to seek the same principles in new agreements with Ford and Chrysler as the union and GM negotiators continued discussions on non-economic issues involving overtime, production standards and other conditions.

Stalemate Averted

The agreement, the climax of night-and-day bargaining, followed an appeal by Pres. Kennedy for a "just settlement" without a strike after an apparent stalemate. GM substantially increased its offer of Aug. 22 to conform more closely to the pace-setting agreement between the UAW and American Motors, smallest of the four major automakers.

Emerging from the negotiating room for a pre-dawn press conference after hours of tense bargaining, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther and GM Vice Pres. Louis G. Seaton said the union had postponed its strike deadline to 10 a. m. Sept. 11 and that both parties had extended their collective bargaining agreements to the same hour.

"We have reached substantial agreement in principle on national economic issues," Reuther said. He reminded reporters that many non-economic issues remain to be ne-

(Continued on Page 3)

ABC Wins Another NBC Biscuit Plant

Fair Lawn, N. J.—The AFL-CIO American Bakery & Confectionery Workers won a major victory when workers at the National Biscuit Company here gave the ABC 719 votes against 572 votes for Local 405 of the ousted Bakery & Confectionery Workers in a National Labor Relations Board election.

Rejection of the expelled union by the majority in the voting unit was interpreted by ABC spokesmen as a repudiation of Aurelio L. Irizarry, president of the long-established Local 405 and an international vice president of the B&C.

Two weeks before the election,

(Continued on Page 3)

Non-Operating Rail Unions Ask Pay Hike, 6-Month Layoff Notice

Eleven rail unions representing 600,000 maintenance, clerical and service workers, have submitted contract demands for a 25-cent hourly increase effective Nov. 1, when the existing wage agreement expires.

The "non-operating" unions also asked for a new work rule requiring railroad management to give six months advance notice of layoffs. Chairman G. E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, spokesman for the co-operating "non-ops," said the layoff notice would be "a first step toward meeting the problem of railroad unemployment."

The unions based their wage demand on the need "to correct the present wage inequity" for railroad workers which he said had resulted from a three-year moratorium on wage increases between 1956 and 1959 and the "disappointing" settlement which the unions concluded with the railroads in 1960. At that time the unions took a 5 cent wage increase coupled with improvements in several areas of fringe benefits.

Leighty said the 1960 settlement, based on recommendations by a Presidential Emergency Board, had been accepted "reluctantly." He added:

"With due regard for the public and our desire to avoid a transportation tie-up, the non-operating workers sacrificed their just demands and went along. This year, however, we intend to get a fair wage settlement."

Joining in the contract proposals were the Machinists, Railway Clerks, Boilermakers, Sheet Metal

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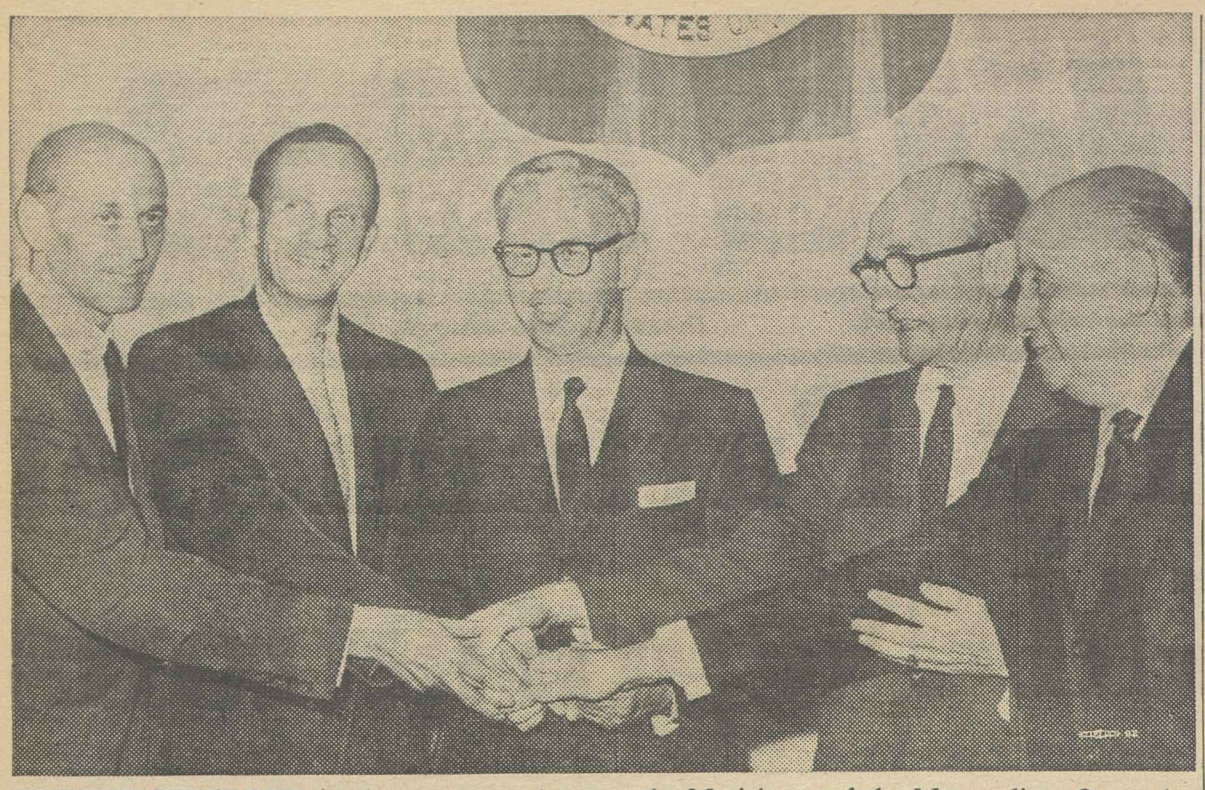

QUINTET INVOLVED in the agreement between the Musicians and the Metropolitan Opera Association, assuring continuation of the opera in its 1961-62 season, shakes five ways. Left to right are Rudolf Bing, Met manager; Anthony A. Bliss, Met board chairman; Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg who will arbitrate unsettled issues; Herman Kenin, AFM president, and President Alfred Manuti, of AFM Local 802, representing musicians in the orchestra.

Labor Day Speeches Stress Problem of Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

question confronting the nation and the key to many other problems.

"The American economy is freedom's greatest material asset," Reuther said, "and if we can fully mobilize the productive potential that full employment and full production will make possible we can meet our needs at home and we can carry out our responsibilities in the world."

● Vice Pres. George M. Harrison, speaking over the Columbia Broadcasting System, said the unemployment problem would be serious enough in a peaceful world but is doubly serious "when our whole concept of a free society is challenged by an arrogant and aggressive tyranny."

● Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, on the Mutual Broadcasting Co., listed a host of material possessions the American standard of living, spurred by the labor movement, has brought to most workers and their families. But in many non-material areas, such as education, progress is urgently needed, Schnitzler asserted.

"Right now, the whole school system in America is being strangled by lack of money," he said.

On television, the AFL-CIO produced film, "Land of Promise," first shown on Labor Day 1960, was presented again this year in an updated version broadcast by the National Educational Television network.

Meany, addressing his radio audience, congratulated the Kennedy Administration and Congress for taking steps to solve a number of problems he had called attention to a year ago.

He cited specifically area redevelopment legislation, the assault on slums through "the strongest federal housing law in 12 years," extended benefits and protection in a "much-improved" minimum wage law, and the Administration's executive efforts to wipe out discrimination in government and on government contracts.

More Action Urged

In combatting unemployment, however, Meany declared the Administration—while not indifferent—"has not done enough."

The AFL-CIO President appealed for "more vigorous action" and urged immediate support for: (1) a program of federal aid to short-term public works programs, embodied in a bill proposed by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), the principles of which Pres. Kennedy already has endorsed: and (2) temporary forgiveness of $100 in the withholding taxes on wages.

Reuther, president of the Auto Workers, equated the goals of organized labor with those of the country and said there is "much unfinished work" to be done in achieving them.

"Take the field of education," he said. "The American labor movement has shared the view for many years that every child in America, regardless of race or creed or color, is entitled to the kind of adequate education opportunity so that each child can grow to its maximum stature intellectually, culturally and spiritually.

"On the other end of society it's what we do with our retired citizens. We believe we need to make more meaningful progress in providing our older citizens with a greater measure of economic security and human dignity. And in this respect we believe that passage of legislation to provide hospital and medical care as a part of the social security structure is an essential step in this direction."

Expansion Stressed

Harrison, president of the Railway Clerks, said the continuing increase in population and the rapid rate of technological progress will mean more unemployment in the future unless the economy expands enough to "fully use our industrial resources and provide jobs for all."

Economic growth at such a rate, he said, is "our number one need to refute the propaganda of the Communists."

Schnitzler, addressing himself to the American housewife, recounted the advantages unions have brought in behalf of all workers.

"If there weren't any unions, you and your husband, and all the other Americans who work for wages and salaries—who really are the great majority in this country—wouldn't have any central voice to speak for you at all," he declared.

He expressed pride that the gains of unions have been national gains and noted that labor "almost single-handedly" had fought to win the improvements in the federal minimum-wage law, due to become effective Labor Day.

"Union membership by your breadwinner is not a tax upon your budget," he told the housewives. "His participation in this great labor movement is an essential part of your well-being as a homemaker and as a citizen."

AFM, Met Agree Arts Need Help

New York—Spokesmen for Metropolitan Opera musicians and management, testifying on proposals for a new contract, share the opinion that some form of government subsidy would help the famed opera society solve its money troubles over the long pull.

Pres. Herman Kenin of the Musicians testified at an arbitration hearing conducted by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg that union and management must help secure "governmental assistance" for the performing arts. Met Pres. Anthony A. Bliss listed four ways to get more income for the opera—subsidy, television broadcasts, a longer season or the resumption of music recordings.

Goldberg stepped into the dispute at the request of Pres. Kennedy after the Metropolitan management had cancelled the 1961-62 season. After hearing opening arguments here, he gave the parties until Sept. 15 to submit written statements and until Sept. 29 to file rebuttals. By agreement of the two groups, Goldberg will then make a final and binding decision on terms of a new contract.

Kenin said he appeared to voice the long-range needs of musicians. Pointing out that the Met's difficulties were clearly discernible 10 to 20 years ago, the AFM president said the union's warnings have been treated as a "voice crying in the wilderness of official and public indifference."

The negotiators, Kenin, said, must not only "insure another brief span of life" for the Met but also must lay the groundwork for "sorely needed legislation" to bring "the kind of governmental assistance that almost every other nation of the world" has afforded the performing arts.

Bliss told Goldberg that Met management is supporting efforts by civic and government leaders to obtain government assistance to the opera.

Pres. Alfred J. Manuti of AFM Local 802 said the union believes its original proposals were justified but has, in a desire to save the season, scaled down its wage proposal to $220 a week.

The Met has a minimum scale of $170.13 a week but offered to raise it to $175 a week for the first year of a three-year contract, $180 for the second and third years. The union said bluntly that these pay schedules were inadequate for highly trained musicians.

206,000 March:

N.Y.C. Stages Record Labor Day Parade

New York—The AFL-CIO in this city told the world of free labor's dedication to democratic ideals in a Labor Day parade that was bigger than anything of its kind in the nation's history.

There were 206,000 trade unionists in the line of march in spite of heat that reached a steaming 94 degrees. Nearly a million New Yorkers and visitors to the city were on the sidelines in the course of the 12-hour march, according to the official estimates.

But even more than the numbers, it was the spirit of the marchers that gave the parade its impact. All through the blistering day and into the night they sang, shouted and displayed their banners. They proclaimed pride in their skills and in the achievements of their organizations. They demanded action on jobs that still had to be done. They expressed their determination to help in the great tasks facing America at home and in the world.

The international crisis was much in the minds of the marchers. With such signs as "Kennedy spoke for us on Berlin," "We want a world without fear" and "Build UN", they let the world know that free labor stands united in defense of freedom and a secure peace.

In the stands were 75 trade unionists and students from Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America who are touring the country under government and AFL-CIO auspices. They attended the parade as guests of the City Central Labor Council, the sponsors.

Messages in Parade

Other messages in the parade were directed at city, state and national lawmakers, urging action on unemployment and exploitation, on civil rights and medical care.

Another major note was aimed at fellow-citizens, urging them to register and vote. Partisan banners were barred from the parade in spite of the heated mayoralty race then under way in the city.

Mayor Robert F. Wagner, running for re-election with the backing of the labor council, was grand marshal. Other major candidates were guests in the reviewing stand and were greeted impartially by Council Pres. Harry Van Arsdale.

Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg also reviewed the parade as did former Pres. Harry S. Truman and New York's Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller.

The final and largest delegation was the 25,000-member contingent of Local 3, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical workers, which formed a spectacular torch and electric light procession accompanied by a dozen illuminated floats including a towering replica of the Empire State Building.

Long after they passed the reviewing stand the waves of torches and flashlights could be seen moving up the avenue while floodlights dappled the skyscrapers on either side.

Many union members came in the garb of their native or ancestral lands, the costumes representing almost every part of the globe.

One of the more sensational demonstrations was a Chinese dragon dance performed over the whole 40-block line of march by members of the Ladies Garment Workers.

Portraits Line Fifth Ave.

Portraits of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and of all former presidents of AFL and of CIO were placed on light poles along the entire route on Fifth Ave. between 26th and 63rd Streets. In addition to Meany, they were Samuel Gompers, William Green, John L. Lewis, Philip Murray and Walter P. Reuther.

Thousands of retired union members marched or rode with their unions. The service of unions to younger people was marked by the participation of scholarship winners, apprentices, Boy Scout troops, baseball and football teams and civil defense patrols.

The chairman of the council parade committee was Gerald J. Ryan, president of Local 94 of the Uniformed Firemen's Association. Edward M. Menagh, business representative of IBEW Local 3 was parade director.

Hatters' Union Label Key to New Contract

Corsicana, Tex.—The Hatters' union label again has been the key to a new contract and expanded unionization of a major hat firm in this "right-to-work" state.

Texas Miller Products, a division of Miller Bros. Hat Co. and the third largest producer of men's hats in the industry, has agreed to a two-year contract providing hourly pay increases of 7 cents this year and 5 cents next.

A feature of the agreement, comparable to that concluded last spring with Byer-Rolnick Hat Corp. in Longview, Tex., grants the company the right to use the Hatters' label when 97 percent of its 850 employes here are members of the union.

The firm, which manufactures Adam hats and other brands, until now has not been eligible to use the label, but an intensive organizing drive has brought large numbers of workers into the union, Hatters Pres. Alex Rose said.

Texas Miller some time ago challenged the union's bargaining rights by seeking a new National Labor Relations Board election. Under the pressure of an extensive "buy union" campaign by the Hatters, however, it withdrew the NLRB petition and accepted the contract terms.

Negotiations for the union were led by Rose, Vice Pres. Carmen Lucia, Vice Pres. John Kuliesh and Label Dir. Al Smoke.

Canadian Bishops Urge Joining Unions

Ottawa, Ont.—The Canadian Catholic Conference, a voluntary association of Catholic bishops, in its annual Labor Day message urged all workers — both urban and rural—to join unions.

"Too many workers still do not belong to organizations of their own," the bishops declared in calling on the government to encourage union membership, so workers would "be associated in the working out and executing of those economic and social policies that are necessary to their welfare."

UAW and GM Set Job Security Pattern

American Motors Formula Basis For Tentative Contract Agreement

(Continued from Page 1)

gotiated, along with local agreements on working conditions, and that a strike still was possible.

The dramatic announcement was followed by these developments:

- GM offered similar contract terms to the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers for 23,000 employes in six parts and appliance plants. IUE negotiators E. J. Kraft and Joe Swire also warned of many unresolved issues but said the economic offer "seems satisfactory." IUE's strike deadline was extended to Sept. 11.
- At Ford, union and management extended the contract to midnight Sept. 13. Chrysler was asked to set a new date also, and union negotiators will ask both companies to follow GM's lead on contract terms.
- Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg congratulated the UAW and GM on their "industrial statesmanship" in reaching a settlement which "appears fair and reasonable" and is based on "preserving price stability."

Quizzed by reporters, Reuther said GM's economic offer was "comparable to that of a sister company" but that "if we cannot work out the non-economic issues and the local issues" there will be no agreement.

The "sister company" was identified by another union spokesman as American Motors, which reached an accord with the UAW late in August. The accord included profit-sharing and a stock-sharing plan which other companies rejected, but it also included provisions the Wall Street Journal described as "probably the closest thing to a guaranteed annual wage for production workers" that U.S. industry ever has seen.

Three key job security provisions of the accord were these:

- A guarantee that a union member who works less than 40 hours a week will receive half-pay or more for the hours he doesn't work.
- **An increase in supplemental unemployment benefits (SUB) which, when added to unemployment compensation, will give a worker 75 percent of his normal take home pay as against the present 65 percent.**
- An increase in the duration of SUB payments from 26 weeks to 52 weeks a year.

GM rejected the profit-sharing provisions of the American Motors contract, but Reuther indicated that the union had secured economic concessions providing job security and other provisions approximating these in the AMC contract:

- Continuation of the annual wage improvement factor of 2.5 percent or six cents an hour, whichever is greater.
- Continuation of the cost-of-living escalator clause with quarterly adjustments based on the Consumer Price Index without any ceiling on the amount that a worker may receive.
- Transfer of 12 cents of the current 17-cents cost-of-living "float" into the base wage so that no decline in the index can affect the new base wage.
- Full corporation payment of hospital and medical care for GM workers and their families.
- Increase in basic pension provisions from $2.40 a month per year of past service and $2.50 for each year of future service to a flat $2.80 per month for both types of service.
- Vesting of pension credits after 10 years of service, and improved disability retirement benefits.
- Pay for short workweeks at the rate of 65 percent of the regular hourly pay for every hour less than 40 per week except during model changeovers, when the rate shall be 50 percent for every hour less than 40.
- Improvement in SUB from the present 65 percent of take home pay to 75 percent in supplemental benefits; an increase in maximum SUB from $30 to $40; and relaxing of eligibility rules.

AMC Contract Signed

At meetings here in August, union conference boards representing workers of GM, Ford and Chrysler rejected management offers as inadequate and warned that a strike would be called if necessary. Soon afterward the union reached its agreement with American Motors.

On Aug. 29 the UAW executive board authorized the extension of the GM agreement from midnight Aug. 31, to 10 a.m. Sept. 6. Four days later the union offered GM the profit-sharing plan contained in the AMC accord which GM turned down.

Later the UAW proposed that GM provide its workers with benefits comparable to those offered by AMC, and when that was rejected, it proposed final and binding arbitration, which also was spurned.

GM locals voted for strike authorization by a margin of about 93 percent. All had prepared signs and picket assignments. When the "zero hour" was reached, Chevrolet and Fisher Body locals with 10,000 members walked out in Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Norwood, Ohio, but Reuther indicated all would be back at work promptly.

LIGHTS BURN BRIGHTLY in General Motors building in Detroit as Auto Workers and company negotiators work until 3:20 a. m. on Sept. 6 hammering out agreement in principle on contract terms assuring workers improved job security and other economic benefits.

Job Injury Law Hailed On 50th Anniversary

Enactment of the first state workmen's compensation law by Wisconsin was "one of the great landmarks in social legislation," Pres. Kennedy observed at the unveiling of a stamp commemorating the 50th anniversary of the law.

Although the Wisconsin measure set the pattern for similar laws in all states and led to other social legislation, "there is still a good deal of unfinished business," the President declared at ceremonies on the south lawn of the White House.

The ceremonies were attended by Vice Pres. Johnson, Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, Postmaster Gen. J. Edward Day and other Cabinet members, Gov. Gaylord A. Nelson of Wisconsin, members of the Wisconsin congressional delegation, and members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Peter T. Schoemann, representing the federation, pledged labor's support to Kennedy in his efforts to arouse the country to the need for improvements in workmen's compensation laws.

Said Schoemann, president of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters:

"What the AFL-CIO seeks today is a program that would restore each occupationally injured worker to his maximum physical and mental capacity, with whatever retraining is necessary to return him to useful service to society. These goals are not idle dreams. They are practical and attainable."

Day, speaking at Labor Day ceremonies in Milwaukee's War Memorial Center—where the workmen's compensation stamp was placed on sale—described the Wisconsin law as the first of a series recognizing "those humanitarian principles which attribute to the worker the dignity his vital place in a free society demands."

Pres. J. F. Friedrick of the Milwaukee County Labor Council presided at the first-day ceremonies. Council Sec. Fred Erchul headed the local sponsoring committee.

Introduced to the audience that filled the War Memorial Center were Jacob Hahn and Michael Katzban, Milwaukee assemblymen and members of the Building Service Employes who were in the 1911 state legislature that passed the compensation measure.

FIRST ISSUES of the new stamp commemorating the 50th anniversary of Wisconsin's workmen's compensation law were in an album presented to AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Peter T. Schoemann, left, by Postmaster Gen. J. Edward Day. Schoemann, a leader of Wisconsin labor before he became head of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, represented the AFL-CIO at White House ceremonies.

Job Protection, Wages Won in New Swift Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

able to those in the Meat Cutters' settlement.

Meanwhile, negotiations between AFL-CIO Packinghouse Workers and Swift, suspended on Sept. 1, were scheduled for resumption Sept. 11 under an extension of the old agreement. Talks also are continuing with Wilson and Armour.

The 19-cent, three-year wage formula contained in the Meat Cutters' agreement applies to workers at Swift plants in Boise, Ida.; Baltimore, Md.; Columbus, O.; Broderick, Calif.; East St. Louis, Ill.; Portland, Ore.; Ogden, Ut.; Scottsbluff, Nebr.; South San Francisco, Calif., and Watertown, S. D.

At Nashville, Tenn., the increase will be 7 cents effective Sept. 4, 1961, plus 3 cents next Sept. 3 and 3 cents more on Sept. 2, 1963.

The first step will be paid Sept. 3, 1962, with a reopener on wages a year later at plants in Ocala, Fla.; Montgomery, Ala.; Moultrie, Ga.; and Jackson, Miss.

Delegates from locals representing employes at the Swift plants have approved the agreement unanimously. Local members were scheduled to vote on ratification this week.

Among the details are:

- Continuation of the cost of living adjustment of 1 cent an hour for each half-point movement in the Consumer Price Index (Five cents an hour from recent COL increases is incorporated into basic wage rates. An additional 1 cent which the latest CPI figure would justify next January is part of the first year increase.)
- Increases for skilled employes by spreading the pay between wage brackets an additional half-cent an hour for a total difference of 4.5 cents.
- Liberalization of separation pay to a maximum of two weeks for each year of service.
- Provision for transfer of employes to new jobs in other Swift plants or departments if their own is shut down.
- Payment of moving expenses for transferred employes to a maximum of $500.
- Ninety-day advance notice of plant or department shutdowns.
- Optional retirement at full pension for employes between 55 and 60 in case of plant or department shutdowns and layoffs for more than two years. Mandatory retirement at full pension in such circumstances for employes 60 or older.

Freeman Acts To Wring Out Watered Ham

Agriculture Sec. Orville L. Freeman has acted to squeeze the water out of hams processed in federally inspected plants—reversing an action taken in 1960 by his Eisenhower Administration predecessor, Ezra Taft Benson.

Benson allowed producers to inject 10 percent water into hams—without labeling the contents—after processors complained that federally inspected plants were having trouble competing with local watered-ham processors.

Consumers protested loudly and one of Freeman's first acts was to schedule a public hearing on the controversial regulation. The AFL-CIO at the time urged that all hams be labeled with the amount of water added.

ABC Wins Another NBC Biscuit Plant

(Continued from Page 1)

Irizarry secured a letter of endorsement from Pres. James Hoffa, of the expelled Teamsters, copies of which were mailed to all NBC employes. The Hoffa letter apparently had little, if any effect on the outcome.

Two years ago, the ABC challenged the B&C at the same plant and lost by 198 votes. The results this year showed that the ABC had registered a net gain of 335 votes since the 1959 election.

Negotiations for a national NBC agreement are currently underway. Arrangements have been made for integrating the demands of the Fair Lawn workers into the ABC proposals and provision has been made for the election of representatives from the newly won plant to be included in the ABC negotiating committee.

ABC now represents the workers in all NBC biscuit plants except a comparatively small operation in St. Louis, Mo., where approximately 250 workers are employed. The 9,000 employes represented by the ABC are employed in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Atlanta, Chicago, Denver, Oakland, Houston, Buffalo, York, Pa., and Portland, Ore.

Why Not Medical Care?

THE SEPTEMBER social security checks delivered to millions of older citizens in the week beginning Labor Day reflect for the first time the increases in various benefits voted at the current session of Congress.

The changes in eligibility and other provisions have also resulted in nearly three-quarters of a million new applications for benefits by persons previously outside the scope of the law or drawing very limited benefits.

The millions drawing higher benefits and those drawing benefits for the first time must be somewhat mystified by the logic of lawmakers who are willing without so much as a murmer to provide broader benefits and badly needed increases but express grave doubts about simple legislative proposals to help these same social security beneficiaries, on sharply limited budgets, meet the increasing cost of medical care.

There is little doubt that the extra dollars in the new benefit checks will be used in many cases to help pay medical care bills. Perhaps that's why the American Medical Association did not launch a violent campaign of opposition to the social security increases.

But increasing benefits a few dollars every few years does not meet the major medical care problem confronting our older citizens. If anything, it accentuates the problem and the need, a need that can only be fulfilled by providing medical care for the aged under the social security system.

Handicapped People

THE LABOR MOVEMENT looks upon handicapped workers as it looks upon any other group that suffers from prejudice, discrimination and inadequate opportunity; it is committed to helping them win full status as productive members of the community.

The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation reports there are about 2 million physically disabled men and women who require vocational rehabilitation, but its present programs are serving only about a quarter-million persons. Many of the disabled do not know that rehabilitation services are available; many states do not provide the matching funds to implement the federal program; and in many areas the neceessary medical and vocational facilities are not available.

The foundation for a nationwide program of comprehensive rehabilitation already exists and organized labor is striving to extend it to all persons in need of assistance.

20 Years of Savings Bonds

THE U.S. TREASURY DEPT. this month is saluting the American labor movement for its 20 years of dedicated service to the cause of promoting the purchase of U.S. savings bonds by American workers.

Organized labor is proud to have supported this program effectively through the years of war, peace and cold war. It is important that millions of wage earners systematically build up their personal savings and become shareholders in their government.

But of greater importance, perhaps, is labor's realization that no group in America has a greater stake in the preservation of democracy than free trade unions, and that the savings bond program is critical in building and maintaining the nation's strength and security.

On behalf of its millions of members, the AFL-CIO accepts with pride the recognition of its role in the savings bond program over the past two decades and pledges its continued support.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and
Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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'We're STILL in the Red'

'Blame Labor!'

The Mudslingers Never Tire Of Using the Unions as Targets

BLAME LABOR! It's rather startling how easily this cry falls from the tongues of congressmen and many commentators, or how bold and black it appears in print when even the leanest bit of alleged information turns up to put the trade union movement in a bad light.

Then, when all the facts are produced and the full picture is there for honest judgment to be made, there is a haunting silence. Labor's side of the story just cannot reach all the people who reacted to the sensational headlines of the half-truths and the partial picture.

Take the case of the missile program. A probe by the Senate Operations Committee under Sen. John McClellan (D-Ark.) heard testimony which disclosed jurisdictional problems, instances of rather high pay and some strikes.

Immediately the charge was made that labor was scuttling the missile program, undermining the national defense. Some even contended that the U.S. would now be leading the Soviet Union in space if it had not been for the unions.

Efforts by Pres. C. J. (Neil) Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. to tell labor's story were largely nullified. McClellan cut off the hearing before the union leader could testify. Haggerty was permitted to put his testimony in the record—where it appeared in small print—and it received little space in the press.

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) made a detailed study of labor-management relations in the missile program and concluded that labor was unfairly blamed for many of the problems at the sites. Although he announced these conclusions from the Senate floor, they merited few headlines.

Finally, Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg made a trip to missile bases to obtain first-hand information. He returned to announce that during the month of July there were less man-days lost in the missile program than at any time in history.

"Of over 1 million man-days worked in the month of July in missile and space programs," he told a press conference and later Pres. Kennedy, "only 209 man-days were lost."

Goldberg called the loss "infinitesimal."

Nevertheless, while Goldberg's trip received some play and his press conference was fairly reported, much was buried in inside columns.

Many Americans have heard only the original sensational charges against the unions. The full and truthful story is unknown to them.

Another significant case in point has recently risen. Most Americans picked up their newspapers one day to learn that the union was "killing" the Metropolitan Opera. The Metropolitan Opera Association announced that it had canceled its season because of the "exorbitant demands of its orchestra"—member of Musicians Local 802. What are the facts?

RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATIONS, such as Business Week, Wall Street Journal, New York Herald Tribune and others, investigated the dispute. They learned that the nation's most talented musicians—members of orchestras—are almost criminally underpaid.

Business Week reported a survey of the Musicians which showed that some 500 musicians in the "big five" orchestra cities—New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and Cleveland—averaged $167 a week in the 1960-61 season. The other 1,800 musicians in the major orchestra group averaged $98.20. The overall average of the 2,300 members was only $117.

Only nine of the 26 orchestras have seasons lasting longer than 30 weeks. The New York Philharmonic paid for the longest season: 38 weeks. In the final analysis, then, the AFM found that the 2,300 musicians in the 26 top orchestras averaged less than $4,000 from their regular employment during the year including "a generous approximation for summer employment and post-season tours."

This situation was so tragic that it moved Richard Starnes, a columnist for the Scripps-Howard newspapers—who normally has little sympathy for unions—to tell the story of what is happening to classical musicians in this country.

He told the story of a Metropolitan Opera orchestra member—a position, in the musical world equivalent to being a star of the New York Yankees. The musician, Seymour Berman, told Starnes that last year he made less than $7,500.

Probably only in America does a member of an orchestra of such stature get treated so shabbily. In most countries the governments subsidize the orchestras. In the U.S. the musician is forced to do the subsidizing himself. He is the last one to want to kill off his job, but at the same time he has every right to expect his job to provide him with a decent income. **(PAI).**

Morgan Says:

Atlanta Desegregation Success The Result of Citywide Effort

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

SOMETHING RATHER WONDERFUL happened in the city of Atlanta, Ga.

The token desegregation of four high schools was successfully and quietly achieved without the ugly rumble of violence. For the first time ever, white and Negro students attended the same classes and one of the proudest and certainly the most civilized city in the Deep South is still standing and its bearing could be prouder still because it proved just how civilized it is. The shrill voices of racial hatred and fear had warned that Atlanta's compliance with the equal rights provisions of the federal constitution would bring disaster, a kind of schoolroom equivalent of Gen. Sherman's march to the sea, with "southern standards" laid waste in its wake.

Morgan

But what happened was that the city recognized the fact that the Civil War is over and that to endure as a country, the United States cannot maintain double standards of citizenship anywhere.

In a sense, the story of how this recognition came about is more important than the shining, symbolic fact of the desegregation itself because without the city's awareness and collective will, events might have repeated the wanton, needless tragedies of Little Rock and New Orleans where law and order were allowed to be flouted by the mob.

Atlanta's success story is written in the responsibility of her public officials and the responsiveness of her citizens, with credit shared by the calm vigilance of the city's newspapers and broadcasting stations which not only kept the channels of communication open but clear for the transmission of factual information and intelligent opinion.

The American tendency to discover heroes would probably hoist into special prominence the personalities of Atlanta's retiring Mayor William B. Hartsfield and Editor Ralph McGill of the Atlanta Constitution, but they would be the first to protest that their efforts on the side of sanity were only part of a much larger pattern.

The Kudos and Accolades belong to the city as a whole. The great force has been a collection of groups under the banner of OASIS—the initials standing for Organizations Assisting Schools in September. This includes all the leading civic groups, service organizations, church and women's clubs, youth groups and others. The groundwork had been prepared by still another organization called HOPE, its initials meaning Help Our Public Education. The underlying theme which leading Atlantans embraced from the beginning was that "we must keep our schools open. We may not like or believe in desegregation but the world is changing and we cannot go back to the old ways."

OASIS set up a speakers' bureau in early summer. Some of the 150 volunteers—all prominent in the community—spoke as many as 20 times on the school problem. Many of the gatherings were held in private homes, group discussions following. The nine Negro students involved were brought together with white students weeks in advance.

NEARLY EVERY DAY for a month there had been frequent one-minute spots on local TV with Hartsfield, School Superintendent John Letson and Police Chief Herbert Jenkins, all in their own way urging peaceful acceptance of desegregation. Even Gov. Vandiver, a segregationist, in a broadcast warned he would not tolerate disorder in Atlanta. Eight hundred and forty sermons were preached in Atlanta churches on the need for order.

The picture has not been perfect. Hate groups have distributed scurrilous literature. One candidate for mayor is campaigning against the Supreme Court. Half a dozen potential troublemakers were arrested as a precaution. The difference between Atlanta and New Orleans and Little Rock is that demagogues and mobs were kept in hand by the forces of law and order with public support. There was leadership and followership. Serious incidents can still happen. But Atlanta's cool-headed preparations have already paid off.

One of Georgia's and the South's most distinguished citizens, Author Lillian Smith, herself an indefatigable volunteer in the cause, said that "the most beautiful thing about this beautiful story is that it taught Atlanta how to work together in a way that has never happened before. It has brought together, over many months, the old and the young, the boss and the worker, the white and the black, the rich and the poor. Nothing like it has ever happened in Atlanta before."

As for the nine young Atlanta Negroes, whose ambitions include medicine, teaching, engineering, archeology and the U.S. Navy, they can begin to reach for their careers with a confidence they couldn't have had before.

Washington Reports:

Public Works Bill Seen Getting First Priority in Next Congress

PUBLIC WORKS to reduce drastically high unemployment will be the No. 1 priority measure in the next session of the 87th Congress if its author, Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), has his way.

"I will use whatever influence I have, both with the Democratic leadership in the Senate and at the White House, to see that this is done," Clark declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 450 radio stations.

Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N. J.) said on the same program that "it seems to me that having useful projects which could be turned on in the event of a down-turn in the economy is a very desirable thing." Tax reduction, building of schools and hospitals, transportation rehabilitation and urban renewal might have priority, he said.

The Clark Bill would provide for an emergency public works program of $500 million, and another $500 million to be used at the option of the President, with the money to be used in federal matching grants to state and local governments for public works which have already been planned and can begin in 18 months or less. The program would be in effect as long as the rate of unemployment was above 4 percent.

The unemployment rate is now near 7 percent, and neither Clark nor Case foresaw any appreciable reduction before the second session of Congress begins in January.

"Unemployment has been at a standstill for eight months," Case said. "And long-term unemployment is tending to lag even more. The total number of people without jobs for more than six months actually rose by more than 100,000 people to a peak for the year of a million."

CASE EXPECTS the manpower and development bill to be of great assistance in helping train unemployed workers in new skills and to get jobs. He has asked Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg to give special consideration under the bill to the central New Jersey area, and has been promised such consideration. Unemployment in New Jersey has been a point or so higher than the national average.

Clark discounted Pres. Kennedy's fear that the public works bill might seriously affect the budget.

"There are an awful lot of penny-pinchers up there in the Bureau of the Budget," he asserted, "and we have to be careful. I want to raise the additional revenue (needed to balance the budget) by getting the economy back on the road, increasing the gross national product.

"This in itself would bring in nearly $10 billion of additional revenue and in addition we have tax loopholes which if closed would bring in several billions more."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

SPOKESMEN FOR THE Kennedy Administration indicated that the "compromise" on the foreign aid authorization bill, under which the executive can make long-term economic development loans but the Appropriations Committee must clear the money year by year, was "acceptable." This is using bland language to save face and mask a serious defeat.

The record of the Appropriations Committees of House and Senate shows that annually they make deep slashes in the amount of money technically authorized for foreign aid. Sometimes the proposed reductions are compromised upward, but Congress never votes all the money the authorization bills make legitimate.

This is what the Cuban economic czar, Ernesto (Che) Guavara, referred to when he told Latin delegates to the recent Punta del Este social and economic conference not to trust Kennedy Administration pledges of billions in U.S. economic aid. Congress, he said, doesn't like to back up such pledges—and he showed an intimate knowledge of a fact of American political life.

The Kennedy leaders also are well aware of the fact, which is why they fought hard to obtain authority for long-term Treasury financing of five-year economic development loans.

Yearly action by the Appropriations Committees means that small groups within the House and Senate have something close to a veto power over foreign aid projects. It is another fact of political life that in the American Congress, the majority is extremely reluctant to disregard and override recommendations from committees made up of veteran and very conservative seniors.

The House-Senate conferees who drafted the final foreign aid authorization bill reached the so-called "acceptable" plan because they were forced to recognize that the House simply would not vote to approve Treasury financing of long-term foreign economic aid. The Administration swallowed the defeat and made the best compromise it could get.

* * *

THE NATURE OF Appropriations Committee action was promptly revealed when for the current fiscal year the House committee slashed nearly $900 million from a $4.25 billion measure previously authorized.

One-third of the cut was restored on the floor when Rep. Otto Passman (D-La.), whose subcommittee made the original slashes, offered to put back $175 million and Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Jr. (R-Mich.), also an Appropriations Committee member, insisted on boosting this to $300 million.

But the money bill as passed by the House lagged $100 million short in military aid appropriations and more than $400 million short in economic aid. What would eventually happen depended on the usually more liberal Senate and what kind of final compromise the House would be willing to accept.

Treasury financing for long-term economic loans—financing not dependent on year-by-year Appropriations Committee action—was sought by the Administration precisely because of this kind of experience. When the effort failed, it was a setback not to treated as insignificant.

* * *

ANOTHER SETBACK, this one perhaps temporary, came when the Rules Committee refused to clear for House floor action the Administration worker-training and retraining bill, already passed by the Senate.

The Rules Committee has been the graveyard of two major bills—education and worker retraining, the latter a key element in any government program to counteract the effects of automation, changing technological methods and economic shifts.

The school aid bills died when a liberal Democrat, Rep. James J. Delaney (N. Y.), felt so strongly that the measures were discriminatory toward parochial schools that he voted on the Rules Committee with seven conservatives to kill all of them.

The worker-retraining bill was denied clearance on a 7-to-7 vote when a death in the family of Rep. Ray Madden (D-Ind.) required Madden to be absent from a Rules unit meeting.

UNEMPLOYMENT NEAR 7 percent continuing for eight months requires congressional action, including public works, training of the unemployed, tax reduction, closing of tax loopholes and other means, according to Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), left, and Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N. J.), who discussed the situation on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

Non-Ops Ask Wage Raise, Layoff Notice

(Continued from Page 1)

Workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Maintenance of Way Employes, Firemen & Oilers, Railway Carmen, Railroad Telegraphers, Railroad Signalmen and Hotel & Restaurant Employes.

Each union has presented its demands to each railroad. Under the framework of the Railway Labor Act, negotiations move up from the local to regional to national levels if agreements are not reached.

Arbitration May Be Offered

If there is no agreement at the national level the National Mediation Board seeks to bring about a settlement and offers arbitration. If arbitration is declined by either party, the mediation board may request the President to appoint a special emergency board to investigate the dispute and recommend a settlement. Unions are prohibited from striking for 60 days after a presidential board is convened.

Urging greater job security in addition to higher wages, Leighty said the non-op unions are agreed that "some action must be taken to deal with the problem of mass unemployment in the railroad industry, which today has fewer employes than at any time since 1890." He said "over 400,000 jobs have disappeared in the industry since 1955."

The proposed six-month notice of layoffs, Leighty declared, "may induce railroad management to begin giving needed attention to better long-range planning and scheduling of work so as to avoid the severe cutbacks which result from their present failure to plan on a sensible basis."

The union proposal would provide exceptions to the notice requirement for emergency conditions such as floods, fires or strikes halting rail operations.

Other Developments

In other developments in the railroad field:

- The Presidential Railroad Commission resumed its hearings on the work rules dispute between management and the five operating unions. During a two-week recess, public members of the tripartite commission rode in freight and passenger trains to get a first-hand look at railroad working conditions.

Before the recess, rail management had presented demands for drastic work rules changes, including abolition of the jobs of most locomotive firemen, and the unions had presented testimony refuting carrier claims. The hearings reopened with presentation by the unions of their case for improved working conditions including a night differential, holiday pay, shorter hours and job security.

- In a separate development, an arbitrator ruled against the Transport Workers in a dispute arising out of interpretation of a work rules agreement which ended a 12-day strike on the Pennsylvania Railroad last September. The long delay in handing down the arbitration decision—the case had been argued last April—almost resulted in a strike by nearly 15,000 TWU members.

The union had called a strike for Sept. 1 if the arbitration decision had not been handed down by that date but a federal district judge on Aug. 30 granted the railroad's request for an injunction barring a walkout. On Sept. 1, Arbitrator Francis J. Robertson ruled against the union on two issues involving assignment of work.

- A scheduled strike by the unaffiliated Railway Conductors on the Pullman system was postponed after the National Mediation Board recommended establishment of a presidential emergency board.

AT CONVENTION of Plasterers & Cement Masons, union Pres. Edward J. Leonard (left) pins guest badge on AFL-CIO Sec-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, who told delegates that neutralist nations should recognize the free world cannot retreat under Soviet pressure.

Plasterers Set Up Promotion Program

Denver—Delegates to the 39th convention of the Plasterers & Cement Masons here endorsed a vigorous program to promote use of the crafts and skills of the union's members.

The program, which will stress the fire safety, utility and beauty of plaster, was proposed by union Pres. Edward J. Leonard, and the delegates voted to increase the per capita tax from $1.50 to $2 a month to finance its support.

The union is building in its headquarters in Washington a "show case" for plaster and cement masonry which contractors, architects and specifications writers can visit to gain fruitful ideas for use in their design and construction projects.

In order successfully to meet the increase anticipated for the trades in the years ahead, the convention also endorsed a beefing-up of apprenticeship programs.

Union leaders addressing the convention included AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the Building & Construction Trades Dept.; Pres. L. M. Raftery of the Painters; Pres. Lloyd A. Mashburn of the Lathers; Pres. John J. Murphy and Sec. Thomas F. Murphy of the Bricklayers and Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

Schnitzler Chides 'Neutrals'

Speaking of the European meeting of the non-aligned nations, Schnitzler bluntly observed that "they don't realize that if it wasn't for us they wouldn't be neutral." Of the international situation as a whole, he said:

"Retreat anywhere in the world would mean retreat all over the world. It gets to be that simple."

Ridiculing industry claims that wage increases negotiated by unions have an "inflationary" effect on the economy, Schnitzler in a press conference said that the average direct wage cost of a $3,000 automobile was only $164.

The major inflationary force in the economy is generated, the AFL-CIO official said, when industries such as the steel industry "raise workers' wages $1 and then turn around and boost prices $3."

He emphasized the plight of American migrant farm laborers in calling for an end to the importation of Mexican contract workers under the bracero program and for major improvements in the wages and living standards of U.S. migrant farm employes. Bills to extend greater protection to these workers and their families are now pending in Congress.

The labor movement as a whole, he declared, is achieving "greater acceptance" on the part of unorganized groups.

"The workers are signing up," he asserted.

Chairman Richard J. Mitchell of the National Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes, in outlining the board's procedures, said that "conflicting personalities should never be permitted to influence any action in a jurisdictional dispute."

Message from Kennedy

In a telegram to the convention, Pres. Kennedy said in part:

"As we approach the end of this session of Congress, I am pleased to be able to report to your membership a distinct record of progress in the passage and development of legislation designed to accelerate our economic growth and improve the economic posture of all our citizens: A new minimum wage law, a program of temporary extended unemployment compensation, area redevelopment legislation, expansion of the United States Employment Service, and—of particular interest to your union—a broad new housing program."

"All these and others have already been enacted. Additional measures will follow. These governmental efforts are designed to help answer our single most important domestic challenge—the fulfillment of our declared national policy of full employment."

A floor collection for COPE netted $1,321. COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt, a vice president of the union, served as chairman of the constitution committee.

Harrison Tells TUC:

Nuclear Arms Race Blamed on Russians

Portsmouth, Eng.—The Soviet Union is responsible for resumption of the nuclear arms race, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. George M. Harrison bluntly told the 93d annual meeting of the British Trades Union Congress in this historic maritime city.

"Your country and mine," he told the approximately 1,000 delegates representing some 8 million workers, "tried for more than 32 months to work out a method to stop these tests, but we were unsuccessful because the Russians have refused to have international inspection and international control."

Harrison, an AFL-CIO fraternal delegate to the TUC congress and president of the Railway Clerks, accused the USSR of using its economic assistance program to promote its military aims.

Subversion Cited

"If Khrushchev were content to fight on the economic front," he said, "we would gladly accept that challenge. But Russia is engaged in worldwide subversive activities, infiltrating and penetrating the newer developing countries under the guise of giving economic aid."

He charged Khrushchev with arming and inciting a regime in Cuba "hostile to the U.S.," fostering the "so-called war of liberation" in Laos, and "making open military threats in ultimatum after ultimatum about Berlin."

"This is not the way to reduce world tension and promote world peace," Harrison continued. "Perhaps it is naive to believe that we can have total disarmament in the world, but certainly we can make a start in that direction by working toward the elimination of the frightful spectre of nuclear warfare."

He frankly told the delegates that while things had improved in the U.S. under the Kennedy Administration, there was still an unemployment pool of 7 percent of the labor force which might well be swelled because of automation, mergers and the mounting number of new workers entering the labor force as "war babies" come of age.

In closing, he pointed out that Great Britain and the U.S. are the "showplace of democracy," where it must be demonstrated that "our way of doing things, our political and economic systems, can provide a better life for all and an opportunity for everyone to advance."

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Karl Feller, president of the Brewery Workers and also a fraternal delegate from the U.S. labor federation, gave the delegates what he called "a message of cheer."

'Not only have the progressive forces won an election in the United States," he said in a summation; "we feel we now have a government that under the influence of the President will consistently be on the side of a better life for men everywhere.

"Undoubtedly we will suffer defeats. Our wonderful people, who elected Pres. Kennedy, also elected many men to sit in Congress who will oppose him—and us—at every turn.

"Yet we are moving ahead again. We are going to keep moving—I'm sure of that—until we can be, beyond question, the exemplar as well as the titular leader of freedom's cause everywhere."

Feller predicted a change for the better for labor in the U.S.

"We believe the new Administration in Washington shares our conviction that collective bargaining is a natural and proper state of affairs between employer and employes," he said.

"And therefore we hope that when we have the privilege of visiting you again, we will be able to report not some 13.5 million members, but several million more."

The United States, he also said, is prepared to meet the challenge of world leadership carried so long by Great Britain.

36 Area Aid Plans Win ARA Approval

The Area Redevelopment Administration has approved 36 long-range plans for economic growth aimed at providing new jobs and industries in 180 of the nation's economically depressed counties.

ARA Administrator William L. Batt, Jr., said approval of the plans makes it possible for the areas involved to submit requests for federal assistance on specific projects designed to provide permanent employment opportunities.

The Area Redevelopment Act, signed by Pres. Kennedy on May 1, authorizes federal loans to help establish new industries or expand existing industries. It provides for loans or grants for community facilities needed to create permanent new job opportunities, technical assistance to communities, retraining programs for unemployed workers and subsistance allowances for workers acquiring new skills.

The blueprints for economic rehabilitation, many of them developed through labor, industry and civic cooperation, range from single county plans to broad regional groupings such as a proposal submitted jointly by 33 southern Illinois counties.

Economic development plans have been approved for areas in 22 states: Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia.

Plans approved to date cover approximately 20 percent of the 863 counties eligible for redevelopment aid on the basis of continued heavy, long-term unemployment.

A number of other economic development plans are still under consideration, the agency announced.

Text of Becu's Message To U.S., Canadian Labor

On the occasion of Labor Day 1961 I send the warmest greetings of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions to all workers in the United States and Canada and to our North American affiliated organizations.

At this moment international cooperation is needed more than ever, confronted as we are with the Communist threat to peace which may well disturb peaceful economic and social progress and increase the danger to democratic freedom. We can only be successful if we achieve the developing and strengthening of the trade union movements in the emergent countries and improve the standard of living of the masses. We must eradicate exploitation of the few.

On this Labor Day we particularly welcome Pres. John Kennedy's program of Alliance for Progress and firmly expect that the words will be put into deeds. Workers of North America, together with those of the whole world, will continue their onward march under the banner of bread, peace, freedom and social justice.

Kowalski Goads Defense Dept.:

U.S. Weighs Move to Kill Subsidies for Strikebreaking

The Defense Dept. is considering adding a clause to future procurement contracts to avoid subsidizing strikebreaking activities by suppliers, it has informed Rep. Frank Kowalski (D-Conn.).

The congressman had urged such action following disclosures by U.S. Comptroller Gen. Joseph Campbell that the Navy has underwritten at least $1.5 million in the strike costs of the Hamilton Standard Division of the United Aircraft Corp.

"This is further shocking evidence of how U.S. taxpayers are being saddled with costs that are due largely to strikebreaking and union-busting efforts," Kowalski declared.

He added that as a result of the disclosures, the General Accounting Office is launching a general investigation "of what appears to be a flagrant violation of the Armed Services Procurement Regulation" by Hamilton Standard.

Kowalski also reported he had forwarded Campbell's report to Chairman Carl Vinson (D-Ga.) of the House Armed Services Committee, and that Vinson had ordered a subcommittee to give the matter its attention.

The comptroller general's report revealed that a strike last year by members of Machinists District 91 at the Windsor Lock and Bound Brook, Conn., plants of Hamilton Standard had cost the company $3.7 million and that the Navy in subsequent negotiations had agreed to accept $1.5 million in excess costs attributable to the strike. In addition, the report said:

"An unidentified portion of the additional costs incurred because of the strike may be charged to the government under certain cost-plus-fixed-fee and price-redeterminable contracts for which final prices have not been established."

In an earlier report, the comptroller general said United Aircraft had asked the Navy to pay $7.5 million of some $10 million in strike costs incurred at its Pratt & Whitney Division in East Hartford. Kowalski was asked for similar data regarding costs during a strike at United's Sikorsky Division plants. All three divisions were struck at the same time, between June 8 and Aug. 9, 1960.

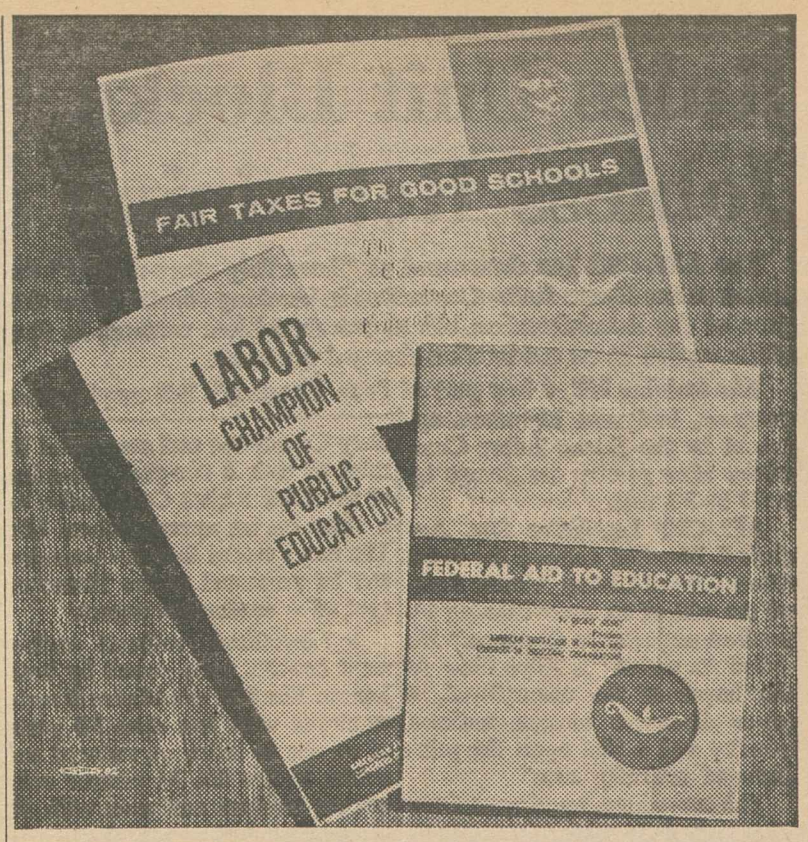
The record of added strike expenses incurred by Hamilton Standard, as listed by Campbell, was in the same pattern revealed in the report on Pratt & Whitney. Some of the details:

- Over the three-month strike period, Hamilton Standard's monthly costs for help-wanted advertising went up 80 percent; its training costs rose 260 percent, and its overtime expenditures increased 62 percent per hour worked. Labor cost on spoiled work alone amounted to 11.8 cents an hour for every hour of labor worked.
- In the four months after the strike, monthly costs for help-wanted advertising were 175 percent above normal; training costs were 264 percent above normal, and overtime costs were 25 percent above pre-strike levels. Labor cost on spoiled work jumped 47 percent above pre-strike levels.
- Although several hundred union members were seeking reemployment in the four months following the strike, Hamilton Standard's production force during the period was about 20 percent (881 employes) below the pre-strike level.
- During the four months after the strike, when hiring preference was given former strikers not taken back at the end of the dispute, the company hired only 231 employes (an average of less than 58 a month). But in January 1961—the first month after termination of preferential rehiring there was a net increase of 168 hourly-rated employes. And in January and February, training costs ran seven times higher than the average for the five months prior to the walkout.

Commenting on the report, Kowalski said:

"I believe the taxpayers are vitally concerned that our federal government maintain a fair and impartial role in lawful disputes between labor and management.

"The use of Treasury funds to subsidize the employer in strikes involving defense work has never been sanctioned by Congress. The knowledge that federal funds are used for that purpose disturbs every fair-minded citizen."



THESE PAMPHLETS will be available to high school debaters across the nation as they discuss the role of the federal government in education. The debate kit, prepared by the AFL-CIO, is available from the Pamphlet Division, AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications.

High School Debaters Given AFL-CIO Kits

The AFL-CIO has distributed to thousands of high school debaters across the country a kit of materials to assist them in discussing the role of the federal government in education.

The 1961-62 high school debate topics will involve such issues as federal aid for schools, teacher salaries and various levels of education.

The National University Extension Association, which administers the debates, announced the general topic and invited the AFL-CIO and other organizations to provide materials for its debate kits.

Pamphlets Listed

The AFL-CIO has contributed three pamphlets to explain the position of the American labor movement:

- "A Step Toward Real Partnership—Federal Aid to Education," by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.
- "Labor—Champion of Public Education," a historical account of labor's efforts to achieve a compulsory, free and democratic school system.
- "Fair Taxes for Good Schools—The Case for Federal Aid," an anaylsis of methods of financing schools and the case for modernizing these methods.

"Only the adequately informed can adequately govern themselves," wrote Meany in opening his statement. "Education is the indispensable basis for human progress, not merely in the physical sciences but in our way of life."

And yet, Meany noted, it would be obvious that true equality of education would not exist today if the high school debaters could be gathered together. Such a group would include students from well-equipped schools, with small classes and able, unhurried teachers. It likewise would include students from crowded, shabby, ill-equipped schools with teachers overworked and undertrained. This range, he added, represents differences "too great to be tolerable."

Organized labor, Meany continued, has recognized the crucial importance of education in a democracy since the early 1800s. Unions then, he noted, ranked free public schools with higher wages and shorter hours as primary objectives.

Worker Party's Role Cited

"Labor—Champion of Public Education" discusses labor's support of a better public school system from the early 19th century. The Workingmen's Party, organized in New York City in 1829, had as a major plank a demand for a school system "that shall unite under the same roof the children of the poor man and the rich, the widow's charge and the orphan, where the road to distinction shall be superior industry, virtue and acquirement without reference to descent."

"Fair Taxes for Good Schools" argues that the past and present systems of financing school systems represent regressive taxation and weigh unfairly on those least able to carry the burden. It pledges labor's support for whatever modernizing changes are necessary to achieve adequate education for all.

Copies of the AFL-CIO high school debate kit are available from the Pamphlet Division, AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 16th Street N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Migrant Farm Labor Aids Passed by Senate

The Senate has passed five bills to protect migrant farm workers against exploitation, curb child labor on farms and help educate the children of migrants.

Still ahead, as the AFL-CIO News went to press, was an expected Senate battle over extension of the Mexican contract farm labor program. Both labor and the Administration have contended that the importation of large numbers of contract workers has lowered wages and reduced job opportunities for domestic farm workers.

One of the migrant worker bills, requiring federal registration of crew leaders, is pending in the House. The other companion bills are still in committee.

The crew leader registration bill would regulate the activities of middlemen who contract with growers to provide farm workers and who arrange for pay, transportation and living facilities. Crew leaders would be required to carry public liability insurance on vehicles and would be held responsible for deducting and transmitting social security taxes.

The other bills, introduced in the Senate by Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N. J.) and in the House by Rep. Herbert Zelenko (D-N. Y.), provide:

- A five-year program of federal aid to states to improve educational opportunities for migrant workers and their families. The program, which would be administered by the U.S. Commissioner of Education, would reimburse states for the expense of educating migrant children, establish summer programs with the federal government paying the full cost the first two years and thereafter 50 percent of the cost, set up pilot programs of adult education.
- Up to $3 million a year for improvement of health services for migrant workers.
- A ban on after-school employment of children under 14, except that children between 12 and 14 could work within 25 miles of their permanent residence.
- Establishment of a National Advisory Council on Migratory Labor to advise the President and Congress on migratory problems and programs..

A two-year extension of the Mexican contract program—opposed by the Administration unless substantial reforms are made—has been voted by the House and approved by the Senate Agriculture Committee.

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.) has served notice that he will introduce an amendment to set a minimum wage for imported workers at 90 percent of the state or federal average wage for farm workers, whichever is lower, and that growers be required to offer the same terms to domestic workers before being allowed to hire aliens.

AFL-CIO Sets National Parley On Social Insurance Legislation

A two-part National Conference on Social Insurance Legislation will be held this fall under the sponsorship of the AFL-CIO, Pres. George Meany has announced in letters to the presidents and secretaries of all state central bodies.

In a follow-up letter, Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security announced that one session will be held in Washington Oct. 30 through Nov. 2 for representatives of states east of the Mississippi River, and that the second, for states west of the Mississippi, will be held Nov. 6-9 in Denver.

"The purpose of this conference," Meany wrote, "will be to review developments and policies in the fields of workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance and temporary disability insurance. It is important, therefore, that your state delegation be composed of elected officers who have policy responsibility in these areas . . .

"State legislative developments this year in a period of high unemployment are cause of serious concern. I want to urge your full cooperation and participation in this conference in order that all those with legislative responsibilities can make the AFL-CIO an even more effective guardian of the purposes of social insurance."

Cruikshank said the agenda will include intensive study and analysis of developments in the three legislative areas listed by Meany and also a session on state legislation affecting health insurance plans and the regulation of rates. The emphasis throughout the conference, he added, will be on policy problems encountered in these areas.

"The conference will be planned to permit discussion of AFL-CIO policy and the problems encountered in its implementation," he added.

"By combining the resources of the national office with your state experience and by comparing experiences among the states, there should be opportunity for everyone to profit from the exchange. We will compare notes on employer strategy and draw the implications for our own legislative programs."

Cruikshank stressed that the conference will be a labor meeting, although "some national authorities outside of labor may be invited as resources." The press will not be invited to the working sessions, he said.

Each state body has been asked to send two or three delegates.

USWA Economist 'Loaned' to New CCL

Toronto—Clive Kidd, Steelworkers' Canadian research director, has been "loaned" to the new Caribbean Congress of Labor as the result of its appeal for aid in establishing itself.

Kidd, whose headquarters will be in Trinidad, will spend up to two years co-ordinating activities and services for unions scattered over about 20 islands and territories. He has a record of service to Caribbean unions dating back to assistance in 1953 in helping Jamaican bauxite workers negotiate a contract.

AFL-CIO Assails 'Incredible' Action:

Rules Unit Blocks Jobless Retraining

The AFL-CIO has denounced as "incredibly short-sighted" the action of the House Rules Committee in blocking consideration this year of the Administration bill to retrain jobless workers in new skills needed in an automation-changed economy.

The training bill, a key part of Pres. Kennedy's full employment program, had won bipartisan approval in the House Labor Committee after passing the Senate by a 60 to 30 vote.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller accused the Rules Committee of having "clearly flouted the will of an overwhelming bipartisan majority in Congress." He called its action "a bitter blow to the hopes of the unemployed, a grave disservice to our national security and a blot upon the principle of majority rule."

The committee, meeting as Congress raced toward adjournment, kept the bill from the House floor by a 7 to 7 tie vote. One liberal Democratic member was absent, leaving the power to block action in the hands of the conservative coalition which has dominated the committee in past years.

Another major Administration bill—tightening provisions of the Welfare & Pension Plan Disclosure Act—failed of passage in the House even though it received a majority of votes.

Its sponsors, encouraged by apparent bipartisan support for the measure, sought to bypass the Rules Committee by seeking to bring it up under a suspension of the rules. This parliamentary approach requires a two-thirds vote. The 245 to 161 vote in favor of consideration fell shy of the needed margin.

Other Bills Move Forward

Other labor and Administration measures met with greater success. Among bills passed by one or both houses were these:

- Community health facilities bill, a labor-backed measure stepping up federal grants for health services, nursing home construction, out-patient care and research, passed the Senate unanimously. It had previously passed the House, but a conference will be necessary to compromise differences.
- Airport aid bill, making $375 million available to state and local governments over the next five years for airport construction and improved safety facilities, passed the Senate and was sent to conference with a House bill which provides a different method of financing.
- Sea water conversion program to expand the government's drive to develop less-costly methods of converting salt and brackish water into pure, usable water was given a big boost when the Senate approved a 10-year $100 million program. The House has passed a five-year $50 million bill.
- The Senate bypassed its Judiciary Committee and suspended its rules to tack a two-year extension of the Civil Rights Commission as a rider on an appropriations bill. The move means that the extension can be presented to the House as part of a conference report.
- Liberalized railroad retirement benefits were passed by both houses. The bills would permit male employes with less than 30 years of service to retire on reduced annuities at age 62. At present only women workers and men with 30 years of seniority may elect early retirement. Bills bring benefits generally in line with the social security law.

Hanford Compromise Pending

Still ahead for the House is a battle over a conference committee compromise on use of steam produced by the Atomic Energy Commission's plutonium plant at Hanford, Wash. The Senate approved the Administration's proposal to utilize the steam by-product to generate electricity. The House turned it down and instructed its conferees to hold firm on the issue.

A conference committee report approving construction of a small-sized generating unit, producing only enough electricity to serve the needs of the Hanford project itself, has been cleared by the Senate. If the House turns down the compromise, it would throw the entire Atomic Energy Commission appropriations bill back into conference.

House Rules Committee action blocking consideration of the manpower retraining bill came in the face of Labor Committee action trimming the bill back from a four-year to a two-year program in an effort to pick up Republican votes.

In the Senate, Republicans led an unsuccessful attempt to limit the program to a two-year "experimental" period. Even though House Administration supporters made this concession, all five GOP members of the Rules Committee voted against clearance.

Warning Sounded

The AFL-CIO statement pointed out that "millions of workers, victims of technological change . . . have no hope of returning to their old jobs."

Pointing to the need for mobilizing America's full resources to meet Soviet challenges, Biemiller charged that "through the incredibly short-sighted action of a few obstinate reactionaries, a proposal that would have done much to meet these problems has been callously set aside."

Despite the stepped-up pace of congressional activity, hope for adjournment by mid-September was waning.

There remained a possibility that the Senate would stay in session after adjournment of the House for prolonged debate on an effort to amend Rule 22, which sets conditions for cutting off debate and ending filibusters. A leadership pledge that supporters of anti-filibuster proposals would have the opportunity to make their move before adjournment averted a battle over the issue at the start of the session.

Missing from the House in the tail end of the session was the familiar figure of Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) who was recuperating at his home from a back ailment. Majority Leader John W. McCormack (Mass.) was filling in.

Terry Endorses Health Care for Aged

Montgomery, Ala.—Surgeon General Luther L. Terry gave a strong endorsement to use of the social security system to provide health care for the aged in a speech to a joint session of the Alabama legislature here.

Terry, who heads the U.S. Public Health Service, said social security provides "the most logical, the most satisfying approach" to meeting health needs. The nation's experience with "other approaches," he said, "indicates that for many older people, action is too little and too late."

September 'Labor Month' In Bond Anniversary

The Treasury Dept. has designated September as "Labor Month" in its observance of the 20th anniversary of the payroll saving plan for U.S. Savings Bonds.

The program was hailed in a public service newspaper advertisement by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Chairman George E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives' Association and Pres. Thomas Kennedy of the Mine Workers.

"In these critical times," said Meany, "the safest investment for any American, and especially American workers, is U.S. Savings Bonds. At the same time bond purchases help keep America strong and free."

Leighty said "the most efficient and best respected workers are those who have formed the habit of saving regularly."

"There is no better way to do this," he added, "than by buying U.S. Savings Bonds through the payroll savings plan."

The Treasury reported that some eight million workers are enrolled in the payroll savings plan, that they save an average of $20 a month or a rate of $1 million a working hour, and that they account for about half of the total annual sales of E bonds. They work for 45,000 firms, many of which have offered the plan continuously since it was started in 1941.

Aid Cut $600 Million In Final House Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

vilian families, and the National Defense Education Act, which authorizes loans to college students and is intended to bolster training in science, mathematics and other space-age skills. Passage was by a 378-to-32 vote.

During the debate, Chairman Adam Clayton Powell of the House Education & Labor Committee chastized congressmen who had opposed Administration proposals for aid to school construction and teachers' salaries, pointing out that they have been willing for the past 11 years to support federal funds for impacted areas—part of which goes to help pay teachers as well as construct and maintain buildings.

Powell said, however, that it had been a mistake for the Administration to try to push even a stripped-down general school aid bill through a "tired and tense House" the previous week. He saw little hope for a general school bill next year, he said, and declared his committee would concentrate on legislation to aid colleges, including a pending classroom construction measure.

The House Appropriations Committee's unprecedented $896 million slash in foreign aid appropriations came in the face of a joint appeal from Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara and Sec. of State Dean Rusk.

Support from Eisenhower

They warned the committee that "this nation finds itself in an atmosphere of mounting crisis in which the forces of international communism stand poised to seize upon every opportunity to exploit any sign of weakness in the free world." They added:

"Your action is being watched by peoples everywhere."

From Rep. Otto E. Passman (D-La.), chairman of the subcommittee which imposed the slashes, came the comment: "This is a great day for the taxpayers."

Republican support for a drive to restore the cuts was rallied by former Pres. Eisenhower, who called the committee slashes "incomprehensible" and said:

"I am sure that the large majority of thinking American citizens, Democrats and Republicans alike, would join me in urging vigorous support of efforts to remedy the damage that would result from these reported committee recommendations."

Administration forces in the House, hit by defeats at the hands of the conservative coalition on long-term Treasury financing of foreign aid and emergency aid for school construction, were first offered a compromise $175 million restoration of military funds agreed to by Passman. That would have left it up to the Senate—which has consistently gone along with major Administration foreign aid requests—to salvage the whole program.

Passman told the House he had decided during the Labor Day weekend, "after praying over the matter and thinking over the crises in the world," that the committee recommendations for military aid could be increased by $175 million.

Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Jr. (R-Mich.) said bluntly, a few minutes later: "I do not think $175 million additional is adequate."

Ford pointed out that less than a week previous the House had authorized $400 million above the committee recommendation for military aid and demanded to know what had happened since then to justify a cutback. Answering his own question, he declared:

Red Nuclear Tests Cited

"Well, I'll tell what has happened. The Soviets have made three nuclear tests."

On a teller vote, Ford's amendment to restore $300 million of the committee cut carried 164 to 125. The victory was hammered in by a later rollcall vote of 242 to 151.

Two amendments sponsored by liberal Democrats, which would have restored part of the cuts in development and economic aid funds, won some Republican votes but were defeated by non-rollcall votes of 144 to 131 and 152 to 127. Since more than 150 House members were not present for these votes, the setbacks were not considered as tieing the hands of House conferees.

Final House passage of the $3.66 billion appropriations bill was by a 270 to 123 vote. This compares with a 260 to 132 vote for passage of the $4.25 billion authorization bill the previous week.

Fake Labor Paper Warning Given in N. J.

Newark—State AFL Pres. Vincent J. Murphy has warned New Jersey businessmen to be on guard against "phony advertising solicitors" for non-existent AFL-CIO publications. He said the solicitors have been fleecing companies out of thousands of dollars.

He cited particularly the activities of a man selling space in "The Newark Labor Lyceum Directory" with the claim that funds he collects are used to maintain a building that houses offices of AFL-CIO unions. Murphy urged businessmen to stall such solicitors, to record their statements—including any threats of labor trouble—and to alert police for return visits.

Health Care Priority Set By Kennedy

Pres. Kennedy will ask the second session of Congress in January to give "the highest priority" to legislation providing health care for the elderly as part of the social security system.

The President described the health care bill as "one of the most important measures I have advocated." He said he is "convinced that only the social security system can furnish satisfactory protection" against the financial burden of illness in old age.

Kennedy's pledge of an all-out fight for the Administration-sponsored, labor-backed King-Anderson bill was made in a letter to Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), chairman of the Senate's Special Committee on Aging. McNamara had written the President expressing concern that "little more than a start has been made upon this necessary legislation during the current session of Congress."

While Kennedy had included the proposal in his recommendations to Congress this year, congressional action has been limited to hearings before the House Ways & Means Committee.

The committee has put off action and Administration hopes for bringing out a bill in the second session are based on the belief that the popularity of the proposal—especially in an election year—will overcome the opposition led by the politically potent American Medical Association.

Kennedy replied that House testimony "incontrovertibly establishes the need for the legislation" and that our national responsibilities require prompt and effective action." Medical costs, he said, are "the greatest of all threats to economic security in old age." He added:

19-6-6

"The financial burden of illness and incapacity in later years constitutes an ever-present specter to almost every family. Inability to meet the costs of hospitalization or home care can destroy self-respect and deny the right to dignity and comfort after retirement."

"I intend to recommend that this legislation be given the highest priority at the next session of Congress."

Ex-ILGWU Aide Named Professor

Morris Weisz, assistant commissioner of the Bureau of Labor-Management Reports, has been named visiting professor in international labor relations at the School of Intl. Service of American University in Washington, D. C. His post as acting assistant commissioner of BLMR will be filled by Kenneth Douty.

Weisz, a member of the Teachers, is a former local organizer and editor for the Ladies' Garment Workers. Douty was Georgia state director for the Textile Workers Union of America.

The regular professor and director of the American University program is Philip M. Kaiser. He is on leave while serving as ambassador to Senegal and Mauritania.

Auto Workers, GM Drive for Contract

AFL-CIO News

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50 Locals Clear Up Plant Rules

By Eugene A. Kelly

Detroit—Top leadership of the Auto Workers and the General Motors Corp. concentrated on settlement of thousands of local plant disputes as more than 250,000 workers walked off the job in all but a few GM plants when the final contract extension ended Sept. 11.

Union and management recessed bargaining at the national level here to help local plant committees reach agreement on local contract issues, including seniority rules, relief time and a multiplicity of grievance procedures and rules on working conditions.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, major progress was reported with almost 50 locals having settled after a telegram from UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther urging shop committees to "intensify their efforts" and to "spend as many hours at the bargaining table as management is willing to meet."

A scheduled meeting of the union's National General Motors Conference, delayed one day to allow more time for local negotiations, was postponed indefinitely when the union discovered that bargaining progress on local issues was "disappointingly slow" because of the complexity of problems affecting 131 plants employing more than 300,000 workers in 31 states.

Strikes Authorized

The union had authorized local plant committees to take strike action if no agreement was reached by 10 a. m. Sept. 11. Earlier the UAW had bluntly warned GM that strikes would develop in spite of an agreement on economic terms at the national level.

Meanwhile there were these other developments:

- The U.S. Mediation & Conciliation Service appealed to the negotiators for a quick settlement of the issues so that production of 1962 auto models can be resumed.
- Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, on a nationwide television program, appealed to labor and management to settle the local issues quickly and "get on with the job." He said Pres. Kennedy hoped the dispute would be ended "so the entire GM chain can go back into operation" promptly.
- The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, representing 22,000 GM workers in six plants, settled local supplemental agreements at three plants and continued efforts

(Continued on Page 3)

Full Union Rights Pushed For 2 Million U.S. Workers

MEMBERS OF AUTO WORKERS pour out of Fisher Body's Fleetwood plant in Detroit, when last extension of union's contract with General Motors expired on Sept. 11. UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther has urged swift settlement of issues at local plant levels.

Executive Step Asked Of Kennedy

By David L. Perlman

The Kennedy Administration should act decisively to extend to the government's 2.4 million civilian workers collective bargaining rights "which have long been guaranteed by law to employes in private industry," the AFL-CIO has declared.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller urged a presidential task force, headed by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, to recommend an executive order which would:

- Protect the right of federal workers to organize "without fear of reprisal."
- Provide exclusive bargaining rights and negotiation of written agreements with unions which establish majority representation in appropriate bargaining units.
- Permit voluntary checkoff of union dues.
- Provide mediation and arbitration procedures in both negotiations and individual grievances.

Biemiller, leadoff witness at hearings before the President's Task Force on Employe-Management Relations in the Federal Service, urged the government, as the nation's largest employer, to become "a leader, not a follower" in the labor-management field.

The cabinet-level committee, set up by Pres. Kennedy with instructions to develop recommendations for modernizing the government's labor relations policies by a Nov. 30 deadline, also heard:

- James A. Brownlow, president

(Continued on Page 12)

Senate Unit Backs Kennedy:

Fight on to Restore House Aid Slashes

The Administration won a last-ditch chance for a major victory on the foreign aid money bill as the Senate Appropriations Committee voted to put back practically all the $600 million cut in the House.

The Senate was scheduled to take up the committee bill Sept. 15, with hopes high it would clear the measure in approxmately the form reported by committee. The final bill would then be written in a joint Senate-House conference committee, with the Administration seeking something very close to the $4.25 billion authorized two weeks ago.

With strong bipartisan support, the Senate committee restored $533 million of the $596 million hacked away by the House. The House cuts, if permitted to stand, would have blocked any new development programs for African nations which have emerged from colonialism and would have severely reduced economic aid to America's allies.

The AFL-CIO had appealed to the Senate committee to restore foreign aid appropriations to the full amount authorized by Congress.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, in a letter to

(Continued on Page 11)

Armour Pact Yields Layoff, Closing Pay

Chicago—"Technological adjustment pay" to cushion layoffs caused by plant and department closings is a major feature of a three-year agreement with Armour & Co. negotiated jointly by the Packinghouse Workers and the Meat Cutters.

The unions and the company said they believed the newly-named TAP to be "unique in American industry."

They said it was written into the agreement along with a number of other concepts developed by a special committee set up to seek solutions to problems posed by automation. The committee, appointed two years ago with Dr. Clark Kerr as its impartial chairman, continues to function.

The contract also provides wage increases of 7 cents an hour effective September 4, plus 6 cents in September 1962 and 6 cents more in September 1963.

The Meat Cutters recently concluded a new agreement with Swift & Co. The Packinghouse Workers have resumed negotiations with both Swift and Wilson after a week's recess. Contracts with a number of smaller packers also remain to be settled.

Under the Armour agreement, technological adjustment pay (TAP) works this way:

- The company will give three months notice of plant or department closings, with employes guar-

(Continued on Page 3)

Labor Aids Areas Hit By Carla

Houston, Tex.—Organized labor marshalled its forces in cooperation with the Red Cross for a massive relief effort to aid stricken families and rebuild vast coastal areas of Texas and Louisiana left in shambles by Hurricane Carla.

Carla, its winds raging at up to 173 m.p.h, cut a 500-mile-wide swath across the Gulf Coasts of the two states, driving upwards of 400,000 persons from their homes in what the Red Cross described as a "modern-day exodus."

Damage from the hurricane, called the fiercest of the century, and from the tornadoes and floods it generated, is expected to soar into hundreds of millions of dollars.

Survey teams are now at work in the storm-ravaged area from Corpus Christi, Tex., to Cameron, La., to determine the exact extent of damage and what assistance labor can offer.

Kenneth L. Kramer, representative of AFL-CIO Community Services Activities at national headquarters of the Red Cross, and A. B. Smith, labor liaison representative with the Red Cross, joined state labor leaders here to set up the survey teams and plan disaster relief.

(Continued on Page 9)

Labor Editor Hits Kennedy Jackpot

Tulsa—Editor Jack Howard of the Tulsa Labor News got a quick answer to a question that editors often ask themselves: Who reads our paper?

In his July issue, Howard said he hoped Pres. Kennedy does not get his information about organized labor from Business Week or the Wall Street Journal, and offered to put him on the free list. Soon afterward he got a letter from the President saying:

"Your offer to send me the Tulsa Labor News has come to my attention. I would be most delighted to receive it and thank you for your kindness. . . . Sincerely, John F. Kennedy."

HOPE FOR PATIENTS in Indiana's mental institutions is goal of "adopt-a-patient" program launched by Women's Activities Division of state COPE organization. Working on applications to bring inmates in contact with new friends from the labor movement are, seated clockwise: Florence Fenamore, Mabel McDonald, Francis Jones (who gave the WAD a helping hand), Esther Dyshiewicz, Martha Wilson, WAD Coordinator Dorothy Lankford and Helen Lou Yarbrough. Standing left to right: Paul Wappenstein, COPE chairman for 3rd Congressional Dist.; State WAD Director Eve Purvis; Pres. Stanley Ladd of St. Joseph County AFL-CIO, and H. J. Noel of state AFL-CIO community services staff.

Unemployed Still Near 7%:

Hope for Jobs Rise Voiced by Wolfbein

By John M. Barry

Record employment totals for August "point to continued recovery" from the current economic recession, a government manpower expert has declared, although the rate of joblessness remained at nearly 7 percent for the ninth straight month.

The number of workers on payrolls reached a new high for the month of 53.4 million, up 300,000 from July, while unemployment rolls were declining by 600,000 to a level of 4.5 million, the Labor Dept. reported.

Both changes were described as seasonal. Nevertheless, there is a "good chance" for better-than-seasonal improvements in the next few months if auto production "really gets rolling," said Dr. Seymour L. Wolfbein, head of the department's Office of Automation & Manpower. He added, however, that the high level of unemployment still poses a pretty ornery problem."

In releasing the preliminary summary of the August report on the labor force two weeks ago, Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg predicted the 6.9 percent jobless rate would decline to a level of 5.5 to 6 percent by the end of the year. He stressed, however, that such a rate would still be "too high."

Auto Jobs Drop

Wolfbein noted that the only decline in manufacturing employment during August was a drop of 100,000 workers in the auto industry as major firms retooled for 1962 models.

Jobs in the primary metals and electrical equipment industries rose beyond seasonal expectations, he said, and the machinery industry recorded a small rise instead of a normal decline.

The detailed report issued by Wolfbein showed little change in the factory workweek at 40.1 hours or in average weekly earnings of production workers at $93.83.

Jobless Adults Down

Both total employment, at 68.5 million, and total non-farm employment, at 62.2 million, were at all-time highs for the month. But the number of agricultural jobs—6.3 million—was at its lowest August level on record. This, Wolfbein said, was in line with a long-term drop in levels of farm employment.

The number of jobless adult men edged down seasonally by 100,000. Included in the total of 2.3 million were 1.5 million married men, two-fifths of whom were classified as long-term unemployed—out of work 15 weeks or longer.

The number of persons out of work half a year or longer dropped to 900,000 from the July figure.

A companion report issued by the department's Bureau of Employment Security revealed a modest decline in the number of major geographical centers with substantial unemployment—6 percent or more.

Three cities previously in the substantial unemployment category moved during the month into the moderate unemployment group, where the range is 3 to 5.9 percent jobless. They are San Jose, Calif.; Wichita, Kan.; and Milwaukee, Wis.

Eighty-five major job areas remained with unemployment rates of 6 percent or more, according to the report. The high for recent years, reached last March and April, was 101 areas so classified among the 150 listed.

One other major area—Huntington, W. Va., and Ashland, Ky.—moved from the group with unemployment of 12 percent or more to the 9 to 11.9 percent jobless level.

Special Surveys Made

The number of smaller areas of substantial unemployment was set at 231 in August, up from 230 in July and 116 in July 1960. The Labor Dept. cautioned, however, that these changes "do not necessarily reflect a recent worsening of the local employment situation" since additions to this list are based in part on special surveys requested by the communities.

Two smaller areas—Sharon-Farrell, Pa., and Henderson-Oxford, N. C.—were added to the "substantial and persistent unemployment" listing. Despite these additions, the number of smaller areas in this group dropped from 105 in July to 102 in August because some areas were redefined. Major areas in this classification remained at 21.

AP Automation Ends 55 Jobs, Creates 4

New York—Approximately 55 positions will be eliminated when the Associated Press installs an IBM computer to tabulate and prepare stock market tables in about 16 months.

AP General Mgr. Frank J. Starzel said present staff members can take the "standard IBM aptitude tests" for four computer jobs on the new automated equipment.

The Commercial Telegraphers' Union said it expects none of its 18 operator-members will be out of a job. Some will retire or be transferred. CTU offered to cooperate with the New York Newspaper Guild in minimizing harm to NYNG members—24 tabulators, 6 gummers, 7 part-time clerks.

Steel Leader Rejects Kennedy Price Plea

Pres. Kennedy's urgent appeal to the steel industry to forego a price increase in October has drawn a reply from two major steel producers that the squeeze on profit margins is so intense the companies must be free to handle prices as they see fit.

The President's letter to 12 major companies pointing out that "the steel industry . . . can look forward to good profits without an increase in prices" brought replies from Roger M. Blough, board chairman of U.S. Steel, and Arthur B. Homer, chairman of the board of Bethlehem Steel Co., the nation's two largest producers, that in effect asserted the companies' freedom to raise prices this year if they feel the increase necessary.

Kennedy's letter was prompted by the second of two automatic increases in steel worker wage rates slated to go into effect Oct. 1, under a contract negotiated in 1959 ending a five-month steel strike.

The President's letter stressed that the wage increase is "almost certain to be outweighed by the advance in productivity resulting from a combination of two factors — the steady long-term growth of output per manhour and the increasing rate of operations foreseen for the steel industry in the months ahead."

The President wrote that the Council of Economic Advisers had provided him with estimates of steel industry profits calculated on the assumption that prices are not increased after Oct. 1. These estimates, he said, indicate that "the steel industry will be earning 7 to 9 percent on net worth after taxes if the rate of operations is around 70 percent; 10 to 12 percent if the operating rate is 80 percent; and 13 to 15 percent if the operating rate is 90 percent."

The steel owners have "fared well in recent years," Kennedy wrote, with common stock prices rising 393 percent since 1947 and dividends up 176 percent over the same period.

Blough's six and one-half page letter said steel profits are too low and that U.S. Steel had only averaged 3 percent return on its investment over the past 10 years. He assailed the President's economists for taking on the role of "informal price-setters for steel" and argued also that increased output per worker had been too low to offset the wage increase due Oct. 1.

Homer said that "the present squeeze on profit margins has weakened our steel industry's ability to remain sound."

If the industry foregoes a price hike, Kennedy said in his letter, it would enter bargaining negotiations next year "with a record of three and one-half years of price stability. It would clearly then be the turn of labor representatives to limit wage demands to a level consistent with price stability."

Steelworkers, Kaiser Share Coogan Honors

Los Angeles—The Steelworkers and the Kaiser Steel Corp. shared the annual Father Coogan Award of the Catholic Labor Institute at a Labor Day ceremony here.

The joint winners were cited for an "outstanding contribution to industrial peace and social justice" through establishment of a tripartite committee to develop a long-range program to end industrial strife.

USWA Pres. David J. McDonald and Edgar F. Kaiser, head of the steel firm, accepted the award at a ceremony attended by more than 1,000 guests following a special Labor Day Mass presided over by Cardinal McIntyre.

McDonald said the committee of public, labor and management representatives was an effort "to improve collective bargaining, not to replace it."

He pledged that "our union will exhaust every potential and demonstrate the absolute in good faith in an effort to prevent a recurrence of the great steel strike of 1959."

Kaiser expressed the belief that "the approach we are pioneering with the Steelworkers union is having a wholesome influence around the country." He added:

"Different businesses require different plans, but certainly new plans are required because the old ones aren't working."

State Mental Patients Get WAD Help

Indianapolis—Indiana's union women are reaching out a helping hand to patients in the state's mental institutions.

An "adopt-a-patient" program has been launched by the same group which has donated many hours of volunteer work to labor's registration and vote campaign—the Women's Activities Division of the state COPE organization.

Eve Purvis, state WAD director, outlined the new program at a dinner honoring 10 members of the St. Joseph County AFL-CIO's WAD committee who put in 100 hours or more of their own time in last year's registration drive. The same volunteers are working on the "adoption" program to aid the patients in the often-overcrowded state mental hospitals.

She pointed out that the program aimed at establishing bonds of friendship with men and women in need of help and understanding will in some cases represent "the first contact that these people have had with the outside world in 10, 20 or even 30 years."

Incentive Pay Formula Test Ends Strike

Passaic, N. J.—A dispute over incentive pay that caused a two-week strike of 2,000 U.S. Rubber Co. workers has been settled on a 150-day trial basis.

Officers of URW Local 217 have agreed with management on the interpretation of language involving idle time and time worked on "off-standard" operations. For a trial period, this formula will be tested:

A worker assigned to a non-standard operation will get 92 percent of his average earnings for 30 days, and then 100 percent of average earnings if management fails to set a standard. After 150 days of trial, either side may cancel the arrangement.

The walkout began Aug. 16 at the plant of this city's largest employer. The strikers returned when an agreement in principle was reached that left the question of language to be worked out by union officers and management.

A national agreement at U.S. Rubber plants was reached in June.

Rate of Job Injuries Equals Record Low

The rate of injury for workers in manufacturing industries remained low for the second quarter of 1961, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported—10.5 disabling injuries per million manhours worked, matching the previous low achieved in 1958.

BLS said the first six months of 1961 produced a rate of 10.4—the best six-month average recorded, and 6 percent lower than 1960. The best records, it said, were in the electric lamp, synthetic rubber and scientific instruments industries.

New York Times Promotes Raskin

New York—A. H. Raskin, veteran labor reporter for the New York Times, has been appointed to that newspaper's editorial board.

An active Newspaper Guild member, he joined the Times' staff in 1934 and since has covered conventions and many other activities of the AFL-CIO, its predecessor organizations and its constituent unions and their locals. His work has been considered distinguished by deep understanding of the problems of workers and their unions, painstaking accuracy and a high degree of objectivity. His promotion was described by City Editor Frank S. Adams, as a "terrible loss" to the reportorial staff.

Auto Workers, GM Seek Local Pacts

(Continued from Page 1)

to settle the others without calling a strike.

● General Counsel Stuart Rothman of the National Labor Relations Board said his office is taking a "most serious view" of charges filed by the UAW against GM before the strike and will investigate to see if the labor law has been broken by GM's refusal to provide information on its price-profit structure.

The UAW's agreement with the world's largest corporation on economic issues, reached here last week, will mean an additional 12.04 cents an hour the first year in wages and benefits for GM workers, according to a union estimate.

In the second and third years of the three-year contract, workers will receive cost-of-living increases if prices rise, plus an annual improvement factor of 6 cents or 2.5 percent of wages per hour, whichever is higher.

"This strike is 99 percent about working conditions," Reuther said as the walkouts developed.

Recalling that the UAW had twice extended its contracts after their Aug. 31 expiration date, Reuther said the negotiators had worked out a "very attractive and very liberal economic package" but that other issues had not been resolved in time to head off the walkout.

'Serious Problems' Listed

He cited "very serious problems" at the plant level and national issues relating to working conditions. The national problems included these:

● Production standards.

● A guarantee of equal opportunity for every worker regardless of his race, creed or color.

● Overtime forced on some workers while thousands of other UAW members remained jobless.

● Foremen doing production work.

● More time for union stewards to handle grievances.

GM has a "theoretical" policy of allowing 24 minutes relief time for production workers every eight hours, but in some plants—listed by Reuther as mostly Fisher Body and other assembly plants — workers have been "chained to the line" for up to four hours without being able to get relief.

For that reason, Reuther said, GM has earned the reputation of being a "kind of glorified, gold-plated sweatshop." He said:

"Somehow the corporation felt that, since we had settled on the national economic matters, that that ought to be enough—that we ought to say to GM workers from our position of leadership at the local level: let your local problems get lost."

Legal and Moral Right

Reuther said union officers refused to "wipe out the legal and moral right" of UAW members to bargain collectively on local issues with local managements.

Before the walkout started Sept. 11, union and management committees had worked for more than 24 hours to settle national non-economic matters while plant committees met on local problems. Reuther had been hopeful, he said, that a strike could be avoided because local agreements had been concluded at more than 30 plants.

"But at 2 o'clock in the morning," the UAW head said, "something happened. We stopped making progress.

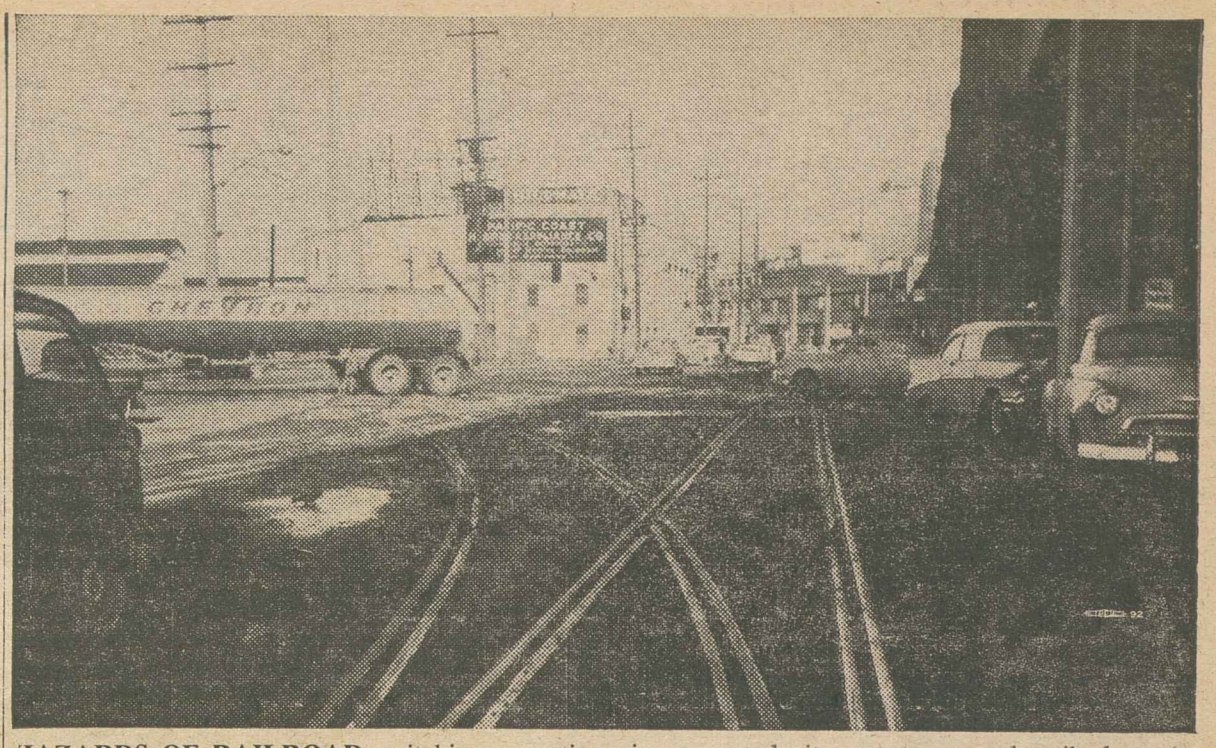
"In a large Chevrolet plant in Flint where we had settled the seniority agreement and the shift preference agreement, the management walked in at 2 a. m. [Sept. 11] and said, 'Well, this is our position—take it or leave it. If you don't take it, we'll see you after Wednesday [Sept. 13].'"

The union was "disappointed" but does not intend, Reuther said, to "nurse" its disappointment.

"We are going to do everything in our power," he said, "to work out at the earliest possible moment a sensible and sound and satisfactory solution" of the remaining issues "so that we can get these plants back to work."

Sound labor-management relations and the good will of workers, he continued, are possible only on a "foundation of justice" measured not only in money but also in terms of justice.

"That is an element that's missing in what we're trying to do at General Motors," the UAW leader said.



HAZARDS OF RAILROAD switching operations in congested city streets were described to the Presidential Railroad Commission by veteran locomotive engineers and firemen—and documented by pictures such as this scene of railroad tracks in downtown Seattle. The union witnesses emphasized the need for a safety lookout, as well as an engineer, in the cab of a locomotive.

'Technological Adjustment Pay' Highlights New Armour Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

anteed full pay over the notice period.

● Affected employes may apply during the notice period for transfer to other Armour plants or departments.

● Employes with at least five years of service who seek transfers will be eligible for TAP.

● If no transfer is available, TAP will provide $65 a week to displaced workers for a limited period less unemployment insurance benefits and any wages earned on other jobs.

● TAP will begin when the employe is no longer on the Armour payroll and will continue for 26 to 39 weeks depending on his length of service.

● Employes on TAP will continue to be covered by hospital, medical and surgical insurance, with premiums paid by the company.

● If an employe on TAP changes his mind and declines a proposed transfer, TAP payments and insurance premiums will be deducted from his severance pay.

Employes whose jobs are abolished as a result of technological change or plant or department closings and who do not elect TAP will receive separation pay at these improved accrual rates: one week of pay for each year of service for those with 1 through 10 years of service, 1.75 weeks per year for those with 11 through 20 years of seniority; and two weeks a year for those on the payroll 21 years or more.

Employes 55 or older with at least 20 years of service who are eligible for severance pay may elect instead to take a pension equal to 1.5 times their normal pension until age 62, when the amount drops to the normal retirement level.

Other highlights of the contract:

The cost-of-living factor is maintained at 1 cent an hour for each half-point change in the Consumer Price Index. Five cents of previous raises are incorporated into the basic wage structure, and an additional cent due next January is included in the September 1961 wage increase.

● The skilled worker differential is increased by adding one half-cent to the spread between job classifications for a total of 4.5 cents.

● Vacation improvements give three weeks to employes with 10 years of service and four weeks to those with 20 years.

● Pension credits are increased effective Jan. 1 from the present $2 a month for each year of service to $2.50.

Funeral leave with pay to a maximum of three days is granted in the event of the death of a close relative.

Hospital, medical and surgical insurance benefits are improved and will be continued for six months after layoff for employes with more than a year of service.

AFM and Guild Group Close 3-Year Breach

New York—A three-year split in the ranks of professional musicians has been healed, according to a joint announcement by Pres. Herman Kenin of the AFL-CIO Musicians and Pres. Cecil F. Read of the unaffiliated Musicians Guild of America.

The MGA is made up of recording musicians on the Pacific Coast and is centered in Los Angeles. The peace pact has already been approved by the AFM executive board, and Read predicted prompt action by the MGA.

The agreement, which had been under negotiation for several months, provides that:

● The MGA dissolve "as soon as possible."

● The AFM seek to negotiate changes in record contracts so that half the money now payable to Music Performance Trust Funds goes instead to the musicians who make the records.

● The AFM reaffirm its policy of seeking residual or re-use rights for recording musicians in all other fields.

● The AFM grant full uninterrupted membership rights to those expelled or otherwise disciplined because of Guild membership or activities, with all fines nullified.

● The AFM reaffirm its policy of ratification of contracts by those employed under the agreements it negotiates.

● The AFM cause to be established in Los Angeles not later than Apr. 1, 1962, a committee of recording musicians to advise it on bargaining proposals, negotiations and all other matters affecting them.

In a letter to the Guild board, Kenin said the overriding theme of the negotiations leading to the agreement was that "the interests of professional musicians could best be promoted by the consolidation of their total economic and political power into a single union."

Read noted that the original major objections of MGA members against the AFM had been resolved by the changes effected and pledged by the AFM. Like Kenin, he voiced the conviction that reunification would better serve the interests of all musicians.

Federal Laws Held Ruling in Labor Field

State laws in Florida and Massachusetts involving certain aspects of labor relations have been found non-applicable on the ground that federal labor legislation preempts the field.

In one case, a U.S. Court of Appeals found that a Massachusetts law permitting a State Board of Conciliation & Arbitration to place the blame for a labor dispute and advise on ways of settlement is in conflict with the "national policy of free and unfettered collective bargaining."

The case involved the Technical Engineers, who invoked the law in a strike last year against the General Electric Co. The court ruled that the National Labor Relations Act has preempted the field for companies in interstate commerce and that participation in the state board hearings is an attempt to "coerce agreement by invoking official action to mold public opinion . . .

The other case involved a Florida anti-trust law and its application to a complaint filed by a non-union belt-making company against the Ladies' Garment Workers and the Florida Apparel Manufacturer's Association. The non-union firm charged the ILGWU was enforcing an agreement to forbid association members from doing business with it.

The Florida District Court of Appeals ruled that state courts must defer to the National Labor Relations Board in handling a complaint alleging this type of agreement even though the nature of the complaint might indicate a violation of the state anti-trust law.

Observe Bible Week Meany Asks Unionis

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has urged all union members to join in the observance of National Bible Week Oct. 16-22, and "during this week and all the weeks of the year to read and study" the Scriptures.

"In these dangerous hours all of us can find comfort and strength in Holy Scripture," he said. "As always the Holy Bible contains not only inspiration but sustenance as well to man in his hour of trial."

Strike Idleness At Postwar Low

Idleness due to strikes in the first seven months of 1961 dropped to its lowest point since the end of World War II—less than one-seventh of 1 percent, the U.S. Dept. of Labor has reported.

The department's Bureau of Labor Statistics gave these figures: from January through July 1961, a total of 2,140 work stoppages idled 716,000 workers for 8.4 million days or .13 percent of total potential working time.

'Runaway' Moves Back To Detroit

Detroit—The C. M. Hall Lamp Co., which moved most of its operations to a low-wage southern community two years ago, has returned to Detroit poorer but wiser.

The firm, which makes headlights, rear-view mirrors and other automobile accessories, has rehired several hundred members of the Auto Workers who had been laid off when the company moved its die-casting and plating operations to Clinton, N. C.

Harry D. Hirsch, president of the company, credited a long-time UAW representative, Detroit City Councilman Ed Carey, with having influenced his decision to return to unionized Michigan.

Hirsch told newsmen that the North Carolina community had given his firm a modern plant on favorable lease terms, coupled with tax advantages.

He said, however, that "when all of the cost factors in our manufacturing were weighed, we found Michigan has the advantage." Shipping costs, time delays and personnel problems were among the handicaps which led to the return, Hirsch indicated.

Surplus Food Plan Curbed At State Level

New York—Restrictive eligibility requirements at the state level have "seriously hampered" Pres. Kennedy's expanded surplus food program, Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Services Activities, has charged.

A survey by CSA, Perlis said in a statement, shows that "in many states, people receiving unemployment compensation—the most logical candidates for surplus foods—are ineligible" because of unrealistic income ceilings established by the states.

He urged union officials to push state welfare departments toward less restrictive requirements under the program, created by Kennedy with his first executive order.

The CSA survey, distributed to all AFL-CIO state and local central bodies, shows that 40 states have set the maximum allowable income so low that about half the unmarried persons receiving unemployment compensation are ineligible for surplus foods, Perlis said. He said the same is true for two-person families in 18 states, for three-person families in seven states, and for four-person families in six states.

Moreover, Perlis noted, in 47 states many retired persons are barred from surplus food eligibility because their social security benefits exceed the income ceiling.

The survey found that maximum allowable monthly income set by the states ranges from $45 in one state to $135 in another for unmarried persons, from $55 to $185 for two-person families, from $65 to $225 for three-person families, and from $75 to $265 for four-person families.

TRIPS TO WASHINGTON for best letters to congressmen were won by these members of the Papermakers & Paperworkers in contest conducted by United Paper, the union's official publication. Left to right they are Mrs. Grace Tumiati, Taylorville, Ill.; Elmer Mulligan, Monroe, Mich., and Marjorie Blank, Milwaukee.

UPP Letter Writers Win Washington Trip

From the heavy wood-paneled chambers of Sen. Paul H. Douglas in the old Senate Office Building to the red silk-damask lined walls of the White House—these and many more—were among the thrills experienced in the nation's capital by three members of the Papermakers & Paperworkers.

The three made a three-day tour of Washington as a result of winning the 1961 congressional letter writing contest sponsored by the union through the international's official organ, the United Paper.

Their award-winning letters, addressed to their individual congressmen and senators, were selected from hundreds of entries.

The winners were: Marjorie Blank, Local 365, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mrs. Grace Tumiati, Local 637, Taylorville, Ill.; Elmer Mulligan, Local 1004, Monroe, Mich.

The winning letters were selected by a panel of judges headed by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and including James L. McDevitt, national COPE director, and Jack Livingston, AFL-CIO director of organization.

UPP Pres. Paul L. Phillips observed that the event was used to emphasize the importance of individual opinion.

"Having met and talked with many representatives and senators over the years, we know they appreciate receiving 'real' letters from their constituents," Phillips said.

"If a citizen is willing to vote for a man for public office then he surely should desire to let his personally elected representative know how he (the voter) feels on important topics," he added.

Both Phillips and Executive Vice Pres. Harry D. Sayre went to Washington for one day of the tour.

Douglas, meeting the trio for discussion of current Senate activities, informed them that 1961 has been a banner year for correspondence.

A special White House tour was arranged, and the prize winners also had the opportunity to meet Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg and were guests of Schnitzler at a luncheon.

Maritime Committee Ruled Unofficial Body

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has ruled that the AFL-CIO Maritime Committee is not an "official constitutional committee" of the federation.

Meany's ruling was contained in a letter to Pres. Paul Hall and Executive Sec.-Treas. Peter M. McGavin, of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept., who had requested clarification of the committee's status.

At the 1959 AFL-CIO Convention in San Francisco a merger of the Maritime Trades Dept. and the Maritime Committee was announced. In April 1961, the Maritime Union withdrew from the department and the committee was reactivated. MDT officers protested to Meany and asked for a ruling.

Labor's Safety Drive Cuts Holiday Death Toll

The 1961 Labor Day holiday was the safest in history in view of the number of cars and the number of miles driven, Executive Vice Pres. G. C. Stewart of the National Safety Council has advised AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Stewart thanked Meany for his leadership in the Labor Day Safety Campaign co-sponsored by the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health, of which Vice Pres. Richard F. Walsh is chairman and the Labor Conference of the National Safety Council, of which Vice Pres. Elwood D. Swisher of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers is chairman.

The special Labor Day campaign was headed by Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. and the assistance of John D. Connors, executive secretary of the standing committee.

A total of 386 persons were killed and 16,000 injured in traffic accidents over the weekend, Stewart said.

"While the loss of life is deeply regretable," he added, "this year's toll has been exceeded numerically in each of the past 11 years with the exception of the 1950 and 1954 weekends.

"The good Labor Day record is especially gratifying in view of the fact that deaths reached a new high during the Memorial Day and Fourth of July holidays.

"I particularly want to commend organized labor for the position which unions have taken toward safety on their national holiday."

In a letter thanking Haggerty for his aid, Stewart noted that deaths this year were fewer than in 1960, and the toll then was lower than in 1959.

The safety drive had widespread support among local and international unions and state and local central bodies. More than 15,000 kits of materials for use in promoting safety over the holiday period were distributed to unions by the campaign committee through the NSC.

Union Gifts to Sharecroppers Total $9,158

Somerville, Tenn.—Cash gifts from organized labor totaling $9,158.85 so far have been channeled through the Tennessee State AFL-CIO to Negro families denied crop credit facilities after they registered to vote.

Included in the total is $2,000 from the AFL-CIO itself, which last spring began assistance to 53 families in Fayette and Haywood counties to enable them to meet day-to-day living expenses.

Additional gifts in cash, food and clothing have gone directly to the families from national and international unions, locals and central bodies.

In a letter to Sec. Matthew Lynch of the State Labor Council acknowledging the contributions, Pres. John McFerrin of the Original Fayette County Civic & Welfare League said the funds "have done much to alleviate the depressing conditions that were existent in this country among those brave persons who dared to use their rights to exercise the elective franchise."

U.S. Goods Still Competitive:

Go Abroad and Sell, Businessmen Urged

A sharp rise in U.S. exports during the past 18 months has undermined the "loosely-flung charge that high wages are pricing the U.S. out of the world market."

Labor's Economic Review, a feature of the AFL-CIO magazine, the American Federationist, backs up this analysis with an array of statistics demonstrating that:

- Prices for American-made products have remained competitive in world trade.
- Wages and fringe benefits of production workers have not added to the cost of products. In fact, the pace of U.S. wage gains has generally trailed the rise in wage rates in other industrial nations in recent years.

The AFL-CIO analysis, produced by the federation's Dept. of Research, warns that "in the face of increasingly tough competition in world markets," American business should be doing a better job of trying to sell its products abroad.

One solution is for more firms to seek markets for more products in other countries. Only 4 percent of U.S. manufacturers—some 12,000 out of more than 300,000 firms—are actively exporting.

The Dept. of Research analysis also quotes both business and government sources as emphasizing the need for making a greater sales effort.

"This means U.S. products cannot be made for just the U.S. market and leftovers sold abroad," the article shows. "A nation that prides itself on market research has not proved its knowledge of world market needs, nor its effort to sell abroad, when it fails to produce goods that meet foreign tastes and to engage in sales promotions specially geared for foreign markets."

A British economist, Sir Donald MacDougall, is quoted as saying if the U.S. "has been making products too elaborate, and therefore too expensive, for foreign needs, she has in a rather different sense being pricing herself out of world markets."

Ability of the U.S. to sell its goods abroad at competitive prices despite higher hourly wage rates means that productive efficiency nevertheless has kept down the unit cost of production, the analysis continues.

Ironically, the AFL-CIO notes, sharply-increased non-production costs have resulted in some increased manufacturing expenses. While factory workers are laid off during recessions or slow seasons, salaried managerial, technical and professional staffs have increased.

"Yet no one," the AFL-CIO points out, "charges salaries are pricing us out of world markets."

The Dept. of Research article adds:

"American unions cannot be expected to give up necessary wage increases for production and maintenance workers because management policies have increased the costs of executives, supervisors and other salaried employes."

Changing economic conditions, the development of regional trade alliances and consequent tariff barriers to non-member nations point to the importance of widening America's markets.

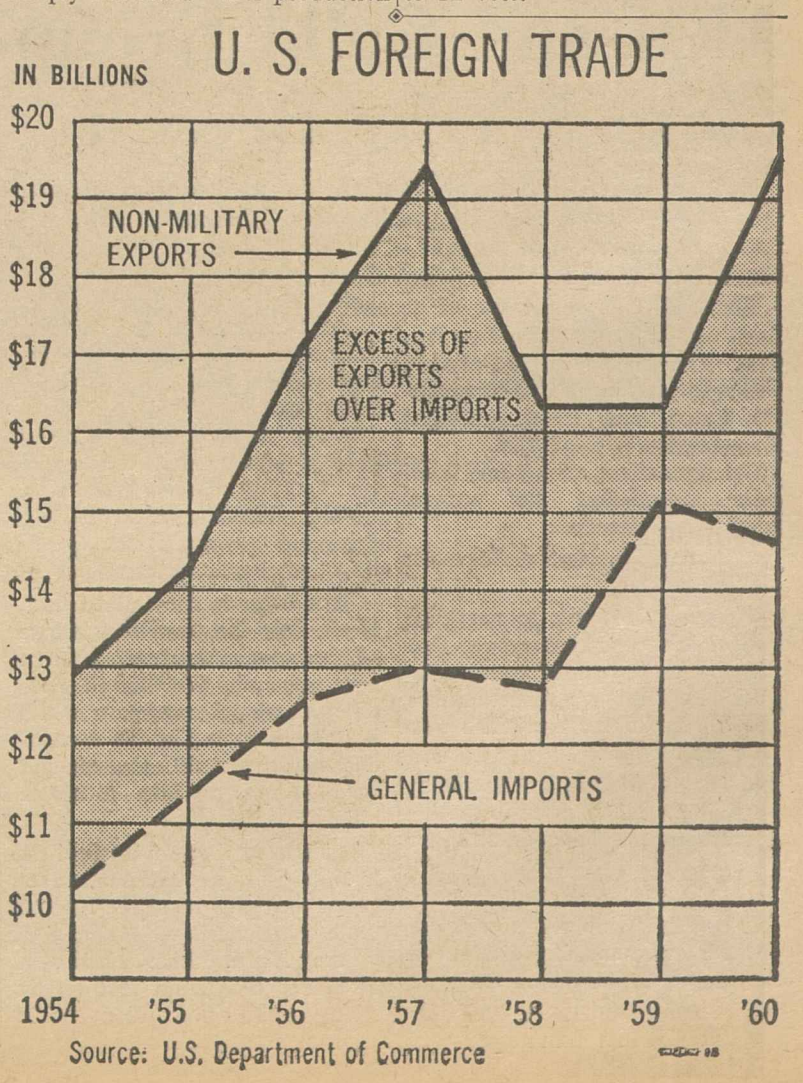
In many of the less developed nations, the AFL-CIO analysis points out, "foreign competitors have been more active sellers than American businessmen."

Emphasizing that "putting the blame on American labor will not help create the kind of effort needed in a world of changing trade patterns and complex relationships," the article asserts that "such lazy charges ignore the hard questions of the new race for world markets."

Teamsters Lose In Raid Attempts

Portland, Ore.—Employes of two Portland area bus lines have voted by decisive margins to retain the Street, Electric Railway Employes as bargaining representatives, beating back an effort by the Teamsters to win bargaining rights.

The National Labor Relations Board vote among employes of Inter-City Buses was 21 to 2 in favor of the AFL-CIO affiliate. Employes of Tualatin Valley Buses rejected the Teamsters bid by a 58 to 12 vote.



The Greatest Labor Day Demonstration

For 12 hours in unbroken ranks 206,000 of New York City's union men and women marched up Fifth Ave., in the sweltering heat of the mid-day sun and in the sultry twilight. In the nation's greatest Labor Day demonstration they paraded, not their might but their dedication to democratic ideals and a better life for working people everywhere, and nearly a million New Yorkers crowded the sidewalks to applaud them.

There were imaginative floats, scores of bands and high-stepping majorettes—because this was a parade. There were retired workers, proud veterans of the hard struggle which made New York "a union town." And there were thousands upon thousands of men, women and youngsters on foot—chanting slogans and carrying banners demanding action on social legislation, proclaiming free labor's devotion to liberty and a secure peace.

Dancing, singing, colorfully garbed contingents pointed up the diversity of nationalities which have made America unique—and great.

The city's mayor, the state's governor, the Secretary of Labor and former Pres. Truman were among the scores of dignitaries who took their turn in the reviewing stand, greeting and being greeted by the marchers.

This was Labor Day 1961—and a great day it was for the workers.

VISITING TRADE UNIONISTS from Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe watched the Labor Day parade as guests of the New York City Central Labor Council. Some of them are shown on the reviewing stand with Irving Brown, AFL-CIO European representative, Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, Pres. Harry Van Arsdale of the Central Labor Council and of Local 3, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which had a 25,000-member contingent in the parade, and Central Labor Council Sec. Morris Iushewitz.

Government Should Lead

THE TIME IS LONG PAST for discussion of whether or not federal workers should have the right to organize and bargain collectively; the immediate question is how best to put such a program into operation.

Pres. Kennedy has taken the first important step in implementing these rights in setting up a task force to formulate recommendations.

The AFL-CIO has called for an executive order to establish these rights, and if necessary legislation. What is needed is action which will have a binding effect at all levels throughout the government.

Such an order or legislation should incorporate machinery for arbitration to settle unresolved disputes to give substance to the right to organize and bargain collectively in view of the denial to federal employes of the right to strike.

It is indeed the moment for the government—the nation's largest employer—to become a leader, not a follower, in the labor-management field.

Slickers at Work

THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS Committee has come up with a new gimmick for thwarting the deliberate decisions of the entire Congress.

Setting up the phony strawman of "backdoor spending"—a highly misleading term for strengthening long-term government programs through Treasury financing—the committee is attempting to undo legislation approved by both houses and signed by the President.

Treasury financing of government programs was initiated by former Pres. Herbert Hoover when the Reconstruction Finance Corp. was established. It has been used since as the only sensible method of supporting long-term programs.

A majority of the House and Senate voted for this type of financing for the housing and distressed area programs. But the diehards on the Appropriations Committee have refused to buy the decision, and violating its own normal attitudes on handling legislation, have tied a substantive legislative rider on to the final appropriations bill.

There is a considerable body of opinion holding that the Appropriations Committee is attempting a direct violation of the rules of the House in its tactics. The violation in spirit is clear.

The attempt to reverse the majority's wishes reveals once again the high-riding conservative coalition at work, a coalition that relentlessly returns to the attack to stymie and defeat all forward-looking legislation.

The House must not allow its historic work in the depressed area and housing fields to be undone by a small group that has proved its interest in seeking new powers is to mutilate or kill the programs.

Labor Day's Safety Record

A NUMBER OF FACTORS accounted for the drop in the highway death toll this past Labor Day weekend, particularly the cumulative impact of an insistent traffic safety campaign.

The AFL-CIO played an important role in the 1961 drive to reduce slaughter on the highways, carrying the message to all of its membership throughout the late summer months, devoting valuable space in its many publications.

If labor's contribution was in any way responsible for saving one additional life it is thanks enough, although we take pride in the National Safety Council's commendation for the "fine contribution which all levels of union organization made to the improved record for the 1961 holiday."

AFL-CIO News

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American Federation of Labor and
Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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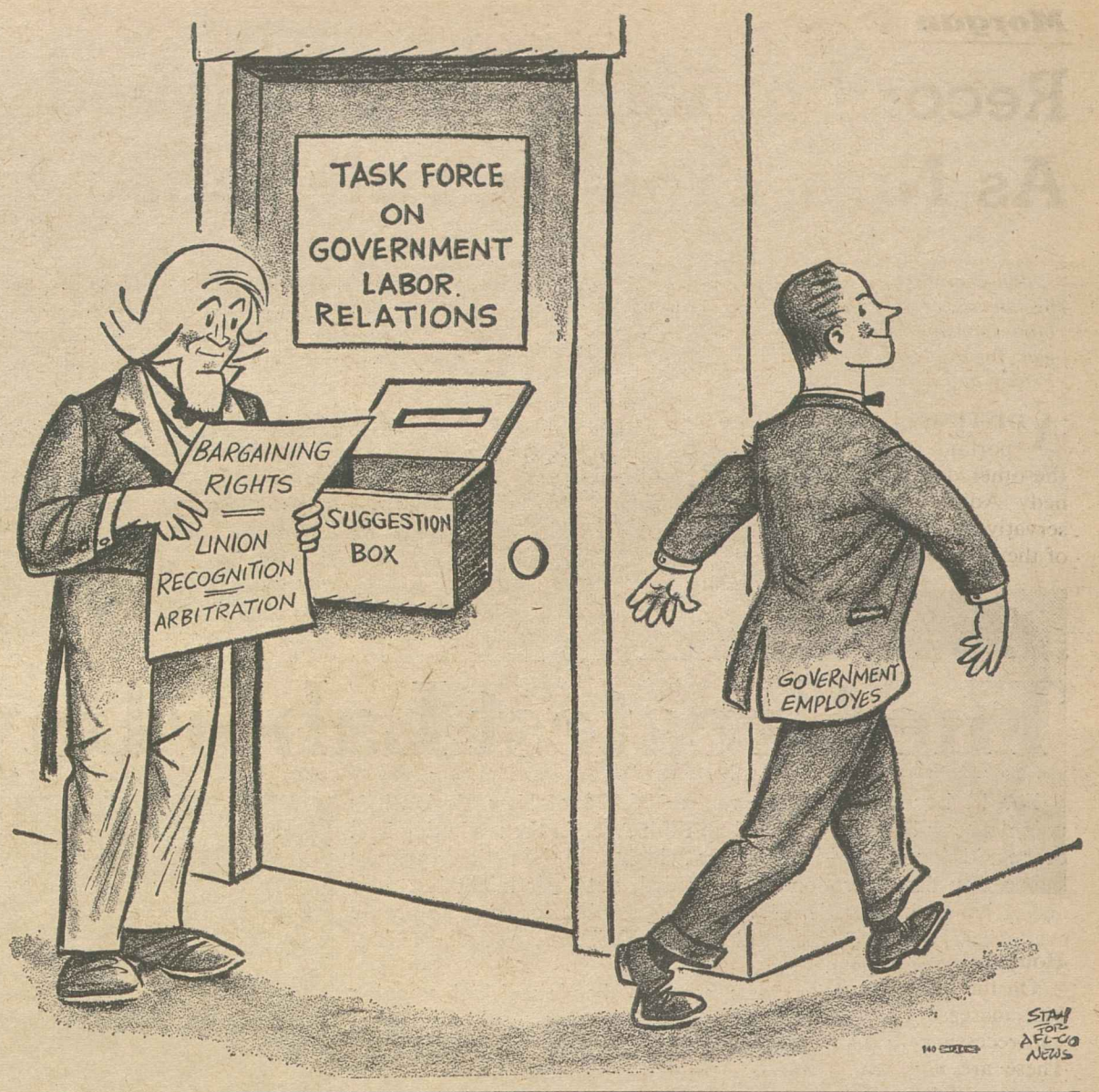


'Island of Democracy:'

Meany Hails West Berliners as 'Courageous... Calm... Confident'

Our stake in Berlin is discussed in the following editorial by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, "Berlin—Test for Free Men," appearing in the September 1961 issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

ON A SMALL ISLAND of democracy, surrounded by a sea of Communist armed might, 2.5 million people are living bravely, separated by only a few strands of barbed wire from the worst slave society the world has ever known.

They are the West Berliners, the men, women and little children on the very front line of the war between freedom and despotism.

They are protected, of course, by a few thousand armed soldiers, but their real defense is the solemn pledge of the United States of America.

The West Berliners are courageous and calm. They are confident, too. They know the day of craven surrender to dictators is over. At the price of millions of lives and suffering too horrible to capture in words, the democratic nations have learned that peace can't be bought by surrendering even a little piece of freedom to a power-hungry totalitarian.

That is the real story of Berlin—the story of free men who have made up their minds to never again be pushed around by a dictator.

It is ironic that Berlin should today be freedom's front line. Only a few short years ago another evil dictator reigned there and brought chaos to an entire generation.

But the free world has learned a lot since the days of Hitler. The most important lesson it learned is that no man is free unless all men are free; that free men cannot barter away any man's freedom to insure liberty for themselves.

BERLIN IS TODAY more than just a symbol of democracy—important as it is in the midst of Communist discontent and failure. It has rightly been called democracy's showcase—the one spot where East Berliners can see the material benefits of democratic freedom in stark contrast to their drab, dismal, desolate life as slaves of communism.

It is more than the hatchway to freedom through which millions have crawled out of the Communist trap. They are the millions who are the most confirmed anti-Communists in the world—for the man who hates communism most is the man who knows it best, the man who escaped.

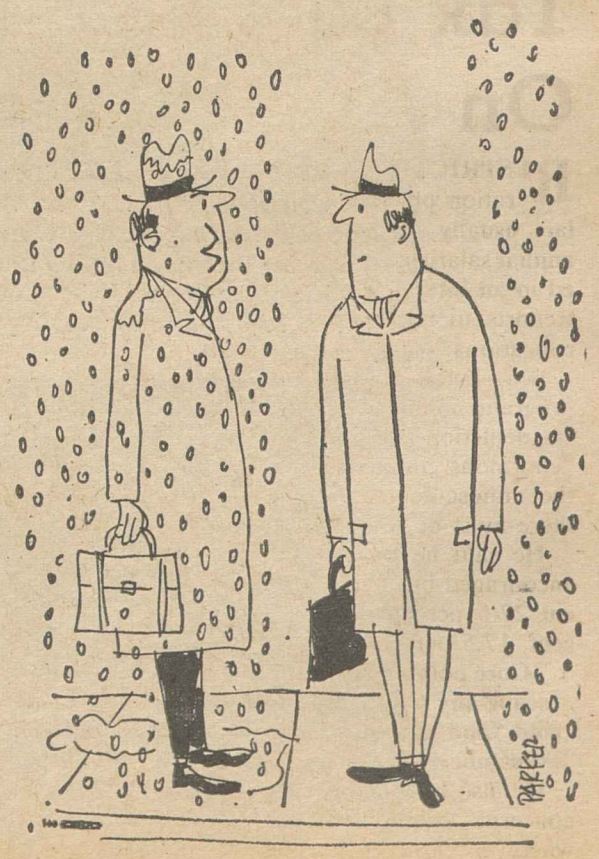
In a real sense, the free world has already won the battle of Berlin. We won it on Aug. 13, 1961—the day the Communists sealed that escape hatch with barbed wire, proving only their guns will keep those who have known communism's "blessings" inside this "workers' paradise." There will be hours of tension, weeks of nerve-wracking maneuvers and months of danger ahead. The possibility of a fighting war will exist for every moment.

But the first and most important test has been met. The Kremlin knows now it has but two choices—to fight or back down.

And the world knows that behind the new concrete walls men yearn for freedom so desperately that the Kremlin has had to resort to the most extreme measures to keep them in bondage.

The President of the United States has pledged America's resources to the defense of the West Berliners.

It is our destiny to lead the free world in this hour of crisis. And the President knows that in this hour of test he leads a united, determined people—a people who know what human freedom really means.



Grisby, I'm beginning to suspect you didn't get that promotion on the basis of ability alone!

Morgan Says:

Record of Kennedy Analyzed As New Frontier Still Lags

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

A DISTINGUISHED DEMOCRAT in an important government post observed privately the other day that in net results so far, the Kennedy Administration shows a surprisingly conservative record. Over an editorial page review of the President's accomplishments with Congress, the Wall Street Journal's headline reads: "On Balance the New Frontier is Still Far From Opened." This analysis totes up on the negative side the failure of a federal education program; the half-a-loaf in foreign aid with a key feature, Treasury borrowing, killed; the defeat or sharp alteration of farm, tax reform and highway bills and White House plans to reorganize the regulatory agencies.

Morgan

On the plus side are listed a whopping housing bill, increase in the minimum wage, emergency anti-recession measures and a few lesser programs. These are not trifling accomplishments and it is also true that modified as they were, some of the other pieces of legislation, notably foreign aid—if the financial heart isn't cut out of it—represent progressive achievement.

However, those who had hoped a lot of new ground would be broken and a number of crusades mounted by this young regime are bound to be disappointed. Undoubtedly they would have been less disappointed if Pres. Kennedy had not been forced to spend most of his time and energies dealing with a rash of foreign crises.

Another thing which has handicapped the Administration on Capitol Hill much more than is generally understood is the net loss to Republicans of 21 Democratic seats in the House, largely held by liberals. This has given the southern Democrat-conservative GOP coalition new, inhibiting strength. The White House performance in the face of these hard realities has, nevertheless, been a strange mixture of conservatism and expediency.

IT IS TOO EARLY to tell whether the latest controversial development at the White House fits into this mixture or emerges as a brilliant and courageously unorthodox move. At the moment, observers are puzzled and some labor and liberal circles are screaming with anguish over the preliminary selection of one George D. Woods to administer foreign aid. Woods is not only a Wall St. Republican, he is chairman of the First Boston Corp., an investment house prominently involved in a major scandal of the Eisenhower Administration, remembered as the Dixon-Yates affair.

It is reliably reported that at his White House conference with legislative leaders the President made it clear he thought Woods best qualified to take over the foreign aid program from Director Henry Labouisse, himself a Kennedy appointee. The President cited Woods' experience involving a hydroelectric project in Ghana, a municipal power system in Oslo and a steel plant in India, among other things.

Some of the first congressional reaction was less hostile to Woods than it was sympathetic to Labouisse for getting allegedly shabby treatment and the gate before he had time to prove what he could do with the agency. He has been up to his ears so far in helping push the foreign aid bill through Congress. White House sources flinch a little at this accusation but indicate privately that Labouisse seemed incapable of mounting as drastic a reorganization and personnel shakeup as the President wanted, and further that Woods would fill the bill with toughness, efficiency and fairness.

One report has it that he has already agreed to the appointment of ex-Congressman Frank Coffin of Maine, a liberal Democrat, as deputy administrator and of Mitchell Sviridoff, brilliant young president of the Connecticut State Labor Council, as a key assistant. It is also speculated that the President feels the selection of Woods, a Republican, would help reduce the sniping at the foreign aid program by conservative quarters in Congress.

Pres. Kennedy got a strong assist from an unexpected liberal quarter—an editorial in the current issue of the New Republic warmly endorsing Woods as a man of "vision and competence" for the job.

It said "no evidence has been offered that Mr. Woods was guilty of shady behavior" in his firm's involvement in the Dixon-Yates affair and it chided certain senators for getting over-emotional about that issue. The editorial praised Woods as one of a handful of business leaders who recognized the problem of underdeveloped countries more than a decade ago and particularly stressed his open-mindedness in dealing with the mixed public-and-private economy of India.

If Wall Streeter Woods is all this good he may be just the man to make the foreign aid program hum—a noise it vitally needs to make. His choice is not yet final, however, and the awkward handling of it has produced a rising noise of opposition on Capitol Hill.

Washington Reports:

Tax Loophole Plugging Urged On AFL-CIO Radio Program

RESTRICTIVE STOCK options provide corporation officials with untaxed millions of dollars usually far in excess of their large regular annual salaries, Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) asserted in an interview on tax reforms on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational program heard on 450 radio stations.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.), on the same program, commented in regard to the oil industry's tax depletion allowance that he thought that when "enormous companies reduce their taxes down to the minuscule point year after year for decades there must be something wrong with the system."

He said he thought oil exploration should be encouraged but that he favored reducing the present 27.5 percent depletion allowance to 20 percent, 17.5 percent "or even 15 percent."

Gore pointed out that restrictive stock options escape any payment of taxes until the stocks are sold "and can be passed on to estates without even inheritance taxes."

He also said he believes American citizens and concerns should pay taxes on their income wherever earned. At present, both escape U.S. taxes on income from services performed abroad or factories operating overseas.

"Unless we change this," Gore declared, "we subsidize movement of factories and jobs abroad. . . . Because of this situation, we now have more American movie stars living in Switzerland than in Hollywood."

JAVITS SAID that restrictions on income abroad should not affect reinvestment of corporation income in underdeveloped areas, joint ownership of companies abroad by U.S. and national interests and exclusion of U.S. operations in countries, like France, where "our tax laws prejudice them."

In considering various advisable tax reforms, Javits said that he believed the subject of taxation of pensions and annuities should be reviewed.

"We are trying to encourage our senior citizens—especially those in the lower levels—to be self-supporting so far as they can," he asserted. "We have to encourage them to depend on these pensions and annuities rather than taxing them away."

Gore said he was disappointed that the House Ways & Means Committee, which must initiate tax measures in Congress, had not reported a tax reform bill this session.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

WITH A GENEROUS-SPIRITED DESIRE to "give Kennedy a Republican Congress" for the last two years of his first term, top GOP political managers are moving energetically to repair the blemishes and flaws in the party image that leave it lacking sex appeal among city voters.

Rep. Bob Wilson (Calif.) told New England and Middle Atlantic party leaders that a shift of 44 votes would give the GOP control of the House and then his party could "preserve the fate of the nation and perhaps the world."

Republican National Chairman William E. Miller, who represents the 40th New York Dist. in the House, specified the need for city gains. He said that if the GOP picked up just 15 or 16 additional seats in the heavily populated East, victories elsewhere would be sufficient to allow a take-over.

He warned that the necessary eastern gains could never be made, however, unless the GOP could "do something" about the area's big cities, where Pres. Kennedy and the Democrats ran more than a million votes ahead of former Vice Pres. Nixon and the GOP last November.

* * *

WEAKNESSES IN REPUBLICAN PARTY organization in the cities may well be overcome by a national chairman such as Miller, who appears to be the strongest political leader the GOP has had in perhaps 20 years.

Just after the election last year, a wild cry of "we wuz robbed" went up from national committee and congressional spokesmen, with broad allegations—but little evidence—that the Democratic city organizations had "stolen" the election from Nixon.

It was never explained how the same organizations, if so efficient in shenanigans, were not able to "steal" victory from former Pres. Eisenhower when he twice ran. The theme petered out somewhat when with great fanfare Republican national leaders went into St. Louis last spring to set up poll watchers in every precinct to keep the GOP from being counted out at the ballot boxes. The poll watchers watched like blazes—and the Democrats swept the city by the usual two-to-one margin.

One suspects that it may be issues that cause the Republicans trouble in the cities—not just lack of organization.

Such issues as those in which urban voters desperately need federal help—slum clearance and urban renewal, school aid, traffic improvement and mass transportation, water pollution.

The Wall Street Journal recently reported that municipal debt has risen 376 percent since World War II, from $13.6 billion in 1946 to $51.2 billion in fiscal 1960, and that the pressure for further municipal improvements is forcing the cities to desperate expedients.

In Denver, alleys are paved, street lights are put up, sidewalks are laid by schemes of special districts issuing revenue bonds to evade the state ceiling on municipal indebtedness. Even smaller-sized cities are "renting" school buildings rather than building them because they lack funds for financing.

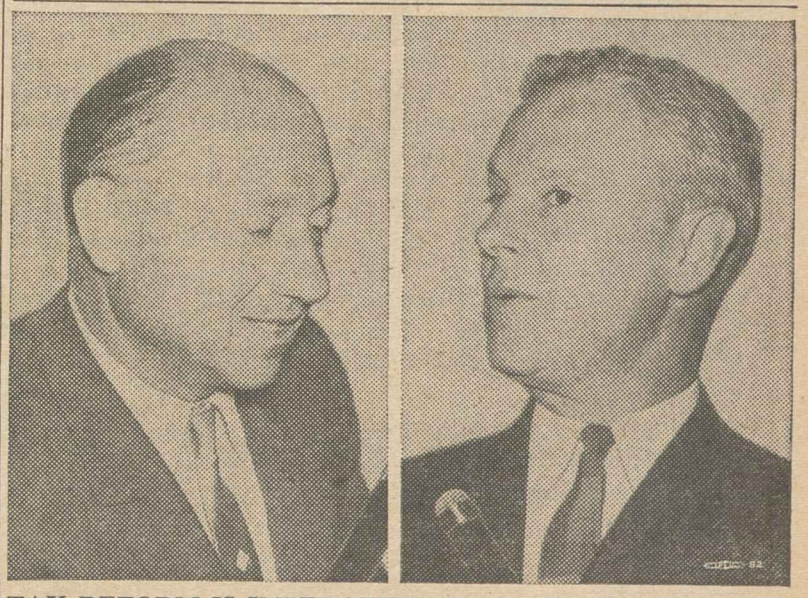
* * *

THE GOP RECORD IN CONGRESS—of opposing almost every plan for federal aid to services the cities need—is the source of much Republican pain in the metropolitan areas.

The original omnibus housing bill this year cleared the House on a 235-to-178 rollcall. Republicans voted 140 against it and 25 for it.

On the final effort to pass a pared-down school construction bill last month, the House rollcall showed that 160 Republicans voted against it and only 6 for it. The Democrats split 164 in favor of the bill and 82 against, almost all the latter from the southern states.

A GOP slogan is that federal school construction grants are socialistic and inflationary. But when it came to a vote on continuing the long-existing "impacted area" school program, including federal grants to districts for both construction and teachers' salaries, the GOP switched with bland disregard of previously proclaimed principle. House Republicans voted 157 for the program, only 9 against. That's Chairman Miller's problem.



TAX REFORM IS IMPERATIVE to close loopholes in tax laws but is not likely until the 1962 session of Congress and may be delayed until 1963, according to Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.), right, and Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

How to Buy:

Warning Signals Are Flying: Food Prices Are Going Up

By Sidney Margolius

STORM SIGNALS are warning that working families are in for a spell of high food prices. The Dun & Bradstreet wholesale index recently hit a four-months' peak. The BLS wholesale food index has bounced up almost 2 percent in one month.

Rising meat prices are the special problem. Meat takes 25 percent of your food money. But milk and eggs have gone up too, and now the bread manufacturers say they may boost their prices again.

How much should it cost you to feed your family? Based on BLS estimates updated for current prices, a family of four, with a boy of 13 and a girl of 8, can have nourishing meals for about $34 a week or $147 a month. These won't be the most luxurious meals, but not the lowest-cost possible either.

In general, you can figure that if you can feed a family of these ages for about $1.20 a day per person you're doing reasonably well. However, costs vary sharply with children's ages. "Food and Home Notes," distributed by the U.S. Agriculture Dept., estimates these moderate food costs for children: 1-3 years, $4.60; 4-6, $5.70; 7-9, $6.80; 10-12, $8.20; teen-age girls, $8.70; boys, 13-15, $9.60; and 16-19, $11.20.

If you've got teen-agers, especially boys, you've got a special food bill problem. Even a 14-year-old boy eats as much as his dad.

If you estimate a food budget for your family on this basis, you also should adjust it for the number of people in a family. For a family of only three people, add 5 percent per person. For a family of five, subtract 5 percent per person, and for six, subtract 10 percent.

HERE ARE SEVERAL POINTS for keeping down your food bills:

Use the school lunch program: Parents who have compared costs say they can't prepare comparable lunches for the price—typically 30-35 cents—charged for lunches served by many schools.

The school lunch program has grown to the point where nearly one-third of all school children now use it. It's been especially popular in the South and Midwest, but has been used less in the Northeast and Far West. It's used heavily in distressed areas where children must save on food, like West Virginia.

A typical lunch is usually a complete meal consisting of a half-pint of milk plus meat or other protein food, fruits and vegetables, bread or rolls and butter or margarine.

Use these low-cost high-value foods often: Several reasonably-priced foods are especially high in nourishment.

One is non-fat milk powder. In baking and cooking, add extra dry milk to improve nutrition. Cakes and cookies supplemented this way also have better flavor and texture. You can also add extra milk powder to make high-protein soups, chowders, stews, patties, omelets, custards and other desserts.

Another cost cutter is evaporated milk for cooking.

Other low-cost, high-value foods include canned corn beef and corned beef hash; variety meats; dried fruits (rich in iron, too); peas, lentils and beans. Oatmeal is not only a high-nourishment, low-cost cereal but also a money-saving meat extender. Vegetables generally inexpensive for their high food value includes carrots, kale, collards, spinach, green cabbage.

Broilers have become quite a food bargain because of heavy supply, and also because they have become the supermarkets' favorite price leader.

Buy larger meat cuts: This department recently pointed out that you can save an average of 14 percent by buying stores' own brands, and another 17 percent, on the average, by buying larger sizes of packaged foods.

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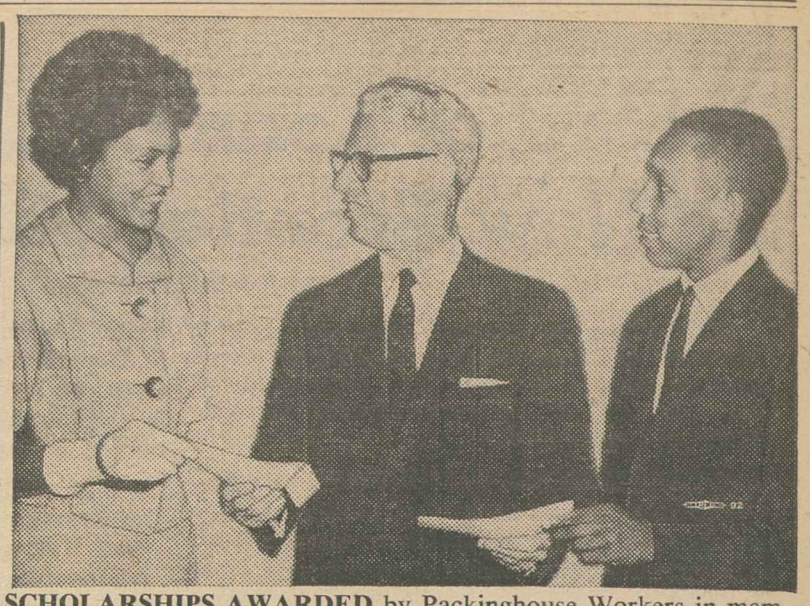


SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED by Packinghouse Workers in memory of Russell Bull, union pioneer, were presented by Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg in his office to Charlayne Hunter, Atlanta, who will re-enter the University of Georgia, and Arthur C. Smith, Louisville, who will study for the ministry at Georgetown (Ky.) College. Awards are made for outstanding work in civil rights and civil liberties.

Sen. Humphrey Says:

Group Responsibility Tested in Newburgh

The following is excerpted from a speech by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) in the Senate on Aug. 29.

AS THE DIN AND CLAMOR surrounding the proposed changes in the administration of public welfare in Newburgh, N. Y., continue, an examination of the more basic questions that Newburg raises seems worth while.

Four months ago, Newburgh, a small-sized and rather typical American city, was little known. Now it has emerged as the confused and often perplexing symbol around which differing concepts of what is decent and humane are debated and fought over. Newburgh has become—in a sense like Berlin—a symbolic testing ground of the measure of responsibility that man is willing to take for his fellow man.

What is taking place in Newburgh needs little further review here. It is well known, and is presently being considered by the courts.

What Americans must now explore and ponder are the questions of precisely what the obligations are of a society which is ostensibly affluent toward individuals whose own effort and means have failed to provide them with what we generally consider a minimum decent standard of life, and of just how our society can best fulfill such obligations as we may have.

The Newburgh philosophy of punishment for poverty seems to assume that poverty is a matter of personal guilt. And yet, surely, it must be clear that in our complicated industrial society no man's destiny is entirely in his own hands.

THERE ARE MANY CURES for poverty. Punishment is not one of them.

Neither is anything accomplished by cutting off assistance to a woman who has borne a second child out of wedlock. And there is no way to reconcile this attempt to visit upon a child the sins of the parents with democracy's special obligation to provide to children equality of opportunity for healthy growth and development.

Social workers and welfare officials throughout the country know—the evidence is clear—that hardly anyone with other alternatives available to him chooses to live as a public charge. How else could you explain that when, last month, the city of New York announced 50 job openings for cleaning women at pay which ranged to a maximum of $53 a week, the line for those 50 jobs began to form three days before the announced day of filing, and the applicants numbered 1,742 on the first day?

No, the vast majority of Americans, in Newburgh as elsewhere, would prefer to work rather than be on relief.

FOR THOSE NOT IN a position to provide for themselves, punishment and harassment are no solutions. Neither a monthly muster of welfare recipients, including the blind, the lame, and the halt, at police stations, nor mug shots, nor denial of relief after moral transgression, will help to bring those who have slipped to the bottom of the heap out of their morass. Instead, we must find and correct the defects in our social organization that have contributed to the misery of many, as we must provide to individuals the services that will enable them to become self-sufficient wherever that is possible.

If we as a nation are sincere in our belief in the sanctity and dignity of each individual human being, and if—as is most assuredly the case—we have the means whereby we can make certain that all can be free of the bondage of needless fear and deprivation, then surely nothing less will do.

Let us remember that never has it been more true than it is in the complex industrial society in which we live today that no man is an island unto himself. Let us not lose sight of our democratic conviction that the individual is the source of community strength. And let us not forget that the citizen and the state have mutual obligations:

"The citizen to make his highest contribution to his own and the community welfare; the state to assist him in that effort and sustain him in time of need"—from American Public Welfare Association, "Essentials of Public Welfare."

From Soup to Nonsense:

It's Like This, Lady: The World Never Runs Out of Screwballs

By Jane Goodsell

I MARRIED A FISHERMAN. Of course, he wasn't a fisherman when I married him. For some reason, very few unmarried men are.

The fishing fever rarely hits a male until he acquires a wife and children and a house and a plot of ground. Of course, I'm not implying that men go fishing simply to get away from home and family, but I can't help noticing a connection between household chores that need masculine attention and a man's yearning, burning desire to go fishing. It just seems like the sight of a garden rake or a paint brush sets a man to thinking about sparkling streams and speckled trout.

Actually, I'd have married my husband even if I'd known he was a fisherman because (1) I was crazy about him and (2) I didn't understand about fishing.

In my innocence, I thought it was just something a man might do in his spare time—like collecting stamps or playing golf.

When my husband first mentioned that he thought he'd take up fishing. I didn't pay much attention. I just murmured absently, "That's nice."

Up to that time he was perfectly normal, and I had no reason to think that fishing would turn him into an obsessed creature who rushes out to the yard to snatch worms away from robins.

The way I figured it, he'd buy himself a fishing rod and every once in a while he'd go off to a stream or lake and stay there for a few hours and maybe—or maybe not—return with fish. I was not prepared for fishing to dominate his life and transform his personality.

BUT IT DID. When he isn't fishing, he's reading about fishing or talking about fishing or practicing casting in the yard or tying flies in the living room. (That fly-tying puzzles me. My husband is an impatient man who's all thumbs when he tries to maneuver a hook into an eye on the back of my dress. Yet he spends hours patiently tying little itsy-bitsy hairs into exquisitely intricate flies. At least he thinks they're exquisite.)

Before my husband became a fisherman, I didn't realize that all roads lead to sporting goods stores. Wherever he goes—to the office, to the bank, to the dentist—he just happens to pass by a sporting goods store. Which would be all right if he'd pass by it, but he doesn't. He goes in. And, as luck would have it, the store just happens to have exactly the spinner (or lure or rod or tackle box or something) that he's been looking for all his life.

I won't say that fishing is the most expensive hobby in the world, but I'll say this: two can live as cheaply as one can fish.

In all fairness, I must admit that he sometimes catches fish. Actually, I don't care whether he catches fish or not.

But I feel better about my husband when he catches fish. When he doesn't catch fish, and falls in the river and comes home bitten up by mosquitos (that's one creature you can count on to bite) and still maintains that he's had a simply wonderful day—well, I wonder how I could have married a man as crazy as that.

If She Wants to Be, That Is:

Women Agree Their Place Is at Home—IF

Los Angeles—A woman's place is in the home—but only if that is where she wants to be.

This was the key point of agreement at a pilot conference here on the problems of working women, sponsored by the Dept. of Labor in cooperation with the AFL-CIO Los Angeles County Labor Federation and women's organizations in California, Nevada and Arizona.

Mrs. Esther Peterson, assistant secretary of labor and director of the department's Women's Bureau, said similar conferences are planned in other parts of the nation so that "we in Washington don't lose touch with the real needs of people."

Don't Blame Women

Mrs. Peterson said it is incorrect to blame some of the nation's ills on women who work instead of stay at home.

Unemployment, juvenile delinquency, and broken homes are not going to diminish if women were somehow forced to give up their jobs, she declared.

A woman's place is where she is happy—and this can be "in the home, outside on a job or both," Mrs. Peterson said.

She noted that some of those who complain about the growing number of women working seldom criticize women who leave their homes almost daily to spend their time at bridge tables or some similar pastime.

It is wrong, she said, to urge young girls to continue their education and then try to keep them from jobs by saying or implying they should be satisfied to stay home all the time.

If a woman organizes her time efficiently, said Mrs. Peterson, a mother of four herself, she can have both a full, happy home life and still have time to fulfill herself as a worker in an outside job.

Decision Up to Individual

But in a free society, this decision is—or should be—up to the individual woman and her family to decide, said Mrs. Peterson.

Any attempt to remove the 24 million working women from their jobs would obviously leave many industries and services crippled beyond repair, she pointed out, adding:

"Homemaking, for most, is no longer a full time job. Women, like men, should be trained for the skilled jobs of the future."

Also, she said, "we must find ways to give dignity to those jobs and services relating to the home," and one way is to pay higher wages.

Some possibilities for helping working women were offered, including:

- Tax law changes to make wages paid to housekeepers a tax-deductable business expense for all working mothers.
- Government aid to communities in establishing a homemakers' service through which experienced women will be recruited to help in a home where the mother is ill or unable to care for the children.
- Passage of a federal law requiring equal pay to men and women doing comparable jobs of comparable quality.

Justice Mildred L. Lillie of California's District Court of Appeal, told the conference that the public must be convinced of "woman's inalienable right to work."

Women must "erase the misconception that their presence in the work force is a luxury, not a necessity," she said.

"Too many women out of apathy, timidity, fatigue or ignorance do not take advantage of rights and privileges it took decades—even centuries—to win."

Other points agreed on were:

- Guidance and counseling personnel in education and industry should look toward new and expanding fields not traditionally staffed by women.
- Young women should be urged to complete their education and take a long view toward employment, not as a stopgap between school and marriage, but as a continuing affair, especially after their child-bearing days are ended.

PRES. DOROTHY KIMBRAUGH, right, of Glass Bottle Blowers Local 196, Montgomery, Ala., receives a diploma at the close of the third annual Gulf Coast Labor School, held at Scarritt College in Nashville, Tenn., for 50 local union officers from Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Tennessee. Others, from left: George T. Guernsey, AFL-CIO Dept. of Education; Cecil Branstetter, Nashville attorney; Pres. Barney Weeks, Alabama AFL-CIO, and Pres. R. C. Bailey, Nashville AFL-CIO.

Labor Aids Areas Hit By Carla

(Continued from Page 1)

National CSA Dir. Leo Perlis announced in New York that other CSA representatives would be assigned as needed.

Even before Carla struck, Smith had moved into Galveston—directly in the path of the storm—to represent CSA in mobilizing labor's assistance in the evacuation effort.

He met with Pres. Hank Brown and Sec.-Treas. Roy Evans of the State AFL-CIO and Exec. Sec. Lester Burnett of the State Building Trades Council. The group sent telegrams to all local central bodies calling for volunteers to man defenses against the hurricane, for the opening of union facilities as shelters and for women's auxiliaries to staff the shelters.

All told, 540 shelters were set up in Texas alone through the joint efforts of state labor and the Red Cross. They provided haven for some 180,000 persons.

15,000 Union Members Attend Worker Schools

Labor education has gained such wide acceptance that 15,000 union members attended worker training schools this summer and 20 state universities are now cooperating with the labor movement on worker education programs, Dir. Lawrence Rogin of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education said on a nationwide radio broadcast.

Rogin's statement came in response to questions on the Mutual Broadcasting network program, Labor News Conference. He was interviewed by Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc., and Joseph Gambatese, associate editor of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce publication, Nation's Business.

These advances in the field of labor education were cited by Rogin:

- Greater acceptance of education as a tool of union training.
- More union interest in training for staff representatives and local union bargainers and committeemen.
- Wider recognition by universities and educational authorities, of public responsibility for assistance to labor education programs.

Rogin said labor educators are primarily concerned with two things: helping trade unionists, through training and education, to do better jobs as union leaders, and making them better citizens by helping them face the problems confronting the nation.

In cooperation with the 10 percent of union members who carry responsibility for union activities, Rogin said the educational job is done in the following ways:

"Some of it is done by unions themselves, operating on their own, running conferences, running classes at night, running one-week schools. Some of it is done by unions working through universities or other public educational institutions, in adult education classes. And to a very large extent in specialized one-week summer training schools."

Questioned by Gambatese about whether such programs will lead toward improved relations and fewer strikes, Rogin said they are intended to make union action "less emotional" and based more on understanding of issues.

Facts for Bargaining

Education doesn't always remove unrest, but "what we hope for is the union negotiator. . . will have his facts more readily available, will understand how to deal with the employer, will go into negotiation" to reach an understanding and to continue the "normal, peaceful relations which should exist between management and labor."

Labor education is needed more than ever, Rogin said, with such problems as foreign trade and automation more common on the national and shop levels in bargaining.

In answer to whether unions try to "indoctrinate" members in labor education classes, Rogin replied that education is a process of discussion and understanding, carried on in programs similar to programs staged by churches, Boy Scout troops and Chambers of Commerce.

"But if it's to be effective education," he said, "it has to expose students to different points of view," with opportunities in class for them to raise questions and get answers. He added:

"So in the sense that it's a presentation of a line and then a rapping of the knuckles if anyone raises questions about this line, I would say that this is not the method of labor education. If you say it is concerned with the growth and well-being of the labor movement, you are correct."

When Conn asked about union experiences with civil rights, Rogin cited a recent school for union members in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee. The delegates met at Scarritt College, in Nashville, Tenn., a Methodist institution—one of the few places which would open its facilities so all members could attend without discrimination, he pointed out.

Rogin said whites and Negroes, men and women, went to class together. The men stayed in dormitories together, ate together, discussed the "problems of the South" together.

Other Agencies Active

Other agencies active in the educational field are the international unions, such as the steelworkers, who consider plays, dramas and philosophy as a part of worker education; the AFL-CIO Community Services Activities, and other organizations, Rogin told listeners.

He cited his experiences at the University of Michigan, where he was formerly program administrator, in offering 30 different evening classes for periods of 8 to 10 weeks. The classes, he said, were open to any union member who wanted to attend.

AFL-CIO Makes Kit Available To 1961 Intercollegiate Debaters

A kit of materials presenting organized labor's views on the applicability of antitrust laws to trade unions has been prepared by the AFL-CIO for students taking part in the 1961 intercollegiate debate.

The college debaters this year are discussing the question, "Resolved, That Labor Organizations Should Be Under the Jurisdiction of Antitrust Legislation."

The kit includes AFL-CIO and other pamphlets and a bibliography prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education. The AFL-CIO publications are:

- "Power—for What?" in which Pres. George Meany asks "Too powerful for whom?" and "Too powerful for what?" He points out that those who have enjoyed monopolistic power in business and politics want to keep unions weak so they cannot challenge that power. The labor movement, he points out, uses its power for the good of all Americans and not for private gain. Business, he asserts, has just as much right to enter politics as labor has, and he invited business to exercise it.
- "Facts vs. Propaganda," which gives the truth about so-called "right-to-work" laws and explains that their real aim is to undermine trade unions for the economic benefits of those who promote them.
- "An Analysis of Antitrust Laws and Union Activity," a statement by Andrew J. Biemiller, a member of the AFL National Legislative Committee at the time of its presentation to the House Antitrust subcommittee in 1955 and now AFL-CIO director of legislation.

Biemiller shows how the demand for application of antitrust laws to labor disregards history; spells out the difference between unions and business and demonstrates how they cannot be treated alike for purposes of antitrust legislation, and shows that labor cannot be considered "monopolistic" despite its traducers.

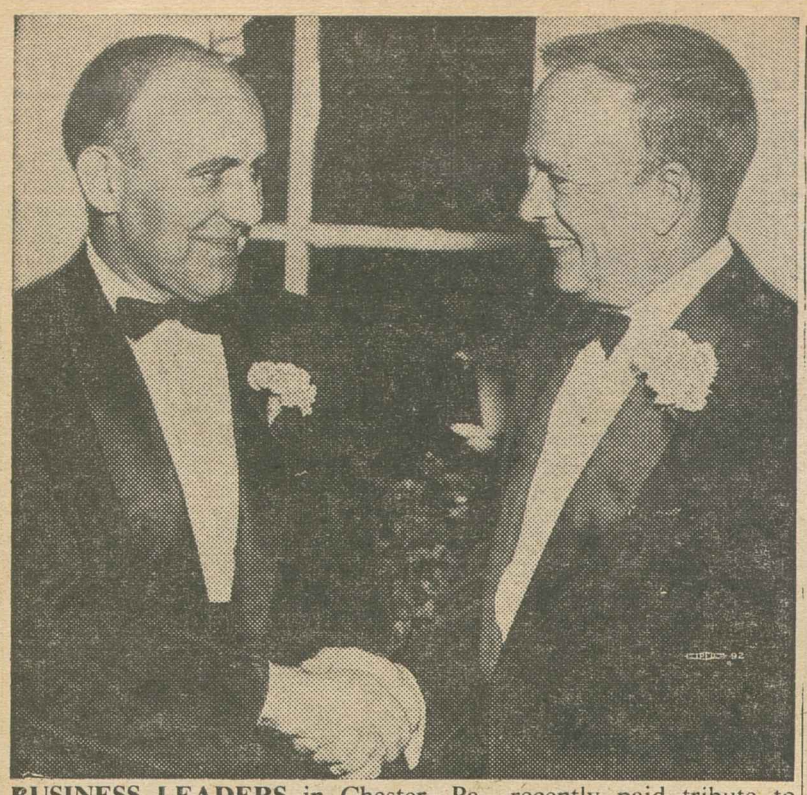
Also included are:

- "Collective Bargaining or Monopoly," a 90-page booklet in which the Steelworkers rebut a wide range of arguments aimed to weaken collective bargaining.
- "Labor and Antitrust," a reprint of an article in the Industrial Union Dept.'s quarterly, "IUD Digest," by Arthur J. Goldberg, then IUD general counsel and now secretary of labor, showing that the labor monopoly charge is "false from every viewpoint" and that application of antitrust laws to unions would be a return to the 19th Century.
- "Don't 'Pulverize' Labor," a Congressional Record reprint of extension of remarks made in 1953 by former Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (D-N.Y.), refuting a bill which would have destroyed multi-employer bargaining and national trade unions.

In a covering letter, AFL-CIO Education Dir. Lawrence Rogin said the labor movement feels strongly that antitrust laws "are not an appropriate means of dealing with the problems of unionism and collective bargaining."

"Over the years," he wrote, "those who have tried to kep unions weak and ineffective have attempted to use the courts and the antitrust laws for this purpose. It is for this reason most students of industrial relations in the United States do not look upon the antitrust laws as a constructive way to deal with collective bargaining problems.

Copies of the intercollegiate debate kit may be obtained without charge from the Pamphlet Division, AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.



BUSINESS LEADERS in Chester, Pa., recently paid tribute to Steelworkers' Staff Rep. Frank E. Ritter (left) with "Man of the Year" award from Chester Businessmen's Association. Shown congratulating Ritter, who served as chairman of 1961 United Fund drive, is J. Newton Pew, president of Delaware County National Bank.

Union Leaders Widen Service in Communities

New York—More and more union officials are taking leadership roles in the health and welfare activities of their communities, Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, said in a statement issued here.

The 1961 AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services earlier this year was devoted exclusively to community leadership, as were the seven regional training sessions, Perlis said, and community leadership is a top CSA priority.

He cited "outstanding examples of AFL-CIO leaders taking important roles in community affairs" reported by local CSA representatives.

In Chester, Pa., Staff Rep. Frank E. Ritter, of the Steelworkers was named "Man of the Year" by the Chester Businessmen's Association. Ritter was general chairman of the 1961 United Fund drive in Chester and has served as a commissioner in adjoining Ridley township.

Wallace O. Nelson, AFL-CIO community services representative in Omaha, set up a project to build a new home for a policeman who was permanently disabled in a gun battle and served as building trades coordinator for the project.

Wisconsin Gov. Gaylord Nelson appointed Wilbert L. Walter, director of community services for the Wisconsin State AFL-CIO, to the state Board of Public Welfare. A former president of Steelworkers Local 1173, Walter took courses in community health and welfare services at several universities. He is a member of the Wisconsin Welfare Council and the finance committee of United Community Services.

The work of Indiana unions was cited by the Indianapolis Times, which reported "Indiana's labor unions, like unions throughout the country, are moving into the field of community services." The article highlighted projects of the State AFL-CIO Community Service Committee and its director, Raymond H. Berndt.

In Fort Wayne, Ind., Helen M. Wise, secretary of the Central Labor Council's CSC, led a citizen's "Committee on Environmental Health Evaluation," a pilot project guided by the federal government. Its report includes sections on water, sewerage, refuse, air pollution, housing, planning, and general health.

Chairman John L. DeArman of the Tulsa Labor Council's Community Service Committee has done an outstanding job in pushing the CSA priority of blood banking, Perlis reported. In addition to recruiting donors from his Textile Workers Union of America, Local 790, DeArman persuaded the Community Services Committee to sponsor quarterly visits to Tulsa locals of a Red Cross Bloodmobile unit.

"These are typical, yet shining, examples of community leadership in action," Perlis concluded. "In the final analysis, the future of the American labor movement lies in its complete identification with the total community. It is partly through such activities that the influence of the labor movement's point of view will be exerted in our communities."

Health Bill Backers Lined Up by Forand

Former Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R. I.) has announced the formation of a National Council of Senior Citizens for Health Care through Social Security. Forand was the chief sponsor of social security health care legislation until his retirement from Congress last year.

The council, which will seek both group and individual affiliations, said its goal is to "become a meaningful spokesman for the millions of voiceless senior citizens who want and need such legislation."

The group has established headquarters at 200 C Street, S.E., Washington 3, D. C.

Mrs. Ryder, Typo 50 Years, Dies at 84

St. Louis—Mrs. Mary E. Ryder, a member of the Typographical Union for 50 years, founder of the Ryder Homes for elderly women and former Missouri commissioner for the blind, died at 84 after suffering a stroke.

Mrs. Ryder learned the printer's trade as a girl and returned to it upon being widowed at the age of 35. She was a vice president of the former Central Trades & Labor Union of Missouri for eight years and founded the Lighthouse for the Blind.

BES Study Reveals:

Jobless Benefits Far Short Of Minimum Family Needs

Unemployment insurance benefits for the head of a family of four persons fail to cover even such absolute necessities as food, shelter, clothing, utilities and medical care.

This was among the major conclusions of a study of benefit adequacy recently issued by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Employment Security.

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, in forwarding a copy of the study to Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), chairman of the House Ways & Means committee, urged that it be included in the record of any hearings on benefit improvements.

Pres. Kennedy last June urged Congress to give the unemployment insurance system a major overhaul that would establish federal standards and increase the maximum benefit level eventually to two-thirds of the average weekly wage in each state. So far, no hearings have been scheduled on bills incorporating his proposals.

Although the BES study is based on surveys in six states between 1954 and 1958, "subsequent experience generally indicates that unemployment insurance payments are still woefully inadequate," Goldberg wrote.

The findings, Goldberg said, are particularly significant because of the geographical distribution of the surveys and the fact that some were conducted during times of prosperity and others during recessions.

"In none of the surveys made did the average weekly benefit cover as much as half of the average weekly outlay for all expenses on the part of such families," the secretary observed.

Started in Pittsburgh

The BES study, developed under recommendations of the Federal Advisory Council on Employment Security, was initiated with a pilot survey in Pittsburgh, in the fall of 1954. Surveys subsequently were conducted in Tampa-St. Petersburg, in fall 1956; Anderson-Greenville-Spartanburg, S. C., in spring 1957; Albany-Schenectady, N. Y., spring 1957; Portland, Ore., spring 1958, and St. Louis, spring 1958.

Highlights of the report:

- Benefits received by single claimants—those living alone without family obligations—were high enough to meet nondeferrable living costs in five of the six areas surveyed, but not high enough to cover all cash expenses while unemployed.
- Benefits for secondary family wage earners also fell far short of household living costs. But continued employment of the chief wage earner enabled these families to withstand the loss of income "with less difficulty."
- The average weekly benefit for heads of four-person households amounted to no more than 78 percent and as little as 56 percent of the average weekly amount spent for costs that could not be deferred, such as food, housing, medical expenses and clothing.
- Where there was little or no other family income, the failure of unemployment benefits to provide for nondeferrable living costs "resulted in severe financial hardship and deprivation for many jobless workers."
- Two-thirds or more of the family breadwinners—as many as 85 or 86 percent in two areas—received weekly benefits that were less than half their former gross weekly earnings. For more than half the head-of-household claimants in each of the six studies, benefits were less than 50 percent of their former take-home pay.
- Because average weekly benefits failed to cover even half their average weekly expenses, most families were compelled to make other financial adjustments besides cutting their cash outlays, "giving further evidence of the degree of hardship imposed on them by unemployment."
- "Where claimants exhausted savings, dropped life insurance policies, received cash relief or relief in the form of free goods and services, or made other severe adjustments, there is a fair presumption that unemployment insurance benefits were not high enough to meet the objectives of the unemployment insurance program."
- State-imposed ceilings on unemployment benefits "were especially restrictive" for heads of households. Because they tend to earn higher wages than other types of claimants, between 40 and 90 percent of the family heads drew the maximum benefit. But these benefits represented a smaller proportion of previous earnings than those received by other beneficiaries. From 20 to 60 percent of the single claimants and from 10 to 33 percent of secondary family wage earners also received the maximum weekly amount.

The BES noted that a fundamental objective of unemployment insurance is "to provide an unemployed worker with sufficient current cash to permit him to cover his basic living costs or 'nondeferrable' expenses while looking for work."

It also stated that "it is generally held that for the great majority of workers the weekly benefit should equal at least half the former weekly wage." (The last AFL-CIO convention said this should be the absolute floor and that benefits generally should replace not less than 65 percent of wages lost.)

Neither of these objectives was met in the six areas surveyed, the findings show.

To make ends meet, jobless workers resorted to a variety of devices to supplement their income from benefits. Where the head of the household was out of work, for example, the number of families that dipped into savings ranged from 14 percent in one area to 75 percent in another.

Other Income Sources

From 5 to 14 percent of the families completely exhausted their savings, 2 to 33 percent cashed bonds and other securities, 45 to 54 percent increased debts to stores, 11 to 46 percent borrowed money, 5 to 19 percent received free medical or dental help, 24 to 48 percent postponed medical or dental care, 2 to 27 percent obtained relief goods and services, 2 to 5 percent received cash relief, and 6 to 33 percent dropped their life insurance.

There is no common agreement on the extent to which unemployment insurance should make such adjustments unnecessary, BES noted.

"It seems reasonable," the report added, "to expect that an eligible unemployed worker should receive a high enough benefit to enable him to continue to be an independent, useful citizen during his temporary joblessness. For a claimant to have to seek public relief, or other similar types of aid usually provided for the indigent, hardly seems to be consonant with the concept of social insurance."

The bureau cautioned that its study was concerned with but one aspect of the unemployment insurance structure—the adequacy of the weekly benefit amount—and did not examine such other factors as eligibility requirements or the duration of benefits.

Since the surveys, the report noted, five of the six states involved have increased their benefit ceilings: Pennsylvania from $30 to $40, Florida from $26 to $33, New York from $36 to $50, Missouri from $33 to $40, and South Carolina from $26 to a $33 flexible maximum dependent on the statewide average wage. The maximum benefit in Oregon has remained unchanged at $40.

Ratio of Jobless Benefits To Gross Wage Shown

Maximum weekly unemployment benefit amount as percent of statewide average gross weekly earnings of covered workers

(Source: U.S. Bureau of Employment Security)

State	Average gross weekly earnings in covered employment Year(a)	Amount	Maximum weekly benefit amount as of survey date	Maximum weekly benefit amount as percent of average weekly wage
Pennsylvania	1954	$70	$30	43%
Florida	1956	67	26	39%
South Carolina	1956	58	26	45%
New York	1956	89	36	40%
Oregon	1957	84	40	48%
Missouri	1957	81	33	40%

(a) Calendar year which included largest part of the survey year in each study.

$3.5 Million Subsidy Seen To Struck Line

Atlanta — Government subsidies of more than $3.5 million have helped Southern Airways to operate during the 14-month strike of its 140-plane captains and copilots, the Air Line Pilots have charged.

ALPA Pres. C. N. Sayen said management has received more than $24 million in public funds with no investigation to determine whether the expenditures are proper. More than $3 million of this was paid during the Pilots' "peaceful and lawful strike" and in face of the fact, Sayen said, that a number of strikebreaking pilots it hired "are of doubtful moral character" and have been fired by other airlines for not meeting professional standards.

Government subsidies provide more than 45 percent of Southern's annual income, said Sayen, who reported that the ALPA executive committee has adopted a program to mobilize pilots behind Southern's regular pilots.

Convention to Act:

Bus Union Seeking Rise in Per Capita

Toronto, Ont.—A proposed revision and modernizing of its constitution, including a 25 percent increase in the per capita tax, dominated the opening sessions of the convention of the Street Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employes here.

The constitutional changes were designed to streamline and clarify the provisions but the proposed per capita increase signified a new approach to the 165,000-member union's defense fund program.

Pres. John M. Elliott, in his report, noted that the $1.60 per capita did not permit the union to fight two serious threats to the security of transit workers—a trend toward public ownership and lack of planning for rapid transit.

The trend to public ownership has brought the threat of lost bargaining rights in two cities—metropolitan Miami and Fresno, Calif., now bitterly resisting recognition of the union. Delegates were informed transit workers in San Antonio, Tex., lost their union when the system went under municipal ownership.

"A vital part of employes' protection in the area of transition to public operation is the maintenance of and development of the political strength needed to obtain protective legislation," said Elliott.

"This can only be done where sufficient funds are available to the international union."

He said unplanned and haphazardous municipal development gives undue importance to the automobile and provides for no orderly development of mass transit facilities for the future.

The 40-cent increase in per capita would go to the union defense fund, which would cover not only strikes and lockouts but political action and transit planning to protect future job opportunities.

The convention, first to be opened to the press in the 69-year history of the union started with Pres. Edward W. McDermott, of Division 113 (Toronto), stressing that 14,000 Canadian members are aware of their stake in the union.

"With less than 10 percent of the membership we know that 100 percent of the union resources are at our command whenever the need arises," he said.

Pres. David Archer of the Ontario Federation of Labor thanked the union for switching its convention dinner from the strike-bound Royal York Hotel here.

The 36th biennial convention sessions were scheduled for the King Edward Hotel but the dinner at the Royal York, attracting 1,700 persons, was changed because of the strike. Mayor Nathan Phillips of Toronto was not invited because he has repeatedly crossed Royal York picket lines of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes.

The convention received a letter from Pres. Kennedy praising the union's enlightened leadership. During post-convention hours most delegates took a busman's holiday, riding the Toronto Transit Commission subways, Toronto Transit streetcars and busses on passes issued by the company.

4 Canadian IWA Locals Win Strike

Toronto—Some 600 members of four Canadian locals of the Longshoremen have won wage increases of 24 cents an hour over two years in a new contract that ended a 42-day strike.

In addition the agreement gives increased welfare benefits to members of Dockworkers Local 1842 and Checkers Local 1869 in Toronto and Dockworkers Local 1654 and Checkers Local 1879 in Hamilton, Ont.

The wage increases were split 15 cents an hour during the first year of the contract, which is retroactive to July 10, and nine cents effective the second year. The rate under the old contract, which expired July 9, was $1.95 an hour.

The Shipping Federation of Canada, the employer group, agreed to pay 11 cents per man-hour worked into the welfare fund in Toronto, compared with the previous seven cents. In Hamilton, it will pay four cents the first year and seven cents the second year.

The 600 ILA members walked out July 10 after rejecting an employer offer of 12 cents the first year and six cents the second year of a two-year agreement.

ARMY OFFICERS accompany Pres. Gordon M. Freeman (right) of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to the U.S. Army War College at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., where he lectured on labor's viewpoint on national problems. Left in the picture is Maj. Gen. Thomas W. Dunn, commandant.

Arms Control Agency Bill Backed in House

Labor-backed Administration proposals for an agency to coordinate American disarmament and arms control planning have passed the Senate and won unanimous support from the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

The House committee acted after hearings at which the AFL-CIO strongly endorsed the bill and declared that "present tensions, even though they should persist for months or years, should not obscure the need for a thorough and continuing study of disarmament."

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller declared that "it is obvious to all Americans . . . that disarmament on a unilateral basis, or without effective controls, would amount to national suicide."

At some future time—be it one year or 50—an opportunity for genuine reduction in armaments will again arise," he predicted. "When this opportunity arises, we must be ready for it—just as ready as we now stand to defend ourselves and our principles with the most terrible weapons of modern war."

The agency would be an independent body under the Administration proposal and the House committee bill. It will be part of the State Dept. in the Senate version. In either case it would have responsibility for developing reduction of armaments plans and for conducting studies and conferences on problems of disarmament, including the effects on the economy.

The Senate passed the bill 73 to 14 after defeating an attempt by Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) to sidetrack it for this session and an amendment by Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (R-Ariz.) to strip the agency of authority to conduct research and development programs.

Both the Senate and the House committee changed the name of the proposed agency. The Senate called it the Arms Control & Disarmament Agency for World Peace & Security, adding the words "arms control." The House committee dropped the disarmament designation entirely and named it the United States Arms Control Agency.

Basis for the name changes was the argument that arms control must necessarily precede disarmament.

The AFL-CIO testimony emphasized that continuing study is needed "not only to the ultimate negotiations of disarmament agreements, but to coping with their effects on our economy . . . We must be prepared in advance to make sure that a step toward peace does not become a stride toward human hardship."

Brown Sees Neutrals Shift In UN to Reds

The neutral or "non-aligned" nations can be expected to support the Soviet proposals to reorganize the United Nations secretariat when the UN General Assembly opens Sept. 12, AFL-CIO European Rep. Irving Brown declared.

Brown made his forecast on the Mutual Broadcasting System's Labor News Conference program, on which he was questioned by Howard Norton, Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun and author of the recently-published "Only in Russia," and Alex Uhl, editor of Press Associates, Inc.

Khrushchev's "strategy of terror" in announcing resumption of nuclear bomb tests on the eve of the neutrals' Belgrade conference has had an effect on the non-aligned nations, he said. On the German question, he maintained, "they have all expressed basically what comes down to the Soviet position" and "have accepted the Soviet position on Berlin."

The U.S. lost a chance for a psycholol gical blow at the Kremlin, Brown said, by failing to encourage East Berliners to knock down the wall the Reds built.

"But I don't think the issue is merely in terms of knocking down a wall or building a wall," he added. "It is a more basic issue we are facing in that for years we have said that we will not permit Western Germany to be overrun.

"I am afraid that unless we carry out what has become an implied guarantee to the German people we will face, in the coming months, a sort of war of attrition by the Russians by which they will push us back first psychologically, then in terms of political discussion. I'm afraid that this wall symbolizes what has been to a certain extent rethreat on the Berlin question."

Brown called for a reappraisal of "basic American foreign policy and how America acts and reacts to problems throughout the world."

"One thing I think we ought to get into our heads" he declared, "is that foreign policy should not be devoted to the objective of being loved by other people."

In answer to questions about Russian military and economic strength, Brown said the Soviet has convinced leaders in many parts of the world that "they have a superior military position." But military strength, he asserted, rests on a strong economy, and "the Soviet economy is one of the greatest overrated economies that the world has ever seen."

Kennedy Wages Last-Ditch Fight for Foreign Aid Funds

(Continued from Page 1)

committee members, urged the restoration "in view of the critical world situation and in the interest of the national security."

As Congress moved into its final days, the Administration took a last buffeting on school aid and on construction of a power generating unit at an Atomic Energy Commission plutonium production plant.

Vote on School Issue

The Senate school action came on the narrow issue of whether the National Defense Education Act and federal aid to schools crowded by children of military or civilian government workers should be extended for one or two years.

The real issue—recognized by both sides—was whether supporters of a broad school aid bill, bottled up this year by the House Rules Committee, would be assured an opportunity to get a vote on their proposals next year.

Pres. Kennedy gave an 11th hour endorsement to supporters of the move to limit the extension of the two popular bills to one year. In one of the rare rebuffs he has been handed by the Senate, the one-year limitation was defeated 40 to 45. The House had previously passed a two-year extension after defeating an Administration move to add a stripped-down emergency school bill.

Thirty-five Democrats and five Republicans supported the President's position while 21 Democrats and 24 Republicans backed the two-year extension proposal sponsored by Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D-Okla.).

Atomic Compromise Beaten

A conference committee compromise on the Atomic Energy Commission's appropriations bill was decisively rejected by the House which twice before had taken a stand against construction of a generating unit that would utilize steam from plutonium production at Hanford, Wash.

The conference committee sought to overcome House objections that the government would be getting into the power business by limiting the electric generating capacity to the amount needed to supply the needs of the Hanford project itself. Thus the steam produced by the manufacturing operation would provide the electricity needed for the manufacturing process. But 95 Democrats joined with 156 Republicans to defeat the proposal, while only 11 Republicans voted with 144 Democrats for the conference report.

Public power supporters emerged with one victory when the House approved funds to finance a government power transmission system on the Upper Colorado River storage project. This was opposed by private utilities which wanted to build the lines themselves. The project was part of a $3.66 billion river, harbor and public works bill which was sent to the Senate by a 227 to 182 vote.

In other action, as Congress cleared the decks for early adjournment:

- A two-year extension of the Civil Rights Committee, tacked to an appropriation bill by the Senate to free it from an unfriendly Judiciary Committee, was approved by the House and sent to the President.
- The Senate, by a scant 42 to 40 margin, approved a labor and Administration supported amendment to the Mexican farm labor program designed to give imported Mexican workers a higher wage and thus indirectly raise wages for American migrant workers. The amendment faced an uphill battle in conference with the House which had voted for a straight two-year extension of the present program.
- A bill providing $30 million in federal funds over three years to aid communities set up projects to combat juvenile delinquency has been passed by Congress. The AFL-CIO had testified in favor of the measure.
- The Senate leadership scheduled, beginning Sept. 16, debate on a proposal to make it easier to cut off debate and block filibusters.

The move to permit debate to be cut off by a three-fifths vote was to be debated under the present rules which require a two-thirds vote to cut off debate. Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) said he will move to cut off debate if the Senate's southern bloc should attempt to filibuster the proposal.

A prolonged battle over the rules change could keep the Senate in session after the House adjourns.

- Three bills aimed at giving law enforcement agencies stronger weapons against organized crime were signed by Kennedy. They were key parts of Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy's legislative program.
- A bill establishing the Peace Corps on a permanent basis passed the Senate and appeared headed for House approval. The Senate Appropriations Committee also added to the foreign aid spending bill the full $40 million which had been requested for the program.

Union Rights Urged For U.S. Employes

(Continued from Page 1)

of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., who cited collective bargaining agreements covering employes of the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Interior Dept.'s Bonneville Power Administration and the Government Printing Office as evidence that "effective collective bargaining, based upon genuine union recognition, can be a working reality for all federal employes."

He pointed out also that many "advanced and democratic nations of the free world" encourage and bargain with organizations of government workers.

● E. C. Hallbeck, chairman of the AFL-CIO Government Employes' Council and president of the Postal Clerks, who called on the federal government to "practice what it preaches." He said that "if modern labor-management practices are good for private industry and the employes of private industry, they are good for the federal government and its employes as well."

Hallbeck told the task force that government employe unions accept the principle "that the public interest must come first" and that they have a responsibility "not only to their members but to the general welfare."

● Jerome J. Keating, vice president of the Letter Carriers, who said that some government employes "are subjected to penalties because of their union activity" despite policy statements prohibiting discrimination. He voiced the opinion that harassment of active union members "is a major factor in the failure of many employes to belong to a union."

Keating praised the employe relations policies of the present Post Office administration but said management attitudes vary widely at local post offices. "A strong proclamation in the form of an executive order or a law appears necessary to reach all officials at all levels," he declared.

● James A. Campbell, president of the Government Employes, who who said that "formal directives" will not by themselves prevent interference with the right of government workers to organize and discrimination against union members. He urged the Administration to "take the initiative to stamp out discrimination against federal employes who participate in union affairs."

While strongly supporting exclusive bargaining rights when a union obtains a majority, Campbell said government agencies should deal with and consult unions as representatives of their members until such time as the union is able to establish a majority.

Biemiller praised Kennedy's June 22 memorandum setting up the task force and calling on "management officials at all levels" to recognize "the right of all employes of the federal government to join and participate" in unions. He said the policy statement should be promptly backed up by "legislation or an executive order of the President, or both."

He said AFL-CIO unions are not seeking the right to strike against the federal government but "if collective bargaining is to be at all effective in the federal service, an alternative will have to be found for the right to strike."

Conciliations Favored

The AFL-CIO proposed that when unions and government agencies are unable to reach an agreement, the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service should assist in the negotiations.

If this failed to bring about a settlement, the dispute should be submitted to a seven-member Government Labor-Management Relations Panel empowered to hold hearings and issue a binding decision, he said. The President, however, in such a procedure would be empowered to set aside the decision if he deemed such action in the public interest.

The AFL-CIO also proposed that each department and agency negotiate with its employe organizations grievance procedures which would include arbitration as a final step. The cost of arbitration would be shared by the government and the union representing the employe.

As subjects for union-management negotiations, Biemiller listed pay (except where set by congressional action), work procedures, shift differentials, automation, safety, transfers, job classifications, promotions, hours of work, disciplinary actions, individual and group grievances.

Recognition, the AFL-CIO declared, should be limited to national organizations set up to represent employes in dealings with management and not extended to social or fraternal groups or organizations sponsored by government agencies or departments.

Would Penalize Discrimination

Biemiller strongly supported the President's policy directive prohibiting recognition of organizations which practice racial discrimination or segregation.

In addition to Goldberg, members of the task force are Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara, Postmaster Gen. J. Edward Day, Budget Director David E. Bell, Civil Service Commission Chairman John W. Macy, Jr., and Theodore C. Sorensen, special counsel to the President.

Field hearings to be chaired by alternate members of the commission have been scheduled for later this month in New York, Dallas, Chicago, Denver, Atlanta and San Francisco.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING RIGHTS for government workers, with arbitration of disputes and grievances, is urged by AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller in testimony before presidential task force headed by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg. With Biemiller at the witness table is Legislative Rep. Kenneth A. Meiklejohn.

TUC in Policy Shift Rejects Nuclear Arms Ban for Britain

Portsmouth, Eng.—The British Trades Union Congress, in a sharp policy shift, has reversed its support of unilateral nuclear disarmament for Great Britain.

At its 93rd annual meeting, the TUC voted down by a majority of 3.5 million a call for removal of nuclear weapons from the British defense arsenal and abolition of their manufacture and testing here.

The proposal, introduced again this year by Gen. Sec. Frank Cousins of the Transport & General Workers Union, had carried by more than a million votes at the 1960 congress despite widespread opposition in a number of affiliated unions. It subsequently was approved by the Labor Party over the opposition of Hugh Gaitskell and other party leaders.

The congress also rejected—4.6 million to 3 million—a proposal by Cousins that it seek the closing of U.S. Polaris missile bases in the British Isles.

The TUC, however, deplored the resumption of nuclear bomb tests by both the Soviet Union and the U.S. and protested the training of German troops on British soil.

Declines ICFTU Pledge

In action on international labor affairs, the TUC refused to approve a request from the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions for a voluntary contribution to the organization's Intl. Solidarity Fund, which is designed to help build free unions in newly developed countries.

The TUC gave approximately $1.4 million to help finance the first three years of the Solidarity Fund, but Gen. Sec. George Woodcock said the British unions preferred some other method of financing.

The AFL-CIO has pledged to contribute $3.25 million toward the total goal of $10 million for the fund in the current three-year period.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who attended the TUC for the first time since 1945, said in an interview with British reporters that he was disappointed by British labor's decision to withhold a pledge of funds but said that he would not criticize it. He said he understood that the TUC had special financial problems.

Scandinavian and other free world union groups have made substantial pledges of money, in addition to that pledged by the AFL-CIO, Omer Becu, general secretary of the ICFTU declared. Becu, who attended the congress, said he believed the total goal would be reached despite the decision by the British unions.

Meany met with Woodcock and the TUC Intl. Committee. His visit here was in return of a Woodcock visit to the United States last June.

In other actions, the TUC:

● Ousted the Communist-dominated Electrical Trades Union, which has persistently evaded TUC inquiries into charges of an election fraud conspiracy.

● Rejected an appeal from the conservative government to hold the line on wages.

● Reasserted, by a narrow vote, its policy against maintaining formal cultural contacts with trade unions in Communist countries.

● Elected Miss Anne Godwin, secretary of the Clerical & Administrative Workers Union, as chairman of the general council.

● Refused to re-elect Willy Painter, only Communist member of the last general council.

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U. S. Workers' Organizing Right Upheld

The right to organize is a "natural right" which "extends to government workers as well as to the employes of private industry," Msgr. George G. Higgins emphasized in a Labor Day sermon in Washington.

Msgr. Higgins, director of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, preached at a Labor Day mass attended by top-ranking government, labor and management officials.

He urged the development of methods "by which government workers can effectively appeal their economic grievances without the necessity of resorting to strike."

"If government workers have some duties to the public, they also have some rights," he added. "It is to be hoped that the government will take whatever steps are necessary to enable them to implement these rights more effectively than they have been able to do in the past."

Automation Seen Eliminating Poverty

Galesburg, Ill.—Automation and technological improvements can be used to eliminate poverty and unemployment around the world if labor, management and other groups would help distribute surplus products among the needy, Tilford E. Dudley of the AFL-CIO staff said in a Labor Day speech here.

AFL-CIO Thanked For 'Wonderful Gift'

A note of thanks for the "wonderful gifts" of a typewriter and duplicating machine, with accessories, has been received by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Lee W. Minton from Sec.-Gen. John Davidson Cole of the Gambia (West Africa) Workers' Union.

The equipment was sent through CARE, on the board of which Minton is AFL-CIO representative. Gifts of similar equipment may be sent to struggling young unions in underdeveloped countries through contributions to CARE.

"We are very grateful for these little but very necessary technical aids that the AFL-CIO is offering to us," Cole wrote, "and what is most important . . . is the spirit of fraternity and friendship with which they were given. I would like to ask you to convey our gratitude to the millions of free workers who have so willingly given us these gifts."

Trade, Legal Problems Face Lathers' Parley

Trade and legal problems loomed large on the agenda of the Lathers as delegates from the United States and Canada met in the nation's capital for the union's 24th convention.

Pres. Lloyd A. Mashburn, in his opening address, said the delegates would consider such problems as a national apprentice-training program, proper financing of trade material promotion, organizing, and disputes with other unions over work jurisdiction.

Mashburn and Gen. Counsel Louis Wilderman cited court rulings against a joint union-industry fund for the promotion of building materials. Various amendments were proposed to union bylaws and constitution to conform with the Landrum-Griffin Act.

Convention speakers included Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, who brought greetings from Pres. John F. Kennedy; Stuart Rothman, general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board; Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Bldg. & Construction Trades Dept.; Director James L. McDevitt of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education; Pres. Edward J. Leonard of the Plasterers; Pres. John J. Murphy and Sec. Thomas F. Murphy of the Bricklayers.

Business before the delegates included proposals to set up a convention expense fund, establish pensions for union employes, raise Mashburn's salary to $20,000 and that of Sec.-Treas. Harold Mills to $15,000.

In his annual report Mashburn said the number of indentured apprentices is 1,758, or less than the intended ratio of one to every five journeymen. Jurisdictional disputes pending in 1961 before the National Joint Board totaled 130, all with one union, he said.

Goldberg praised the union, and all the building trades, for their "fine record of achievement" in preserving the peace at missile construction sites,

Haggerty, who is the Lathers' first vice president and chairman of its convention resolutions committee, criticized the "unfair" and "half-told" story of missile base strikes, and named Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) as one who failed to allow labor to submit a defense. Haggerty said he prepared testimony after McClellan promised to call him as a witness, waited 12 days to testify and then never was called.

McDevitt presented Mashburn with a COPE award for the union's five-year record of 100 percent-of-quota contributions.

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Meany Calls on Assembly To 'Defend' United Nations

Meany Raps Soviet Bomb Tests, Backs Kennedy Proposal for Ban

The AFL-CIO has voiced its strong support of Pres. Kennedy's appeal for unconditional banning of all nuclear tests in the atmosphere and condemned the Soviet Union for its new test series and the renewed threat of radioactive fallout.

The federation's position was set forth by Pres. George Meany in a cable to the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan—Sohyo—which had urged the AFL-CIO to protest the American government's position on nuclear testing.

Meany replied to Sohyo in a cable declaring:

"Long-standing AFL-CIO policy has been for stopping all nuclear tests conditional upon international verification. We now support Pres. Kennedy's appeal to the Soviet Union for unconditional banning of all tests in atmosphere which lead to nuclear fallout. AFL-CIO strongly condemns Soviet Union for having initiated recommencement of nuclear testing. We call upon Japanese trade unions to condemn unreservedly Soviet announced intention to continue tests."

The Sohyo cable to Meany, signed by Pres. Kaoru Ota, dealt with the U.S. announcement on resumption of tests and did not mention the Soviet Union's unilateral ending of an informal three-year moratorium of nuclear testing to resume an intensive series of atmospheric tests that is sharply increasing worldwide radioactive fallout.

Warns of Threats By 'Sinister Forces'

The AFL-CIO has called on the United Nations General Assembly to defend the world organization from the "sinister forces" threatening its destruction as the "greatest monument" it can build to the memory of Dag Hammarskjold.

Federation Pres. George Meany declared that the 16th session of the assembly which opened Sept. 19 can build this monument "by pursuing with unwavering loyalty and redoubled vigor" the late secretary-general's policies for making the UN "an even more effective instrument for protecting the smaller and weaker nations and preserving world peace."

"The AFL-CIO sincerely hopes," he said, "that inspired by and loyal to the ideals which animated Dag Hammarskjold, the 16th General Assembly will rally fully and firmly to the support and defense of the charter and organization of the UN which he served so devotedly and supported so brilliantly in the face of even the fiercest and most unwarranted attacks."

Meany's plea, directed especially to the smaller and newer nations which would suffer most severely if the UN were weakened, came in the face of the Soviet Union's renewed determination to replace one-man leadership of the UN with its "troika" concept—three secretaries-general, each with the power of veto, representing the free world, the Communist world and the unaligned nations.

Hammarskjold was on a mission to help a small, new nation—to arrange a truce in strife-torn Congo—when he died in a plane crash in Rhodesia. With the death of "the indomitable and tireless leader" of

(*Continued on Page* 12)

Congress Acts On Final Bills

The Capitol Hill spotlight shifted to a handful of conference committees as the first session of Congress under the Kennedy Administration headed into its final hours.

Foreign aid appropriations, establishment of an arms control agency and a showdown battle over extension of the Mexican contract farm labor program were among the major items awaiting final resolution as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

Cleared and sent to the White House was a labor-backed Administration bill expanding federal grants for community health facilities, providing added funds for construction of non-profit nursing homes, and launching a new program of federal aid for non-hospital health services for the aged and the chronically ill.

A conference report establishing the Peace Corps as a permanent agency passed the House

(*Continued on Page 10*)

Treasurer Heads Campaign:

CofC Opens Drive To Ban Union Shop

By David L. Perlman

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce has launched an open drive to outlaw the union shop "wherever and in whatever form it may exist."

Spearheading the business group's campaign for so-called "right-to-work" laws will be a new, blue-ribbon Special Committee for Voluntary Unionism, headed by CofC Treas. Wofford B. Camp, head of a big California corporation farm enterprise.

A number of committee members have previously been identified with the National Right-to-Work Committee, which up to now, in public at least, has been the major agency for the big business drive to obtain state laws to prohibit the union shop.

The chamber said its special committee will offer help to "individuals and groups who desire 'right-to-work' laws in their states." It announced that the unit will also combat efforts to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act's Sec. 14B, the provision which allows states to bar unions and management from negotiating union shop agreements.

The National Council for Industrial Peace, citizens' group opposing "work" laws, labeled the move "an attempt to bolster the faltering attack by the National Right-to-Work Committee on the labor-management policies of the United States."

John M. Redding, director of the industrial peace council, charged that establishment of the CofC committee represented "an effort to channel increased funds into this anti-collective bargaining drive" and was "evidence of mounting dissatisfaction of ultra-rightists" with the failure of state "right-to-work" drives in recent years.

New Front for CofC

Redding said the chamber "has long used the National Right-to-Work Committee as its front" in the anti-union shop campaign. In recent years, he pointed out, this

(*Continued on Page 11*)

Sea Strike Ban Ends, 2 Unions Seek Pacts

New contracts with higher wages and improved working conditions for members of sea unions, with employer recognition of the unions' right to organize the crews of "runaway flag" vessels, had been signed by most maritime trades as this issue of the AFL-CIO News went to press.

The Sept. 21 expiration of an 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction found two organizations still seeking to reach agreement—the Masters Mates & Pilots for 2,300 members on the Pacific Coast, and the Seafarers for crews of 13 Alcoa Steamship Co. vessels.

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg announced the appointment of a review board to conduct hearings on the foreign flags issue: Under Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, Under Sec. of Commerce Edward Gudeman, and Donald Strauss, New York City labor arbitrator.

NLRB Club Studied for 'Bad' Firms

By Willard Shelton

The National Labor Relations Board is giving "serious study" to proposals for stringent court action to halt "illegal techniques" used by employers to destroy the majority status of a union during an organization drive.

This was revealed by NLRB Chairman Frank W. McCulloch in a speech before the Federal Bar Association convention in Washington, D. C.

Discussing the need for prompt and effective board action in handling unfair-practice charges, McCulloch said the NLRB was specifically considering a plan to seek federal court injunctions to force bad-faith employers to recognize a union for 12 months, to guarantee existing conditions for this period by written contract, and to "make reasonable counter-proposals to reasonable union demands."

Such injunctive relief, the chairman indicated, would be sought under existing NLRB authority embodied in the Wagner Act as modified by the Taft-Hartley Act but never applied.

Less drastic techniques are appropriate, McCulloch said, when a union or an employer violates the labor law "innocently, in good faith or in ignorance." The number of unfair-practice cases settled by voluntary agreement in such circumstances, he said, has "more than doubled" in the past four years.

In the case of "some employers" and "some unions" that "repeatedly violate the terms of our statute with knowledge that they are doing so," the labor board "needs a bigger stick," McCulloch told his audience.

Citing the union charge that a reinstatement order of fired union

(*Continued on Page 10*)

Two Organizers Beaten In Georgia Mill Town

By John M. Barry

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Second Vice Pres. Ted Benton of the Hosiery Workers was in Erlanger Hospital here following a beating by a gang of hoodlums at Ellijay, Ga.

After a week of treatment for his wounds, Benton had been released from the hospital at his own insistence. He was rushed back the same day, however, bleeding from a ruptured blood vessel in his head.

He had gone to Ellijay, a small mill town about 60 miles southeast of Chattanooga, with Organizer William W. Rainey, who was also beaten by the mob, but was less seriously injured.

(In Washington, the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Dept. said it was still investigating the incident on the basis of reports from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which had been asked by Asst. Attn. Gen. Burke Marshall to look into the case.)

The two union officials were responding to an appeal from workers at the Chadbourn-Gotham Hosiery Mill in Ellijay for help in organizing.

They were attacked by a group of five toughs as they left a restaurant in the center of town, less than a mile from the mill. The gang quickly swelled to about 35 men, some of whom were wielding long-bladed knives, Rainey told union officials here.

He said he and Benton were pursued by the gang as they ran for the police station to seek shelter.

(*Continued on Page 2*)

UPWA Gains Wage Raises In Swift Pact

Chicago—The Packinghouse Workers have reached a new agreement with Swift & Co. providing pay increases of 19 cents an hour over three years, following the pattern of earlier settlements with the company.

The contract, covering some 12 000 employes at 18 plants, adds protections for workers laid off as the result of plant or department shutdowns, guaranteeing 90 days notice of such closings and the opportunity to apply for transfers to other Swift installations.

Seven cents an hour of the pay increase is retroactive to Sept. 4.

5-Week Vacations Won at Cudahy

Chicago—Five weeks of vacation a year—a condition unique in the industry—has been negotiated by the Packinghouse Workers for employes of Cudahy Packing Co. with at least 25 years of service.

The new contract, which covers some 3,500 workers at five Cudahy plants, provides the pattern wage increase of 19 cents an hour spread over three years. Other terms are in line with the union's settlement with Swift & Co. except that no provision is made for transfers to other plants in the event of shutdowns.

The second and third steps of 6 cents each will be applied in September 1962 and 1963. At the Atlanta, Ga., plant, the second and third raises will be 3 cents.

Additional increases as high as 15 cents an hour will stem from a half-cent increase in the spread between job classifications, making it 4.5 cents. A number of the classifications were upgraded.

The contract also continues the cost of living adjustment of 1 cent an hour for each half-point change in the Consumer Price Index. The current 5-cent "float" is made a part of the basic wage, and an additional 1 cent due in January is part of the first-year raise.

Among other provisions are:

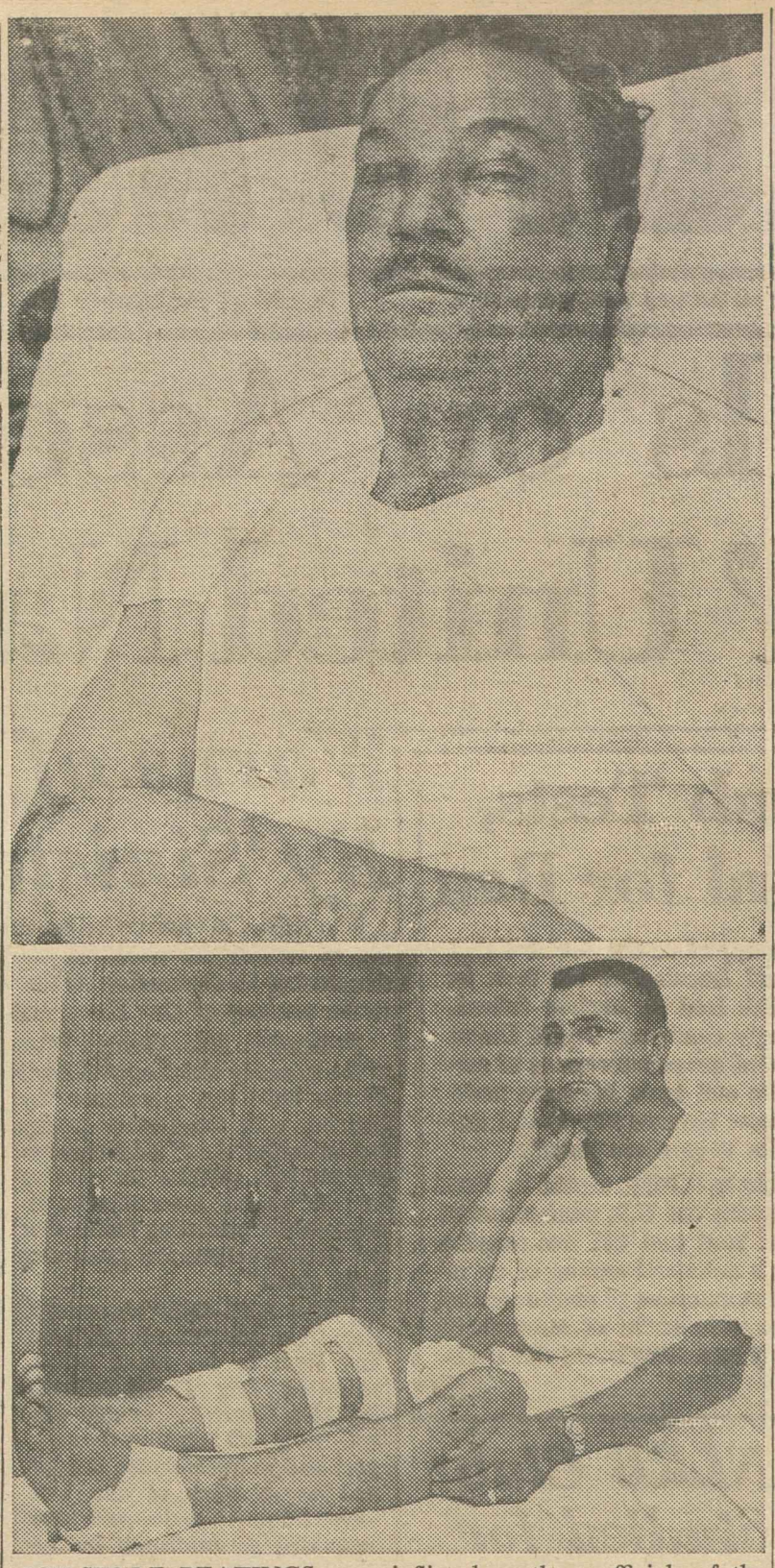
- Payment of up to $500 in moving expenses for each employe transferred after a plant closing.
- Improved health insurance benefits and extension of coverage for six months to employes laid off following a plant or department closing.
- Improvement in the separation pay accrual rate to a maximum of two weeks pay for each year of service.
- Reduction in service requirements for vacation to provide three weeks off after 10 years and four weeks after 20 years.
- Paid leave for up to three work days following the death of a close relative.

Negotiations are continuing with Wilson, Morrell and a number of small packers.

UAW Asks 'Pattern' Contract at Harvester

Chicago—Benefits worked out with American Motors and General Motors provide a "sound basis for working out an agreement prior to Sept. 22" with the Intl. Harvester Co., the Auto Workers have told management here.

UAW locals at Harvester are authorized to take a strike vote on that date. The union seeks improvements in pensions, insurance, hospital-medical care, and protection against loss during layoffs as well as wage increases.



MOB-STYLE BEATINGS were inflicted on these officials of the Hosiery Workers by a gang of some 35 toughs in Ellijay, Ga. Vice Pres. Ted Benton, top, and Organizer William W. Rainey are shown recuperating in Erlanger Hospital, Chattanooga, Tenn. After the pictures were taken, Benton required further treatment for a ruptured blood vessel in his head. The pair had gone to Ellijay in response to appeals from workers at the Chadbourn-Gotham Hosiery Mill there for help in organizing.

Kennedy Given Pledge On Steel Wage Goals

The 1962 steel industry negotiations will give "full weight and recognition" to the public interest, Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald has assured Pres. Kennedy.

McDonald wrote the President commenting on the White House letter to 12 major steel producers appealing to them to forego a price increase in October when an automatic wage increase negotiated two years ago takes effect.

Kennedy's letter stressed that the industry can look forward to "good profits without an increase in prices." Four of the top producers have replied complaining of a squeeze on profit margins and declaring in effect that they will handle prices as they see fit.

McDonald, in his letter, said that the Steelworkers are in complete agreement and wholeheartedly accept the proposition that next year's contract "should give full weight and recognition not only to the needs of workers and stockholders but also to the public interest." He stressed that "This has always been the policy of the union."

His letter brought a reply from Kennedy expressing appreciation for the pledged cooperation and adding that the public interest would best be served by settlement "within the limits of advances in productivity and price stability."

First reaction to Kennedy's plea to the steelmakers came from U.S. Steel and Bethlehem Steel Co. Similar replies have been made public by Jones & Laughlin and Republic Steel, while four other companies have replied to the President but have not made public their replies.

There was increasing speculation in industry circles, meanwhile, that the steel companies may not attempt an across-the-board increase in prices this year but that sometimes before the end of 1961 selective price increases on specific types of steel may be put into effect.

Roosevelt U. Debtless, Awards Five Degrees

Chicago—Roosevelt University marked its 16th anniversary with a Founders' Day banquet celebrating the fact that it is completely out of debt and has a property valuation of $10.6 million.

Honorary degrees were awarded to five benefactors including Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, who donated the first scholarship in 1945. Goldberg, former special counsel for the AFL-CIO, was awarded a doctor of laws degree.

In Georgia Mill Town:

2 Union Organizers Beaten by Hoodlums

(Continued from Page 1)

Benton, however, was knocked down in the street and beaten and kicked by his assailants, Rainey reported. Others in the gang caught up with Rainey inside the police station, dragged him from the small enclosure, knocked him down and continued beating him, he said.

After the beatings, Benton and Rainey were arrested and locked up in the Gilmer County jail on charges of fighting, disorderly conduct, inciting a riot and soliciting membership without a license in violation of a city ordinance.

For more than 24 hours they were denied permission to telephone their district headquarters in Chattanooga, Rainey said, and it was not until word was passed through a relative of another prisoner that they were able to obtain legal assistance.

Meanwhile, Rainey said, Benton had been taken to the Ellijay clinic where he was x-rayed, but he was returned to his cell immediately without any medication. Rainey himself, suffering from deep cuts and severe bruises, was not taken to the clinic until the following afternoon, he said.

Only after William P. Holley, Jr., Marietta, Ga., attorney, was called into the case by union Vice Pres. Adolph Benet was Rainey permitted to telephone his district office here.

The two men were released in cash bond of $500 each and about four hours later were admitted to the hospital in Chattanooga.

Dr. F. E. Marsh of this city, who treated them, said Benton was suffering from shock, a broken rib, and severe bruises and lacerations on his face, right eyelid and arms and legs.

Rainey was kept overnight in the hospital and treated for cuts and bruises on his arms, legs and abdomen and a mild concussion. Dr. Marsh said slashes in Rainey's trousers evidently came from a knife.

Benet said it was "outrageous that such mob violence could occur without police officials lifting a finger to prevent it."

"This is the sort of thing you might expect in East Germany or Russia," he declared, "but not in the United States. I trust that federal authorities will take immediate steps to apprehend those responsible for the assault so that union organizers can exercise their rights without fear of attack by mobs and hoodlums."

At a preliminary hearing Sept. 18 in Recorder's Court in Ellijay, the charges against Benton and Rainey were reduced to the single count of "fighting," and trial was continued to Oct. 3.

(Ellijay town officials could not be reached by the AFL-CIO News to confirm a report that four of the assailants also had been charged with "fighting.")

Benet said the appeal from workers at the Chadbourn-Gotham mills, which employs nearly 400 persons, had come to the union after new federal minimum wage levels became effective on Labor Day.

He said the workers charged that the company, instead of increasing piece rates, had informed them they would be expected to step up their hourly production at unchanged rates.

Benet declared that dispite the attack on the union's representatives, "the Hosiery Workers are in Ellijay to stay."

"We won't rest until we've been able to help these mill workers obtain decent wages and working conditions," he declared.

Braniff Line Air Attendants Win Increase

Chicago—A new contract providing substantial pay increases and improved working rules has been negotiated by the Air Line Pilots for 300 Braniff Airways flight attendants.

The new scales are based on length of service and newly added equipment differentials. They are calculated on a formula of base pay plus hourly pay for more than 70 hours flight time.

For 85 flying hours a month, senior flight attendants will receive $486.25 on piston engine aircraft, $501.25 on prop-jets, and $516.25 on pure jets. The figures represent increases of $111.25 to $141.25 over the old rates.

The agreement is effective Oct. 1 and runs to June 1, 1963. Rate increases, however, are retroactive to Sept. 1, 1959, and will mean back pay averaging more than $1,050 per attendant. Among the 21 changes in rules and working conditions are a number relating to maximum time on duty, including an option to fly no more than 80 hours a month on jets.

U.S. Bans Dealing With Segregated Dual Locals

The federal government will no longer deal with "dual locals" of government employe unions in cases where this has resulted in a segregation pattern, Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg has announced.

Goldberg, chairman of the President's Task Force on Employe-Management Relations in the Federal Service, said the decision was made by the task force. He said it was in line with Pres. Kennedy's June 22 memorandum instructing federal agencies to "maintain relationships only with those employe organizations which are free of restrictions or practices denying memberships because of race, color, religion or national origin."

The task force said the ban on dual locals would apply where two locals of the same employe organization are chartered in the same government unit or installation, with the result that each is in effect made up of white or Negro members.

"The weight of past experience," the task force declared, "indicates that dual locals create a situation of de facto segregation, and therefore of discrimination."

Government officials will be permitted to continue to deal with dual locals which have expressed "a firm commitment of intent to discontinue such practices with reasonable speed."

The task force stipulated that the commitment must be accompanied by immediate steps on the part of the locals. It said their progress would be subject to "continuous review."

The six-member task force, currently holding field hearings on proposals to give collective bargaining rights and full recognition to government employe unions, praised national unions which have made successful efforts to help bring about mergers of dual locals.

UAW Turns to Ford, Chrysler:

National Contract Ratified, Local Pacts Sought at GM

By Eugene A. Kelly

Detroit—The Auto Workers moved to step up negotiations with the Ford and Chrysler companies as the UAW General Motors Council ratified a new three-year agreement with GM on economic and non-economic issues and devised a formula to work out all the remaining local issues resulting in an 11-day strike.

The 24 locals whose unsettled grievances had not been satisfied through prolonged negotiations with plant managers were authorized to remain on strike pending settlement of the local issues.

The formula for settling these issues, however, gave UAW leaders the hope that all would be resolved in time for a full return to work by Sept. 25.

The union and GM management agreed that shop committee representatives would meet here Sept. 22 in the GM building with plant managers and heads of corporation divisions to work out final settlements.

These head-to-head negotiations by responsible union and company officials were expected to produce final settlement of hundreds of disputes over contract language and local plant rules that have accumulated since the last settlement in 1958.

All UAW locals except the 24 with unsettled local issues were instructed to return to work. More than 100 local settlements had been reached before the national contract was approved by the 280-member GM Council, representing 130 UAW locals in GM plants.

The national agreement was ratified by an overwhelming vote after the UAW negotiators presented the economic and non-economic agreement to the GM Council. The national non-economic agreement covered these points:

- A new contract clause guarantees that all provisions will be applied without regard to race, creed, color or national origin; and a letter specifying that GM policy will be to give employment opportunities to all qualified applicants on a non-discriminatory basis.
- Union committeemen and shop chairmen are granted time as a matter of right, and not company convenience, to work on grievance problems.
- The right of foremen to do production work is limited to certain emergency situations.
- The union has the right to take disputes on production standards to a special step in the grievance procedure.
- GM agreed to notify all employes of overtime work on the preceding shift except in emergencies.
- Workers were recognized as entitled to 24 minutes a day in relief time.

The major economic improvements, announced previously, included continuation of the annual wage improvement factor calling for a wage increase of 2.5 percent or 6 cents an hour, whichever is greater; continuation of the cost-of-living escalator clause without any ceiling on the increase; full corporation payment of hospital and medical care for workers and their families; a guarantee of pay during short work weeks, and an increase in SUB (supplemental unemployment benefits) along wtih other improvements.

A committee headed by UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock bargained with GM over a new contract since June 28. Two weeks ago they reached agreement on national economic issues, and on Sept. 20 on non-economic issues.

Reuther and Woodcock warned management in advance that no final settlement could be reached until local issues also were resolved. Members walked out Sept. 11 when a twice-extended union deadline passed without settlement of local issues.

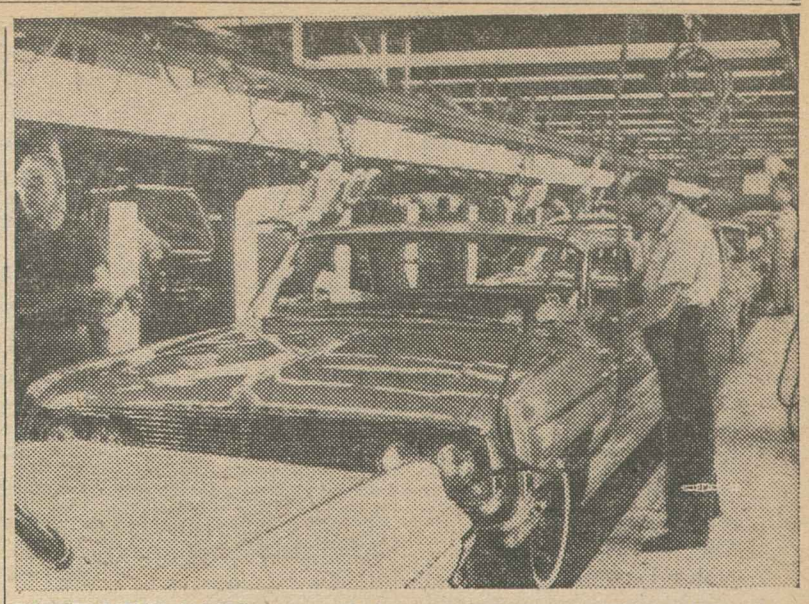
When contracts expired Aug. 31, the UAW extended them twice at GM and on a 24-hour notice basis at Ford and Chrysler. After the GM settlement, the union intensified its bargaining with the other automakers.

Other Developments

Meanwhile there were these other developments:

- The UAW charged Ford with "tieing the hands" of plant managers on local issues and warned that further delays might lead to a walkout.
- The UAW and American Motors signed a new contract giving 23,000 AMC workers higher wages, improved working conditions, and a profit and stock-sharing plan.
- The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, representing more than 20,000 GM workers in six plants, announced settlement of four local agreements. IUE members have been on strike at the Packard Electric plant in Warren, O., and local issues delayed a settlement at the Delco-Remy plant in Rochester, N. Y.

In negotiations with Ford, the union pressed for improvement including insurance for retirees, and insurance benefits equal to those offered earlier by GM. Workers at GM enjoyed a $1,000 differential in life insurance benefits and $6 a week higher accident and sickness benefits than at Ford, the UAW told management.



FIRST NEW CARS come off the assembly line at Oldsmobile plant of General Motors in Lansing, Mich., after workers settled local contract issues and returned to work. National issues also were settled. Pictured are two Auto Workers putting on finishing touches.

ABC Gets 19.5 Cents At National Biscuit

New York—The American Bakery & Confectionery Workers have won a 19.5 cent wage increase, added health benefits and other fringe gains in a new two-year contract with the National Biscuit Co.

The contract covers 9,000 workers in 10 cities including Fair Lawn, N. J., where employes recently voted for ABC representation.

Agreement came after a 26-hour bargaining session. A strike deadline was extended six hours when negotiators reported progress.

Major contract gains include:

- A 10-cent raise the first year, retroactive to Sept. 1, and an additional 9.5 cents on Sept. 1, 1962.
- **Additional company payments of $3.57 a month into the ABC Union-Industry National Health & Welfare Fund.**
- An increase of 2.5 cents per hour in premium pay for night work.
- A fourth week of vacation after 20 years, down from the previous 25-year service requirement.

It was agreed also that within 60 days negotiations will be held at NBC plants to settle local issues not covered in the national agreement.

Union Backing Aids Canadian Stewardesses

Toronto, Ont.—Airline labor solidarity recently forced TransCanada Airlines to abandon plans to recruit strikebreakers and to sign a new contract with 750 stewards and stewardesses.

TCA had recruited strikebreakers from its sales staff but was faced with a shutdown when the Canadian Air Line Pilots Association voted overwhelmingly not to cross the Flight Attendants picket lines.

The Canadian Air Line Flight Attendants Association gathered more labor support when Claude Jodoin, president of the Canadian Labor Congress, warned that Canadian unions would not stand idly by while TCA began a nation-wide strikebreaking campaign.

Circuit Court Weighs UAW, Kohler Appeal

The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Washington has taken under consideration appeals by the Auto Workers and the Kohler Co. to upset the National Labor Relations Board decision in the long and bitter dispute between the union and the Wisconsin plumbing wares firm.

The NLRB—after seven years of multiple proceedings—found the company guilty of unfair labor practices and failure to bargain in good faith beginning June 1, 1954, two months after UAW Local 833 had gone on strike when the company rejected its contract demands.

800 Jobs Restored

Also it ordered reinstatement of about 800 strikers, refusing to order jobs restored in cases where there allegedly was evidence of involvement in picket line disorders.

Joseph L. Rauh, union attorney, charging the NLRB tried to "split the difference" in deciding the dispute, asked the court to order the board to weigh the relative misconduct of the strikers against the relative misconduct of the company, and charged that the firm was guilty of bad faith from the time the negotiations began.

Rauh contended the NLRB decision disregarded the fact of the UAW's "desire to live up to the law, bargain and recognize our errors," and the additional fact of Kohler's "27 years of flouting labor laws."

The firm appealed from the NLRB order that it resume negotiations and asked for rejection of petitions for enforcement although according to Vice Pres. Lyman C. Conger about 400 of the 800 offered reinstatement are back at work.

The NLRB decision, he said, flouted the evidence. He denied the company was guilty of unfair labor practices and maintained it has "always obeyed the law" and NLRB directives.

Prudential Agents Win Pay Raises

Pay increases averaging more than $5.50 a week have been negotiated by the Insurance Workers on behalf of more than 17,000 district agents of the Prudential Insurance Co.

The Prudential agents, spread across 34 states and the District of Columbia, will receive new and improved commission rates totaling some $6 million annually. Largest item in the package is a new type of conservation commission payment related to both sales of new business and retention of existing insurance.

Among other gains in the two-year contract, the most significant was improved grievance procedure, the union said.

The agreement is subject to ratification by the union membership. IWIU Pres. George L. Russ predicted it would be "favorably received" at special membership meetings scheduled in more than 200 locals. Russ said the negotiations were among the "most successful" in the union's 20 years of bargaining.

The IWIU negotiating team was composed of 17 agents representing areas throughout the country. Vice Pres. Charles G. Heisel of Pittsburgh and Vice Pres. Joseph Pollack of New York served as co-chairmen with Pres. Russ. Prudential Executive Vice Pres. Pearce Shepherd headed the company's committee.

LEADERSHIP GRANTS from the State Dept.'s Office of Cultural Exchange have brought two Colombian labor leaders to this country for two months. Shown on a visit to AFL-CIO headquarters are (from left), Pres. Jose Raquel Mercado M. of the Confederation of Colombian Workers (CTC); AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Serafino Romualdi; CTC Treas. Hector Aguilar Echevarria, also president of the National Federation of Hotel Workers, and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

Guarantees on Wages Sought By Rail Unions

Five rail unions representing 200,000 operating employes have asked the Presidential Railroad Commission to recommend guaranteed wages and night differential pay for train crews.

The unions also asked the commission to reject management demands for elimination of premium pay for duty over mountain and desert terrain and for fire fighting and snow removal assignments.

Joining in the presentation to the commission, which is attempting to settle work rules disputes on the railroads, were four AFL-CIO affiliates, the Trainmen, Locomotive Engineers, Switchmen and Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, and the unaffiliated Conductors & Brakemen.

Vice Pres. V. W. Satterwhite of the Trainmen proposed a guarantee of 26 days of pay a month for train crews in through freight and passenger service and five days of pay a week for workers in yard service. He said railroad workers frequently lose pay because their runs are cancelled on short notice.

Satterwhite said the pay guarantee proposal is "in keeping with the trend" in other industries.

The pattern of industrial employment was also cited by Lloyd A. Combs, a deputy vice president of the Switchmen, who asked night differential pay for work between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.

He pointed out that train crews at night must "exert extra effort and care." Dangers and discomfort, Combs said, "increase many times over when the darkness of night is combined with rain, sleet, snow, fog, sub-zero temperatures and high winds."

Three railroad general chairmen —J. R. Birrell of the Locomotive Engineers, C. L. Birdsill of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, and George P. Lechner, Conductors & Brakemen—cited low speed, more frequent breakdowns and extra effort required on mountainous and desert terrain to support continued pay differentials.

ICA to Build Union Halls In Ecuador

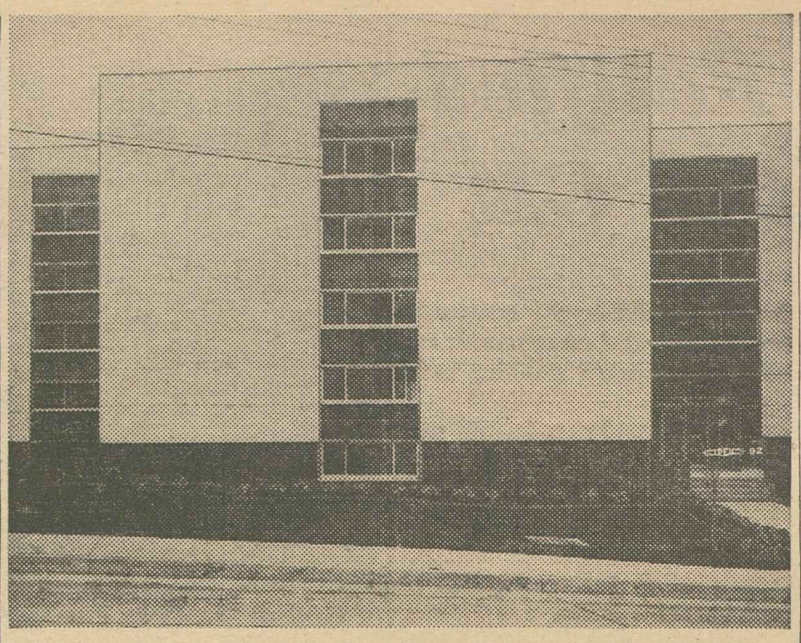
The United States will contribute $350,000 toward the construction of two labor headquarters buildings in Ecuador and to their operation for the first few years, according to Irwin Rubinstein, labor advisor for the Intl. Cooperation Administration in Guayaquil.

The project is the first in the program of support for free labor under the Alliance for Progress recently established by the United States and Latin American nations.

It will include buildings in Guayaquil and Quito which it is estimated will cost $560,000 over a six-year period. The U.S. will pay $350,000 and the government of Ecuador $210,000.

The U.S. commitment, under an agreement being negotiated between the ICA mission and Minister of Labor & Social Welfare Jose Antonio Baquero de la Calle, is to pay all of the first-year expenses, including the cost of furnishings and equipment. Each year thereafter the U.S. payment will drop 20 percent and the Ecuadorean government will take over a corresponding increased proportion of the operating cost.

The centers are intended to provide vocational training and worker education facilities as well as headquarters for unions, meeting rooms, library and film facilities, employment services and other activities that will be worked out as the program develops.



FULLEST USE of the lather's skills and the materials of his trade went into this gleaming white stucco and black marble-trimmed new headquarters of the Lathers in Takoma Park, Md. The first building of its kind in the Washington, D. C., area, the $500,000 structure was paid for by a $2 monthly assessment on members for 12 months.

Stereotypers Order Defense Fund Vote

Montreal—The Stereotypers, concerned over the effects of automation on employment in both branches of their industry—stereotype and electrotype—have voted to send to referendum a proposal to establish a $1 million defense fund.

Delegates from more than 100 local unions in Canada and the United States, meeting here in the 58th annual convention, authorized a vote among members on that question and several others.

The issues include a proposal to add one vice presidency; to give the Canadian vice president additional duties equivalent to those of other vice presidents; and to make a number of constitutional changes.

A proposal to set up by assessment a fund to encourage the education of members in technical and academic subjects was referred to the executive board for further study and a later report.

Convention speakers included Pres. Wilfrid T. Connell of the Photo Engravers, who called for a closer working relationship between all unions in the printing trades.

Delegates adopted a resolution honoring Sec.-Treas. Joseph L. O'Neil, Boston, and James J. Kelley, Cleveland, editor of the union Journal, for 25 years of devoted union service. They voted also to hold the 1963 convention in Cincinnati following the 1962 meeting scheduled for San Antonio.

Lathers Cut VicePresidents From 12 to 7

The Lathers, meeting in Washington, D. C., at their 24th convention, re-elected all top officers and authorized a gradual reduction in the number of vice presidents from 12 to 7.

A proposal to hold conventions every four years instead of every three was turned down on the recommendation of the resolutions committee headed by Pres. C. J. Haggerty, of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., Lathers' first vice president.

The convention also:

- Returned Pres. Lloyd Mashburn to office for another term and raised his salary to $20,000. He has held the office since 1955.
- Elected Sec.-Treas. Harold Mills for his first full term—he had been serving by appointment—and raised his salary to $16,000 a year.
- Brought the union constitution into compliance with the Landrum-Griffin Act.
- Referred to the union's executive council for study a proposal to set up a pension fund for union members.
- Referred to the council, with authority to act, a plan to pay convention expenses by levying an assessment of 30 cents per month.

CompensationStamp Used for Promotion

Labor Sec. Arthur Goldberg used first-day covers bearing the new workmen's compensation commemorative stamp to promote improvements in state laws to protect workers injured on the job.

In letters to all state labor commissioners and state workmen's compensation administrators—mailed through the Milwaukee post office on Labor Day — Goldberg said the laws had accomplished much to aid injured workers over the past half century but now are badly in need of repair.

Schnitzler in Address:

Labor Urged to Tell Its Story to Public

Toronto, Ont.—Labor must take its message, story and accomplishments to the public if it is to maintain its influence as a social instrument for good, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler declared here.

"One of our big problems is that we are not carrying the message to the people," Schnitzler told the 36th convention of the Street Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employes.

"In failing to tell somebody else, you are exposing somebody else to other kinds of propaganda that you haven't completely offset," he said.

Record Examined

Schnitzler took a look at the record—comparing the embezzlement statistics of American banks and union officers, although he cautioned that he did not want labor to look good because banking has a much worse record.

"In the fiscal year we are in, 135 bank presidents in America are going to jail for stealing money from the banks of which they are presidents," he said.

"If we apply the same percentage it would mean that 12 international union presidents would go to jail this year because they stole from their members."

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) urged the convention to increase its most important war chest—a political action chest to elect representatives devoted to the interests of the nation.

Morse also commended the outstanding job of AFL-CIO unions in combatting the threatened inroads of communism in Latin America.

Labor Must Raise Sights

He agreed with Schnitzler that labor must raise its sights above bread and butter issues which become meaningless if the free world loses its fight for freedom around the world.

Saskatchewan Premier T. C. (Tommy) Douglas, leader of Canada's New Democratic Party, said the nation must produce a better life for people, a life in which there is more security, a life in which men can walk the earth with dignity.

"One-third of all Canada's income earners, 2 million of them, didn't get enough income to pay income tax," he said. "Two million individuals who didn't earn $1,000 if single or $2,000 if they were married with no children."

Union Pres. John Elliott praised the Douglas speech as the "most outstanding address I have ever heard."

Elliott was unanimously re-elected to his second two-year term and O. J. Mischo was again named secretary-treasurer. Nine executive board members and 12 international vice-presidents were also re-elected.

Per Capita Raised

A 40-cent per capita increase was passed, with the additional money going into a defense fund that will finance political action and transit planning as well as strikes or lockouts.

All but one of a series of proposed constitutional amendments were passed, most of them aimed at clarifying and streamlining the basic law of the 69-year-old union.

The union also marked its 69th anniversary by instituting the W. D. Mahon award, to commemorate the man who led the union as president for 52 years and eight months.

O. David Zimring, veteran legal and economic counsel, received the award, which is for distinguished service to the union.

Marvin Friedman In AFL-CIO Post

Marvin Friedman, director of legislative and political activity of the Chemical Workers for the past year, has joined the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research as an economist.

An alumnus of Rutgers University with a record of graduate work at the University of Wisconsin, Friedman was assistant director of research and education for the ICWU for nine years before assuming the legislative post.

Accounting Failures Seen Cutting Income of Fund-Raising Agencies

The failure of many independent health and welfare fund-raising agencies to give adequate accountings of their operations is costing them the confidence of the public, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne has warned.

Although total contributions have been rising, "the trend in the last five years of 'fair share' giving—the individual sort of gift—has been going down," said the Communications Workers' president, who is chairman of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee.

Beirne, who was a member of the Rockefeller Foundation committee which recently completed a two-year study of the fund-raising agencies, was interviewed on the Mutual Broadcasting System's Labor News Conference by Joseph Loftus of the New York Times and Tom Ottenad of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

He noted that a number of independent agencies had objected to the committees' recommendations that Pres. Kennedy appoint a Citizens' Advisory Committee in the field of voluntary giving and that a uniform system of accounting be set up for all health and welfare agencies.

"I don't know why they are reluctant," Beirne said. "It certainly is evident to every sensible, reasonable person that when you want to collect dollars from the public, you are a public institution, and therefore your books should be kept in such a way that reports can be given that will be understood by the public."

He predicted that unless the agencies disclose to the public what they do with the $1.5 billion a year they collect, another consequence would be tighter qualifications for federal tax exemption. This, he said, would be a further deterrent to voluntary giving and might lead eventually to the loss of "a very priceless heritage, namely the voluntary aspect of our whole society."

Declaring that "the federated way is the way the American public really wants," Beirne observed that agencies taking part in united fund and community chest drives do expose their operations to public view.

On the other hand, some of the independent agencies that refuse to open their books to the public are spending as much as 100 percent of the funds they collect on salaries and offices. Others spend little or nothing on research into crippling diseases, he asserted.

Adoption of the Rockefeller Fund committee's recommendations would keep the good organizations from getting "tarred" with the bad, Beirne said, adding:

"I know my reason for supporting this approach is to protect the good organizations—and there are many thousands of good organizations that are spending all their money on finding the answers to particular diseases."

United Fund Drives Supported by Meany

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has urged all members to give wholehearted support, "both personal and financial," to 1961 united community fund drives.

In a letter to Benson Ford, national chairman of the United Community Campaigns of America, Meany again endorsed the fund-raising efforts and the principle of united giving.

"We believe it is the best way to meet the health and welfare needs of our communities," he declared. "It is not only more economical, but more democratic in that it serves the entire community."

Texas Unions Seek Funds:

Labor Aids Victims Of Gulf Hurricane

Houston—A state-wide fund-raising drive has been launched by Texas labor to aid victims of Hurricane Carla.

Pres. Hank Brown urged all affiliates of the Texas State AFL-CIO to contribute to the Carla relief fund. "All money will be used exclusively for disaster victims, as certified by the Red Cross," he said.

Disaster aid committees are being set up by AFL-CIO Community Services Activities to work with local Red Cross headquarters in all affected communities, Brown reported. Coordinating the task, he said, are A. B. Smith of St. Louis and Frank Emig of Atlanta, CSA representatives with the Red Cross.

About 70 percent of the AFL-CIO members in Texas live in the heavily industrialized Gulf Coast area that took the brunt of Carla's force.

The Red Cross reported 891 houses and nine trailers were destroyed by the storm and the flood tides and tornadoes it produced. Major damage was inflicted on 3,064 houses and 53 trailers, and minor damage on 36,054 houses and 129 trailers, survey teams reported.

At the peak of the mass evacuation from the area in the path of Carla, the Red Cross lodged and fed 204,536 persons in 638 shelters. The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers local in Galveston was among the organizations that volunteered shelter facilities—its new union hall—and supplied manpower to feed and clothe the storm refugees.

Kramer reported the most widespread damage was caused by rising tides that sent from four to six feet of water into communities, flooding the one-story slab houses, ruining furniture and buckling floors.

Flood Damage Uninsured

"Most of that damage is not covered by insurance," he noted, "since practically all disaster insurance exempts damage from water."

Kramer said the big difference between Carla and other hurricanes that have hit the Gulf Coast is that there was no great loss of life and no area was knocked out completely, cutting off both electrical power and a safe water supply. He attributed the low fatality level to mass evacuation of the population.

Ken Kramer, CSA representative at Red Cross headquarters, who has returned to Washington after viewing the disaster area, said a big remaining problem is cleaning up and repairing industrial facilities so that some 15,000 idle workers can return to their jobs. As an example, he cited the Dow Chemical plant at Freeport, flooded by three feet of water. Many oil refineries along the coast are still out of commission, he said.

ON DAMAGE INSPECTION tour with the Red Cross in Galveston, after Hurricane Carla had subsided, are, left to right, Lester Burnett, executive secretary of the Texas Building & Construction Trades Council; A. B. Smith, AFL-CIO Community Services Activities representative with the American Red Cross, and Pres. Hank Brown of the Texas State AFL-CIO.

DEVASTED HOME of June Kuykendall, a secretary with Ironworkers Local 135 and member of Office Workers Local 27 in Galveston, shows effects of hurricane. With her in her former kitchen are A. B. Smith of St. Louis, left, and Ken Kramer of Washington, both representatives of AFL-CIO Community Services Activities with the Red Cross.

Teachers Seeking Vote On Bargaining Rights

New York—Nine new members of the city's Board of Education have been urged by the United Federation of Teachers to authorize the city Dept. of Labor to conduct a collective bargaining election among teaching employes before Oct. 15.

The request faced the board at its first meeting after the swearing-in ceremony. The union—AFT Local 2—said it is confident the board is aware of the long struggle by teachers for one authorized bargaining representative and will agree that the Labor Dept. has the means and experience to poll 40,000 teaching employes.

Referendum Held

Members of the UFT conducted a three-day strike last spring in protest against the former School Board's delay in calling for an election. The board then appointed a committee of inquiry, and held a June referendum in which teachers and others voted, 27,367 to 9,003, in favor of collective bargaining.

"Our goal," said UFT Pres. Charles Cogen, "is to get a representation election during October and to win bargaining rights for the UFT."

The New York legislature passed a law abolishing the former board and set up a panel which recommended 26 candidates for possible appointment to a new 9-member board. Mayor Wagner's choices, announced Sept. 18, included Morris Iushewitz of the Newspaper Guild, who is secretary of the AFL-CIO City Central Labor Council. Other new members are:

Brendan Byrne, former teacher, now executive director, American Heritage Foundation; James B. Donovan, attorney who took part in the trial of Nazi war criminals at Nuremberg; Lloyd K. Garrison, active in liberal causes, former University of Wisconsin Law School dean; John F. Hennessey, consulting engineer; Samuel R. Pierce, attorney and Phi Beta Kappa from Cornell, where he played halfback at football; Anna M. Rosenberg, former assistant defense secretary, former regional director, National Recovery Administration, former member Social Security Board and War Manpower Commission; Max J. Rubin, attorney, former chairman, State Citizens Committee for Public Schools; Clarence O. Senior, college educator, sociologist and economist, authority on Puerto Rican affairs.

Iushewitz is the first "labor man" in history to serve on the New York Board of Education, according to the UFT. The other members also are "people of stature," an officer said.

Two teacher groups which opposed collective bargaining in the June referendum—the Elementary School Teachers Association and the Secondary School Teachers Association—have formed the Teachers Bargaining Organization of New York with the aid of the National Education Association, non-union group, and will campaign for bargaining rights.

Wagner, noting that teachers had voted heavily in favor of collective bargaining, has called for a "genuine bargaining election" to choose a bargaining agent on or before Oct. 15.

This was prior to ouster of the former board by the state legislature.

AN AFL-CIO CONTRIBUTION to the Red Cross, this mobile disaster canteen dispensed hot food and drinks to emergency workers and storm victims cleaning up after Hurricane Carla's high winds and flood tides had struck Freeport, Tex. One of four donated to the Red Cross by the federation, the canteen was driven to the disaster area from its regular base at Atlanta.

Save the UN!

THE UNITED NATIONS, often called man's last best hope for creating a peaceful world, faces its gravest crisis at one of the most dangerous moments in world history. The UN's very existence is involved, and its effectiveness as an instrument for world peace and security and against aggression is being severely tested.

The crisis in the UN has been building since last year when Soviet Premier Khrushchev launched his campaign—complete with shoe-pounding—to paralyze the UN. His calculated aim is to prevent the UN from taking any action the Soviets oppose while trying to recast the world organization into an instrument of Soviet policy.

The tragic, untimely death of UN Sec.-Gen. Dag Hammarskjold has propelled this campaign into a crisis of overwhelming immediacy that, for the moment, takes precedence over the lengthy, difficult agenda that lies before the General Assembly session.

This session of the assembly must tackle the frightening issues involved in peace or war—Berlin, the Congo, nuclear testing and disarmament, and a host of others. The UN can play a major role in seeking solutions in these difficult areas, but only if it can function effectively.

* * *

The Soviet campaign to paralyze the UN was launched with an attack on Hammarskjold. The Communist bloc boycotted the secretary-general and called for abolition of his job—mostly because of the UN's effective intervention in the Congo crisis under Hammerskjold's leadership at a time when the Soviets were striving to exploit the crisis to create a Communist base among the new nations of Africa.

The Soviet campaign to rule or ruin the UN called for abolishing the office of secretary-general and replacing it with a three-man directorate, representing the Communist bloc, the free world and the "neutralists," each director furnished with a veto power.

The "troika" plan, warned Hammarskjold in his last annual report to the UN, would mean the collapse of the United Nations. The United States took the same viewpoint and threatened to use its first veto in the UN to kill it.

* * *

With Hammarskjold's death, the Soviet campaign has come to a point of immediacy. Under the UN charter the General Assembly appoints the secretary-general but only on recommendation of the Security Council. On the council the Soviets have a veto to prevent the election of anyone who doesn't fit in with their plans for obtaining UN control.

While the first step in filling the top UN post rests with the Security Council, the sentiment in the General Assembly can be of utmost importance in charting the future of the UN. The smaller nations, especially the new countries of Asia and Africa, can help save the UN from the futility and ineffectiveness that plagued the League of Nations.

The assembly, in the words of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, "can build the greatest monument to the memory and splendid contribution of the deceased secretary-general by pursuing with unwavering loyalty and redoubled vigor his policies for building the United Nations into an even more effective instrument for protecting smaller and weaker nations and preserving peace."

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Minority Group Trainees Needed:

Apprenticeship Programs Fail To Meet Demand for Skills

The following is excerpted from an address by Assistant Sec. of Labor Jerry R. Holleman to the Washington Building Congress. Holleman is a former president of the Texas AFL-CIO.

By Jerry R. Holleman

THE DESIRABLE skilled worker is the man who has been trained through apprentice programs. The old "saw and hammer" route just will not do because he won't have the higher training and education demanded today.

Apprenticeship is by far the best way to get the desirable worker for our technological age. And we have a real problem facing us in this respect.

By 1970 we will need about 11 million craftsmen in the United States. We had about 8.5 million last year, but statistics show that the labor force will lose 2.5 million in this decade from natural causes such as death and retirement. That leaves the United States with the job of actually training 5 million new highly-skilled men by 1970.

Bluntly speaking, the people responsible in management and labor for these programs—the people who should be most concerned about an adequate supply of skilled people—are woefully lacking in meeting their responsibility. I'm speaking generally, of course—there are a few who try. But the sum total of our apprenticeship efforts in the United States is producing less than 40,000 apprenticeship completions a year . . . which isn't even enough to cover the numbers we lose from the trades. We need at least 230,000 a year to meet our 11 million-man goal. We need them through apprenticeship programs because these programs provide the truly-skilled worker.

To management I say you must replace the fiscal year outlook with a five-year, 10-year outlook. You must keep looking ahead and take on more apprentices, though your fiscal outlook might not indicate the need for more workers next week or next month. Too many industrial organizations have no apprenticeship programs at all. Our surveys indicate that more than 80 percent of establishments that should have apprentice programs do not. It is high time they began training their own instead of pirating the trainees of other employers.

To labor organizations I say you must broaden your own concepts and eliminate the short-sighted policy of artificial shortages of skilled men. The productive potential of this country, growing by leaps and bounds, can absorb these men readily in the few short years ahead. I am of the opinion that many of the terms of apprenticeship are too long. In certain cases four-year, five-year apprenticeships seem to me a waste of time. In certain of the trades—some of you know them as well as I—a good man can achieve his skills in a year or at most two years.

Management and labor should face up immediately to the eradication of injustice in our society. We must give every American, regardless of race or creed, the opportunity to be trained. It is essential to the internal and international welfare of this nation that prejudice in employment opportunity be eliminated. The concepts of discrimination and demands of democracy are alien to one another.

I can assure you that Pres. Kennedy and his Administration are making an all-out assault on the waste that results from racial, religious and ethnic intolerance.

Prejudice has always been unhealthy for the workings of democracy within our country. The problems now, however, are magnified because the United States is on the stage before a curious and critical world. The world is very much aware of our problems of discrimination. As long as we have these problems, we can expect freedom-seeking nations to be dubious about a country which preaches democracy and practices prejudice.

IN ADDITION to the moral problem of maintaining our integrity as a democracy, there are certain very practical problems growing out of discrimination. One of these is the fact that we are not making full use of our manpower potential. Today, more than ever, we need to make use of all available skills and talents. Yet, because of old prejudices, we are often wasting valuable human resources.

The Negro, for instance, the largest minority group suffering discrimination, must help fill the ever-widening gap between the growing number of skilled jobs and decreasing number of skilled workers.

If this nation is to survive, it can do so only with a quality labor force. The United States is in competition with the gigantic population and potential work forces of Europe and Asia. We will never be able to match Russia's work force in numbers. But we can maintain our productivity lead with a work force trained to where everyone is capable of producing to the limit of his talent and ability.

It is high time, historically, morally and economically, to get Negroes into our apprenticeship programs. The present situation in apprenticeship in the nation as a whole and in the District of Columbia specifically is intolerable. We must strive to assure that every American be judged by his ability and worth, not by the tan of his skin or the symbol of his house of worship.

This Administration does not intend to permit our productive potential to be crippled or our national purpose to be defeated by artificial barriers.

These barriers also pertain to our older workers. We must train and retrain older workers—men and women over 45—to help fill our expected increase in the labor force. Chronological age should never be a bar to employment. Ability and desire to learn and work should be the only criteria today.

Morgan Says:

UN Crisis Demands Kennedy Assert Real Leadership of West

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

EXACTLY ONE YEAR ago, Khrushchev fired his block-buster at Dag Hammarskjold and the United Nations on the trembling battleground of the General Assembly. Though aghast at the Soviet attempt to split his office into three pieces and angered by the vicious personal attack on him, the secretary-general refused to resign. It is not my future at stake, he said then, but that of the UN. "It is not a question of the man but of the institution."

Morgan

Today as the world stands stunned over the tragedy of his death in the African jungle, it realizes with agonizing clarity how much of the future of the UN was staked on this one man. No man is indispensable if for no other than the simple reason that every man is mortal. But now the UN and the forces of sanity trying to make it work are robbed of the organization's most vital figure at a time that he could least be spared.

Dag Hammarskjold, the quiet, civilized Swede, was not, of course, a paragon. Indeed, historians may conclude that however well motivated was the UN decision to disarm the Katanga separatists by force and however beneficial to Congolese unity the operation might have been if it had succeeded quickly, a misjudgment on the relative strength of forces may have been what cost him his life. Hammarskjold will be mourned, though, as the Number One citizen of the world, a distinction he earned with his utter dedication to the perilous job of trying to keep the peace.

It is probably no exaggeration to say that the loss of the secretary-general plunges the UN, already beset with gravely divisive problems, into the darkest crisis of its existence. After the shock of the blow has subsided the first thing to do is to recognize that awful reality and try to cope with it.

Now more weight than ever is placed upon Pres. Kennedy's personal appearance before the General Assembly. Before last January's inaugural, some members of the President's entourage were emboldened to predict that his inaugural speech would be ranked with the Gettysburg Address and other great utterances in the life of the republic. It is a little early to assign it its place in the archives of time but the world did welcome that terse, frost-bitten declaration of intent as courageous, eloquent and full of the hopeful, vigorous juices of youth.

So seemingly endless are the shadows of crisis, so starkly highlighted by the hideous flash of Hammarskjold's plane, that circumstances seem almost to demand a guaranteed quality of greatness in the President's message at the UN.

It would be fairer and more realistic to concede that what a lot of us really want is the proffer of some magic formula to dissolve all the ghastly situations that are leering at us as if the world had become one huge haunted house. Still it may not be amiss to make the obvious point that in the grave and sombre sadness of the hour, men of good will are looking for inspiration. The opportunity to move them is large. Rhetoric alone will not do it but sometimes the boldest of ideas are born in the quiet desperation of adversity.

Pres. Kennedy was expected to propose some new departures on the matter of world disarmament in New York. The more direct and sincere and plausible they are, the more they will be welcomed but that subject has been so hopelessly kicked out of shape as a propaganda football betwen East and West that it would be absurd to expect very much from even the most ingeniously planned solution just now.

THERE REMAINS the fact that the custody of freedom, that uniquely precious quality of open societies, has been thrust largely into American hands with vital support from Canada, Great Britain and the democratic countries of western Europe. But this western alliance, as it has become through NATO, still squeaks, wheezes and grinds its gears at cross-purposes too much.

True, NATO military defense goals have been quietly raised and commitments quietly made to meet them. True, Britain has made the first tentative step toward joining the Common Market. True, West Germany is becoming, at last, an integral part of western Europe instead of being left to her own dangerous devices. But these and other moves toward what some observers have referred to as a real concert of free nations must proceed with more urgency.

Within this alliance lies a core of intelligence and power which, when coordinated, is more than a match for the Communists. The bitter struggle between the Communist and non-Communist blocs over a successor to Dag Hammarskjold may keep the UN leaderless for months and could conceivably wreck it. That prospect will be less threatening and our ability to cope with other crises vastly strengthened if the President can manage to assert true leadership of the western alliance and mobilize its will as well as its hardware.

Washington Reports:

Letters to Members of Congress Called Key to Health Care Law

CONGRESS WILL TAKE UP bills on hospital insurance for the aged next year, but whether a social-security type of measure is passed depends upon mail received by members of Congress, Rep. Seymour Halpern (R-N. Y.) and Rep. Al Ullman (D-Ore.) declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational program heard on 450 radio stations.

"A tremendous amount of public support has been forthcoming and I believe this year was a good investment for next year," Halpern said. "I believe the bill [the Anderson-King bill or something similar] will be reported, but I believe the fight will be a tough one."

"I believe that the majority of Americans want this program," Ullman said. "I think they should make their wishes known to their congressman. If they do, I feel sure we can get the program enacted into law."

Both back the social security approach embodied in the Anderson-King proposal.

"It is the only method, the only way this will work out," Halpern declared. He has a bill of his own similar to the House measure introduced by Rep. Cecil King (D-Calif.), but also including persons who are not covered by social security.

"The voluntary plan would entitle men under 65 and women under 62 to contribute into a federal health care fund at the same rate as social security—one quarter of 1 percent of income," he explained.

The King bill would provide hospital care up to 60 days, nursing home care up to 120 days, out-patient diagnostic and surgical treatment.

"Hospitalization is the high-cost, high-risk factor in the whole medical picture," Ullman said in explaining why medical care as well as hospitalization would not be provided.

"Medical costs are high, too, but hospital costs have risen 300 percent during the past 10 years, higher and faster than any other segment of our economy. I believe that if we are able to take this high-risk, high-cost factor out of the problem of medical care for our older citizens, private insurance companies can offer medical care with reasonable premiums."

Criticiing the Kerr-Mills Act approach, approved last year by Congress, Halpern said:

"The concept of medical care for the aged under social security would have no pauper oath or means test. Instead it would guarantee to our people an old age free from oppressive fears of sickness and financial catastrophe."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE is going to look into charges that the civilian officials of the Defense Dept. have improperly interfered with "patriotic" indoctrination operations by a handful of the military.

This arises from Sen. Strom Thurmond's charge that there is a Defense Dept. "conspiracy" to muzzle the expression of "strong anti-Communist" views by officers to their troops. Thurmond is the South Carolina Democrat who in 1948 ran as the Dixiecrat candidate for President against Mr. Truman and Gov. Dewey and carried four southern states.

Thurmond's concern was aroused, in turn, by the executive decision to relieve Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker of 24th Division command in Germany. Walker has been ordered home by the Army and presumably will be available to testify before the Senate committee.

It seems a sad thing that after the passage of so many years since the McCarthy period, serious attention is given to the foul theory that this nation's whole defense establishment is under the control of conspirators determined to sell out the republic and advance the cause of communism, plotting and scheming with total zeal to serve the enemies of freedom.

There is something almost childishly naive in the assumption that a military man, who has spent his career in the armed services, is so well equipped to plan his own troop indoctrination courses that any interference by his civilian superiors must be attributed to a pro-Communist sabotage ring.

* * *

THE EVENTS FOR WHICH Walker was relieved have been reported by the civilian officials. After a 30-day investigation, in which Walker had counsel and testified in his own behalf, the Army found that his indoctrination course for troops included inflammatory attacks on previous public officials; that he attempted to influence military subordinates on how they should vote in congressional elections; that he used non-factual materials.

As it happened, Walker's political viewpoints were what in civilian life would be called right-wing. He was an acknowledged member of the John Birch Society although he said he did not attend any meetings; he took his political guidance from Americans for Constitutional Action, a group rating the records of congressmen by extremely conservative standards. Pres. Kennedy, for example, showed up as having a very low rating for his Senate votes.

There is nothing wrong with Walker's holding these beliefs, any more than there is with the holding of comparable beliefs by Sen. Goldwater or Sen. Tower of Texas or Thurmond himself. The evil is the intrusion of such controversial political issues to build what Walker considered a proper indoctrination course to educate American troops to "know the face" of "the enemy."

"The enemy" in this country is not former Pres. Truman or the voting record of former Sen. Kennedy, who now resides in the White House. Neither is Goldwater, Tower or Thurmond "the enemy."

* * *

THE SENATE, OF COURSE, knows how to chew up zealots while appearing to let them have their own way. It had some trouble with the zealotry of McCarthy but Thurmond is by no means a man like the late Wisconsin senator. He is not so unprincipled—although many of us believe his principles profoundly wrong and profoundly bad for the country.

The Armed Services Committee amended Thurmond's resolution before adopting it. It did not order an "investigation," which would imply there was something wrong in the Defense Dept.'s handling of the Walker case, but decided—longwindedly—to "study and appraise" the use of military facilities to "arouse the public to the menace of the cold war and to inform and educate Armed Services personnel on the nature and menace of the cold war."

Thurmond told reporters that the prime movers in changing the language were Senators Leverett Saltonstall (R-Mass.) and John C. Stennis (D-Miss.), both conservative, both able, both highly respected by their colleagues. The study will be no witchhunt.

CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL of medical care for the aged under social security next year depends upon whether the people write their congressmen in sufficient numbers, Rep. Seymour Halpern (R-N. Y.), left, and Rep. Al Ullman (D-Ore.) asserted in interviews on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

How to Buy:

Average Wages Still Lagging Behind U.S. Budget for Family

By Sidney Margolius

AFTER HAVING LIVED through a cycle of boom-bust-and-recovery during the past two years, how is your family making out financially?

If you're typical, you're now making at least some small progress, according to a new comparison of wages and living costs in 20 cities made for this department by Kate Papert, consultant on living costs and industrial earnings.

Miss Papert brought up to date the family budget worked out in 1959 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The new figures should be considered only an estimate of current living costs in the various cities. But they are a pretty close approximation. The figures show that in the average city, living costs for a family of four with a boy of 13 and a girl of 8, have gone up $1.84 a week, while average industrial wages have gone up $4.56.

However, average wages still lag far behind even the government's modest budget. This budget is truly modest. It allows for a 5-room house, for buying a 3-year-old car every 3 years, a new coat every other year for the wife and one suit every 3 years for Papa. For medical care, the budget is not merely economical, but dangerously limited. For example, it allows only 1.5 dental exams and cleanings a year for all four persons.

But modest as the budget is, the average worker in these 20 cities still falls $18.86 a week short of earning enough to pay for it. In 1959, he lacked $21.34. The best you really can say is that working families are a little less worse off this year.

In fact, only in Houston and Detroit does the typical family earn enough to pay for the budget, or in the case of Houston where wages have boomed $9.28 a week since '59, more than enough.

In some of the biggest cities, the disparity between wages and living costs is startling. The average Boston worker falls short $32 a week of earning enough for the modest budget. In New York, which is actually a comparatively modest-cost city because of its still-continuing rent controls, wages are so far below average that the gap between earnings and costs is $30. In Chicago, the gap is $26. Scranton, long a depressed area, as usual has the biggest gap—$45.

THE NEW FIGURES SHOW that Seattle has wrested from Chicago the dubious distinction of being the highest-cost city in the country, although wages there do not lag as far behind earnings. But living costs recently have been rising at the fastest rate in Boston. In fact, Boston may really be the highest-cost city. The BLS chose not to allow for a car in Boston, Philadelphia and New York, arguing that families in those cities tend to rely more on public transportation.

What's most revealing about the figures is that high local wages actually are not the cause of high living costs as much as is sometimes claimed. The difference in wages in various cities is much greater than the difference in living costs. As was true in 1959, the disparity in wages is over twice as great as the difference in budget costs, Miss Papert points out.

For example, living costs are only $8.48 higher in Detroit than in Atlanta, but the average weekly wage is $36 higher. It costs the average family $21 more a week in Boston even though the Bostonian is likely to earn $18 a week less than the Houstonian.

Also revealing to people who blame high living costs on high wages is the fact that costs rose in Atlanta and Scranton even though wages went down in those cities the past two years.

Nor are living costs proportionately lower in the low-wage South, or lower in small cities than big ones, as is popularly supposed. It costs more to live in Portland, Ore., or Minneapolis both with under 500,000 population, than in Philadelphia or New York, and just about as much as in Los Angeles.

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JOHN J. HURST, right, receives a gold ring for 50 years of service to labor at a testimonial dinner marking his retirement from the presidency of the Cincinnati AFL-CIO. Treas. Peter E. Terzick of the Carpenters is shown presenting the ring. Other gifts included a City Council resolution of thanks and appreciation, a trip to Hawaii, and a lifetime delegate's card from the Central Labor Council.

In Kennedy Proclamation:

Land Grant Colleges Hailed on Centennial

Pres. Kennedy has signed a document that is a living memorial of the great good the federal government has done in the field of education.

It was a "proclamation," formally entitled "Centennial of the Establishment of the National System of Land-Grant Universities and Colleges."

In it the President requested all government agencies to cooperate with the nation's 68 land-grant universities and colleges which for the past century have made immense contributions to the cultural and scientific progress of the country.

Since enactment of the Morrill Act and its approval by Abraham Lincoln in July 1862, these are some of the achievements of the land-grant system, the President said:

- "The land-grant system of higher education is the nation's largest single source of trained and educated manpower."
- It now contributes more than one-half of the nation's trained scientists and nearly one-half of all regular and reserve officers entering the armed forces.
- In addition, 40 percent of doctorate degrees earned in all subjects at institutions of higher learning in the United States come from land-grant institutions.

Extension of federal aid to the school system is being opposed on the grounds that such aid means "federal control." Yet the history of land-grant colleges is clear proof that federal aid does not and need not "control," in the sense of federal interference with the education of children. The whole history of national aid to education in the United States has been one that should be commended rather than denounced.

The history of land grants as a factor in American education is impressive. In 1621 Virginia made an appropriation of 1,000 acres for the support of the common schools. In 1635 Massachusetts began granting land to towns for educational purposes.

On the national level, by an Ordinance of 1787, the American Confederation granted to the states a section of land, or 640 acres, within each township, for school use. In 1848 two sections for each township were given the states for school purposes. Arizona, New Mexico and Utah got four sections per township because of the poor quality of the land involved.

Huge land grants were given to the western states, the proceeds of which were paid into their school funds. In all, about 130-million acres of public land were distributed among the states "for the purpose of fostering common school activities."

By 1862 the principle of national aid for education was so firmly embedded in American tradition that Congress, through the Morrill Act, granted 30,000 acres of public land for each senator and representative in Congress. Over the years the total amount of land disposed of amounted to 11,050,000 acres. The investment has been one of the most rewarding in American history.

In view of the record for the past 100 years, which has been far from one of federal interference or distraction in the operation of land-grant colleges and universities, it is difficult to understand why the "federal dictation" argument should be playing so important a role in present discussion on federal aid to education legislation.

The moment now seems ripe for another great step by the federal government in contributing similarly to the growth and strength of the entire American educational system at a time when technological progress is making insistent demands for more and more educated and skilled workers. **(PAI).**

From Soup to Nonsense:

Read the Copy, Write the Head, Take the Type, Put It to Bed

By Jane Goodsell

MOP THE KITCHEN,
Sweep the floors,
Straighten up
The bureau drawers.
Carpet sweep and
Wash and scrub,
Scour and polish,
Wax and rub.
Cope with tarnish,
Moths and rust,
Cracker crumbs
And mud and dust.
Vacuum sofas,
Pillows, chairs,
Mattresses and
Drapes and stairs.
Chase away
The dirt and then
Chase away
The dirt again.
This cruel lesson
Housewives learn:
That they must
To dust return.

OFF TO SHOP
For groceries:
Butter, bacon,
Meat and cheese;
Coffee, lettuce,
Eggs and tea,
A nice fat hen
To fricassee;
Apples to slice
Into apple rings,
And several dozen
Other things.

Clean the chicken,
Bake a pie,
Peel and chop and
Stir and fry.
Call the family
In to sup.
Where's the food?
It's eaten up.
All the groceries
Disappear,
Gone like snows
Of yesteryear.

WASH THE LAUNDRY
Clean and bright.
(Colors separate
From white.)
Soak and starch
And sew up rips;
Bleach the sheets
And pillowslips.
Sure as summer
Follows spring,
Washing leads
To ironing.
Iron each ruffle,
Seam and pleat
Till every piece
Is smooth and neat.
Put it all away
And then
Fill the washer
Once again.
Sure as taxes,
Death and sorrow
Is another
Batch tomorrow.

'Protect People as Well as Hogs':

Drug-Claim Curbs Sought in Congress

The Administration has urged Congress to give the American people the same protection against useless drugs that "we have been giving hogs, sheep and cattle."

Health Education & Welfare Sec. Abraham A. Ribicoff told the Senate anti-trust subcommittee that under present law "worthless drugs may remain on the market for months or years until the government can get evidence to sustain a court action against them."

Ribicoff strongly endorsed a bill by Subcommittee Chairman Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) which would require drug manufacturers to produce evidence that new drugs live up to manufacturers' claims before they can be approved for general use. He said the Food & Drug Administration now can keep a drug off the market only if it is actually harmful.

Ribicoff said that since 1913 the government has prohibited the marketing of "worthless" medications for use on domestic animals. Thus, he declared, "we must say to the American people: a hog is protected against worthless drugs, but you are not."

Another provision of the bill, aimed at encouraging competition by requiring identical drugs to be marketed under a single common or generic name, was strongly endorsed by the head of the Justice Dept.'s anti-trust division, Assistant Atty. Gen. Lee Loevinger.

Proprietary Names 'Confuse'

Loevinger said the "proprietary names" which drug manufacturers give to their products "serve more to confuse the physician than to assist him."

He expressed support for the objectives of other provisions of the Kefauver bill aimed at eliminating "deals" on patent applications and restrictive licensing but said it would be hard to draw up workable legislation which would eliminate all possible loopholes.

Ribicoff told the subcommittee that the only weapon the government has against a worthless drug is to initiate proceedings to take the drug off the market as a misbranded product.

"At that point," Ribicoff said, "the burden of proof is on the FDA to estabish that the drug is not effective. And throughout the period of time it takes for the FDA to prepare its case and secure relief in the courts, the manufacturer will have foisted his product upon an unsuspecting public."

Ribicoff added:

"We believe this state of affairs is indefensible. We believe that where public health is involved, it is intolerable to permit the marketing of worthless products under the rules of a cat-and-mouse game where a manufacturer can fool the public until the FDA catches up with him.

Reversal of Situation Sought

"We think the situation should be reversed. The manufacturer should satisfy the FDA that his product is effective for the purposes claimed before it is marketed.

"The only issue is whether the claims of effectiveness are going to be reviewed before a worthless product is put on the market or sometime later, after the public's funds have been wasted and its hopes for relief or cure have been cruelly disappointed."

Ribicoff gave the committee a list of both prescription and over-the-counter drugs now being sold whose claims, he said, have not been adequately documented.

He pointed out that one of them, Clarin, had been advertised in the American Medical Association Journal as having "demonstrated value" in preventing recurrent heart attacks, even though the AMA's own Council on Drugs had declared that there is as yet "no convincing objective evidence" of its value and said its use "must be considered experimental."

Ribicoff declared that "physicians prescribing the drug in reliance on claims such as are made in the advertisement are unwittingly experimenting with their heart patients at the patients' expense."

He also endorsed provisions of the bill which would strengthen the government's inspection powers over the manufacture of drugs.

Federal food and drug inspectors presently are authorized to check the equipment, storage facilities, labeling and manufacturing operations of drug manufacturers, Ribicoff said.

This type of inspection, he declared "falls far short of allowing him to make a true evaluation of a manufacturer's operations."

Gorman Will Visit Israel in October

Chicago—Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman of the Meat Cutters will visit Israel in October and will be a guest of honor at receptions arranged by Israeli Pres. Ben Zvi, Prime Minister David Ben Gurion and Histadrut, the trade union organization.

During Gorman's visit a $100,000 addition to a $125,000 meat storage plant, previously sponsored by his union, will be started.

Denver Area Labor Fights 4% Sales Tax

Denver—The AFL-CIO Denver Area Labor Federation has launched an intensive campaign against a proposed 4 percent metropolitan sales tax to be voted on Sept. 26 in the four-county Denver area.

Pres. Cletus E. Ludden and Sec.-Treas. James R. Youngs urged more than 100 local union affiliated with the federation, and their auxiliaries, to get out the vote election day and to supply volunteers for a telephone drive against the sales tax.

STRIKING CHARWOMEN employed by a private firm which cleans a group of federal buildings in Washington, D. C., take their turn on the picket line in front of the government's General Accounting Office building. Building Service Employes Pres. David Sullivan has sharply protested assignment of government workers as "strikebreakers." BSEIU Local 82 Pres. Robert P. Bailey passes out the picket signs as the strike moves into the second week.

U. S. Agency Rapped on Role as Strikebreaker

Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes has accused the federal government's General Services Administration of "strikebreaking" by ordering government workers through picket lines to do the work of striking $1.15-an-hour employes of a private cleaning contractor.

The struck firm, Commercial Building Cleaners, Inc., was recently awarded a contract to clean a group of federal buildings in Washington, D. C. One hundred and thirty charwomen walked out when the company, after three months of negotiations, demanded that they give up either paid holidays or a one-week vacation granted by a previous contractor. Also involved was the company's refusal to offer a basic salary higher than the legal minimum of $1.15 an hour.

On the second night of the strike, GSA assigned a group of government custodial employes to one of the struck buildings, declaring it was "necessary" for reasons of fire protection and sanitation.

Sullivan, in a telegram to GSA Administrator John L. Moore, suggested that "it would be more beneficial to all concerned if GSA energies were channeled to trying to bring about an adjustment of these matters, for which GSA is responsible, instead of aiding chiseling contractors who are depressing wage rates and taking advantage of low-income workers."

A GSA spokesman said government civil service employes were used only one night and the agency "has not yet decided" whether the cost of their services should be deducted from the maintenance fee paid to the struck contractor.

The president of the striking BSEIU Local 82, Robert P. Bailey, said GSA's policy of annual contracts based strictly on low bidding, virtually guaranteed that the firm that paid its workers the lowest amount would get the job.

He said the Commercial Building Cleaners, which is headquartered in Irvington, N. J., was the fifth company in six years to be awarded the cleaning contract. Each firm underbid its predecessor, he said.

In sharp contrast, Bailey noted, was the fact that GSA's own custodial workers, who clean most federal buildings, are paid on the basis of prevailing wages for similar work in the area. The current government scale is $1.33 to $1.47 an hour, while the workers on strike are asking only that their $1.15 scale be raised to $1.25.

While the struck employer has offered the union a choice of one week of vacation or five holidays (the previous contractor granted eight holidays plus a vacation), the government gives 13 days of vacation the first year and up to 26 days for long-service workers, plus eight paid holidays.

Bailey and the local's secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Arline Neal, noted that GSA workers ordered through the picket lines were, in effect, being made to undercut their own standards. Low wages paid by the struck contractor, they pointed out, would drag down the area average on which the government pay scale is based.

The BSEIU also wired Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg protesting the GSA policies. An aide of the secretary told the AFL-CIO News that the department would make inquiries.

Aircraft Firm Records Subpoenaed by NLRB

East Hartford, Conn.—The National Labor Relations Board has subpoenaed the records of the United Aircraft Corp. here in its investigation of charges that the company discriminated against nearly 600 members of the Machinists following a strike more than a year ago.

The unfair practice charges filed by the IAM accuse United of violating strike settlement terms under which the company agreed to set up a rehiring list of strikers not immediately re-employed and to return them to work as soon as possible. When the preferential hiring provisions expired last Dec. 31, many union members still had not received recall notices, the IAM reported.

Issuance of the NLRB subpoenas followed closely revelations by U.S. Comptroller Gen. Joseph Campbell that the Navy had underwritten at least $1.5 million in United's strike cost at its Hamilton Standard division and that the company had asked the service to pay $7.5 million of the costs stemming from the walkout at Pratt & Whitney.

Campbell made the disclosures in a report to Rep. Frank Kowalski (D-Conn.), who had asked him to probe charges that the government was subsidizing United's strikebreaking activities.

The report showed that between the end of the strike, Aug. 9, 1960, and the expiration of the rehiring agreement United hired relatively few workers at the two divisions, although its work force was well below pre-strike levels and overtime costs were heavy. After Dec. 31 there was a sharp spurt in hiring, the report disclosed.

Bernard L. Alpert, NLRB regional director at Boston, said he resorted to seldom-used prehearing subpoenas because repeated requests for information from the company had proved fruitless.

The subpoenas, served on the personnel directors of United's Pratt & Whitney Aircraft and Hamilton Standard divisions, gave the officials until Sept. 21 to supply among other information the names and job titles of employes hired after the strike as well as those of strikers not rehired.

Unions Back U. S. Subsidies For 2 Vessels

The AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. has called on the Secretary of Defense and congressional leaders to "use their good offices" to support the Bethlehem Steel Corp's application for construction subsidies on two 51,000-ton ore carriers.

In telegrams to Defense Sec. Robert McNamara, Chairman Warren Magnuson of the Senate Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee and Chairman Herbert Bonner of the House Merchant Marine Committee, MTD Pres. Paul Hall called attention to the need for building American-flag bulk carriers to remedy "one of the critical weaknesses of our national defense system."

Bethlehem's application is being considered by Commerce Sec. Luther Hodges. Hall pointed out that no deep-water ore carriers have been built to sail the oceans under the American flag since 1945 and that the U.S. is dependent on foreign shipping "to carry virtually all the basic raw materials needed by our economy" across the oceans.

In another wire to Hodges, Hall noted that in addition to strengthening national security, construction of two big freighters would stimulate employment for workers engaged in building, manning and supplying U.S.-flag ships.

Labor Institute Post Awarded To Kornbluh

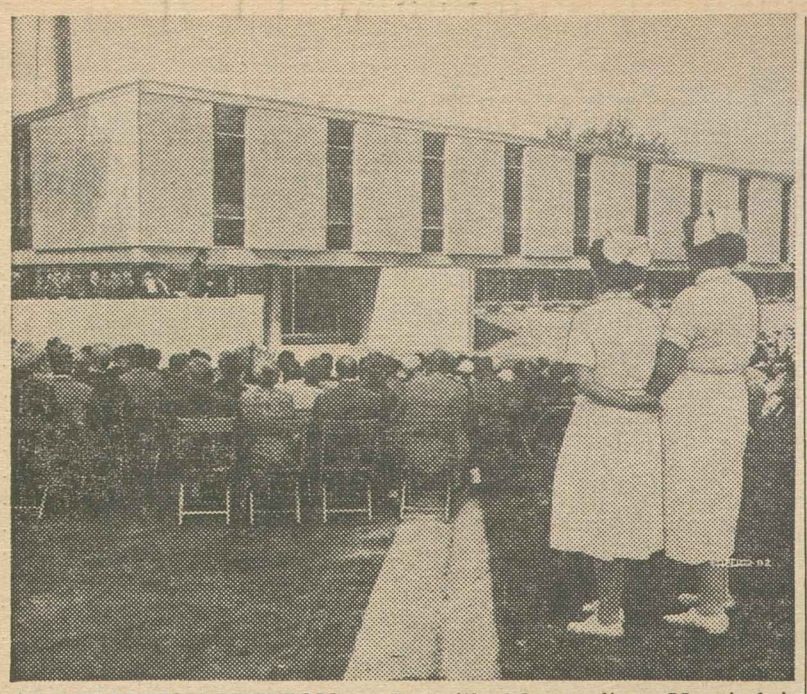
Ann Arbor, Mich.—Hy Kornbluh, a member of the AFL-CIO education staff until 1959, has been named director of labor education and services at the Institute of Labor & Industrial Relations here.

He had been acting director since April 1960 and before that coordinator of labor education at the Detroit office of the institute, an arm of both the University of Michigan and Wayne State University.

HY KORNBLUH
Heads labor education program At Michigan universities

As director of the labor education division, he succeeds Lawrence Rogin, who resigned early last year to head the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

Kornbluh is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, where he taught in the Dept. of Economics and School for Workers during 1946-48. This was followed by service with international unions as business agent, organizer and education staff representative. He was associate director of education for the former CIO for two years prior to its merger with the AFL.



$3 MILLION ADDITION to Detroit's Metropolitan Hospital is hailed by Dr. John D. Porterfield, U.S. deputy surgeon general, at dedication ceremonies. The addition provides hospital and clinical facilities for Community Health Association, the new community health care pre-payment plan sponsored by the Auto Workers.

Financed by UAW Loan:

Detroit Health Plan Hospital Dedicates $3 Million Wing

Detroit—A $3 million addition to Metropolitan Hospital here was called "another milestone toward translating the fruits of medical science from the laboratory and medical journals to the corners where people live and seek service."

Dr. John D. Porterfield, United States deputy surgeon general, gave this view hailing the construction and renovation job which has added consultation offices for 30 physicians along with laboratory and X-ray facilities to handle 400 patients a day and raised the hospital's bed capacity to 181.

Financed by UAW Loan

The work was financed through a loan from the Auto Workers, which has a contract with the Community Health Association (CHA), a voluntary group health plan sponsored by the UAW and now being subscribed to by more than 7,000 members of various labor organizations and other groups, including federal government agencies.

UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey, member of the hospital board and chairman of its building committee, told of the union's efforts for six and half years to acquire this hospital and health center and help set up the companion prepayment health agency—CHA.

Tools for Health

"These new facilities will give the staff the tools needed to improve the health of all the citizens of the community," said Mazey. "We now have the means of putting into effect a comprehensive program."

Mazey said it would have been a great deal easier to have set up a UAW-operated health center to serve its members alone but, instead, the union chose the more complicated and difficult route of supporting a community agency governed by a representative board drawn from religion, education, public affairs, labor and industry.

He said the main value of this project is in its character as a partner with a modern health care prepayment plan, an integrated program that "recognizes the revolutionary character of modern scientific medicine and boldly adjusts the administrative organization of health services in an attempt to bring the full range of modern medical care systematically and efficiently to the families of the members of the prepayment plan."

One of the key principles of the plan was described by its executive director, Dr. Fred D. Mott, as "the practice of preventive medicine."

'Add Life to Years'

"The health talents of today," said Porterfield, "if applied to prevention as well as cure, to anticipation as well as to counter-defense, could achieve much more than is presently accomplished in adding life to the increasing years our predecessors gave us."

Through the conquest of communicable diseases, he said, doctors have made possible an average life expectancy of some 70 years.

"They added years to our lives," he went on. "Today our task is the corollary one of adding life to our years so that our now longer-continued existence can be anticipated with enjoyment, rather than with fear of disease, disability and desolation.

Modern Challenge

"To me the most important health challenge of our time is whether or not the health professions can confer the benison of good health on man's latter years.

"This challenge is so great because it is fundamentally intolerable to the human spirit that man, at any age, should be deeply in bondage to suffering and disability, should be kept alive by the talents of health workers, even though illness and disability have long ago destroyed life's savor and purpose.

"Therefore, this dedication is gratifying to us in the public health service, to see new methods of bringing together the consumer, the physicians and the hospital because only by such experiments and demonstrations can we make progress toward our health goals."

Among the needs of health care, Porterfield suggested increased hospital research as a means of coping wih the upward spiral of hospital costs. This should be "through the development of more efficient methods of patient care, better techniques of administration, improved design of physical plants and more effective coordination of community health resources," he said.

Other speakers included Mayor Louis C. Miriani and Gov. John B. Swainson of Michigan.

Last Bills of Session Get Action in Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

and was expected to clear the Senate without a hitch.

A drive to amend the Senate rules to put new curbs on filibusters never got off the ground.

Cloture Defeated

The final squelch came when an adjournment-minded Senate rejected a cloture motion to cut off debate which had been presented by the Senate's Democratic and Republican leaders. The move to limit debate required a two-thirds vote under the Senate's rules. It failed to muster even a majority, losing 37 to 43. Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) then moved to lay aside his own motion to tighten debate rules, which the Senate did by a 46 to 35 vote.

Mansfield said if the cloture vote had been close he would have renewed the fight. Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (D-N. Y.) expressed hope that the rules change could be acted on next January but Mansfield said he didn't intend to bring the matter up again, declaring:

"I do not believe in sham battles."

The House upset the efforts of its leadership to steer through a sharply-compromised postal rate increase—which would have raised first class postage from 4 cents to 5 cents but would have made only token changes in commercial rates. After the House refused to consider the bill under a rule barring all amendments, the measure was withdrawn.

Congress did, however, act to raise the pay of long-service postal employes by shortening the period required to be eligible for longevity raises and increasing the amount. The Senate-passed bill breezed through the House unchanged, 358 to 4, and was sent to the President.

Congress also acted to raise the interest rate on government bonds held by the Civil Service Retirement Fund, a move which had been urged by both government employe unions and the Administration to cut down the actuarial deficit in the pension fund.

A conference report on extension of the Mexican farm labor program put the Administration on the spot as the conferees stripped from the measure a Senate-passed amendment which would have established a minimum wage for Mexican aliens brought in under contract—and indirectly for American farm laborers with whom they sometimes compete.

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg had hailed the Senate version and expressed hope that the provision requiring that Mexican workers be paid at least 90 percent of the average farm wage in the state or nation, whichever is lower, would "reverse the downward trend in migratory labor earnings."

Earlier, Administration spokesmen had said that the program under which some 400,000 farm laborers are brought in from Mexico each year should be continued only if major reforms were made.

The conference bill made some improvements in the existing law, requiring that employers provide equal working conditions for American farm workers and limiting the type of jobs on which Mexicans can be used. The changes, however, fell far short of the Administration's original proposals.

The House Appropriations Committee made a flanking attack on what conservatives have dubbed "back door spending"—authorization for agencies to draw money directly from the Treasury for specified programs instead of going to Congress for annual appropriations. The committee's attempt to strike out this authority in an appropriations bill containing funds for housing and area redevelopment agencies apparently was rebuffed when a point of order struck the legislative rider from the appropriations bill.

This also struck out operating funds for the Housing & Home Finance Agency and Area Redevelopment Administration, but the Senate was expected to restore the operating funds.

Missile Site Strikes At New Record Low

Time lost at U.S. missile sites in August was only slightly above one ten-thousandth of 1 percent of man-days worked, Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg has reported to Pres. Kennedy.

Out of 1.5 million man-days of labor, only 206 man-days were lost because of work stoppages, Goldberg said in terming the loss "infinitesimal."

The mark was a new record low for the three-month period in which the President's Missile Sites Labor Commission has operated, Goldberg reported. The missile site ratio was even lower than that in U.S. industry generally, which ran at a new record low for the first half of 1961 —two-tenths of 1 percent.

'Woolworth Doctrine' Abandonment Sought

The National Labor Relations Board has been urged by the AFL-CIO to change the so-called "Woolworth rule" which for seven years, the federation said, has permitted employers to escape unfair labor practice charges after interfering in union election campaigns.

The "Woolworth doctrine" sets a cutoff date which the board uses in deciding if it will accept evidence of illegal interference.

That date has been the one on which the NLRB issues an order for an election to be held within 30 days.

The federation has urged the board to reduce the chance of interference by using the date on which an election petition is filed—an earlier date—as the cutoff time.

Under the Woolworth doctrine, unions have been foreclosed from protesting misconduct in about 25 to 30 percent of the cases where interference has occurred, the board was told by AFL-CIO Gen. Counsel J. Albert Woll and by Theodore J. St. Antoine, associate to Woll, in a brief and in oral argument.

The AFL-CIO legal representatives urged the NLRB to overrule a decision made in an F. W. Woolworth Co. case in 1954 and to reinstate the rule it previously followed—the A & P rule, involving misconduct during a longer period. The Woolworth rule, they said, has been proved "unsound in principle, harmful in operation," and illogical in setting a cutoff date only 30 days from an election.

Such a rule, they said, "insulates" the employer from penalty for misconduct in the period before the election date is set and gives him an opportunity to interfere with his employes' right to choose freely.

At the very least, they argued, the cutoff date in contested election cases should be moved back to the date on which a notice of hearing is issued by the NLRB.

"It ill becomes a party to come before this board and insist upon his 'right,' before a certain cutoff date, to engage with impunity in activities which are in fact unfair labor practices, and chargeable as such even under present rules," the attorneys argued.

The AFL-CIO was invited by the board to submit an "amicus curiae" brief detailing its opinion. So were the unaffiliated Teamsters, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers.

The board's decision to reconsider the Woolworth rule came after the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers objected to an election at the Ideal Electric & Mfg. Co. plant, Mansfield, O., which was won by the Independent Electrical Workers Union, unaffiliated. After the NLRB issued a notice of hearing the company and the incumbent union negotiated a wage increase which the IUE said interfered with the employes' free choice.

Under the Woolworth doctrine the board may not consider this action on its merits.

NLRB Studying Curbs On Firms in Violations

(Continued from Page 1)

leaders is "no more than a 'license fee for union-busting,'" he acknowledged the "apparent ineffectiveness" of the board's usual orders to bad-faith employers.

"The employer willingly pays such fees if it assures him of an operation free from unionism," he said.

Effective Remedies Sought

"We at the labor board are now studying various ways of taking the profit out of unfair labor practices, whether committed by employers or unions."

The Norris-LaGuardia Act is a reminder that "government by injunction in labor relations has long been abhorred," McCulloch said. But there have been "urgent requests" for more effective NLRB action in unfair-practice cases, "and we are giving these proposals the most serious study despite their unpopular past."

Administrative enforcement of the federal law guaranteeing free organization and collective bargaining compels consideration of "more ingenious" remedies against violations, he said.

McCulloch told his audience that a recent NLRB order delegating to regional directors the power to set up employe-representation elections had slashed the time lapse in deciding cases from an average of 90 to 43 days.

He said there was a "compelling" need for NLRB authority to delegate to regional directors the handling of most unfair-practice cases, reserving to the board itself a discretionary power of review.

A proposed NLRB reorganization plan to authorize this delegation, submitted by Pres. Kennedy to Congress, was rejected by a narrow margin earlier in the session by the House.

72 May Get $80,000:

Back Pay Ordered After Ten Years

North Hollywood, Calif.—The National Labor Relations Board has directed the Knickerbocker Plastic Co., Inc., to pay $80,000 in back wages to 72 employes fired illegally for union activities more than 10 years ago.

The lengthy search for the protection of the labor law involved the Machinists. Last month the NLRB, in a parallel case, ordered Brown & Root, Inc., and eight other companies doing business as the Ozark Dam Constructors, to pay $55,000 to 54 building trades workers fired illegally more than 11 years ago at the Bull Shoals Dam near Mountain Home, Ark.

Three NLRB members signed the order directing the Knickerbocker Plastic Co. to pay—Philip Ray Rodgers, Boyd Leedom and John H. Fanning.

More than 10 years of legal battling have been marked by orders, decisions, hearings, briefs, arguments, answers, amended answers, and an amendment to an amended answer. The company meantime has been taken over by another owner and the IAM now enjoys the protection of a union shop contract for present employes.

These key dates in the dispute are taken from the record:

Apr. 1950—Knickerbocker employes apply for IAM membership.

June 1950—The company president sets up a bogus union, fires an IAM member, and the union files an unfair labor practice charge.

Sept. 1950—The company union wins an NLRB election.

Jan. 1951—The NLRB holds a hearing on the IAM's unfair labor practice charge.

June 1951—The company fires three employes who testified at the NLRB hearing.

June 9, 1951—The workers strike and are fired.

Mar. 24, 1952—The strike ends without a contract. The IAM asks the labor board for an order reinstating the fired workers.

Sept. 1952—An NLRB examiner sustains the IAM charge and recommends reinstatement with back pay.

Apr. 30, 1953—The NLRB finds management broke the law and orders it to make fired employes whole.

Jan. 15, 1955—The U.S. Court of Appeals, 9th Circuit, orders the NLRB order enforced.

Apr. 3, 1957—The NLRB regional director issues back pay specifications, and the board issues its findings and answer Oct. 15, 1957.

June 30, 1958—The trial examiner recommends that specific amounts of back pay be awarded to certain claimants and that other claims be denied.

Aug. 29, 1961—The board issues a supplemental decision and order for back pay, and gives the regional director one year to report the final disposition of disputed cases.

Back pay awards range from $20 to $4,682.

Brief Backs Principle Of Norris-LaGuardia

The AFL-CIO has asked the Supreme Court not to "jeopardize the cause of industrial peace" by "letting down the bars" of the Norris-LaGuardia Act limiting federal court injunctions in labor disputes.

A test case on the issue of whether a union can be enjoined for alleged breach of contract containing a no-strike clause is scheduled to be argued before the Supreme Court when it reconvenes in October.

The immediate case involves the unaffiliated Teamsters. The AFL-CIO in a brief offered to the court has asked reversal of an injunction against the Teamsters. The federation told the Supreme Court that "the basic issue posed by this case is of deepest concern to all laboring people."

Picket Line Set Up

The Yellow Transit Freight Lines, Inc., of Wichita, Kan., obtained the federal district court injunction barring an organizational picket line set up by the Teamsters at terminals where non-union clerical employes worked. The company's drivers, members of the same local, refused to cross the picket lines.

Although the union had a clause permitting its members to honor picket lines, the company charged that the effect of the picket line was to violate the no-strike contract provision. The 10th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the injunction on the ground that no labor dispute existed and therefore the Norris-LaGuardia Act did not apply.

The act, described in the AFL-CIO brief as "a cornerstone of our national labor policy," broadly restricted federal court injunctions in the area of peaceful strikes and peaceful picketing.

The brief pointed to the rapid growth of injunctions in labor disputes in the period prior to passage of the Norris-LaGuardia Act and urged that it "not be allowed to start anew."

Dissolution of an injunction on appeal two years after its issuance "does not restore the status quo" to the labor-management dispute, the AFL-CIO declared.

"In the meantime the strike has died," it noted.

Company Claim Assailed

Assailing the claim of company attorneys that the Taft-Hartley Act permits injunctions against peaceful picketing or work stoppages when a breach of contract is involved, the AFL-CIO emphasized that language which would have specifically permitted such injunctions was deleted in conference before the bill was passed. The federation brief added:

"The conclusion is inescapable. Congress expressly considered the suggestion that the anti-injunction ban of Norris-LaGuardia be lifted in the case of suits for violations of collective bargaining agreements. And Congress expressly rejected that suggestion."

The AFL-CIO held that until issuance of the injunction in the case before the court, "unions could agree to no-strike clauses without fear that they might thereby be surrendering time-honored protections under Norris-LaGuardia."

"Specifically, they did not have to fear that their movements along the often ill-defined, unmapped pathways of labor relations would suddenly be confronted by the blunt, undiscriminating roadblock of a labor injunction," it added.

"Should such injunctions be upheld, unions everywhere would necessarily become less receptive to no-strike clauses. The result could well be to jeopardise rather than advance the cause of industrial peace."

THE UNION LABEL & Service Trades Council of Greater New York and Long Island marked its 50th anniversary with a cake made by the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers, and a proclamation by Mayor Wagner proclaiming September as Union Label Month. Shown left to right are Deputy Mayor Paul Screvane, Ruby "Miss Union Maid" Gordon, and Pres. Moe Rosen of the Label Trades Council.

CofC Sets Campaign To Ban Union Shop

(Continued from Page 1)

group has suffered repeated setbacks and defeats.

The 22-member Chamber of Commerce committee included businessmen and industrialists described by AFL-CIO officials in their states in terms such as "notoriously anti-union."

Camp, the committee chairman, is described by the California AFL-CIO as a multi-millionaire cotton and alfalfa grower with interests in agricultural processing operations. A contributor to the unsuccessful 1958 drive for a state "right-to-work" law, he is listed as having "a long history of anti-labor activities."

The Texas AFL-CIO described Howard Jensen, vice president and general counsel of the Lone Star Steel Corp., Dallas, as representing "probably the leading union-busting company in Texas."

John Ben Shepperd was described as having "a record of labor-liberal witch-hunting dating back to World War II." He once was attorney-general of Texas.

Another committee member, Robert H. Spahn, production manager of the Oklahoma Publishing Co., Oklahoma City, was listed by the State AFL-CIO as a charter member of the board of Oklahomans for Right-to-Work. His company which publishes the city's only two daily newspapers, was reported to have driven out the Typographical and other printing trades unions.

Frank Ault, described by the Florida State AFL-CIO as a non-union roofing contractor, has been chairman of his state's "right-to-work" organization and has sponsored legislation to toughen the existing Florida open-shop law by banning dues checkoffs and agency-shop agreements.

L. E. Haight is general counsel of the J. R. Simplot Co., Boise, Ida., whose president was so closely identified with an unsuccessful effort to enact a "work" bill in the last session of the legislature that the measure was dubbed the "Simplot bill."

Another committee member from Utah, R. V. Hansberger, is president of Boise Cascade Co. The state labor federation said that the company, which had union shop agreements for many years, this year has refused to agree to continuation of the provision.

Another Californian, Parker Holt, Stockton farm equipment distributor, was also active in the 1958 R-T-W campaign and has fought organization of his workers with "militant anti-labor policies."

William B. Prosser of Hagerstown, Ind., is president of the Perfect Circle Corp.

Still another committee member, Jonathan C. Gibson, general counsel of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, is the author of pamphlets which have been distributed by both the Chamber of Commerce and the R-T-W committee.

Earl C. Swanson is president of the Andersen Corp., Bayport, Minn., described by the State AFL-CIO as "notoriously anti-union."

Other state reports identify George T. Fox, president of the Reynolds Mfg. Co., Springfield, Mo., as "extremely conservative"; A. H. Borden, Elizabeth, N. J., as a non-union employer; C. Douglas Cairns, Burlington, Vt., as a member of the Vermont "right-to-work" organization. Fred C. Edwards, industrial relations official with Armstrong Cork Co., Lancaster, Pa., is described by the Rubber Workers local which deals with him as openly anti-union and "a perfect man for the CofC job."

The CofC committee also includes E. M. Brabant, an official of Applied Power Industries, Inc., Milwaukee; Cully A. Cobb, head of Ruralist Press, Atlanta; J. E. Holtzinger, Altoona, Pa., publisher; John R. Jury, Southwest Grease & Oil Co., Wichita, Kan.; Paul Stephanz, Burlington, N. C., banker; William B. Sweetland, Klamath Falls, Ore., publisher, and Lloyd W. Taggert, Cody, Wyo., contractor.

Wage-Hour Manual Undergoes Revision

The text of the new Fair Labor Standards (wage-hour) Act, and details of new rules of coverage and exemptions, are reported by the Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., in a revised edition of a manual.

"The New Wage and Hour Law" was prepared by the staff of Labor Relations Reporter. The 366-page book may be purchased for $9.50 from BNA Inc., 1231-24th Street, N.W., Washington 7, D. C.

Walsh-Healey Speed-up Set By Goldberg

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg has announced a speed-up of Walsh-Healey Act procedures to determine industry prevailing minimum wages which must be paid by firms awarded government supply contracts.

Goldberg says the new procedures should reduce the time-lag between industry wage surveys and determination of new minimum pay rates "to less than one year." He said the lag has averaged between two and three years and has sometimes exceeded four years.

Two years ago AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany charged that the effectiveness of the act was being "nullified" by prolonged administrative procedures.

Meany complained to then Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell that frequent reopened hearings amounted to a "reward" to employers for non-cooperation.

Goldberg also announced that he will appoint a labor-management advisory committee to help assure that the Walsh-Healey Act will be administered "properly and equitably."

He said the following actions will be taken to speed up the decision-making procedures:

- A shorter timetable for preparing and approving wage questionnaires and collecting and tabulating survey data.
- A 30-day limit for filing briefs after hearings and a 21-day limit for filing comments on a proposed determination.
- Final decisions to be effective seven days after publication in the Federal Register.
- Requests for postponements of conferences or hearings will be rejected except in "exceptional circumstances."

Goldberg added that "as a guarantee of fairness, comments on tentative decisions will be reviewed by persons other than those who participated in the hearings or in the drafting of the tentative decisions."

NLRB Rejects Challenge on Elections

The National Labor Relations Board has rejected an employer's claim that the board exceeded its authority when it delegated election powers to NLRB regional offices last May.

The five board members voted unanimously to direct an election by Oct. 11 among employes of the Wallace Shops, Inc., Memphis, Tenn., a retail ready-to-wear apparel shop owned by Darling Shops Corp.

The election was requested by Retail Clerks Local 1529. The employer moved to dismiss the election petition with these arguments:

- The company's gross volume of business does not meet NLRB jurisdictional standards (the board found that the company's 1961 business probably will exceed $500,000 and therefore will meet the standard).
- The NLRB exceeded the authority of the law when it delegated its powers in election cases to its regional directors (the board said the employer failed to specify in what way it exceeded its authority).
- The NLRB failed to follow the procedure set up in the Administrative Procedure Act (the board found no merit in this claim).

The board also held that the Memphis regional director, though given authority to act, did not do so but referred the dispute back to the board for a decision.

Hammarskjold Death Threat to UN Life

Assembly Gloomy on Soviet 'Troika' Drive

By Arnold Beichman

United Nations, N. Y.—Can the United Nations be saved?

This is the flaming question facing the world organization as it nears the 16th year of its tremulous existence. The mysterious death of Dag Hammarskjold has served to bring the UN crisis of existence to a dramatic head a little sooner than if he were still alive.

The war of aggression against the UN, formally initiated by shoe-pounding Premier Khrushchev a year ago, has been aided immeasurably by the sudden loss of the UN secretary-general whose annual report warned that the UN was on the brink of disaster.

If there is any optimism amidst the encircling gloom along the East River, it is that the now-questionable future of the UN can no longer be smothered in double-talk, in empty rhetoric.

The UN crisis is here and now. Its enemies are determined to render the UN so impotent that never again would it be able to move in anyway whatsoever against Soviet-inspired acts of subversion or conquest of free peoples.

In simple words, the Soviet Union is out to turn the UN into a Soviet satellite as rapidly as possible. If that attempt should lead to the destruction of the UN, there wouldn't be a Kremlin tear at its demise.

The question as to whether the UN can be saved is not directed to its possible transformation into an anti-Communist organization. That couldn't happen for many reasons—the paralyzing Soviet veto; Soviet power over many unaligned nations which shun involvement in what is called the "cold war"; the immunity for the Soviet Union when it violates the UN charter, as in the invasion of Hungary; and the unwillingness of UN member nations to do anything more about such violations than to pass noble resolutions.

Saving the UN from extinction is a reference to whether it will be able to function in the future on any level whatsoever on the Congo, on Berlin, on expansion and administration of technical and economic aid for the new countries of Asia and Africa, and through the continuance of what was once a well-trained secretariat to implement actions taken by UN bodies.

However weak and fumbling the UN has been over recent years, it had meaning, if only as a world forum where governments could debate issues and explore possible solutions. On a secretariat level, the UN was able to offer disadvantaged countries some kind of help.

Today even this kind of UN effectiveness is in the balance. Soviet and satellite citizens have moved into strategic secretariat posts and are thus thinning what was once the UN's proud boast—an international civil service loyal only to the UN.

The Soviet Union has demanded the end of the office of the secretary-general. In its place, Khrushchev has proposed the "troika"—a three-man directorate consisting of one Communist, one Westerner and one "neutral"—to manage the UN.

This obvious maneuver would mean the end of the UN as a significant force in world affairs and enough UN member states know it. So proposed compromises are being trotted out which in essence would accomplish Soviet objectives but with less visible crudity.

Publicly, delegates to the 16th General Assembly session which opened so somberly speak with brave reassurance for the future. Privately, these same delegates speak fearfully about the days and weeks ahead. One delegate, an Asian, said:

"For some years now, the UN has been without legs and arms. Today it is without a head. How can it live even if it still has a soul?"

Back UN Day, Labor Urged By Goldberg

It is a matter of great importance that American labor organizations "take an active and continuing interest in the activities of many United Nations agencies," Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg said in a statement stressing the significance of United Nations Day on Oct. 24.

Goldberg's message was released before the death of UN Sec.-Gen. Dag Hammarskjold in a plane crash in Africa.

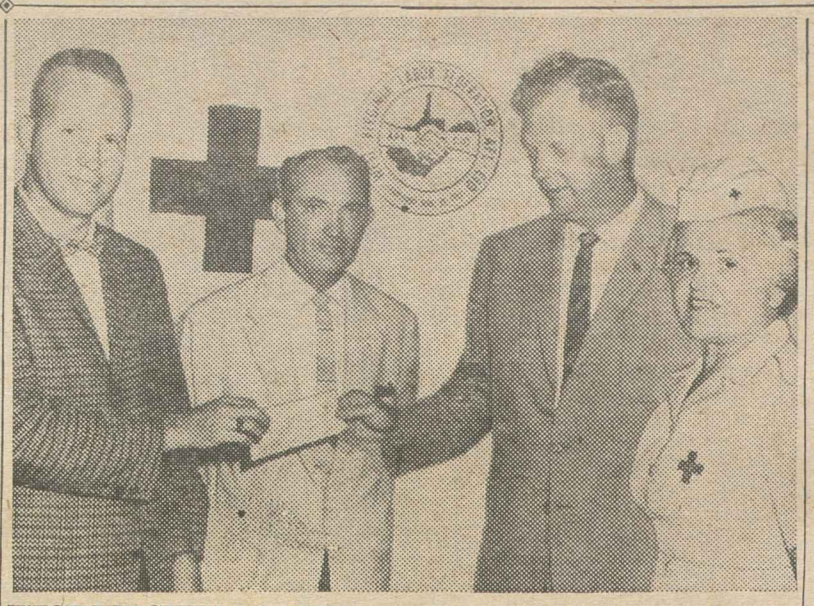
He pointed out that the UN, since its inception, has been a vital force for peace and stability.

"No small part of its success is due to its constructive efforts to provide welfare and raise living standards for underprivileged peoples," he said.

"The American labor movement is also greatly concerned with the economic improvement of that two-thirds of the earth's population which is undernourished, ill-clothed and poorly housed. It finds common purpose with the UN in a common desire to make this a better world for all."

The U.S. Committee for the United Nations, in which the AFL-CIO, the Machinists and the Teachers hold membership, has urged local and international unions and central bodies to participate in UN Day.

A kit that includes display materials, suggestions for setting up programs, a copy of Pres. Kennedy's UN Day proclamation and a bibliography may be obtained by unions from the committee at 375 Park Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.



WEST VIRGINIA LABOR'S contribution to aid victims of July 19 flash flood at Charleston is turned over to American Red Cross. Left to right: Henry B. Wehrle, Jr., chairman of area Red Cross chapter; Kanawha Valley Labor Council Pres. Harry B. Janney; State AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Benjamin W. Skeen; Mrs. Irene Perkins, Red Cross social welfare aide.

Meany Asks Assembly To Save UN Charter

(Continued from Page 1)

the UN, Meany asserted, "the entire liberty-loving world and especially the peoples of Africa and Asia have lost an irreplaceable fighter for peace and human progress."

Hammarskjold in his final report predicted a three-headed directorate would mean the collapse of the UN. The feeling is shared by the western world and by many of the unaligned nations.

Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko made it plain the Communist bloc would bend every effort to capitalize on the situation growing out of Hammarskjold's death to push for the "troika" plan. The UN charter would have to be amended to permit the shift. Gromyko has coupled this demand with renewal of the Reds' now traditional insistence that Red China be admitted. The U.S. has seconded New Zealand's motion that the admission question be put on the agenda, though it still opposes the admission itself.

Meany, in a wire to the Committee of One Million holding a rally in New York, restated the AFL-CIO's opposition to the admission of Red China to the UN.

Meany said that Red China is "completely disqualified" from membership because the regime has been imposed by a foreign power; that the government exercises control through denying its people fundamental human rights; that it has been found guilty of aggression against the UN.

Admission of Red China, he declared, would "gravely undermine the UN and greatly assist Moscow's sinister schemes to dominate this vital world organization and destroy its effectiveness . . ."

As the assembly moved into its opening days with apparent symptoms of paralysis stemming from Hammarskjold's death, there were these developments:

- Mongi Slim of Tunisia was elected assembly president by a 96-to-0 vote. He is the first representative from Africa to be elected president of the assembly.
- Pres. Kennedy prepared for a major speech to the UN.
- U.S. Sec. of State Dean Rusk and Gromyko held private talks on the Berlin and other critical issues.

Hammarskjold's death brought expressions of shock and regret from all parts of the world except those ruled by Communists. The Soviet delegate, Valerian A. Zorin, politely joined other members of the Security Council in offering "condolences" but bluntly pointed out that Russia for the past year had not recognized Hammarskjold as a UN official.

The free labor world's regret was made known by Sec.-Gen. Omer Becu of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, who said the organization was "deeply shocked" at the deaths of Hammarskjold and his companions "in execution of duty in Congo."

"Fifty-six million workers in the free trade unions of the world," he said, "express their sincere and profound grief at the loss of an outstanding figure who always worked untiringly despite immense difficulties for the preservation of world peace and for upholding justice in international relations.

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. cabled Arne Geiger, president of the ICFTU and of the Swedish Trade Union Federation, mourning Hammarskjold's death.

IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther declared there could be no greater tribute to him "than a stronger UN and a greater determination to build a spirit of genuine internationalism as a sane basis for peace and survival."

VOLUNTEER WORKERS for the labor-backed Greater New York Fund include Carol Burnett, musical comedy star and a member of the Television & Radio Artists (AFTRA). Here she is receiving a $6,000 check for the fund from Commissioner of Hospitals Ray E. Trussell, who is acting on behalf of the department Employes' Community Fund.

West Virginia Labor Flood Fund $43,000

Charleston, W. Va.—AFL-CIO unions collected $43,330 during August to aid victims of the West Virginia flash flood which hit the Charleston area July 19, killing 22 persons and damaging 1,600 homes.

State AFL-CIO Sec-Treas. Benjamin W. Skeen said $34,149 of the amount had been contributed by the Glass Bottle Blowers, its local unions and their employers. The donations are being used for direct relief of GBBA members among the flood victims.

All other donations were turned over to the American Red Cross for flood relief based on need. This fund drive was sparked by the State AFL-CIO, the West Virginia Building & Construction Trades Council, the Kanawha Valley Labor Council and the Charleston Building Trades Council.

Skeen said that "every penny" of the amount collected for the Red Cross "has been turned over without administrative expense."

Funds raised by the Glass Bottle Blowers are being administered by a committee made up of four union representatives and the personnel director of the Owens-Illinois plant where many of the flood victims worked.

One GBBA member lost four children and his home in the disaster. Twenty-two others saw their homes swept away or heavily damaged.

More than $10,000 was contributed by GBBA members throughout the nation and the international union added a matching contribution. Union members at the Owens-Illinois plant chipped in $8,743 for their fellow workers and management added $5,000.

9-23-61

SAG to Curb Agents' Film Producing

The Screen Actors Guild has called a halt to waivers of its regulations barring talent agencies from engaging in film production while representing actors in the field.

In a series of proposals for a new agreement with the Artists' Managers Guild, SAG served notice that effective Jan. 1 it will not grant or renew any waivers of its longtime prohibition against an agent being a producer.

Involved, says SAG, is a "serious conflict of interests" between the functions of an employer (the producer) and of an agent representing the interests of an employe (the actor).

SAG's proposals noted that waivers of the regulation have been granted to a number of agents since 1952 to encourage and promote television film production at a time when the motion picture industry was depressed.

"The waivers have served their purpose; the reasons for their creation no longer exist," the statement said.

'Distortion' Charged to Reader's Digest

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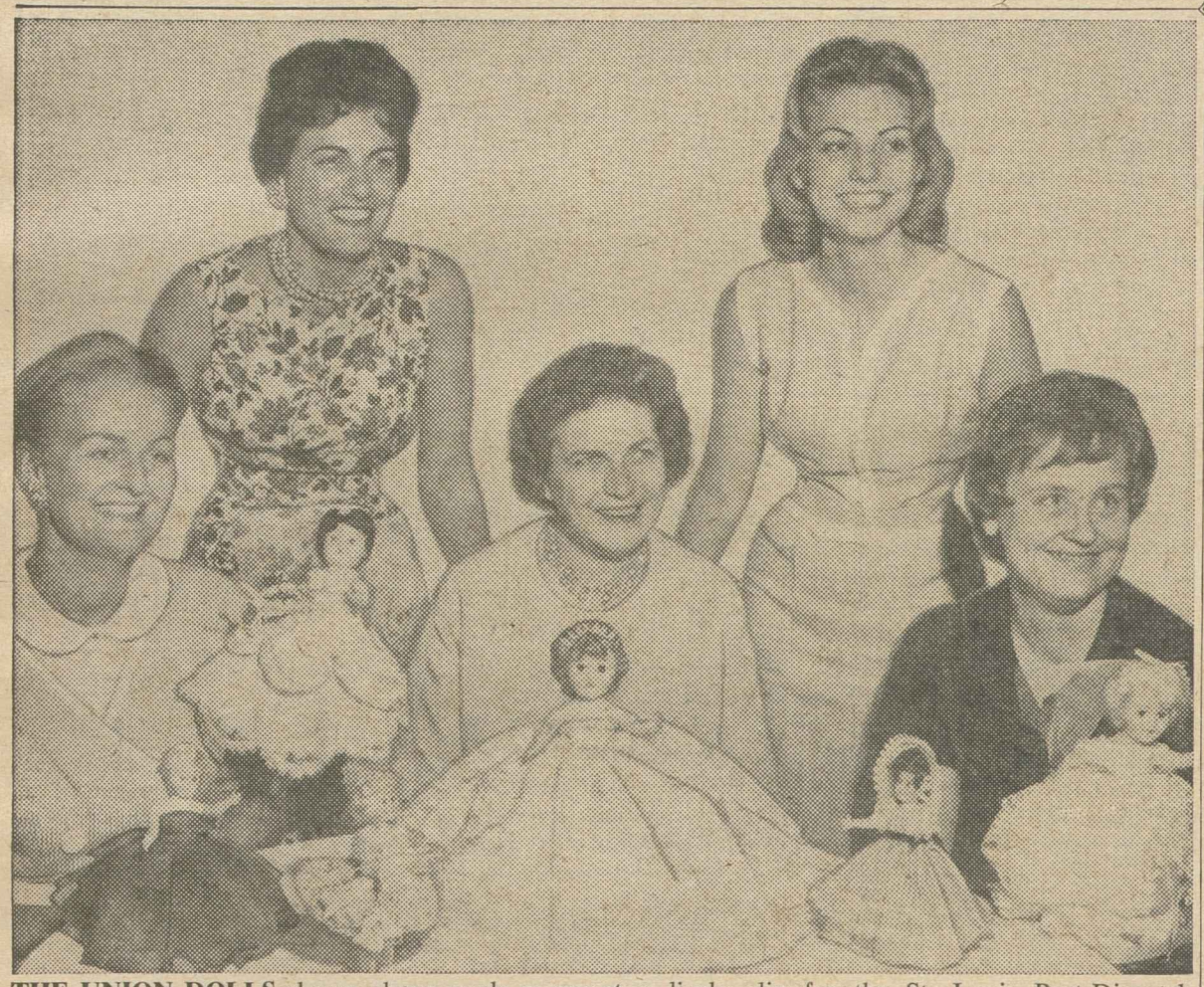
Congress Chalks Up Gains, Eyes 2nd Session Battles



THE UNION DOLLS shown above made money at a lively clip for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch unit of the Newspaper Guild's Local 47 at a recent union picnic where dolls dressed by the girls of the unit were disposed of. Left to right, Joan McSalley, Toni Dopson, Ruth Coleman, Penny Richardson, Verena Adragna.

Foreign Aid Cut in Adjournment Rush

By David L. Perlman

A weary 87th Congress, prodded by Pres. Kennedy into its most productive session since the World War II era, adjourned for a three-month break with the prospect of second-session battles over a long list of hotly controversial issues.

The final hours of the session brought a setback to the President as the adjournment-impatient Congress agreed to a sharply-compromised foreign aid appropriation falling nearly $1 billion shy of the amount Kennedy had sought.

In the hectic race to adjournment, Administration supporters in the Senate found themselves outfoxed by House conservatives who wrote into another appropriations conference report a provision in effect repealing authorization previously granted to a number of agencies to finance programs without going to Congress for money each year.

In the process, cuts were made in funds authorized for mass transit grants and open spaces housing programs. The House adjourned after adopting the conference report, leaving the Senate with a take-it-or-leave-it omnibus bill that included more than $1 billion in appropriations for government operating expenses.

Put over until next year were such major issues as health care for the aged, retraining programs for jobless workers, expanded public works to bolster a still-sagging economy, federal standards for unemployment compensation, migrant worker protection and federal aid to schools.

On the plus side, the congressional record was highly rated by impartial observers. United Press-Intl. reported that the session had accomplished more this year than many a Congress has managed in two.

(Continued on Page 4)

Segregated Conference Boycotted

The Labor Dept. and employment officials from about half the states are boycotting the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies, set for Oct. 2-4 in Atlanta, Ga., because it will be held in a segregated hotel.

A spokesman for the department said that while Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg had issued no formal directive, he had nevertheless made clear his view that federal personnel should not attend the meeting, or any other meeting held in segregated facilities.

The department spokesman also said that at least half the state employment directors and possibly more have indicated they will not attend the Atlanta conference for the same reason.

The conference was organized in the 1930s to provide a forum for the exchange of information and views between state and federal personnel administering the then new unemployment compensation program. It is financed partly by the federal government. States tak-

(Continued on Page 11)

BLS Lashes Digest Article as 'Distortion'

A top government career officer has accused Reader's Digest of publishing a grossly distorted and factually misleading article charging that the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics has "juggled" joblessness figures to "magnify" them for the purpose of promoting federal "spending" programs.

In a Sept. 13 letter to Editor DeWitt Wallace, BLS Commissioner Ewan Clague charged that the article was "inaccurate," that its stated conclusions were "wholly unsupported by the facts" and "unpardonable," and that "the most casual inquiry" would have given the author the facts.

Clague, a BLS veteran originally appointed in the Truman Administration and twice reappointed to new four-year terms by former Pres. Eisenhower, bluntly told Wallace:

"I cannot recall ever having read a short article in which so many inaccurate statements were presented in support of such unwarranted conclusions.

"I am amazed that a reporter on the staff of the Reader's Digest

(*Continued on Page* 12)

Mexican Bill Veto Urged by AFL-CIO

The AFL-CIO has urged Pres. Kennedy to veto the two-year extension of the Mexican farm labor importation program.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller wired the President pointing out that the bill "does not include the basic reforms requested by your Administration and demanded by humane concern for the welfare of American workers." He urged a veto followed by a request for substitute legislation which would include proposals to protect farm workers.

3,000 Cheer New Jersey Labor Unity

By Saul Miller

Newark, N. J.—Over 450,000 union members have united to form the New Jersey State AFL-CIO, completing the merger of all state labor organizations in the nation.

Nearly 3,000 delegates cheered as AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany administered the oaths of office to the four top officers and the 37 vice presidents of the new state organization, declaring "you're now in business."

Meany chaired the merger convention in the Sussex Ave. Armory only a few hours after returning to the U.S. after an 8,000-mile journey that took him to the British Trades Union Congress convention, the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Brussels and a brief visit to Israel.

The American labor movement, he told the delegates in a brief address, has a special responsibility to demonstrate to workers in other nations that "we can make democracy work," that our actions demon-

(*Continued on Page* 12)

WLW Bars Renewal Of Auto Union Program

The Federal Communications Commission is investigating the refusal of Station WLW in Cincinnati to renew the Auto Workers' radio program, Eye Opener, featuring the commentary of Guy Nunn.

The FCC moved into the case following a protest by the UAW that the station's decision to drop Nunn's program amounted to "rank censorship" and was cause for revocation of its license.

U.S. Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), in a speech to the Senate, described the matter as one of "substantial urgency and significance" involving "a very dangerous threat to freedom of communications."

WLW, a 50,000 watt clear channel station owned by the Crosley Broadcasting Corp., had carried the Eye Opener program from 7 to 7:30 p.m., five nights a week, under a one-year contract that expired Sept. 11.

The program, recorded in De-

(Continued on Page 11)

As Spur to Recovery:

Low Interest Policy Urged by AFL-CIO

The AFL-CIO has called on the Kennedy Administration to expand a low interest policy on home mortgages and banking as a spur to economic recovery.

Stanley H. Ruttenberg, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, said the federation welcomed the recent announcement by Neal Hardy, commissioner of the Federal Housing Administration, that the FHA has no present plans to raise the maximum interest rate — now 5.25 percent — on the loans it insures. (News stories previously had indicated that higher rates were being considered by the FHA.)

An increase in the rate, Ruttenberg said in a letter to Dr. Walter H. Heller, chairman of the President's Council on Economic Advisers, would have had a depressing effect on the already lagging pace of housing construction.

"Even worse," he said, "it might have set the stage psychologically for a general rise in interest rates," thus stifling recovery and killing prospects for reduced unemployment.

But to make the 5.25 percent rate stick in a market where long-term interest rates are rising requires "vigorous action now" by the Administration, Ruttenberg said. He recommended the following steps:

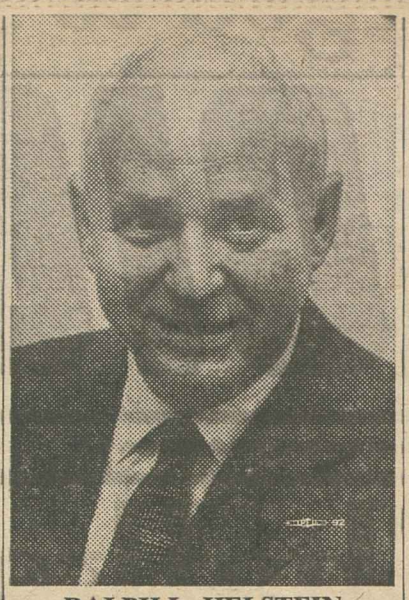
- "FHA should refuse to insure any mortgage on which discounting has taken place, either directly or indirectly." (Discounting gives the borrower less cash than the face amount of the loan, thus increasing mortgage costs while ostensibly maintaining the official interest rate ceiling.)
- Congress should act to permit direct loans from the FHA to homebuyers unable to obtain mortgages from private lenders at the FHA interest ceiling without any discount.
- Interest paid by savings and loan and mutual savings banks to shareholders and depositors should be reduced. This, said Ruttenberg, would not affect the overall availability of funds for mortgages, but would enable these institutions to reduce their mortgage rates.
- The Federal Reserve Board, Ruttenberg said, should:

First, reduce the rediscount rate —the amount it charges commercial banks—from 3 percent to 2.75 percent.

Second, conduct its open-market operations more vigorously through extensive purchases of long-term (10 years and over) securities, thus halting the upward trend in interest on long-term government securities.

"These two steps by the Federal Reserve would certainly set the stage psychologically for a continued easy money policy and thereby help to speed economic recovery," Ruttenberg concluded.

"Combined with the other measures we have recommended, they will provide a clear indication that the Administration means to pursue a relatively easy money policy as long as there is slackness in the economy."



RALPH L. HELSTEIN

Packinghouse Workers president has been named member of first Illinois Fair Employment Commission, created by new state law passed with labor backing.

Living Costs Drop Slightly in August

By Robert B. Cooney

The nation's cost of living declined slightly in August, the Labor Dept. has reported, adding that the country thus far in 1961 has experienced the greatest price stability since 1955.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index dropped by one-tenth of 1 percent between July and August to 128. The 128.1 of July was an all-time high. The August CPI means the market basket which cost $10 in the 1947-49 base period now costs $12.80.

Because of earlier price rises, the August CPI will mean a 1-cent or 2-cent per hour increase in the wages of 120,000 workers, mainly in aircraft and missile production, whose negotiated cost-of-living allowances are reviewed on the basis of the August index. It also will mean the maximum 3-cent increase allowable under contracts covering some 580,000 steelworkers. The Steelworkers and steel employers will decide if all or part of the hike will be paid in wages beginning Oct. 1 or go to offset insurance cost increases.

A companion report issued by the Labor Dept. showed "no significant change" between July and August in the spendable earnings and buying power of factory workers.

Remaining close to the all-time highs of June and July, the August spendable earnings or take-home pay of a production worker with 3 dependents stood at $83.40; the level was $75.79 for a worker without dependents.

The buying power of factory workers' earnings was unchanged since prices remained steady; it was, however, at a high for the month.

The decline in the CPI for August was attributed chiefly to seasonally lower food prices, especially for fresh fruits and vegetables. Prices of fresh vegetables fell sharply by 13 percent as market supplies hit seasonal peaks.

Higher prices for used cars and gasoline exerted an upward pressure; otherwise the August decline would have been greater, noted Ewan Clague, BLS commissioner.

Used car prices jumped 2.7 percent, the largest rise since the series was introduced in 1953. The lower volume of new car sales resulted in a scarcity of trade-in cars, the report said.

On the topic of stability, the report said:

"In the first eight months of 1961, consumer prices have advanced by approximately 0.5 percent, less than during any comparable period since 1955."

The 1961 rise was due largely to steady increases for services and for used cars, the report explained, while food prices remained relatively stable.

Convention Call Sent to AFL-CIO Affiliates

The AFL-CIO has issued its official call for the federation's fourth constitutional convention declaring that in the face of "the mounting threat to freedom," labor must "fulfill without stint" its heavy responsibilities.

Signed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler in behalf of the Executive Council, the call emphasizes the threat of war and the persistence in this country of substantial unemployment and declares that a "strong free labor movement" is an "indispensable force" in meeting the problems.

"We cannot afford the luxury of divisive quarrels," it asserts; "the times demand the best that is in us all. We must be united in carrying forward our common purpose."

The convention will open Dec. 7 in the Americana Hotel, Miami Beach, Fla. The call declares:

This fourth constitutional convention of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations meets under somewhat happier domestic and even grimmer international circumstances than its predecessor. The Soviet Union's threat to world peace and the unsolved need to achieve full, productive use of America's human resources cast a shadow over the record of solid achievements of the two years since we last met.

For a whole year unemployment has persisted at the intolerable level of nearly 7 percent of the labor force. In the face of rising production and a general improvement in other economic areas, more than 5 million able and willing workers remain jobless. Many have been idle for months on end; to many, the future seems only a dreary extension of the present.

Meanwhile, the population explosion that began two decades ago is now propelling into the labor force each year an additional 1.3 million job-seekers. The potential blessing of automation has become a dread specter, devouring old jobs faster than new ones are created.

These are sobering facts. They make it clear beyond question that fundamental and sweeping changes must be made to cope with them; and that the time to start is now.

If these were normal times, even this staggering problem could be approached with cautious hope. The election of Pres. Kennedy, with energetic support from the labor movement, restored a liberal philosophy to the White House. Events have justified our efforts in the 1960 elections.

With strong Presidential leadership and united labor backing, a significant number of long-pending social and economic improvements became law. Among them were a broader and better wage-hour law, aid to depressed areas, a truly comprehensive housing act and a realistic temporary extension of unemployment compensation. In addition, promising administrative actions were undertaken to promote equal job opportunity and voting rights.

Yet there were other disappointments aside from employment.

Comprehensive federal aid to education, desperately needed for years, was again frustrated in Congress.

Medical care for the aged has still not been made part of the social security system, despite tragic evidence of its necessity.

Equality of opportunity remains a distant dream for too many Americans, victimized by racial, religious and other forms of discrimination.

Repressive restrictions on legitimate union activities, shockingly intensified by the 85th Congress, remain in force, and new assaults on labor's rights are an ever-present danger.

Even so, after eight years of inertia the federal government has begun to move again, and has moved the country with it. In normal times, that in itself would tip the balance toward optimism.

But these are not normal times. The unsolved problems and modest gains just cited pale in significance beside the mounting threat to human freedom throughout the world.

The Soviet Union has embarked upon a new campaign of aggression, with West Berlin the first target, and it broke the nuclear bomb test ban. At any moment the fraudulence of Soviet words may give way to naked force. Never in history has mankind been so close to self-destruction.

To meet this peril our country must be strong—strong militarily, strong economically and strong spiritually, with unconquerable faith in our democratic society as the best and only instrument for achieving well-being, social justice and liberty for all.

That strength cannot be evoked without a strong, free labor movement. The labor movement is the indispensable force for progress at home—progress that must be made to keep bright the democratic ideal. The labor movement is an unwavering ally of the nation's defense and foreign aid objectives. The labor movement is a stalwart guide and exemplar to free trade unions overseas, whose creation and growth is essential to the establishment of stable, free societies in new and developing nations.

Those who strike at the labor movement, therefore, strike at the very roots of American liberty and the hopes of democracy throughout the world.

For our part, we in the labor movement must fulfill without stint the heavy obligations we bear. We must be conscious as never before of our grave responsibilities to our members, our country and the cause of freedom. We cannot afford the luxury of divisive quarrels; the times demand the best that is in us all. We must be united in carrying forward our common purpose.

These, then, are the tasks that confront the fourth constitutional convention of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations:

To shape a program for the perfection of American society and the full utilization of its human and material resources; to evolve, with that end in view, a campaign to expand the labor movement and confound its enemies; to strengthen our country and the free world against the Communist peril, and as a basic prerequisite for all these goals, to reaffirm and enhance the solidarity of our movement.

These are challenging tasks, but with the full support, determination and good will of all our affiliated unions, they can be fulfilled.

Court Returns 'Runaway' Case to Board

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the 3rd Circuit has remanded a "runaway plant" case to the National Labor Relations Board with an order for more information.

The three-judge court directed the NLRB to determine if the M. Yoseph Bag Co., Bridgeton, N. J., went out of business the same day it laid off all employes—July 19, 1957—or whether it waited a month. Also, what importance the NLRB attaches specifically to the fact that the company sold its feed bag-reconditioning business to a rival firm which had one David Yoseph as an officer and stockholder.

The NLRB, which sought an enforcement order, had found the company guilty of refusing to bargain with Dist. 65, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, of closing its plant and firing its 16 employes.

"It is obvious," the court said, "that an employer cannot absolve himself of unfair labor practices simply by going out of business some time after he has engaged in those practices."

It said the board was justified in finding that the company committed unfair practices when it threatened and questioned employes.

However, whether the company committed an unfair practice by closing the plant and discharging its employes is a question that cannot be answered until the NLRB pinpoints the exact date, the judges wrote.

Fryer Named Interne By Dept. of Research

John L. Fryer, British-born graduate of the London School of Economics & Political Research, has been awarded the interneship sponsored by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research and is serving as a member of the staff.

Plumbers, Pipe Fitters Eligible:

NLRB Vote Set at Construction Sites

The National Labor Relations Board has ordered a representation election sought by the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters at a major non-union construction firm, shaping its order to direct single-unit voting by some 600 workers at 68 job sites scattered across six southeastern states.

In a four-member decision involving workers at the Daniel Construction Co. of Greenville, S. C., the board ruled unanimously that company labor policies and the "peculiarly intermittent" nature of the construction industry justified voting eligibility for these workers:

- All plumbers who in the year before the NLRB order on Sept. 21 had worked as much as 30 days for Daniel.
- All who had worked for Daniel at some time during that period and had a total of 45 days of employment across two years.

The company had asked the NLRB to limit voting eligibility to workers "employed on a constant and continual basis" for six months preceding an election order.

The union sought eligibility for any plumber or pipe fitter whose name was on the Daniel payroll at any time from Jan. 1, 1960.

The board gave heavy emphasis to frequent layoffs in the construction industry and the Daniel company's "centralized control of labor relations" in framing its decision on an appropriate bargaining unit.

The company has a "nucleus of pipe fitters and plumbers hired at all times" for industrial and commercial construction projects of varying size and duration, the board found.

Conditions are Similar

It hires plumbers at the sites and lays them off after completion of a project, but "preference" is given former employes and some may move from one project to another. Throughout the company's region, "working conditions, skills and nature of employment are very similar," and "overall personnel policies are set forth" by the firm's Greenville main office, the ruling said.

The "peculiarly intermittent" nature of construction work, the board said, was recognized by Congress in allowing a union-shop contract clause after seven days, instead of the 30 days applied in other industries, and in allowing prehire contracts.

The Daniel company had a "temporary restriction" in employment of plumbers early this year, the board said, but a worker's layoff "in no way detracts from continuing interest in working conditions."

The board ruled that short layoffs this year do not deprive workers of a "continuing interest in their working conditions which would warrant their participation" in an election on a bargaining agent. Workers with 45 days of work for Daniel in two years "have a sufficient continuing interest" to warrant election eligibility, it added.

The Daniel Construction Co. operates in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee. Wage rates "may vary from one project to another," the board said.

ONE HUNDRED BOOKS of transportation tickets, worth $300 and good anywhere on Toronto's subway, trolley and bus system, were presented to striking members of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes as they picketed the Royal York Hotel by Financial Sec. Frank Dyer of Div. 113, Street Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employes. The division earlier gave $500 to the hotel workers' strike fund.

Robertson, Rail Union Leader, Dies

Cleveland—David B. Robertson, president-emeritus of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, died here Sept. 27 at the age of 85.

"Davy" Robertson served as president of the union from 1922 until his retirement in 1953 and steered the Locomotive Firemen through the major changeover from steam to diesel locomotives.

He headed the rail labor committee which led the successful campaign for enactment of the Railway Labor Act in 1926 and served as first chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association.

Robertson, who began as a steel worker in Youngstown, O., at the age of 14, went to work on the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1895, transferring to the Erie Railroad several years later. He joined the BLF&E in 1899 and was elected president of his local lodge a year later. In 1905 he was elected general chairman of the brotherhood's grievance committee on the Erie and in 1913 became a vice president of the union.

He is survived by his wife, Edna, a son and a daughter.

North Carolina Labor Votes Political Fund

Asheville, N. C.—The North Carolina State AFL-CIO is building a political action and education fund to back up its drive for state legislative goals.

Delegates to the annual convention here unanimously adopted a resolution calling on all affiliates to contribute $1 per member to the fund before next March. State Pres. W. M. Barbee said the organization hoped to obtain voluntary contributions from all of its 34,000 members.

He said the State AFL-CIO's legislative objectives include:

- An improved workmen's compensation law.
- Improved unemployment insurance, including erasure of detrimental amendments enacted this year.
- Repeal of the state "right-to-work" law.
- Repeal of recently enacted legislation outlawing unions among public employes.
- A more equitable tax structure.

The state federation which also endorsed the complete legislative program of the AFL-CIO, became the fourth in the South to set up a special fund to finance expanded political and legislative activities.

Louisiana created such a program several years ago, and the Alabama and Mississippi federations this year levied special assessments for that purpose. The Tennessee State AFL-CIO will consider a similar program at its convention in October.

Barbee was re-elected president of the state body over J. Floyd Henderson of Charlotte, by a vote of 248 to 119. Sec.-Treas. J. W. Holder was unopposed for a new term.

Among the visiting speakers were Stanton Smith, AFL-CIO coordinator of state and city central bodies; R. J. Thomas, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, and Pres. Victor Bussie of the Louisiana State Labor Council.

Former Business Advisory Unit Confers with Kennedy, Hodges

Administration leaders and top-ranking members of the Commerce Dept.'s former Business Advisory Council have met for the first time since last July, when the former council broke its 27-year-old tie with the government.

At that time the council—once described as "America's most powerful private club"—dropped its government affiliation and gave up its offices in the Commerce Dept. rather than agree to major reforms demanded by Commerce Sec. Luther H. Hodges.

Hodges had insisted that the council, which had traditionally met behind closed doors, admit the press to any session addressed by a government official, make minutes of its proceedings available to the government and broaden its membership to give greater representation to small business.

Emergence of a new relationship of "arms-length cooperation" between the business community and the Kennedy Administration was revealed when Roger Blough, board chairman of U.S. Steel and head of the council, brought a delegation of some 50 council members to the White House for a meeting with Pres. Kennedy.

The visit followed a session of the BAC which was addressed by three government officials—Under Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz; McGeorge Bundy, special assistant to the President for national security affairs, and Arthur Dean, U.S. chief negotiator at the nuclear test ban talks.

Although the sessions were closed to the press, the Labor Dept. furnished newsmen an advance text of the speech by Wirtz and a transcript of Bundy's address to a dinner session of the council was made available by the White House. Only Dean's remarks, described as "off-the-cuff," were not transcribed or made public.

Wirtz told the group that former rivalry between the Labor and Commerce Depts., with each representing "some special set of interests," has been replaced in the Kennedy Administration by "an almost complete harmony of working relationships." He said the nation's world responsibilities "demand the submergence of special interests and gives priority to the national purpose."

White House sources said the meeting with the President, also attended by Hodges, was "very cordial," with Kennedy emphasizing the interdependence of business and government.

The Commerce Dept. said it has not requested any advice from the Business Council since its disaffiliation, although the council has been asked to continue a study of maritime problems begun before the schism. The department has not set up a previously indicated new advisory council with official status—an action which had been anticipated after the July split.

CORRECTION

The American Bakery & Confectionery Workers' new contract with the National Biscuit Co. does not cover employes of the company's Fair Lawn, N. J., plant, as was erroneously reported in the Sept. 23 issue of the AFL-CIO News.

Although Fair Lawn workers voted 719 to 572 for ABC representation in a recent National Labor Relations Board election, the results have not yet been officially certified. Observers from Fair Lawn were present during negotiations, but the union was unable to bargain for the plant pending certification.

Lawyers Win Case on Union Welfare Adviser

St. Louis—An AFL-CIO union counselor who represented injured and unemployed union members without fee before state agencies has been held guilty of contempt by the Missouri Supreme Court.

Edward M. Tod, a vice president of the St. Louis Labor Council, was accused by the state bar association of unauthorized practice of law in helping members of several unions process claims before the state Employment Security & Unemployment Compensation divisions.

The Supreme Court, upholding the charge, went beyond the $50 penalty recommended by a hearing officer and ordered Tod to pay a $250 fine or spend 30 days in the county jail.

The Missouri State AFL-CIO earlier had called on all unions and central bodies to join in fighting the attack by lawyers on the type of claims work Tod had done.

Tod was president of the former St. Louis Industrial Union Council until 1957, when he became vice president of the AFL-CIO Labor Council. One of two labor liaison men with the United Fund of St. Louis, he has been serving also as a union counselor through a Union Referral Center whose expenses have been defrayed by a number of unions.

The Labor Council executive board promptly scheduled a meeting on the effects of the court ruling on union programs. The state AFL-CIO probably will consider the ruling at its next meeting, officials said.

All Missouri unions had been urged to help finance the cost of defending Tod, which State AFL-CIO Pres. John I. Rollings had put at $15,000 or more for legal fees. When the appeal went out in January, Rollings summed up the issue in this way:

"It is quite evident that the promise of a workmen's compensation system and the unemployment compensation law, intended to produce simple justice without litigation and without delays, is far from fulfillment; and that the bar association in this state, and perhaps others, is intent on compelling the unfortunate unemployed and injured workers to pay legal fees when legal talent is not necessary."

Canadian Non-Ops To Weigh Demands

Montreal, Que.—The conference committee representing 110,000 non-operating railroad workers in Canada will meet here Nov. 1 to consider demands to be sought in the forthcoming new contracts.

Frank Hall, chairman of the 15-man negotiating committee and Canadian vice president of the Railway Clerks, said the conference committee was called to meet "to see what the members are thinking." The current contract was signed last May but because of retroactivity will expire next Dec. 1.

Congress Adjourns After Busy Session

Retirees' Magazine Backs Health Plan for Elderly

A national magazine devoted to the problems of retirement has taken its first editorial stand on a national issue—an endorsement of health protection for the aged as part of the social security system.

Fifty-Plus, a monthly that describes itself as the Magazine for Successful Retirement, offered in its September issue pro and con articles on the Anderson-King bill by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and American Medical Association Pres. Leonard W. Larson.

The same issue carried a signed editorial by Ray Henry, editor of the magazine, asserting that the social security plan "not only . . . is necessary, it's inevitable."

It's necessary, Henry said, because "it will cover one of the important areas of insecurity in retirement life and it will guarantee at least a minimum of health care for most of today's older people."

It's inevitable, he added, because the United States is "the only major country in the world without a government medical care program for its retired. The trend is obvious, and it's obvious what free people favor throughout the world."

Federal Desegregation Law Urged for Schools

The U.S. Civil Rights Commission has unanimously recommended federal legislation to implement the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision.

Describing progress in integrating public schools as "slow indeed," the commission said Congress should require every segregated school district to file, within six months, a plan for at least gradual desegregation.

The commission said that only 775 of the South's 2,837 school districts had taken even token steps towards desegregation seven years after the Supreme Court decision. Some of these plans, the commission noted, have been devised to keep "at a minimum the number of Negroes in attendance at formerly white schools."

Although the commission chairman, Pres. John A. Hannah of the University of Michigan is a Republican, the recommendation parallels a plank in the 1960 Democratic Party platform.

The commission also proposed that federal grants-in-aid to states for public educational programs be reduced up to 50 percent for states whose schools are not integrated. This was the only one of 12 recommendations which was not unanimous. One member of the six-man commission, Duke University Prof. Robert S. Rankin, called the proposal "punitive." He added:

"I do not believe that school children should be made to suffer for the errors of their elders."

In its 185-page report—the second of a scheduled five-volume report to the President and Congress—the commission emphasized that school segregation is a national as well as a southern problem.

It charged that "gerrymandering" of school districts in northern states has resulted in schools attended by students of only one race.

The commission described a federal court order requiring the New Rochelle, N. Y., school board to eliminate segregation resulting from residence restrictions as "probably the most significant single event affecting equal protection of the law in public education since the Supreme Court's decision in the Little Rock case in 1958."

The commission also recommended legislation providing federal financial and technical assistance to school systems undertaking desegregation and a speedup of federal court procedure in school cases. It also asked establishment of desegregated schools on military bases where off-base schools are segregated.

Other proposals included direct federal protection against harassment of parents, children and school board members by persons opposed to desegregation and withholding of federal aid to public colleges which discriminate.

The commission asked a law authorizing loans for school districts whose state funds have been cut off as a result of desegregation and proposed that the Civil Rights Commission be authorized to set up an advisory and conciliation service for local communities facing desegregation problems.

Handicapped Worker Rule Change in View

Amendment of regulations governing the employment of handicapped workers by sheltered workshops under the Fair Labor Standards Act has been proposed by Wage-Hour Administrator Clarence T. Lundquist.

The revision, he said, was designed to obtain "more effective administration" of the regulations in view of the increasing number of sheltered workshops. Among the major changes proposed is the more effective determination of the proper special wage rates. Comments on the changes may be filed with Lundquist until Oct. 8.

Administration Prodding Seen As Key Factor in Legislative Record

(Continued from Page 1)

A major factor cited was the strong affirmative leadership exerted by Kennedy, the White House staff and many Cabinet members. The contrast was particularly striking following a more passive period under former Pres. Eisenhower.

These are some of the major accomplishments of the longest session since 1951:

Minimum Wage: Coverage was extended to 3.6 million additional workers—the first expansion of jurisdiction in the 25-year history of the wage-hour law. The minimum wage was raised from $1 to $1.25 in automatic step-ups. Although short of labor's and the Administration's target, the bill was hailed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as "a long step forward."

Depressed Areas Aid: Two months and 10 days after Kennedy took office, he signed an area redevelopment bill authorizing federal funds to help communities stricken by persistent, heavy unemployment and to finance retraining programs for jobless workers. Twice, in 1958 and 1960, almost identical bills had been vetoed by then-Pres. Eisenhower.

Temporary Jobless Compensation: Hundreds of thousands of jobless workers who had exhausted unemployment benefits had their payments extended up to 13 weeks through an Administration bill passed in March. Within two weeks every state had signed up for the program as compared with only 15 states which participated in the 1958 recession measure.

The big difference: In 1958, states were required to repay the cost of the added benefits to the federal government; the Kennedy TUC program was financed by a temporary federal payroll tax increase on all employers, regardless of whether their state participated in the program.

Aid to Dependent Children: Congress adopted an Administration proposal authorizing states to use federal matching grants for aid to children of unemployed parents.

Housing & Urban Renewal: In a major Administration victory and a powerful stimulant to the nation's economy, Congress authorized a $4.9 billion omnibus bill, including new programs to aid middle-income families through 35-year FHA mortgages, low-cost, long-term loans to non-profit organizations and public agencies, assistance to communities for mass transportation systems and encouragement of housing for the elderly. With southern moderates leading the fight for the Administration bill, the conservative coalition's efforts to make sharp cuts were beaten in both houses.

Social Security: Benefits were raised for some 4.4 million persons as Congress increased the minimum social security pension, raised payments to widows and permitted men to retire at age 62 on reduced benefits.

Water Pollution: Existing programs of federal aid for construction of sewage disposal plants were roughly doubled and federal jurisdiction was expanded to include all navigable as well as interstate waterways. Pres. Eisenhower had vetoed a similar bill last year and had described contamination of the nation's water supply as "a uniquely local blight."

Community Health Facilities: Existing programs of federal grants for community health facilities, including construction of non-profit nursing homes, were expanded and a new program of federal aid for non-hospital health services for the aged and chronically ill was authorized. Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Abraham Ribicoff described passage of this labor-backed bill as "one of the most important advances in the history of federal health legislation."

Disarmament Agency: The U.S. Arms Control & Disarmament Agency was established at Kennedy's request to emphasize "the high priority" the Administration places on efforts to transform the arms race into what the President has called a "peace race."

Peace Corps: Translating a Kennedy campaign pledge into action, Congress established a Peace Corps as a permanent agency.

OECD Treaty: The Senate ratified U.S. participation with Canada and 18 European nations in the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development. In a statement urging ratification, Meany had described the OECD as "an economic counterpart of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization."

Foreign Aid: With House conservatives holding the whip hand, the foreign aid appropriations bill carried only $3.88 billion in new funds, some $370 million less than Congress had previously authorized to be spent and nearly $1 billion short of the Administration's request.

The bill did, however, appropriate $1.1 billion for long-term loans to underdeveloped nations, nearly double the 1960 appropriation in this area. Earlier in the session, Congress gave a boost to Kennedy's "alliance for progress" program by appropriating $500 million for the Inter-American Social & Economic Cooperation Program and $100 million for Chilean relief and reconstruction.

Civil Rights Commission: The commission's life was extended two years.

NLRB Ban Outlaws All 'Hot Cargo' Pacts

The National Labor Relations Board has ruled that the signing of a contract containing a "hot cargo" clause violates the Taft-Hartley Act even if there is no attempt to enforce it.

It was the first such decision by the board since the Landrum-Griffin amendments were written into the act in 1959 to tighten secondary boycott bans and outlaw "hot cargo" clauses.

The five-member board unanimously reversed the recommendation of a trial examiner that the case be dismissed on the ground that because there had been no attempt to enforce the clause, no violation of law was involved.

The NLRB found:

"The Legislative history rather clearly shows that the Congress was intent upon banning the entry into such contracts, thereby freeing the employer from such pressures and coercion as a union might exert to obtain contractual assent to prospective secondary boycotts."

At issue was a provision of a contract between the unaffiliated Teamsters Local 210 in New York and the American Feed Co., that workers would not be required to handle goods coming from or going to a struck shop.

The NLRB decision sets aside the clause and directs the union and the company not to agree to any contract, express or implied, "whereby American Feed Co. agrees not to handle or perform services on goods, products or materials from or going to the premises of any other employer or person."

Next Session Faces Full Agenda in January

When Congress reconvenes on Jan. 10 it will face an agenda of unfinished business including these labor and Administration-supported major bills:

Health Care for the Aged under Social Security: The House Ways & Means Committee has held hearings on the Anderson-King bill but put off action until 1962. Pres. Kennedy has said the bill will carry the Administration's "highest priority."

Manpower Retraining: The House Rules Committee put off action on a Senate-passed bill setting up a four-year program for retraining jobless workers. Pending in both houses are committee-approved bills for a Youth Conservation Corps and training of jobless youngsters.

Aid to Education: A Senate-passed bill providing large-scale federal aid to schools is blocked by the House Rules Committee. Controversy over church-state relationships has allowed conservatives to use Rules Committee procedures to delay action. A renewed effort is expected to break the impasse.

Unemployment Compensation Standards: Administration proposals to set minimum standards of duration and amount for state jobless benefits are awaiting action in House Ways & Means Committee.

Public Works: A labor-backed bill sponsored by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) to provide federal funds to step up local public works projects during recessions has been promised the President's backing if unemployment persists at the present nearly 7 percent rate.

Jobsite Picketing: A House Labor subcommittee held hearings on removal of restrictions on the right to picket construction sites but took no action except to report two bills without recommendations. The AFL-CIO and the Administration urged passage.

Migrant Workers: Five Senate-passed bills to protect migrant farm workers against exploitation, curb child labor on farms and help educate children of migrants are awaiting Senate action. Administration-supported efforts to make major reforms in Mexican farm labor program this year were blocked when Senate conferees agreed to delete a minimum wage provision from a bill extending the program for two years.

Welfare and Pension Disclosure: Committee-approved bills tightening reporting requirements for unions and employers and giving stronger enforcement powers to the Secretary of Labor are awaiting action in both houses. The AFL-CIO and the Administration supported even stronger measures.

Civil Rights: The Kennedy Administration which has used executive authority to expand equal rights may seek additional legislation carrying out recommendations on voting and school desegregation made by the Civil Rights Commission. The AFL-CIO has urged enactment of a fair employment practices law.

Tax Reform: The House Ways & Means Committee held hearings on the Administration tax plan but put off action until 1962. The Kennedy package includes labor-supported proposals to plug tax loopholes, along with new incentives for business which the AFL-CIO has opposed. The AFL-CIO has also asked for a flexible tax-reduction authority for the President as an anti-recession weapon.

Aid to Medical Education: The Senate has held hearings on an Administration-backed measure providing federal funds for construction of medical school facilities and scholarships for medical students.

Labor Score Card on 87th Congress

Herewith is a report of action by Congress and the Administration on major issues listed on Jan. 5, 1961 by the AFL-CIO Executive Council as making up an important 20-point program.

ISSUE	AFL-CIO POSITION	STATUS
MINIMUM WAGE: Millions of workers many of them heads of families, require better minimum wage and maximum hour protection through Fair Labor Standards Act.	**Council called for action "in 1961 . . . in order to bring a measure of economic justice to workers and to add to the purchasing power on which economic recovery depends."**	Congress and President approved law raising minimum, extending coverage to 3.6 million more workers.
HOUSING AND URBAN RENEWAL: Urban blight, slum housing, shortage of moderate and middle-income housing require massive federal program to plan and build for the future.	**Council asked action "to meet one of America's sorest problems and to help put America back to work." Also called for a new Dept. of Urban Affairs in the government.**	Congress passed housing bill dramatically expanding federal housing programs, providing new programs for moderate income families, open space, mass transportation. Urban Affairs Dept. proposal passed Senate.
AID TO DEPRESSED AREAS: Federal aid needed for many urban and rural areas throughout the country which suffer from persistent, high unemployment.	**Executive Council called for a "bold program of loans and grants for vocational retraining, essential public works, plant construction and technical assistance to encourage establishment of new plants . . ."**	President signed law establishing Area Redevelopment Administration, providing program to encourage industry, create jobs in depressed areas.
AID TO EDUCATION: Needs of children, increasing technology, and poverty of local school districts demand federal aid to overcome classroom shortage, hire and keep good teachers.	**Council called for federal aid for school construction to "improve our educational plan and also help provide jobs for thousands." Also asked aid for teachers' salaries.**	Efforts to provide aid for school construction, teachers' salaries, colleges, and education needed for national defense were blocked. Impacted areas, National Defense Education Act were extended.
HEALTH BENEFITS FOR AGED: Increased medical care costs, greater need of the aged for health care, make passage of Anderson-King bill proposed by Pres. Kennedy an urgent necessity. Through social security, hospitalization, nursing home and home nursing care would be provided.	**Council said "Congress should proceed at once to pass this sound and humane system for meeting one of the prime needs of our senior citizens."**	Hearings have been concluded by the House Ways & Means Committee; further action posponed until next year, with Administration seeking approval.
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: Hodgepodge of inadequate state laws requires federal standards to provide minimum benefits and duration of payments. Emergency action required to meet problems of recession-born unemployment.	**Council asked "immediate action . . . to restore unemployment payments to those whose rights have been exhausted, to extend the duration of payments to those now receiving them and to set a realistic floor under their amount."**	President's proposals, introduced by Sen. McCarthy and Rep. King, would set a floor of one-half of a worker's average weekly wage up to an eventual maximum of two-thirds of the state's average, and extend duration under certain conditions. Congress earlier passed emergency bill, has taken no action on permanent standards.
TAX REVISION FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH: Unfair advantage for special groups, reduced federal revenue caused by tax loopholes. Tax system too inflexible to be used efficiently as an economic tool.	**"The federal tax system should be flexible enough to aid in spurring economic recovery and encouraging economic growth," said the council in urging Congress to give the President the power temporarily to reduce taxes. Council also asked for closing of tax loopholes.**	House hearings concluded on President's request to close tax loopholes and on labor-opposed investment tax credit.
PUBLIC WORKS: Federal assistance for local public works which states and communities cannot afford would provide necessary facilities, provide employment.	**Council said "federal programs for the construction of hospitals, roads and airports . . . should be expanded by more generous appropriations, both to provide more employment and to help reduce our chronic shortage of these facilities."**	Senate concluded hearings on Clark bill, which President opposed, but which he has promised to look at again next year. President signed bills assuring continued highway, airport construction programs.
FEDERAL RESERVE POLICY: Federal Reserve Board, with vast powers to control and stimulate the economy, has failed to act to cut interest rates, promote economic recovery, create jobs.	**"Our monetary policies should be designed to influence our industrial technological progress consistent with our economic growth." Board membership should "insure competent representation of all basic functional economic groups . . ."**	No action on AFL-CIO proposal to insure representation of various economic groups on FRB. Board policies not basically a legislative problem.
MIGRANT WORKERS: Low wages, shanty housing, lack of education and medical care plague our migrant workers. Mexican farm labor program deprives them of jobs.	**The problems of migratory labor "must be vigorously dealt with on all fronts—wages, housing, education, social security and public health." The importation of Mexican farm workers "should be discontinued as quickly as possible."**	Five bills passed Senate to provide education, health, child labor, crew leader protections. Bill continuing Mexican farm labor program passed without major reforms.
COMPREHENSIVE LABOR LEGISLATION: Rights to organize, bargain collectively are severely restricted by Taft-Hartley, Landrum-Griffin Acts, thus depriving millions of unorganized workers of union benefits.	**Council asserted that "both the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Acts contain provisions which harshly and unfairly limite the freedom of workers to organize and bargain collectively."**	No action in either House.
SITUS PICKETING: Basic right to strike is denied workers on multi-employer job sites.	**"Simple justice demands early action on legislation to remove restrictions on right to picket construction sites," council said.**	House Labor subcommittee held hearings, reported two bills without recommendation to the full committee. No further action taken.
ATOMIC ENERGY: Great Britain and the Soviet Union have made progress in turning atomic energy into electricity while the U.S. has lagged. Protection of workers from atomic hazards is inadequate.	**Council asked expanded federal program to develop peaceful uses of atomic energy, and "an effective comprehensive federal program to control atomic radiation," provide federal workmen's compensation for atomic workers.**	House rejected Senate proposal to provide facilities for generating electricity at Hanford, Wash., plutonium reactor.
NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT: Great increases in population, waste of natural resources, require intelligent conservation and development of land, water, forests, minerals and recreational areas.	**The council noted that "a bold program of land and water development on a river basin approach is urgent. An adequate program of water pollution control cannot wait any longer."**	Saline water conversion and water pollution control bills passed by Congress. Senate held hearings on bill to encourage river basin development policy.
CIVIL RIGHTS: The rights of all Americans, which have not been realized under state law and law enforcement, require stronger federal powers and federal action.	**Council called for increased federal powers to assure civil rights for all Americans, to guarantee equal employment opportunities and to eliminate voting restrictions.**	Civil Rights Commission extended; President has utilized executive powers to extend civil rights protection.
IMMIGRATION AND REFUGE REFORM: Antiquated laws governing immigration discriminate against people of certain nations. The number of immigrants is kept unnecessarily low.	**Council asked that the existing system be revamped to remove discriminatory features, to increase the quota to 250,000 annually, and provide for admission of refugees.**	Modest bills passed authorizing aid for refugee resettlement. No action on major needs.
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT: Needs of new nations and the defense of freedom, and competition for their support by the Soviet Union, require our increasing attention.	**"In the newly emerging nations of the world, economic and technical assistance from democratic nations can make the difference between freedom and tyranny for the people," said the council.**	Congress approved presidential request for long-term planning authority, but rejected long-term financing through treasury borrowing.
FEDERAL EMPLOYES: The formal right of collective bargaining does not exist for federal employes.	**Council called for legislation giving "statutory certification to bona fide trade unions of federal employes."**	Cabinet level committee established by Pres. Kennedy now working on recognition and collective bargaining proposals.
FARM LEGISLATION: Farm income has fallen, the family farmer has been driven off the farm by economic trends, government policy.	**"We favor the enactment of legislation which will wherever possible base price support on production payments aimed at support of the family farm and lower prices to consumers."**	Congress passed legislation designed to cut wheat and feed grain surpluses, develop new farm programs.
NATIONAL DEFENSE: International tension intensified by Berlin crisis requires greater defense effort.	**We need "a defense establishment equipped to cope with small crises as well as large ones; with limited as well as total war."**	Congress approved largest defense spending bill in nation's peacetime history.

87th Congress, First Session

DESPITE THE DEMEANING squabble of the last few weeks of the congressional session over foreign aid funds—a dispute that resulted in the cutting of almost $1 billion from Pres. Kennedy's request—the first session of the 87th Congress was one of the most productive since the mid-1930's.

The score card on Congress published in this issue of the AFL-CIO News indicates the number of long-pending social and economic measures that were enacted in the nine-month session. The score card reveals also the scope of unfinished business facing the second session in January.

With strong White House leadership, Congress moved quickly on programs and proposals that had been frustrated in the closing years of the Eisenhower Administrations and placed on the statute books laws aiding depressed areas and improving and extending the wage-hour law. It enacted a comprehensive housing law, temporary extension of unemployment compensation, improvements in social security benefits and a number of other measures designed to strengthen the nation economically and socially.

Funds to improve the nation's military posture and its space programs were voted and important elements of Pres. Kennedy's foreign program were approved—a permanent Peace Corps, a new disarmament agency and authority for the President to make long-range commitments for economic development loans, although the long-range financing to operate such programs was denied.

The Republican-Southern Democratic coalition in the House, negated to some extent in the early months of the session, displayed its full strength in the closing days. It frustrated attempts to pass federal aid to education legislation and delayed a worker retraining program. Consideration of medical care for the aged and tax reform programs was postponed until next year.

The key to the second session of the 87th Congress is the role of the coalition. With continuing strong presidential leadership and a rallying of public opinion on education, health care, retraining and other issues, the coalition can be overcome. This is the job for 1962.

Kennedy at the UN

PRES. KENNEDY's SPEECH at the United Nations turned the bright, uncompromising light of truth and candor on the murky areas of world crisis, penetrating the poisonous Soviet smog and the confusing equivocations of the so-called non-aligned nations.

In eloquent but simple language the President spelled out the United States' position on disarmament, the United Nations, underdeveloped nations, outer space, Berlin and a UN peace force.

His brilliant analysis of the Soviet policy of terror, which has been evident in the Communist decision to renew atmospheric nuclear testing and the walling off of East Berlin, provides a guide for all free men:

"Terror is not a new weapon. Throughout history it has been used by those who could not prevail either by persuasion or example. But inevitably they fail, either because men are not afraid to die for a life worth living, or because the terrorists themselves came to realize that free men cannot be frightened by threats and that aggression would meet its own response.

"And it is in the light of that history that every nation today should know, be he friend or foe, that the United States has both the will and the weapons to join free men in standing up to their responsibilities."

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'Maybe Next Year for the Rest'

Chairman Says:

NLRB Seeking to Take Profit Out of Unfair Labor Practices

The following is excerpted from an address by Frank W. McCulloch, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board to the annual convention of the Federal Bar Association in Washington, D. C.

By Frank W. McCulloch

IT IS READILY APPARENT that National Labor Relations Board members have their hands full. The problem of case load grows yearly more intense, Unfair labor practice cases reaching the board in 1956 averaged 19 per month. This past year the number more than doubled, 51 per month. The board's production of decisions has also increased sharply. But the backlog of undecided complaint cases rose this year to an all-time high.

One way to resolve our delay problem, of course, is to cut our caseload. There are two alternative techniques by which this may be achieved, the carrot and the stick.

The carrot technique, pre-trial settlement and negotiation, is appropriate when the violator of the statute acts innocently, in good faith, or in ignorance. Our general counsel has emphasized efforts by our regional directors to sit down with employers, unions and individuals and work out a settlement of cases where an investigation evidences merit to charges of unfair labor practices.

In the last four years the number of unfair labor practice cases disposed of by voluntary agreement of the parties has more than doubled. In fiscal year 1958, there were 987 such cases—in fiscal year 1961, there were 2,569.

This voluntary settlement is an important part of the picture of relieving the administrative and judicial processes of unnecessary litigation and giving them more time to do better the remaining part of the job.

Now the stick technique. Unfortunately, the carrot approach will not work with all those that violate our statute. Some employers, and some unions, repeatedly violate the terms of our statute with knowledge that they are doing so. The number of unfair labor practices, despite widespread publicity, grows rather than diminishes.

ONE REASON for this lies in the apparent ineffectiveness of our remedies in many cases. For example, when an employer discharges the leading union adherents in his plant at the outset of an organizing campaign, the customary board remedy is at long last to order their reinstatement with back pay. This remedy, many union officials claim, is too little and too late, and it constitutes no more than a "license fee for union busting." The employer willingly pays such fees if it assures him of an operation free from unionism.

Obviously, we need a bigger stick in this kind of situation. Rep. James Roosevelt commented during recent hearings that the remedy for repeated and willful violation of the statute is "to make the penalties for such unfair labor practices so doggone stiff that anybody who did it would think twice about it."

We at the labor board are now studying various ways of taking the profit out of unfair labor practices, whether committed by employers or unions. One suggested remedy for use when an employer destroys the majority status of a union by illegal techniques during an organization drive is to restore the prior situation as fully as possible and to saddle the employer with the union for a 12-month period during which he must recognize and bargain with it. Should the employer refuse to bargain "in good faith," it has been suggested that the board seek injunctive relief in the courts and request that the employer be required to demonstrate good faith by embodying existing conditions in a written document and, and additionally, to make reasonable counter-proposals to reasonable union demands.

The names of Norris and LaGuardia remind us that government by injunction in labor relations has long been abhorred by many. Yet before congressional committees and in direct appeals to the labor board, urgent requests have recently been made for more extensive board use of discretionary injunction procedures. We are giving these proposals the most serious study, despite their unpopular past, to see if we can thereby better effectuate the purposes of the act.

What will come of these and other suggestions remains to be seen; but the fact remains that more ingenious "remedies" must be considered if the administrative process is to be expedited.

My comments on expediting the administrative process by utilizing the techniques of delegation of greater authority to hearing examiners, more liberal use of pre-hearing procedures to narrow the issues to be tried, more utilization of "settlement" procedures and utilization of remedial orders commensurate to the occasion, have special relevance to the situation at the labor board.

Morgan Says:

Kennedy Turns UN into Forum For Debate at Highest Level

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

IF WORDS CAN BE penetrating missiles, then President Kennedy should have won a battle in the cold war. His speech before the world's largest forum, the General Assembly of the United Nations, was loaded with the ammunition of importance, carefully tamped down with the tones of reasonableness. This is no time, he aptly said, for immoderate talk.

Morgan

Even the opposing camp paid him a compliment. "You were in good form today," Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko said afterwards. And so he was. His first appearance before this quite disunited and indeed leaderless body was impressive, his rhetoric polished though maybe a little too shiny at times, his meaning clearer than most formal utterances manage to convey, his emphasis well and realistically measured.

To this viewer on the receiving end of his television image, the President seemed to be trying to communicate with at least three separate audiences at the same time.

He was trying to get through to Khrushchev and company the message that we are willing to recognize certain realities in middle Europe including the existence, wise or unwise, of a forcibly divided Germany but that the Communists must recognize we cannot yield our interests in or fail our commitments to the freedom of the people of West Berlin. In between are problems to talk about and possibly points to negotiate. But there is no need for war.

Also it appeared that Pres. Kennedy was especilly addressing the so-called neutrals with an appeal to reason. The double standard of moral judgments at the Belgrade conference provoked him. But the fact is that the ranks of the uncommitted and the unattached are becoming the most numerous at the UN, each with an Assembly vote equal to that of any great power. And so he took pains to avoid the classic—and careless—division of the globe into three parts, Communist, anti-Communist and neutral. His implication was that the latter had really far more interests in common with us than with the other side and that they ought to recognize this.

"In this hall," the President said, "there are not three forces, but only two. One is composed of those who are trying to build the kind of world described in Articles I and II of the (UN) Charter (a world of peace and self-determination). The other, seeking a different world, would undermine this organization in the process."

Finally, the President seemed to be trying to signal his allies in the western alliance with an awareness of the responsibilites of U.S leadership in that alliance, with an attitude of coolness and courage and common sense that would justify that leadership which by force of circumstance we have but did not seek and which would in turn impel if not inspire those allies to close ranks behind it.

THAT IS A LARGE ORDER and it is far too early to judge how well the President filled it. One of the most maddening aspects of the situation is that since to us our position—as the President stated it—seems so reasonable and the Communist position so outrageously unreasonable, we cannot understand why there is such hesitancy in the minds of the uncommitted to choose between the two. But that, paradoxically, is the way it is and we are going to have to make the most of it.

How do we set about making the most of it? One way, surely, is to utilize the forum of the UN more than we have for such literate recitations of candid concern as the President delivered. The UN is pooh-poohed as nothing more than a debating society but even with the secretary-general's chair starkly vacant it is much more than that—which is why the Communists are so determined to change it. There was somehow an added impact to what the President said because he said it from that rostrum.

There is a difference, however intangibly subtle, between deploring the destructive Soviet troika principle at a news conference and making the indictment in the presence of the accused.

There is a difference between warning of the treachery of Communist guerrilla strategy at a political rally in the Waldorf and reminding such interested parties as the Burmese and the Indians face to face that the desperately dangerous aggressions in Laos and South Viet Nam are no less real "because men are knifed in their homes and not shot on the field of battle."

Words are no substitute for policy and the strength and determination to support it but words, as Mr. Kennedy discovered during the presidential debates of 1960, can be convincing and clarifying agents. He may have discovered at the UN a forum from which he can effectively debate at the highest level.

Washington Reports:

Clark, Keating See Congress Setting Up Urban Affairs Dept.

A NEW CABINET POST, the Dept. of Housing & Urban Affairs, is vitally needed and should get enough support to be passed by Congress when it resumes in January, Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), sponsor of the Administration-backed bill for the department, and Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R-N. Y.), who also submitted a bill for the post, declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational program heard on 450 radio stations.

"I think fundamentally the need for this department arises from the fact that the urban population of our country is growing by leaps and bounds," Clark said.

"At the same time the agricultural population is shrinking rapidly. We have had a Dept. of Agriculture for over 100 years and do not have an agency in the federal government to coordinate and advance the many programs necessary to nurture the orderly growth of our urban areas."

Both senators made it clear that an urban area is not only the city, but the area surrounding the city. Clark noted that 70 percent of the U.S population now lives in urban areas. Keating added that "about 20 percent of our people live in the really big cities," and the people are moving from the cities to suburban areas.

To make this plain, Keating urged that the name of the proposed department be changed.

"The title, "Urban Affairs, seems to me rather cold and forbidding," he asserted. "A lot of people associate the word 'urban' with skyscrapers, speedways and massive shopping centers, but according to the Census Bureau the word means any community with a population of more than 2,500 people. I suggest the name Dept. of Community Affairs, or Dept. of Community Development. Then the people will realize the new department would be concerned with all the people and the communities in which they live."

THE VARIOUS AGENCIES that now have to do with housing would be under the new department, the senators said. The problems it would handle would be manifold: housing, including the FHA program, and public housing; pure water, transportation, community planning.

"A decent home for every American was the goal of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Act of 1949," said Clark. "We are a long way from this goal, but in addition to a decent home for every American, we have got to have decent places for commerce and industry to carry on their wealth-producing activities.

"The department will also carry on research in urban problems just as the Dept. of Agriculture carries on agricultural research."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE OVERRIDING FACT in the closing weeks of the congressional session was the stubbornness shown by House conservatives—a stubbornness pointing to trouble on bills next year unless the Administration can counter it.

The session just closed is rightly termed a productive one—unusual in the number of bills passed that Congress had rejected during the Eisenhower years. The minimum wage bill was a genuine breakthrough as it expanded protection of workers into the service industries.

Kennedy asserted an affirmative role in the legislative process without incurring the bitter animosity that sometimes is provoked by White House activity on bills.

In the Senate, major programs were approved on school aid, retraining of workers displaced by automation and long-range financing of foreign economic aid. These represented to some extent plowing of new ground.

The fact remains that not one of these programs passed the House. They were bottled up in the Rules Committee or beaten on the floor, and on the long-range financing issue the House pointblank refused any compromise.

House conservatives forced the watering down of other measures before even a bare-bones version of programs urged by the President and passed by the more liberal Senate was accepted.

* * *

"I'VE NEVER SEEN THEM MEANER," the New York Times reported a 10-year senator as saying. The normal courtesies lubricating relations between House and Senate disappeared as House opponents of Kennedy programs rejected compromises even in appropriations bills.

Conservative southern Democrats and Republicans used their positions of central power from committee chairmanships or long seniority to tie up bills or emasculate them.

On a money bill involving the District of Columbia, the House twice rejected a measure already agreed on in conference committee because it contained a $5 million item for district schools. The bill was dumped and the district left with a heavy deficit.

Rep. Otto Passman (D-La.) served notice a dozen times that he would not tolerate more than $3.9 billion in foreign aid—and refused final action even on that sum until he was sure no additional funds could be voted in some other appropriation measure. About $3.9 billion was the final figure.

In the last money measure, House conferees got Senate spokesmen to accept restrictions on long-range Treasury financing of programs already approved earlier in the session. The authorization for Treasury financing was killed in a conference committee legislative rider; the House passed the bill and adjourned, leaving a raging Senate the choice of swallowing the medicine or killing the whole bill, carrying $1 billion for many agencies.

* * *

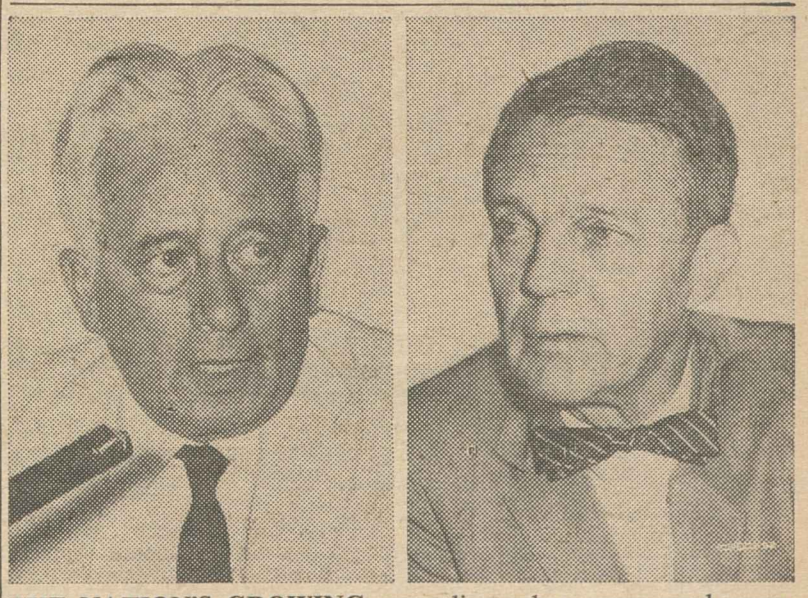
THE SENATE IN OTHER DAYS often was the principal chamber in which great issues were decided. Now the roles were reversed; Senate debate is still the more illuminating because the House is unwieldy in membership, but the House through committee action and effective organization of the conservative coalition forced the Senate to knuckle under on programs.

The GOP floor leader, Rep. Charles A. Halleck (Ind.), has rebuilt control of the solid Republican membership. He lost only six or eight votes on showdowns late in the session as contrasted to a loss of 30 or more in the earlier months.

The Administration failed to hold on later issues the substantial number of southern Democratic votes it attracted on the minimum wage bill. Its influence became weaker after the ailing Speaker Sam Rayburn left to rest in Bonham, Tex.

The curse of the liberals—absenteeism and less strict attention to business—played its part in Administration defeats.

A rebellious House, battling Kennedy programs in committee and on the floor and mulish in conference committees, can be a tough obstacle in the second session beginning in January.



THE NATION'S GROWING, sprawling urban areas need representation in the Cabinet and the means is the proposed Dept. of Housing & Urban Affairs, Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), right, and Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R-N.Y.), declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

How to Buy:

Sales on Columbus Day Offer Cut Prices on Coats, Dresses

By Sidney Margolius

THE Columbus Day sales give you your first opportunity of the season to buy winter coats for the family at reduced prices.

This department considers two types of women's coats to be especially good value this year for their basic usefulness and relatively moderate prices.

One is the recently - introduced foam-backed coats. The other is Orlon and Dynel coats, better styled and more reasonable this year.

Foam - backed coats for women are widely available now in both long coats and toppers. This useful idea also is spreading into men's and children's garments and rainwear. Boys' and men's jackets, and even men's work clothing, are available with foam backing.

Generally women's foam-back coats are either wool jersey or acrylic fiber, such as Orlon or Acrilan, laminated to a foam backing. This backing makes a warm garment with less weight and bulk than winter coats and jackets usually have. The foam backing also helps resist sagging and loss of shape.

Women's casual coats and toppers of this type are available for as little as $25-$35. Dressy coats with foam backing are priced under $60 even with fur trim. Retailers are offering foam-backed women's walking suits. The long jacket also is wearable as a separate coat.

Children's foam-backed jackets are an especially useful idea for cold-weather school and play wear. These cost about $10, or a little more in the reversible type with knit cotton on one side and water-repellent cotton poplin on the other. In buying children's jackets or sports coats, whether foam-backed or not, you'll save work and protect your children against wet weather if you look for jackets treated with one of the new water and spot-resistant finishes such as Scotchgard or Syl-mer.

Another good idea for children is raincoats with detachable zip-out Orlon acrylic pile liners so they can be used in cold weather or as lightweight coats.

Men's jackets and surcoats in foam-backed fabrics (either knit or smooth surface) generally cost $15-$20. But the most interesting development is the new foam-backed work clothing for outdoor workers. These generally are cotton twill bonded to foam. These come in one-piece suits or separate pants and jacket (both foam-backed).

WOMEN'S DRESSES: You'll also find sales in October of women's fall dresses. Dark cottons have become increasingly popular for all-year wear, in designs or weaves like twills, checks or tweeds, usually associated with wools and other fibers. These are generally treated for crease resistance, since wrinkling is the traditional problem with cotton fabrics.

A recent test by the New York State (Cornell) Experiment Station found that dry cleaning proved most satisfactory in preventing shrinkage and stretching, and keeping the color and crease-resistance of dark cottons. The testers also found that hand washing is preferable to machine washing to minimize shrinkage, fading and loss of body, but that crease resistance seemed to be lost at about the same rate by both methods.

WATERED HAMS: Agriculture Sec. Orville L. Freeman merits the public's thanks for his recent withdrawal of the previous Administration's permission to packers to add water to smoked pork products. Freeman commented that opinions of consumers expressed at the hearings held by the department showed a general objection to added "moisture" (that's what food processors often call the water they add to meats, cheese and other foods).

Now the cue for us consumers is to make sure we do not buy watered hams and other smoked pork products. The Agriculture Dept.'s rule applies only to pork products packed under federal inspection. Those packed and sold within a state's borders may still have water, and often do, depending on how carefully your state and local authorities police adulteration of foods. The only way to be sure you are getting smoked ham and butts with no water added is to look for the federal inspection legend on the wrapper or can.

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KAMAL CHOUGULE, left, coal miner from India, told Midwest trade unionists so much about India that they decided to give him a going-away present—nine alarm clocks, suggested by Chougule himself, for the dormitory of the ICFTU Labor College in Calcutta, where Chougule teaches. He is shown with Henry Seibert, Jr., Cincinnati, at the close of a summer school in Ottawa, Ill., for Clothing Workers local union officers from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa and Colorado. Chougule is an officer of the miners' union and the National Trade Union Congress of India.

The Tories Are Loose!:

Democracy Called 'Worst Government'

CHICAGO—"Help Stamp Out Communism," urged a leaflet available in the lobby outside the meeting room where "We, The People!" held its 7th annual Constitution Day convention here.

"Styles (rubber stamps) below—Circle your choices—75 cents each, 3 for $2" was the plea to delegates to the parley of the ultra-conservative group which describes itself as a "national coalition of American patriots."

How " 'The Summit' leads to Disaster" and "Repeal the Income Tax" will help stamp out communism is unexplained, but these are just two of the 46 stamps you can purchase from a Lombard, Ill., firm.

The fair-sized crowd, which was supposed to represent hundreds of thousands of American conservatives, had a sprinkling of those in their middle years. Most of the delegates were either very old or very young. Not many came of age during the 1930s.

The Leadership Conference for the Liberty Amendment also was held at the Sheraton-Chicago Hotel. Delegates to this parley were invited to stay for the "We, The People!" convention. The Liberty Amendment group wants the government to "stay out of private business" and seeks repeal of the personal income tax.

Rep. John H. Rousselot (R-Calif.) spoke at both meetings. The New Frontier, he said, is a form of economic feudalism, state planning and regimentation. Pres. Kennedy, he commented, was trained in the home of Fabian socialism.

Robert Welch, founder of the John Birch Society, the main speaker for one of the "We, The People!" sessions, declared flatly that democracy is "the worst form of government there is."

Welch said one of the things "wrecking" the republic is the promotion power of "labor union bosses" to the extent that there is government "of and for one class." Other "republic-wreckers," according to Welch, are direct election of senators, unemployment insurance, the graduated income tax and what he called federal "control" of education, transportation and communication.

In introducing Welch, Dr. Charles Pavey of Columbus, O., ripped what he called the "left-wing, one-world" press as part of the "treasonous conspiracy trying to change the United States from a republic to a democracy." His "red-list" included the New York Times, the Washington Post, Time and Life.

From Soup to Nonsense:

One by One the Eternal Verities Turn into Transient Folk Tales

By Jane Goodsell

I THINK THERE'S A PLOT afoot to disprove everything we learned at our mothers' knees. Scientists, historians and researchers are up to their necks in experiments to prove that our firmest convictions are just a lot of nonsense.

Anybody who was ever a child knows that you have to eat spinach to grow up big and strong. It isn't something you learned. You absorbed it, and you never forget it the way you forget Latin declensions and the principal exports of South America.

It becomes part of your childhood, mixed up with riddles and spankings and licking the bowl of cake batter. And if you sometimes balked at eating your spinach, you never questioned its value.

So what happens? About the time you're ready to pass this information to your own children as the wisdom of the ages, you learn that it's been disproved. Some food expert, with enough credentials to prove that he ought to know what he's talking about, announces that spinach is not only a non-essential food but, quite possibly, detrimental to health.

Everybody knows, too, that elephants never forget. It's hard to find a child of 10 to whom you can relay that factual tidbit without having him answer, "Heck, I knew that a long time ago."

And everyone does know it—just as everyone knows This Little Pig Went to Market.

Well, the scientists have been working on that one, too. With gleeful shouts and you-wuz-robbed attitude, they announce that it isn't true and never was. Elephants have very poor memories.

TAKE CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. Everybody knows that Christopher Columbus discovered America. Not only that, they know when. If you haven't another date in your head except your own birthday, you know that "In fourteen-hundred-and-ninety-two, Columbus sailed the ocean blue."

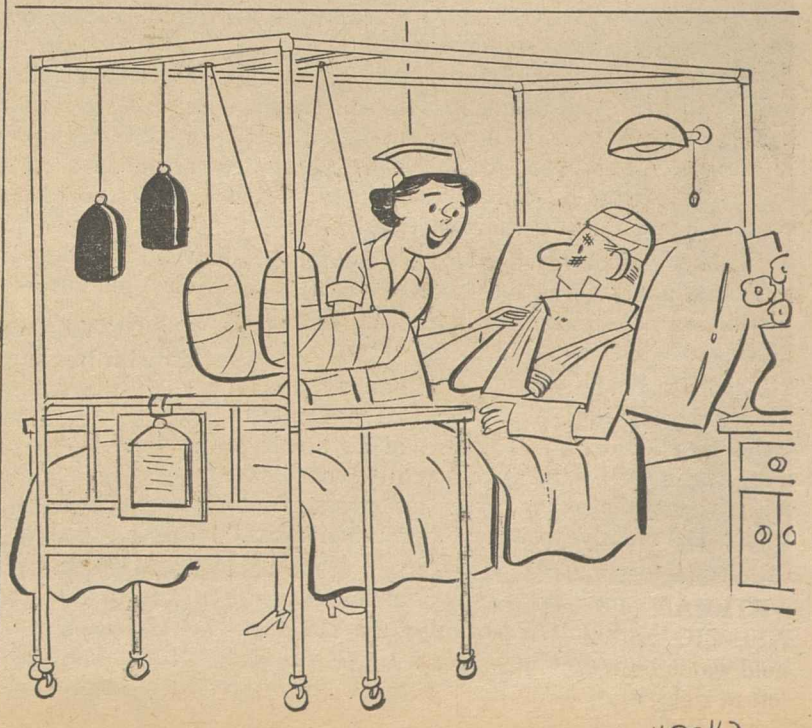
I hate to tell you this—in case you don't know it—but perhaps he didn't.

The Smithsonian Institution has got hold of a rock which leads them to suspect (don't ask me how) that a bunch of Norwegians may have landed on our shores several jumps ahead of Columbus.

Now, if it should turn out that De Soto didn't discover the Mississippi, it wouldn't upset me much. I can't always remember that he did.

But Columbus is altogether different. He discovered America in 1492! My mother told me, my father told me, my teachers told me. I know it as well as my own name. If I should be wakened out of a sound sleep and asked who discovered America, I'd know the answer.

There aren't many things I know that well. But one by one they're all being proved untrue.



Comfy?

'Gimmicks' Lure Chiselers:

Common-Sense Reasons Cited By Business in Locating Plants

Some American communities are still trying to lure "runaway" plants with false attractions—tax abatement, low wages and anti-labor laws—but most intelligent businessmen prefer common-sense, bread-and-butter reasons when they look for new plant locations.

That conclusion, and the reason for it, are presented in an article on "The Truth and Consequences of Industrial Plant Migration" in Economic Trends & Outlook, a feature of the American Federationist, AFL-CIO monthly magazine.

The article, prepared by the federation's Dept. of Research, summarizes business thinking in this observation:

Since businessmen are interested in producing and selling at a profit, their major concerns in locating plants are practical economic factors—customers, raw materials, skilled labor.

Citing several authorities, including a senator who has since become President—John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts—the article in the September issue of the Federationist pinpoints these conclusions:

● Growing industries are not usually attracted by gimmick lures such as so called "right-to-work" laws or tax-free plants. They look primarily for locations near their customers or raw materials, or for areas with trained manpower and good educational and research facilities.

● The few industries attracted by low wages, anti-labor laws and gimmicks are low-investment industries seeking unskilled labor. They can move easily from one low-wage area to another. They do not represent the prospect of sound community economic growth.

● The sound economic health of a community depends on growing, diversified industries. Such industries depend mainly on nearby customers to buy the things they produce, and for skilled labor, good schools, community facilities.

Pirating a Problem

In spite of the arguments against it, plant pirating is a problem, according to the article. The AFL-CIO Dept. of Research says:

"Many communities think they can solve their problems through special lures to pirate plants from other areas. Competition among communities, on the basis of such lures, is harmful to the nation.

"Low wages mean poor customers for shopkeepers. Tax-free plant structures mean a low tax base for the community's schools, roads, hospitals. A plant lured to a town by low wages and gimmicks may leave for another town with additional 'attractions.'"

Economic warfare between U.S. communities should not be tolerated, the article says, if the common goal of a rapidly growing economy is to be achieved.

Decent federal standards for social and economic progress in every state, and public understanding of the effects, could do much to keep cut-throat practices out of the competition of America's communities for expanding industries, it says.

'Ephemeral Aggrandizement'

The magazine recalls that eight years ago the then Sen. Kennedy described the aim of industrial migration for the Atlantic Monthly as "the expansion and prosperity of every section of the nation, not the ephemeral aggrandizement of one at the expense of another." The American Federationist article makes these additional points:

● The great growth of industry in the South and West—from 20 percent of the nation's manufacturing jobs in 1899 to 30 percent—has been given a strong push by the federal government—low-cost power in the Tennessee Valley region, military installations, federal contracts, RFC loans, soil conservation programs, tax amortization certificates.

● Effects of the Indiana "right-to-work" law of 1957 were tested in a survey by Forbes Marketing Research, Inc. Of 10 reasons given for building or expanding plants in that state, nearness to markets was given as first in importance. Labor skills were second.

Only seven of 100 companies listed R-T-W as a factor in their decisions, and only one cited the law as a primary attraction. That company had only 60 jobs.

● New York and Minnesota state surveys came up with similar findings. So did economic analyses reported in the Harvard Business Review and Dun's Review.

● The pace of the South's progress has slowed down slightly in recent years, and it is still far behind the nation in per capita income, educational standards, lower living standards. The relative slowdown suggests not enough spur exists despite the progress made.

BEING SWORN IN as a member of the New York City Board of Education is Sec. Morris Iushewitz of the New York City Central Labor Council, with Mayor Robert F. Wagner doing the honors. Seated is Anna Rosenberg, formerly assistant secretary of defense for manpower, also a new school board member.

Stop Exploiting People, Woods Industries Told

A blunt warning that the American forest products industry should stop exploiting people who work in the woods and barring the public from recreation on its land was sounded by a union president before a Forest Land Use Conference in Washington, D. C.

Pres. Paul L. Phillips of the Papermakers & Paperworkers praised scientific forest management for keeping supplies ahead of industrial demands for timber and for bringing a "considerable degree of permanence" to the paper industry.

Saying that the industry nevertheless had to be "dragged into forest conservation, kicking a little and screaming a lot, by pure unadulterated economics," Phillips told the conference:

"Although the exploitation of our forest resources is rapidly being eliminated, there is still one form of exploitation which has seen only a nominal improvement—the exploitation of people."

Many paper mills have done remarkable jobs, he said, in reducing the accident frequency rate in manufacturing but have done little to reduce accidents in the woods.

Some firms buy their wood through an "army of small contractors" to avoid responsibility for accidents and to "prevent any effective action to increase wage levels," he added.

"Companies and their forest management experts have an obligation to do a better job than they are doing for the people who work in the bush," he maintained.

Companies also have an obligation, he went on, to reverse the policy of buying up and sealing off large tracts of land and forests.

"Any company which has a large tract of land suitable for outdoor recreation purposes has an obligation to make it available if not to the public, at least to its employes," he said.

"I would strongly urge both the private owners of forest lands and those who make forest management their life's work to give serious consideration to the suggestion that a 'public be damned' attitude" will have a serious effect on company public relations, he added.

Other speakers at the conference sounded similar warnings. The chief speaker was Dean George A. Garratt of the Yale University School of Forestry.

VETERAN of 45 years' service in the Dept. of Accounting of the AFL-CIO and the former AFL, James Gardiner (left) receives gold watch on recent retirement from post as bookkeeper. With him, left to right, are Harold Jack, director of Dept. of Accounting; Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; and Pres. George Meany.

GOP Scores in Michigan Voting

Lansing, Mich.—Republicans scored major victories in election of delegates to the state constitutional convention convening here Oct. 3. The results were interpreted as lessening chances of major reforms, including reapportionment of the rural-dominated legislature.

Convention delegates were elected from legislative districts and GOP candidates won seats in 21 districts which presently have Democratic legislators. This gives them a 99-45 majority in the constitutional convention.

FDA Hits 'Bootlegging' Of Repackaged Drugs

The Food & Drug Administration, continuing its crackdown on the sale of free physicians' samples of prescription drugs, has seized more than $500,000 worth of "bootleg" repackaged drugs in 11 states.

Both doctors and drug salesmen have been identified as sources of supply for the repackagers, selling free samples either for cash or in trade for merchandise. The repackaged drugs are then peddled at a discount to retail druggists who dispense them over the counter.

Food & Drug Commissioner George P. Larrick said the repackaging operations—often carried out carelessly by inexperienced workers, according to the FDA—have resulted in:

● Dangerous mixing of drugs. Government inspectors have found powerful medications, intended for use only under medical supervision, which carried labels of mild medicines and even of non-prescription vitamin preparations.

● Destruction of labeling which includes warnings and directions for use.

● Disregard of expiration dates on antibiotics.

● Storing of repackaged samples in unlabeled containers or in containers with labels loosely affixed with rubber bands.

The FDA told the AFL-CIO News it is illegal for a physician to sell his samples to a repackager or a druggist and also unlawful for a pharmacist to buy drugs intended as free samples. The agency, however, has not brought any criminal charges in its drive to wipe out the bootlegging of drugs. Its seizures have been civil actions carrying no penalty other than confiscation and destruction of the drugs.

Larrick called for voluntary action to eliminate the diversion of sample drugs and recommended that:

● Drug manufacturers curtail and control the distribution of samples and supply physicians only with the drugs they want.

● Pharmacists discontinue using physicians' samples to fill prescriptions.

AIW Delegates Debate Setting Up Strike Fund

Chicago—The 500 delegates to the 135th convention of the Allied Industrial Workers held off until the final day of the parley a vote creating a strike fund. They were evenly divided during vigorous debate on the issue.

Pres. Carl W. Griepentrog in his keynote speech and report strongly urged creation of a solid strike fund. He told the delegates that more will have to be spent in time and money if the union is to move ahead on the organizing front.

Griepentrog predicted that AIW strikes will not increase because of a solid strike fund. "If we have a strike fund, bread and butter for you and your families while on strike, management will have lost its weapon of starving you," he said.

Griepentrog reported that the union is holding its own in organizing. From 1957 to 1959, he said, five new plants were organized and 25 plants shut down or moved away. Between 1959 and 1960, 40 new plants were organized and the union lost 40 through closings.

The AIW president called for an end to inter-union feuding and said sticking to historical emphasis on jurisdiction boundaries is sheer luxury on the part of labor.

Carl Rowan, deputy assistant secretary of state for public affairs, told the delegates that the United States is determined not to yield any of its fundamental rights in West Berlin. "If the U.S. is weak in Berlin, our word will mean nothing to the peoples of Africa and Southeast Asia," he asserted.

Rowan said "who trusts who" is the issue in settling world problems and easing tension.

Racial suspicion is a potent factor in world affairs and Washington is strained by race incidents in this country, he added.

"Africa is not convinced that we support its legitimate aspirations and its people are not certain of what the U.S. stands for today," he said.

James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers' Union, urged a $2 an hour minimum wage as the only way for a family to earn $4,000 a year, the requirement for a minimum budget. He warned about the danger of having so much of the economy geared to defense.

AN AFL-CIO UNION CONTRACT covering 200 employes at Model Laundry—Dry Cleaning Co., Cincinnati, recently ended 20 years of representation by an unaffiliated union. Seated are Henry A. Marks, president of the firm, and Florence Smith, president of Laundry & Dry Cleaning Local 248, who led the organizing drive at the company's two plants. Other members of the negotiating committee, standing left to right, are Mrs. Clara Posey, Local Sec.-Treas. Margaret Patton, Roland Shelton, Mrs. Annie Johnson, Pearl Dragoo and Mrs. Roberta Jefferson.

International Labor Standards Urged to Meet Import Challenge

Establishment of international fair labor standards to combat unfair foreign competition and advance living standards around the world has been urged by a number of AFL-CIO unions in testimony before a House Labor subcommittee.

The subcommittee, headed by Rep. John H. Dent (D-Pa.), is studying the effects of imports and exports on U.S. employment.

Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers suggested that an agreement between nations on labor standards could be administered by the Intl. Trade Organization under the General Agreement on Trade & Tariff (GATT).

"The way would then be open for a solution in terms of raising wages in the exporting country," Carey said. "Thus, we could work together with labor of other countries instead of working against each other."

Carey's statement noted that the U.S., through the Marshall Plan, had done much to rebuild the economies of free nations, many of which now have returned to active participation as international trade competitors.

This increase in competition, he said, "is a challenge, not a threat." He counseled against restrictionist trade policies and urged, instead, attention to problem areas.

The IUE president also urged revision of tax laws to eliminate incentives to "international runaway shops." He cited General Electric which he said holds up the Japanese firm Toshiba as an example of low-wage foreign competition but actually is the chief stockholder in Toshiba.

Lazare Teper, research director of the Ladies' Garment Workers, also cited runaway shops "on an international scale," which he said have become a threat to domestic industry.

Recent rises in imports of women's and children's wear, "particularly from substandard wage areas," were the result of tariff reductions, not excessive American prices, Teper declared. He urged that no further tariff concessions be made.

Liberalized but regulated world trade, he said, is the key to improving living standards everywhere.

Exec. Sec. Gerald R. Coleman of the Hatters urged that the doctrine of the Walsh-Healey Act be applied to foreign trade to require that importing firms pay a fair wage on products shipped to U.S. markets.

Coleman cited severe damage to domestic industry from imports of fiber caps and women's straw hats, but declared:

"Although our industry has been severely hit by low-wage, sweatshop imports, we believe that we must also recognize labor's obligation to help raise the standard of living of all peoples, which would be a better deterrent to communism than lower tariffs."

He said the U.S. should lower tariffs where and when European and Japanese manufacturers raise wages.

Vice Pres. Andrew Arcuri of the Doll & Toy Workers noted that the AFL-CIO—at its Executive Council meeting last February—had urged the promotion of international fair labor standards. He called on the subcommittee to support such action, which he said would go far toward solving "acute problems" created by the importation of toys from low-wage countries.

Leather Workers Hurt

A statement filed by the Leather Goods Workers said unfair foreign competition is causing some 17 percent of firms in the industry to "fall by the wayside" each year.

"We here have striven to eliminate sweatshops," the union said. "We have a national minimum wage, one of the chief purposes of which is to do just that. There is no reason why the products of sweatshops abroad should get preferential treatment."

The Dent subcommittee, which is planning field hearings on the West Coast and possibly in the Midwest, also heard appeals from a number of unions seeking changes in tariff and quota regulations because of special problems in their industries.

Vice Pres. Victor H. Thomas of the Cement Workers said domestic producers and workers had been hit hard by "dumping" of imported cement on East Coast markets. He urged revision of the Anti-Dumping Act to speed up Treasury Dept. procedures and guarantee timely action against such practices.

William M. Scanlon, representing the Boot & Shoe Workers, said shoe imports had increased more than 300 percent between 1955 and 1960 and last year alone were the equivalent of 10,000 jobs. The union, he said, is concerned not so much with the imports themselves as with the labor conditions under which they are being produced.

"American shoeworkers could accept the reasonableness of a competitive situation in which their jobs depended purely on the business astuteness and capabilities of American industry openly and freely competing in the field of quality and value," Scanlon declared.

Effect of Imports Serious

Pres. George Fecteau of the United Shoe Workers said that because a rapid rise in the productivity of American shoeworkers already has reduced their employment opportunities, the effect of footwear imports is especially serious.

He urged Congress to enact a bill introduced by Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.) to limit shoe imports from any country to a percentage of the U.S. market no greater than its average percentage over the preceding three years.

Montreal Guild Wins First Pact

Montreal, Que.—The Newspaper Guild has won its first contract in Montreal, an agreement covering about 125 Montreal Star delivery employes.

The union had a budding organization here in the late 1930s but it was crushed by employer opposition. Its revival got under way when it won a bargaining election in the Star's delivery department last January.

The two-year contract provides wage increases in three steps—$8.20 a week for drivers; $11.60 for top mechanics; $13.50 for dispatchers; $10 for helpers; 60 cents an hour for casual drivers. The 40-hour workweek was cut to 38.75 hours immediately and will become 37.5 hours in April 1962.

Subcommittee Recommendation:

Fairer Enforcement Of T-H Proposed

By John M. Barry

Sweeping changes in the procedures of the National Labor Relations Board have been recommended by a House Labor subcommittee to bring about faster, fairer and tougher enforcement of the Taft-Hartley Act.

"Unconscionable delay," especially in the processing of unfair practice cases, and penalties that amount to no more than "a slap on the wrist" have made the law ineffective and almost futile, said a report of the subcommittee headed by Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (D-Ill.)

The subcommittee said that "in many areas and in many industries, the policy of the United States as set forth in the Labor-Management Relations act of 1947—to encourage the practice and procedure of collective bargaining—is not being effectuated."

The report cited a declaration by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany that:

"As a practical proposition, it is all but impossible for workers to form unions today where the employer is willing to mobilize and make use of all the legal weapons at his command to oppose unionization."

Pucinski was joined in the majority report by his fellow Democrats on the subcommittee: Representatives James Roosevelt (Calif.), John H. Dent (Pa.) and Julia Butler Hansen (Wash.).

Two members of the Republican minority — Representatives Clare Hoffman (Mich.) and John Ashbrook (O.)—charged that the hearings had been set up as a forum "from which the so-called Eisenhower board . . . could be castigated and condemned."

They accused witnesses of seeking "the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act or at least its emasculation through amendment." They rejected the majority recommendations and called instead for assignment of the board's functions in unfair practice cases to the U.S. district Courts.

A third Republican—Rep. Robert P. Griffin (Mich.), co-author of the Landrum-Griffin Act—also submitted a separate statement. He said that while he agreed with most of the points in the minority report, he nevertheless felt the hearings "were useful and could serve as the basis of some constructive legislation."

Delegations of Authority

The majority called on the board to delegate decision-making powers to trial examiners in unfair practice cases and to adopt a system of limited review of the examiners' rulings.

The board has authority for this step, the group said, even though Congress rejected Pres. Kennedy's NLRB reorganization plan proposing a broader delegation of such powers.

Earlier this year the board delegated authority in representation cases to regional directors, and the subcommittee said limited experience had been "encouraging." If this does not solve the delay problem, the committee said, "serious consideration should be given to exploring other methods for holding faster NLRB elections."

The subcommittee also recommended board regulations "to prevent abuses of its processes by dilatory tactics in representation cases."

It suggested that the NLRB disbar attorneys from practice before the board if they violate such regulations or advise their clients to commit unfair practices to gain further time.

The subcommittee hit hard at what it termed a lack of adequate remedies in unfair practice cases.

Citing the union charge that existing penalties actually are "a license for union-busting," the majority urged the board to consider the problem "with an eye to taking the profit out of unfair labor practices." It suggested that the board revitalize its so-called Joy Silk doctrine and order recognition of a union where an employer thwarts a fair election.

The report also calls on the board to make greater use of its discretionary powers to seek court injunctions against flagrant and continuing unfair practices.

"Injunctions are now utilized extensively against union activities and to an almost nonexistent extent against employer unfair practices," the committee charged.

(NLRB Chairman Frank W. McCulloch, in a recent speech, reported that the board now is considering a plan to seek federal court injunctions against bad-faith employers. Excerpts from the speech appear on page 6 of this issue.)

The subcommittee also found that the mandatory injunction provisions of the law, relating to secondary boycott, had worked hardships in many cases. It urged that the act be amended to permit board officials to exercise their discretion in these instances.

Although it noted that the present NLRB general counsel, Stuart Rothman, has almost doubled the number of complaints issued, the majority urged an amendment to require the issuance of complaints in all cases where the general counsel has reason to believe a violation has occurred, and to require a summary report of the reasons for dismissing a charge when a complaint is denied.

In other areas, the subcommittee recommended:

- Granting of equal time to unions to counter management statements before "captive audiences" of employes, plus use of company facilities at cost to match management mailings to workers.
- Prosecution of management race-hate propaganda as an unfair practice, with the goal of resolving constitutional "free speech" questions.
- Continuation of the practice of setting aside elections where community pressures—by public officials, newspapers, law officers, merchants, etc.—prevent a free choice.

The subcommittee noted that "considerable improvements" have been detected in NLRB operations at the regional level since it began its study last May 8.

Meany Appointed For Bible Week

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has been appointed as one of four honorary vice-chairmen for this year's observance, Oct. 16-22, of National Bible Week. Others are Bud Collyer, television master of ceremonies; Harry Golden, editor of the Carolina Israelite, and Mrs. E. Lee Ozbirn, president, General Federation of Women's Clubs.

National Bible Week is sponsored by the Laymen's National Committee, Inc., founded in 1940 to call attention to Bible precepts and to encourage regular church attendance.

Schnitzler on Anniversary:

Union Label Called Symbol Of Free Workers' Standing

New York—Union labels and services represent the great advantage workers in the free world enjoy over slave labor in totalitarian nations, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler declared here.

The occasion was the golden anniversary of the Union Label & Service Trades Council of Greater New York and Long Island, marked by a dinner dance attended by 1,000 business men, government officials and union leaders representing every segment of the city's labor movement.

Today the union label is widely recognized as a standard of excellence, with the result that people who look for it feel confident about getting their money's worth, Schnitzler said. Tomorrow it may take on even greater significance as the symbol of free labor, he added.

"What we have to impress upon our fellow Americans and the people of all nations still free of the iron curtain is that under Russian domination there will no longer be a union label or any freedom—for labor or any other citizens." Schnitzler told a cheering audience.

The AFL-CIO official noted that although organized labor over the years has provided the spark for increased production, broader markets and a more prosperous nation, cutthroat competition constitutes a "blight to this nation's economy."

Chiseling a Problem

"It helped bring about the 1929 crash, and unless it is checked it may cause another economic tailspin," he warned. "It is a problem of restraining the suicidal business urge to cheapen a product by reducing the quality of workmanship and service and materials."

He pointed out that proof of American labor's foresight in fostering fair competition was its promotion of the union label, shop card and service button "long before National Recovery Administration codes were created or even dreamed of during the administration of the late Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Competition is fine "so long as it remains ethical and does not seek to capture the consumer dollar with lower price tags made possible by cutting wages, depressing working conditions and giving the customer less quality for his money," he said.

Others who spoke included New York's Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller; Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Dept.; Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City Central Labor Council; and Raymond R. Corbett, legislative director of the New York State AFL-CIO.

Rockefeller drew cheers when he said that instead of indulging in speech-making he was "turning myself inside out to show that my coat has a union label."

In his prepared speech, Rockefeller called for enactment of medical care for the aged linked with the social security system. He held that it was "only logical that the social security system should be the agency for financing medical care for the aged on a fiscally sound, contributory basis."

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY FETE of Union Label & Service Trades Council of Greater New York and Long Island drew more than 1,000 unionists, business leaders and government officials. On either side of the cake are Harry Avutin (left), secretary-treasurer of the council, and Pres. Nathan Ehrlich of Cake Bakers Local 51. At the table, left to right are Moe Rosen, council president; Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller; Pres. Richard Walsh of the Theatrical Stage Employes; AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

Boycott Hits Segregated State Officials' Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

ing part may use U.S. funds to cover the travel and living expenses of their representatives.

The Labor Dept., however, said it would not at this time question attendance at the meeting by state officials who choose to go. One BES staff member, Jerry Foster, will be present because, it was decided, his duties attach him to the conference rather than to the Labor Dept. He is executive secretary of the conference.

The decision to stay away this year is in keeping with a policy established early by the Kennedy Administration to have no part of discrimination in any form. Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy and other Administration figures recently resigned from the Metropolitan Club in Washington because it bars Negro members.

The AFL-CIO's usual complement of observers at the interstate conference also will be absent, consistent with the federation's policy opposing discrimination, said Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of the Dept. of Social Security, and Boris Shishkin, director of the Dept. of Civil Rights.

Shishkin and Cruikshank charged that Marion Williamson, Georgia employment security director, who headed the arrangements committee for the conference, had made no advance attempt to assure non-segregated facilities.

Williamson, a former president of the conference, said the issue of racial discrimination was a "phony" and accused officials who favor "federalization" of unemployment insurance of trying to undermine the meeting.

Labor Under Sec. W. Willard Wirtz denied the charge, declaring that department representatives were motivated solely by their opposition to segregation.

States expected to boycott the meeting represent about three-fourths of all workers covered by the unemployment insurance system. In a number of cases, state employment security directors were ordered by their governors to cancel plans to attend the Atlanta meeting.

Walsh-Healey Minimum Pay Set at $1.15

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg has established a minimum wage of $1.15 an hour for all industries subject to the provisions of the Walsh-Healey Act except where a higher wage has previously been established.

The Walsh-Healey Act covers employes who work on government supply contracts costing $10,000 and up. The minimum will apply to contracts for which bids are invited, offers solicited or negotiations commenced on or after Sept. 22, 1961.

The minimum permits the employment of learners at wages below the $1.15 rate under the conditions authorized for other workers under the Fair Labor Standards Act. The employment of apprentices and handicapped workers also is governed by the FLSA.

NAM Bolts ILO, Cries 'Socialism'

The National Association of Manufacturers has pulled out of participation in the Intl. Labor Organization, contending that it is dominated by delegations with Socialist "leanings."

The action by the board of directors severed completely the industrial group's ties with the tripartite international organization, an arm of the United Nations. The NAM refused to participate in 1961 in nomination of an employer delegate with the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, a practice it had been following since 1946.

The U.S. is represented in the ILO by an employer, a worker and a government delegate.

A NAM spokesman was reported as saying that while the 10 Communist nations represented in the ILO did not constitute a majority, free enterprise advocates were in a minority because of what he termed the Socialist leanings of many other delegations.

Unions Prod FCC on Job Effect of TV Sale

Two unions, fighting for jobs of members threatened by change in ownership of two television stations in Rochester, N. Y., have challenged the Federal Communications Commission policy of refusing to consider the potential effect on jobs as a factor in judging whether sale of a station is in the public interest.

The unions—the Broadcast Employes & Technicians and the Television & Radio Artists—have asked the FCC to reconsider an order denying a hearing on whether an estimated 20 percent reduction in jobs resulting from change in ownership would be in the public interest.

Washington D. C. Atty. Warren Woods, in asking for a rehearing, said the FCC's refusal even to consider the impact on employment is "contrary to the policy of other government agencies and the courts."

The two unions have charged that the station owners refused to "bargain in good faith to make the transition to new ownership as easy and painless as possible."

A NABET official stated in an affidavit that the president of one station had told him he was "less disposed to make concessions to the employes" since the FCC had approved the transfer of ownership.

If the change in ownership goes through, the Gannett chain which publishes Rochester's two daily newspapers, would also operate one of the city's two television stations. At present, it shares control of one channel.

In the FCC vote approving an involved three-way shift of ownership, Chairman Newton N. Minow dissented on the ground that no affirmative showing had been made that the changes would be in the public interest.

WLW Bars Renewal Of Auto Union Program

(Continued from Page 1)

troit and broadcast in 16 other cities where the UAW has substantial membership, consists of news, commentary, interviews, discussion and music presented by Nunn, as well as cut-ins on each station for local news, weather and announcements.

Program 'Unacceptable'

The UAW said that it sought in August to renew the time purchase from WLW for another year, but was told by the station on Sept. 7—four days before the expiration date—that the program was "unacceptable." Later, the union reported, it was informed by Station Mgr. Robert Dunville that a new sustaining program, which he considered more acceptable and more in the public interest, was being substituted for Eye Opener.

When the UAW sought another time slot for its program, it was offered the period from 12:30 a.m. to 5:30 a.m., one day a week, the union said.

(Efforts by the AFL-CIO News to reach Dunville were unavailing. Another WLW spokesman said the substitute program, Conference Call, would link news editors of stations in the Crosley chain for a combined broadcast.)

In filing the union's complaint with the FCC, Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., Washington attorney, noted that the Nunn program had a Neilson Home Coverage rating in Cincinnati 50 percent higher than the next most popular program at the same hour and several hundred percent higher than other programs.

Even when the Eye Opener program was carried by WLW, the station's schedule was heavily weighted with programs expressing right-wing and management points of view, Rauh charged.

"Without Nunn's program there will be no expression whatever of (the) labor and liberal point of view," the UAW counsel declared. "This rank censorship by WLW and refusal to permit all points of view to be expressed require revocation of license."

Hart told the Senate that while final judgment on the case must be withheld until the FCC completes its investigation, one of the most important functions of the commission is "to enforce the obligation of broadcast stations to present all points of view."

"This duty of the FCC is the exact opposite of censorship," he declared. "It is the duty to ensure free speech by making certain that all points of view are presented to the public. Free speech becomes meaningless unless there are outlets for speech."

The Senator said he was concerned that the termination of the Nunn program may be keeping the liberal-labor point of view off the air, but that he would express the same concern if a sharply conservative voice were being denied air time.

"We insist on freedom of speech," he observed, "not out of some spirit of sentimentality, not merely because the founders of this nation assigned it high priority; we insist on it because it is essential if we are to develop effective answers to the problems we face as a people. We insist on freedom of speech not to propagate error, but because it is the only way we can hope to discover truth."

Meat Cutters Again Beat Teamster Raid

Fayetteville, Ark.—An attempted raid by Teamsters Local 823, unaffiliated, on members of Meat Cutters Local 425 at the Welch Grape Juice Co. plant in Springdale, Ark., has been beaten back.

Employes of the processing plant, part of a nationwide chain, voted in a National Labor Relations Board election to keep the Meat Cutters as bargaining agent. The vote: Meat Cutters 58, Teamsters 23, neither 1.

The Meat Cutters won a labor board election in 1955 and have had a contract since. The Teamsters petitioned for an election when the present contract was open for negotiation, and Local 425 consented to an election in order to avoid a delay in bargaining, Pres. Robert Parker said.

It was the second loss in two years for the Teamsters. Local 425 won an election from Local 823 last year at a poultry processing plant in Noel, Mo., according to Parker.

The Meat Cutters local has units throughout Arkansas and in parts of Missouri and Oklahoma.

'Distortion' Charged to Reader's Digest

Errors on BLS Data Called Unpardonable

(Continued from Page 1)

could submit a story containing so many errors."

Clague said the Digest might "at least partially repair the damage" to responsible officials of the BLS, which he termed "an old and honored agency" with "jealously guarded nonpolitical direction and operation," by "setting the facts straight." He asked Wallace to carry another article "to present an accurate statement on the measurement of unemployment."

Clague said on Sept. 28 he had not yet received a reply to his request. Wallace told the AFL-CIO News that he did not recall yet having seen the Clague letter.

The Digest article, written by James Daniel, a roving editor, ran in the September issue under the title: "Let's Look at Those 'Alarming' Unemployment Figures."

Writer's Charges

In the article offered as "an eye-opening report," Daniel said the BLS had been "pouring out a stream of doleful figures," and that its "definitions and methods . . . have steadily been altered to magnify the unemployment problem."

A review of the BLS's "curious operations" for 20 years, Daniel charged, showed "that the claimed rise in unemployment from recession to recession (in the post-war years) has, to a large extent, been engineered."

He accused the BLS of "juggling statistics to show progressive deterioration in the U.S. economic system." This provides "excellent fodder for the Communist line," he said.

Because of the Employment Act of 1946, Daniel said, "the worse unemployment grows—or can be made to appear—the easier it is to push Uncle Sam into new federal spending programs and new controls over the economy."

In a slashing analysis of details of the Daniel article, the BLS pointed out that this agency, in fact, does not control the "methods and definitions" used by the government to measure joblessness.

The definitions and methods instead are an inter-agency responsibility, under guidance of the Bureau of the Budget's Office of Statistical Standards.

Accuracy Verified

There has been only one change in 21 years in the "definition of unemployment," and this was thoroughly discussed with business, labor and public advisers in advance, the BLS said.

The agency added that it does not even gather and process the statistics that make up material for the jobless figures, but that this has been done for many years by the Census Bureau in the Dept. of Commerce.

The BLS serves as one of many groups on the interagency body and only in the last two years has it even analyzed and published the figures.

The BLS pointed out, also, that the accuracy of the government's overall reports on employment and unemployment is "clearly reflected" by independent evidence.

The "trend" of joblessness is verified by the actual count of persons drawing jobless compensation. This insured unemployment, the bureau declared, "has also shown a rising trend over the past decade."

In addition, a sample of payroll records of 180,000 manufacturers employing 25 million wage and salary workers also "confirms the recent rise in unemployment," the BLS declared.

The BLS branded as "false" an intimation by Daniel that Census Bureau interviewers ask people in a household, "How many people here want a job?" The bureau retorted, "No such question is asked."

The BLS labeled some of the article "misleading" and other parts "erroneous."

It rejected a charge that survey questions were altered in the 1930s, and pointed out that "the survey was not initiated until 1940." A change in 1945, BLS declared, had the effect of obtaining a more complete count of the employed and revealing "a reduction" in the jobless total.

Inaccuracy Shown

Another Daniel statement, BLS added, referred to differences between BLS and national census figures in 1940 and 1950. BLS did not survey unemployment in either year, the BLS rebuttal noted. The Census Bureau surveys of joblessness were later revised upward, it was added.

A Daniel charge that a change in the system was designed to retain new enumerators more adept at "sniffing out elusive cases of 'marginal and occasional' workers" to boost the jobless count was hit as distortion. Staffing depended on the new sampling areas, BLS said.

To the Daniel charge that "the United States has a fine employment story to tell, but it goes largely untold," BLS replied that the jobs story comes almost entirely from the household surveys which Daniel criticized. It is told often, BLS said, in special reports and studies and in Labor Dept. publications.

Sefton to Represent USWA at Japanese Meet

Toronto, Ont.—Larry Sefton director of the Steelworkers 60,000-member Dist. 6, is representing the international union at the 10th convention of the Japanese Federation of Iron & Steelworkers Unions in Tokyo.

NEW OFFICERS of the New Jersey State AFL-CIO take oaths of office administered by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. From left, Victor D. Leonardis, second executive vice president; Joel R. Jacobson, first executive vice president; Meany; Vincent J. Murphy, president; Charles H. Marciante, secretary-treasurer.

New Jersey Labor Bodies Merge, State Level Unity Now Completed

(Continued from Page 1)

strate that "we believe in a free society for all men regardless of their earning status, their ethnic origins or the color of their skins."

He warned that the American trade union movement still has its share of enemies in the nation, singling out the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers for "toying with the idea" of putting unions out of business.

Unity Approved Earlier

Prior to the merger convention itself, the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, meeting in Newark, had approved the unity agreement and the constitution for the new state organization by a unanimous vote of 2,085 delegates.

Meeting in Atlantic City, the New Jersey State Industrial Union Council had taken similar action, with 675 delegates voting for the merger documents.

The agreement specified that the former state federation would nominate the president and the secretary-treasurer and the former state council the first and second executive presidents. The separate conventions made these choices which went into effect at the merger convention:

President—Vincent J. Murphy, president of the state federation.

Secretary-Treasurer — Charles H. Marciante, secretary-treasurer of the state federation.

First executive vice president—Joel R. Jacobson, president of the council.

Second executive vice president—Victor D. Leonardis, secretary-treasurer of the council.

The federation selected 25 vice presidents to serve on the merged organization's executive board and the state council 12. Two remaining vice presidents will be named by the new executive board within 30 days of the merger convention.

Per Capita 40 Cents

The current officers will serve until the 1964 convention when the posts will be filled, under the merger agreement, "without regard to previous affiliation." The next convention will be in 1963, but no elections will be held.

The per capita will be 40 cents per member per year, with the executive board granted authority under the constitution to increase it by not more than 10 cents in the event of a financial emergency.

Murphy, in a brief speech, declared that the merger was an answer to those who predicted chaos, adding that the united labor movement in the state will do the job that needs doing.

Jacobson told the convention that the merger demonstrated the simple wisdom of the principle that "in union there is strength."

The state gubernatorial contest between former Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell (R) and Richard J. Hughes (D) drew the attention of the separate merger conventions. The state federation convention voted to remain neutral in the contest, the council endorsed Hughes after hearing both candidates.

The completion of the New Jersey merger leaves only a handful of city and county organizations unmerged before the Oct. 1 deadline laid down by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its June meeting.

19-08-6

Slurs on BLS Scored In Business, Congress

A Reader's Digest article charging that unemployment statistics have been "juggled" upward "to push Uncle Sam into new federal spending programs" has been denounced by business leaders and by bipartisan spokesmen in Congress.

A Democratic senator, Republican congressman and business officials joined in and defended the integrity of the job survey system.

The Reader's Digest article, entitled "Let's Look at Those 'Alarming' Unemployment Figures," appeared in September. It was written by James Daniel, a Digest roving editor.

Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), in a floor speech, said the charges leveled against the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics are "serious" because they reflect not only on the accuracy and completeness of the jobless figures but on the integrity of federal employes.

Proxmire, who is chairman of the Joint Economic Committee's Subcommittee on Economic Statistics, said he expected his group would invite the author of the article to document his charges.

Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R-Mo.), saying he long favored improvements in the survey system, nevertheless lashed the article as "false" when it suggests that any limitations in the figures are due to a lack of integrity of public servants.

R. J. Eggert, an economist with the Ford Division of the Ford Motor Co., protested to Reader's Digest in his capacity as chairman of the Federal Statistical Users Conference. This group includes over 150 business firms, farm groups, labor unions and research organizations.

The Daniel article is "an unwarranted attack" on the integrity of the jobless survey system and the BLS, Eggert declared. Eggert said the conference members know the survey system can be improved "but we are convinced that any shortcomings are not due to incompetence or to wilful mishandling of data."

Vincent P. Ahearn, managing director of the National Sand & Gravel Association, protested the article as a "vicious attack" on BLS Commissioner Ewan Clague.

Ahearn, a 10 year member of the Business Research Advisory Council to BLS, said Clague and the BLS staff had been "maligned and slandered" in an article "replete with misrepresentations and distortions."

The Washington Post editorially rapped Daniel "for inventing a devil theory of unemployment." The Post said Daniel might have wondered why the Eisenhower Administration should have been so eager to juggle figures and increase the pressure for public spending.

IMF Meet Sets Up Americas' Program

Paipa, Colombia—A program of action for the Intl. Metalworkers Federation in the Americas, based on problems that concern free trade unions in the metal-working field, was developed at the IMF's first inter-American meeting here.

Four U.S. union representatives attended—Education Dir. Ben Segal of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, who acted for the Auto Workers and the Shipbuilders as well as for his own union; Rudy Faupl of the Machinists; and Meyer Bernstein and Dean Clowes of the Steelworkers.

Auto Union Votes Strike At Harvester

Chicago—Authorization to call a strike of 35,000 Intl. Harvester Co. workers at midnight Oct. 1 was voted in balloting by members of the Auto Workers.

UAW Vice Pres. Pat Greathouse, heading negotiations with Harvester and three other agricultural implement firms employing 90,000 workers, said the union still was hopeful of "fruitful settlements."

Contracts with the John Deere and Caterpillar Tractor firms also were due to expire Oct. 1, and those with the Allis-Chalmers Co. on Nov. 1.

The union rejected a Harvester counterproposal as "inadequate and unrealistic." Management asserted its proposal matched the General Motors-UAW settlement. Greathouse said it didn't and listed several deficiencies.

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Jobless Rate Nudges 7% In 10th Straight Month

NAM Hit On 'Pullout' From ILO

By David L. Perlman

The National Association of Manufacturers has been accused by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany of "running away" from the fight against communism by permanently withdrawing from participation in the Intl. Labor Organization.

The NAM, complaining that supporters of "free enterprise" are outnumbered in the 100-nation ILO, revealed that it will no longer join with the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in nominating the U.S. employer delegate and selecting a staff of advisers. The NAM boycotted the last ILO general session but said at the time that its withdrawal from participation was "temporary."

Meany charged that the NAM action presents to the world the "wholly unwarranted suggestion . . . that our country is not united in opposing the forces of communism."

A Chamber of Commerce statement reaffirming support of the ILO was welcomed by Meany as "a realistic position."

He said labor will continue to work with U.S. employers "in the ILO's monumental task of achieving a better life for workers throughout the world."

The ILO, set up under the League of Nations with the goal of improving working conditions and raising living standards throughout the world, is now a specialized agency of the United Nations.

The effect of the NAM decision is to break off cooperation with the government of the United States in the ILO.

Both Republican and Democratic administrations have backed the organization, and appointment to the ILO's annual conferences are official appointments of the United States.

The NAM declined direct comment to the AFL-CIO News but a spokesman said the organization's board of directors had rejected by an overwhelming majority a motion to re-establish a policy of participation in ILO activities.

The NAM spokesman said his organization was not retreating to isolationism but was taking what it considered a more realistic attitude toward international organizations. He suggested that there is growing disillusionment in the United States with the operations, although not the objectives, of the UN and other world bodies.

U.S. employer delegates in the ILO are "up against a stacked deck and can't accomplish anything," he said.

The ILO conducts investiga-

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Ford Pact Delayed, 73 Plants Out

By Eugene A. Kelly

Detroit — Tighter liaison between national bargaining committees here and local bargainers in the plants has been agreed to by the Auto Workers and the Ford Motor Co. in contract negotiations resumed after a walkout of 120,000 UAW-Ford workers.

The walkout came, as the union had warned it would, when an Oct. 3 deadline arrived without an agreement on basic issues. Bargainers had agreed to an economic settlement similar to the General Motors agreement but still were in dispute on non-economic and local matters when UAW members started walking out at 73 Ford plants across the country.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, agreement on local plant issues had been reached by management and labor at 26 UAW units with 47 still unsettled.

Other developments:

- UAW notified the Chrysler Corp. that it faced a strike also unless management quit "dragging its feet" in negotiations on a new contract.
- The union signed a three-year contract with GM and UAW locals at GM plants ratified it by what the union said was an "overwhelming vote."
- Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg called the Ford shutdown "regrettable" and said the Administration "appeals to the parties . . . to exert every effort to settle the remaining issues" and to end the strike promptly.

The strike at Ford was the first companywide walkout since the union won bargaining rights in 1941.

It came shortly before negotia-

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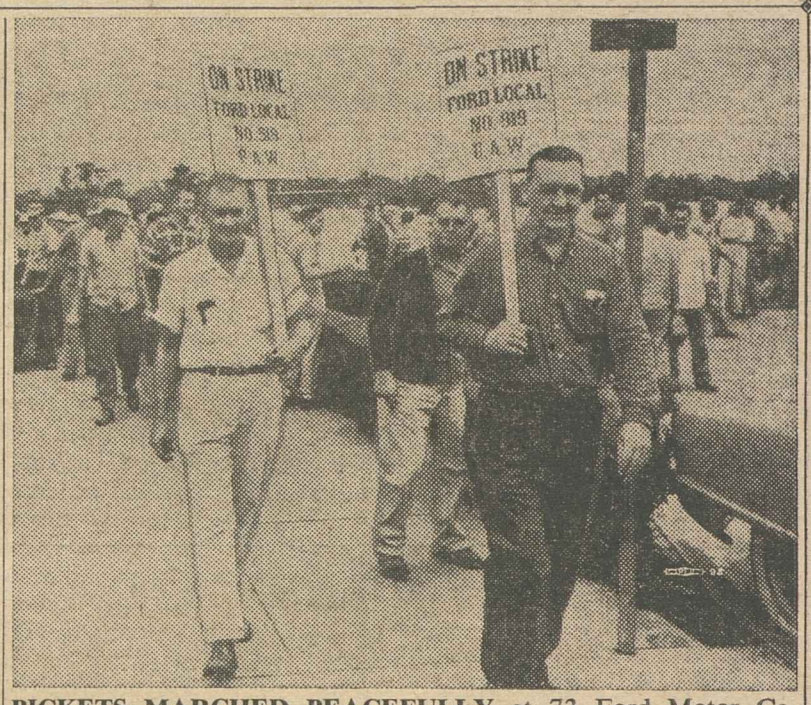

PICKETS MARCHED PEACEFULLY at 73 Ford Motor Co. locations in the U.S. in a walkout of 120,000 members of the Auto Workers. The members struck when negotiations in Detroit failed to produce an agreement on non-economic and local issues. The picture shows members of UAW Local 919 at Ford's Norfolk, Va., assembly plant.

NLRB Reverses Indiana Rule:

Agency Shop Held Bargaining Right

By John M. Barry

The National Labor Relations Board, in a sharp policy shift, has upheld the agency shop as a lawful subject for collective bargaining.

The ruling, involving a case in Indiana where the union shop is outlawed, does not necessarily set a precedent for other so-called right-to-work states, a board spokesman emphasized.

By a 4-1 vote the board nevertheless reversed a 3-2 decision handed down last Feb. 20, and ordered General Motors Corp. to bargain with the Auto Workers on an agency shop arrangement affecting some 14,000 non-union GM workers in nine Indiana plants.

The majority opinion was signed by the two new members appointed by Pres. Kennedy — Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and Gerald A. Brown—and by two Eisenhower appointees who were in the minority in the February decision — Philip Ray Rodgers and John H. Fanning.

Boyd Leedom, who was in the majority in the February ruling, filed a dissenting opinion essentially unchanged from his earlier views.

The agency shop differs from the union shop in that employes are not required to become members of the union representing them, but must pay the union an amount equal to initiation fees and regular dues.

Indiana's "right-to-work" law was not at issue in the case, both GM and the UAW agreed. The company contended, instead, that the agency shop proposed by the union was outlawed on the federal level by the Taft-Hartley Act.

The NLRB majority nevertheless noted that the Indiana Appellate Court, on June 19, 1959, had found the agency shop to be legal under the state's "right-to-work" law. That case involved Meade Electric Co. and the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The NLRB spokesman said the effect of the board's ruling was to

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September Dip Held 'Seasonal'

By Gervase N. Love

Unemployment dropped only slightly in September, persisting without substantial change at the nearly 7 percent level it has been stuck at for the last 10 months, the Labor Dept. has reported.

The dip was 457,000 to 4.1 million jobless, equivalent to a seasonally adjusted rate of 6.8 percent. This compares with a rate of 6.9 percent in August and prompted Seymour L. Wolfbein, the department's manpower expert, to assert that again there had been "basically no fundamental shift in the seasonal rate," which "has been as flat as anything could be thus far in 1961."

Employment dropped more than seasonally by 1.5 million to 67 million, reflecting a decline of 650,000 in farm employment—about 500,000 more than was expected seasonally. The Labor Dept. attributed the decline to Hurricane Carla, which flayed the Gulf states during the week of the employment count.

Wolfbein cited four "quite favorable" points in the monthly report. They were:

- Unemployment among adult men was reduced more than seasonally, the seasonally adjusted rate dropping from 6.1 percent in August to 5.7 percent.
- Long-term unemployment of 15 weeks or more also dropped more than seasonally, declining by nearly 200,000 to 1.3 million.

(Continued on Page 8)

'Priority' Tag Given 5 Bills In Congress

Labor has put a second session "priority" label on five major bills left hanging when Congress adjourned, an AFL-CIO spokesman has declared.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller predicted that Congress, after "hearing from the people" during the three-month recess, will act on:

- Health care for the aged through social security payments.
- Federal aid for school construction and teachers' salaries.
- A recession-triggered flexible public works program.
- Federal minimum standards for state unemployment compensation programs.
- Retraining of jobless workers.

Biemiller added that labor also "very much wants" congressional action on situs picketing legislation and reorganization of the National Labor Relations Board. He predicted that carefully drafted legislation to enable the NLRB to speed up decisions in unfair labor prac-

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Goldberg, Hodges, Heller Defend Integrity, Accuracy of Job Figures

Two cabinet members and the chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers have publicly defended the integrity and value of the government's statistics on employment and unemployment, which were attacked in a Reader's Digest article as deliberately "juggled" to "magnify" joblessness and promote "spending" programs.

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, Commerce Sec. Luther H. Hodges and CEA Chairman Walter W. Heller in speeches or statements declared that the jobs and joblessness figures published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics are accurate and unbiased.

BLS Commissioner Ewan Clague, who has served under both Democratic and Republican administrations, denounced the Digest article —written by a staff editor, James Daniel—as grossly distorted and laced with factual errors.

Clague in a letter to Digest publisher DeWitt Wallace asked space for another article that "might at least partly repair the damage." Clague's office said on Oct. 5 that the commissioner had received no reply from Wallace. The AFL-CIO News was unable in the last few days to reach either Wallace or Daniel by telephone.

The Daniel thesis in his article was that the BLS juggled figures "to show progressive deterioration in the U.S. economic system."

The "claimed rise in unemployment from recession to recession has to a large extent been engineered," he charged. "The worse unemployment grows—or can be made to appear—the easier it is to push Uncle Sam into new federal spending programs and new controls over the economy," he asserted.

Heller in a speech Sept. 29 to a group of specialists referred to a

(Continued on Page 8)

Job Fairness Stressed for Handicapped

The entire labor movement was called on to take a "full and active" part in assuring equal job opportunity for physically handicapped workers by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a statement supporting National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week.

Equal opportunity, "a basic principle and a major objective" of organized labor, must be sought for the physically handicapped just as vigorously as for other groups, he declared.

"Nothing is more vital to the human spirit than self-reliance and self-support," he continued. "When we deny those advantages to persons already at a disadvantage, we violate the precepts on which our civilization was founded."

Getting the handicapped a fair break in employment is not a once-a-year problem, Meany emphasized, but a continuing one. With the number of jobs found each year arely equal to the number of handicapped added to the labor force, he said, "a backlog of 2 million or more remains constant."

"As we intensify our pursuit of the goal of full employment," he added, "all of us must be aware that its achievement involves the full, productive use of handicapped workers along with the rest. To that end, we in the AFL-CIO are closely cooperating with the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped, and we urge our affiliated unions, central bodies and all other elements in the labor movement to take a full and active part in this campaign to widen the scope of equal opportunity."

Tassler Gets Area Post in Labor Bureau

Bernard Tassler, formerly managing editor of the AFL-CIO American Federationist, has been appointed area director for Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia of the Bureau of Labor-Management Reports in the Labor Dept.

He had been assistant director of the bureau's Technical Assistance Division since 1960, when he entered government service after

BERNARD TASSLER

more than 25 years with the AFL-CIO and the predecessor AFL. In his new post he will direct bureau activities affecting more than 1,500 local unions in the area.

Tassler, a former New York City newspaperman who once served as director of the New York City AFL Publicity Bureau, succeeds Abraham Friedman, who was appointed the federal bureau's regional director in Chicago.

Born in Rockville, Conn., Tassler was educated in the public schools of Hartford, Conn., and New York City, and at the Washington Square College of New York University.

PUBLIC MEMBERS of the Presidential Railroad Commission, now hearing the union side of the work rules dispute, did their "homework" for the formal hearings by riding with train crews on both freight and passenger runs. Two commission members are shown here at the Cicero, Ill., yard of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy on the start of an inspection tour. Charles A. Myers, industrial relations professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is standing on the steps. On the ground, second from left, is John T. Dunlop, Harvard University professor. With them are three crew members, union and management officials.

Pioneering for '60s New Need: Schnitzler

Windsor, Vt.—A "pioneering" approach to union organizing, keyed to modern conditions, was urged by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler in an address to the 6th annual convention of the Vermont AFL-CIO Labor Council.

Schnitzler said the increasing number of representation petitions filed with the National Labor Relations Board and the greater percentage of election victories by unions gives a "clear indication that the workers of America are ready for organization."

"But we have not as yet spread our efforts into the organizational field to make membership in our unions possible for many of them," he declared.

Agreeing that organizing is a more difficult task today than it was 20 years ago, Schnitzler asked:

"Who is there who would say that it is harder than it was 30 or 40 years ago? . . . It is not as difficult as it was during the days when this labor movement was built."

With the larger memberships and greater resources available today, he suggested, modern trade unions should be able to accomplish much more in the organizing field than the pioneers of the labor movement.

One trouble, he said, is that "we've been tied too much to the past. We've forgotten to build toward the future and set the kind of goals the membership is talking about, but which we have not as yet translated into action."

Goals for '60's

He urged the delegates in their organizing efforts to depart from the old technique of citing such labor victories of the past as the 8-hour day, free public schools, minimum wages, social security, etc.

These benefits, Schnitzler noted, are enjoyed by non-members, too, "and it's pretty hard to say to someone that you ought to come in with us because we made it possible for you."

He called instead for "pioneering of the '60s."

"It's up to you now to take this trade union movement further up the ladder toward the goals we've set for ourselves," he declared.

The convention chose John Lawson of Barre, secretary-treasurer of the Stone & Allied Products Workers, as new state president. James R. Cross was re-elected to his 11th term as council secretary-treasurer. Both were unopposed.

Among resolutions adopted were several calling for a vigorous program of political and legislative action by the council.

Auxiliaries Issue Convention Call

The third constitutional convention of the AFL-CIO Auxiliaries will be held in the Bal Masque room of the Americana Hotel, Miami Beach, Fla., from Dec. 7-11.

Full instructions on eligibility for representation are included in the convention call. Features include a luncheon for delegates and visitors on Dec. 9.

Peru Unions Join Protest Over Sears

Lima, Peru — Latin American union groups have added their voices to the chorus of protests by U.S. labor against the U.S. government's selection of Sears, Roebuck & Co. to represent the nation's retailing industry at the Intl. Trade Fair this year in Lima.

The Peruvian labor movement voiced its objections through Pres. Arturo Sabrosa of the Confederacion del Trabajadores—the workers' federation—and Pres. Felix Loli of the CSEP, representing clerks and commercial workers. Sabrosa said Sears maintains a company union in its Lima stores to keep out legitimate trade unions.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has criticized Sears' selection at a time when consumers are boycotting the company because of its anti-union policies. The boycott was launched by the Retail Clerks in 1960.

Bitter Disputes Past:

Seniority Principle Gains in Acceptance

A generally favorable experience record of both workers and employers with seniority agreements is the major force in creating increased observance of seniority principles, the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research has found.

Analyzing current practices in Collective Bargaining Report, a feature of the monthly AFL-CIO American Federationist, the department asserts that bitter disputes over the "seniority issue" are pretty much a thing of the past.

Length of service now is widely accepted as controlling, or at least a key factor, in deciding the relative status of employes, it said.

Seniority disagreements now arise more frequently, the study reported, on the drafting of rules and the application of seniority systems rather than on the principle of preference based on length of service.

"This change," it said, "is part of a gradual shift in attitudes on workers' rights. No longer is management wholly free, where workers are organized, to pick and choose among employes solely as it wishes, to fire, lay off, promote or transfer whomever it wants, on whatever basis."

The magazine's report on seniority gave this picture of changing attitudes:

- Slowly but definitely, under a steady prodding from unions, recognition has grown that workers, too, and not employers alone, have rights.
- Mere payment of wages does not meet all of an employer's responsibilities to workers. The view has grown that certain worker rights, particularly the right to continued employment, should increase in proportion to length of service with the employer.

The longer a man works for an employer the more closely his life becomes invested in that employment, the Dept. of Research observed.

In return for this "investment," the department found, worker rights now reasonably include some assurance of job security, some opportunity for advancement and additional benefits accruing with longer service. These are not absolute rights, but are contingent upon basic competence and on the availability of work, the report stated, adding:

"The growth of worker rights is reflected not only in seniority practices but also in changing concepts of what constitutes 'fair play' in discharge and discipline, and in the increase in severance pay arrangements to compensate for the loss of valuable rights earned during employment."

Other findings in the report:

- Almost 70 percent of layoff and recall provisions made seniority the controlling factor in layoffs, according to a 1954-55 survey by the Labor Dept.
- In general, unions seek the broadest units and rights in "bumping" junior workers in order to provide the greatest job security for longest-service workers.
- Another important use of seniority is in determining preference for advancement. This usually does not mean that the senior worker gets a job for which he lacks ability, but that he gets a trial.

California AFL-CIO Hits Nixon Gubernatorial Bid

San Francisco—Thomas J. Pitts, executive secretary-treasurer of the California State AFL-CIO, has denounced former Vice Pres. Richard Nixon's bid for the state's governorship as asking the voters "to wet-nurse a fallen national politician who is starving for public attention."

Nixon's cumulative voting record in Congress, Pitts said, showed "dedication to special interests" and "moral callousness towards the hopes and aspirations of workers and the great social needs of our free society."

Nixon's effort for state office, Pitts further charged, "presents the voting public with a situation which smacks of the attempt made by a national figure in 1958 [former Sen. William F. Knowland] to use our state's highest office as a stepping stone for lofty ambitions nationally."

Nixon's announcement of his candidacy for governor provoked an instant intraparty storm as another GOP candidate, former Gov. Goodwin J. Knight, charged that an "emissary," one J. Howard Edgerton, had tried to "buy" Knight out of the race by promising Nixon would give him any state job he wished, including that of state supreme court justice.

Nixon Denounces Charge

Knight's charge was denounced as false and preposterous by Edgerton, by Nixon himself and by Robert Finch, a Nixon aide. A countercharge was that Knight offered to lead a pro-Nixon state delegation to the Republican presidential nominating convention in 1964 if Nixon would refrain from running for governor.

The reference by Pitts to the 1958 California race for governor referred to Knowland's drive for the governorship in what was widely interpreted as an effort by the senator to control the California Republican organization in furtherance of his national political ambitions.

Knight, then governor, showed extreme reluctance to step out of Knowland's way. He agreed to do so, and to run for the Senate instead, only after visiting Nixon in the then Vice President's Washington office.

Knowland, campaigning on a demand for a "right-to-work" law, was overwhelmed by Democratic candidate Edmund G. Brown by more than a million votes in the general election. Knight lost the Senate race to Democrat Clair Engle but by a lesser margin.

Brown is expected to seek re-election to the governorship and to face the winner of the Republican primary in November 1962.

France Pledges Aid To New ILO Institute

Geneva—The French government will contribute 5 million francs (about $1,020,400) to the endowment fund of the Intl. Labor Organization's new Intl. Institute for Labor Studies.

In a letter to ILO Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse, the French labor minister, Paul Bacon, said a first installment of 1 million francs will be paid in the near future, with the balance to be forthcoming in subsequent installments.

Deck Officers Walk Out:

Ship Strike Starts As Injunction Ends

San Francisco—A strike of ship deck officers in the West Coast's maritime trade developed here as the government's 80-day Taft-Hartley no-strike injunction expired and Local 90 of the Masters, Mates & Pilots regained freedom of economic action against the ship owners.

The local began picketing vessels in coastal and intracoastal trade, and members of the Sailors Union of the Pacific observed the picket lines. Ports from Mexico to the Canadian border were closed to the outbound movement of ships except those sailing to foreign ports or carrying substantial military cargoes.

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg dispatched a three-man mediation panel to the West Coast to work with the union and the shippers' association in seeking an agreement that would end the dispute.

The major issue is the refusal of employers—the Pacific Maritime Association—to agree on what the local called an "equitable distribution of available work"—a rotation-of-work clause in the contract whose termination date was Sept. 30. The union said fewer than 600 of its 2,300 members have regular jobs.

The shippers—13 companies with 136 ships—offered the local the same terms accepted by MMP locals on the East and Gulf coasts. The union based its rejection on the ground that only the Pacific Coast has a serious unemployment problem among deck officers.

Goldberg said the "earliest possible settlement" of the dispute is "imperative" and that "public interest will not permit continuation of shutdown." He asked the union and PMA to cooperate with his emissaries — Undersec. of Labor Willard Wirtz, Dir. William Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, and Prof. James Healy of Harvard University, member of Pres. Kennedy's Maritime Emergency Board.

The dispute is the only one remaining from the martime strike of last summer and the Taft-Hartley injunction invoked by the President to end it. Before the present walkout, Local 90 members voted 404-24 to reject the employers' so-called last offer during the injunction period.

Contracts of the Sailors Union of the Pacific, affiliated with the Seafarers, have been extended from their termination date Sept. 30 without settlement.

FOR THE SEVENTH consecutive year, the United Labor Council of Huntingdon County, Pa., maintained a labor booth at the Huntingdon County Fair. Pictured are fairgoers signing up for gifts donated by county businessmen. Council Pres. Frank M. Davis said the booth staff talked to about 1,000 visitors and passed out 50,000 pieces of union informational material.

Ford Settlement Rests On Local Agreements

(Continued from Page 1)

tions were recessed for a 24-hour period to let the bargainers get some delayed sleep. The union said Ford's offer on economic issues had one "very significant" difference from the terms at GM —unemployed workers at Ford will get $40 a week for 26 weeks from the company's supplemental unemployment benefits (SUB) fund as against $24.50 at GM.

Still at issue on the national level as the strike started were differences over production standards, the number of union committeemen chosen to represent workers on grievances, job classifications for skilled trades workers, the use of "outside" contractors, and wage rates at the company's steel plant at River Rouge, Mich.

The UAW, in this year's negotiations on new contracts, had authorized local strikes involving about 257,000 of GM's 310,000 workers. Settlement was reached after 14 days on local issues, and on these contract improvements:

An annual wage increase of 2.5 percent or 6 cents an hour, whichever is higher; continuation of the cost-of-living increase from the preceding contract except that 12 of the 17 cents involved was added to base rates; an increase in SUB benefits—and betterment of the SUB plan; a workweek guarantee of 65 percent of regular pay for all hours not worked up to 40 a week, except in an unscheduled short week. In the latter case a worker would get 50 percent of his rate for the hours not worked up to 40.

Also provided for at GM are higher pensions and hospital-medical insurance fully paid by the company.

Council, Board Set New York Sessions

The AFL-CIO Executive Council will hold its fall meeting in New York City at the Commodore Hotel beginning Oct. 10.

The council sessions will be preceded on Oct. 9 by a meeting of the AFL-CIO General Board in the same hotel. The board, composed of a representative from each AFL-CIO affiliated union and department plus the council, will devote its one-day session to organizing problems.

Missile Sites Body Upholds Call-in Pay

The President's Missile Sites Labor Commission has approved the finding of a subcommittee that an eight-hour "reporting time" provision in a contract between the Machinists and the Boeing Airplane Co. at Vandenberg Air Force Base is not uneconomical and does not violate Pres. Kennedy's executive order calling for "economical operations."

The subcommittee, investigating a charge by the Air Force that "any pay in excess of four hours is unreasonable if no work is performed," came to these conclusions:

- An eight-hour call-in pay provision has been a part of the labor agreement between the IAM and Boeing at all IAM locations for more than 20 years, and does not apply to missile sites alone.
- The contract clause, giving an employe who reports for work in accordance with instructions a minimum of eight hours' pay at his base rate, has "adequate safeguards" against abuse. If an installation has an emergency shutdown or a worker leaves voluntarily or is discharged, he is paid only for hours actually worked.
- In a total payroll of $24 million covering 30,000 Boeing employes across three weeks, only $349 in reporting time was paid under the contract clause.

U. S. Steel Asks Arbitration of C-O-L Raise Due Under Pact

Pittsburgh—Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers has notified the union's district directors, staff representatives and locals that the U.S. Steel Corp. has asked for arbitration of the 3-cents-an-hour cost-of-living wage increase due Oct. 1 under the 1960 contract.

Another wage increase due at the same time, estimated by the union to average 9.5 cents an hour, is not in dispute and has become effective for some 500,000 workers in the industry.

The disputed contract clause, also in union's agreements with other steel producers, provides that the cost-of-living adjustment be applied to wages unless the amount due is offset by the estimated average net cost of insurance per active employe for the calendar quarter ending Dec. 31, 1962.

"To date," McDonald said in his letter to union officials and locals, "all efforts to arrive at a reasonable settlement of what the amount of cost-of-living adjustment should be have failed."

He added that Heath Larry, U.S. Steel's administrative vice president, wrote him on Sept. 15 that "there was no hope of agreement and requesting arbitration of our differences."

Seeks Company Stand

"I have answered Mr. Larry with the request that he reveal to the union exactly what is the company's position that they wish to have arbitrated," McDonald added.

"To date, the company has refused to state what adjustment, if any, they believe their employes are entitled to . . . The interests of our members are protected by the provisions in the agreement which specify that any unresolved differences will be finally determined by a third, impartial actuary and the amount of adjustment due is payable effective Oct. 1, 1961."

Actuaries representing the USWA and the company have been attempting to work out an estimate of projected insurance costs. Because of the technical nature of the dispute, it would not go through the regular arbitration procedure but a third actuary would be named to give an impartial decision.

As the wage increase went into effect, the issue of a steel price increase was still unsettled. Steelmakers estimated the raise averaged 13 cents an hour rather than the 9.5 cents at which the union put it, and said it would cost the industry $28 million in the fourth quarter alone.

Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg at a press conference in Washington said that the Kennedy Administration, which asked the steel industry to withhold inflationary price increases when the wage hikes went into effect, will make a comparable request of the union when contracts are up for negotiation next spring.

"The Administration is strongly of the view," he said in reply to a query, "that it is important to the economy as a whole, and therefore to management and labor alike, that we pursue responsible price and wage policies. And, therefore, the activities of the Administration will be directed equally, in steel and elsewhere, to management and labor looking toward this end.

"I learned from Scandinavia [from which he had recently returned] that we want to do this within the total context of preserving free collective bargaining, and stability and settlements are likewise a desirable consideration. We don't want to disrupt our ecenomy by strikes.

"So in all these matters, we have to try and achieve a balance of stability of all types—price, wage and collective bargaining stability."

CORRECTION

The AFL-CIO News, in the Sept. 23 issue, incorrectly identified the Locomotive Engineers as an AFL-CIO affiliate. Of the five railroad operating unions cooperating in testimony before the Presidential Railroad Commission, the Trainmen, Switchmen, and Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen are AFL-CIO affiliates; the Locomotive Engineers and the Conductors & Brakemen are unaffiliated.

Senate Liberals Check Tax Boon for du Pont

A group of liberal Democratic senators, led by Tennessee's Albert Gore, successfully blocked Senate action this year on a bill to provide tax relief for the giant E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

They served notice that they were prepared to keep the adjournment-bound Senate in session for "extended debate" on a House-passed bill which would allow stockholders to pay a capital gains tax—rather than higher income tax rates—on a distribution of General Motors stock resulting from a court order. Du Pont, which is a major supplier of General Motors, has been ordered in an anti-trust action to dispose of its 63 million shares of GM stock.

During the debate, Sen. Pat McNamara pointed out that workers who receive severence pay—even though earned over a period of years—must pay full income tax on it. He challenged the equity of special treatment for stockholders.

Gore and Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) said the bill was designed to provide tax relief for the company, rather than the stockholders, and questioned the speed with which the House-passed bill was being pushed as compared with the delay in acting on Pres. Kennedy's package of tax reform proposals.

The only Administration tax bill to be enacted in the first session was a measure assigning an identifying number to each taxpayer—for most people, their social security number—so that automatic data equipment could be used to process forms. The identifying number would be included in reports of dividend and interest payments, as well as wages.

Safety Body, Goldberg Laud Labor Campaign

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg and the National Safety Council have lauded organized labor for a safety campaign credited with helping bring about the lowest death rate in years during the Labor Day weekend—6.6 deaths per 100 million miles of travel. The record should encourage continuing efforts to curb accidents, they told AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and the heads of affiliated safety units.

Birchites in the Armed Forces

THE LABOR MOVEMENT is the logical target of the radical right wingers who have resurrected McCarthyism and the politics of fear under the label of the John Birch Society.

Labor's social, economic and political programs conflict at every turn with the John Birchers who call for repeal of the income tax, impeachment of Chief Justice Earl Warren, withdrawal from NATO and the United Nations and dumping programs such as urban renewal. In the guise of fighting communism, the radical right is subverting and attacking the basic principles and policies of American democracy.

This lunatic fringe operating in its own limited sphere is symptomatic of a reaction to the tensions of the cold war. As a symptom it merits attention, especially when its spokesmen turn up in the top echelons of the military.

The use of armed forces indoctrination courses to peddle the disordered libels of the John Birch Society is a breach of democratic tradition. No military organization or military leader has the right or authority under the American system of democracy to promote a political program within the armed forces.

The action of Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.) and other members of the Senate in exposing the radical right's infiltration of a part of the armed forces in a service to the nation. The Administration's order to prevent future indoctrination by political generals is in keeping with the traditions of our democratic philosophy.

Whose Integrity Is Smirched?

THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS in the words of its commissioner, Ewan Clague, is "an old and honored agency" that has created and maintained a reputation for integrity.

The statistics it produces on employment and unemployment, consumer prices, wage scales and a long list of other important economic areas are vital to the functioning of the economy. Labor and management have agreed for years to accept the figures produced by BLS on the basis of data gathered by its own surveys or by other government agencies.

Into this situation comes the multi-million circulation Reader's Digest with a grossly distorted and factually misleading attack on the BLS, making the incredible claim that the bureau is magnifying the unemployment problem to justify new federal "spending" programs.

The BLS has exposed the Digest article in a devastating analysis of its distortions, inaccuracies and misrepresentations. Top Administration leaders have quickly defended the integrity of BLS and assailed the Digest for its irresponsible action.

The integrity of the BLS is beyond question; not so that of the Reader's Digest.

Joblessness: 6.8 Percent

THE NUB OF THE GOVERNMENT'S REPORT on unemployment in September is the failure of the economy to achieve more than an expected seasonal improvement in joblessness.

Adjusted for seasonal variations, the unemployment rate in September remained virtually unchanged at 6.8 percent of the labor force—a rate that has stuck at about this level for the past ten months.

Economists are forecasting a drop in the unemployment rate for the month of October. We hope they're right—10 months is an intolerable period to have nearly 7 out of every 100 workers seeking employment ending up on the jobless rolls; especially in contrast to the signs of economic recovery in other areas of the economy.

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We Call This 'Indoctrination'

New Paperback Volume:

Wayward Pressman Belabors Wayward Press in Book Form

By Alexander Uhl

THE FACT THAT the American press, owned by millionaires, overwhelmingly is Republican, generally anti-labor and anti-liberal and that its columns reflect this, an old, old story. But when the story is told by a master-writer, ironic, painstakingly accurate and utterly devastating, then it is a new and lively story.

A. J. Liebling, caustic author of "The Wayward Press" in the New Yorker, has just brought up to date a number of his articles and republished them in paperback book form called The Press, issued by Ballantine Books at 75 cents a copy. It is a big 75 cents worth.

Take what he has to say about today's "great" publishers:

"The men of the new order do not meddle with the locals as long as they come up with the tithe. They are, for the public, faceless and their coups are often inside jobs. Hearst tried to take cities by storm, but the new men prefer a rendezvous at the back gate.

"Mr. Samuel I. Newhouse, the archtype, specializes in disgruntling heritors, or profiting by this disgruntlement. A family feud is grist to his mill, but if he can't get a paper that way he will talk beautifully of the satisfactions of cash, rapidly quoting sections of the capital-gains law as he accepts his hat. If the owner shows him the door, he exhibits no resentment."

With this kind of ownership, it is no wonder that anything liberal or labor gets the full treatment from most of the press either on the political front or the labor front. Liebling cites chapter and verse.

Labor is always "stubborn" in the press dictionary, while management is always devoted to "principles." The strikers are always victimizing the public, "not, I could not help noting, the management."

Analyzing the Long Island Railroad strike of 1960, Liebling cites the editorials that berated the railroad unions for callously using "their power to cause intolerable disruption of the daily lives of myriads of innocent bystanders in labor-management rows." But not a word about management and its "power to prevent intolerable disruption."

"The truth appeared to be that neither side had got all it wanted," Liebling declared after the strike was over, "and that what the newspapers called pigheadedness in a railroad conductor is what they call devotion to principle in a railroad president."

Liebling picked up from there to analyze the reporting on the recent maritime strike in New York City which produced indignant cries that "664 maritime workers" were tieing up the town by their stubbornness in a dispute with 11 railroads.

"The corollary, that 11 railroad presidents were being equally stubborn," Liebling added, "was left for the reader to figure out for himself.

"No newspaper anywhere in the nation, apparently, has had a kind word for the working man since about 1936—on this point. The press is not lopsided, but unilateral, monolithic, solidary and unanimous."

The Newburgh story of cracking down on relief recipents for the benefit of the taxpayers even if it means taking it out on helpless children is an old one to Liebling. He was writing about the same sort of thing in New York back in 1947 when some of the wealthiest newspapers were headlining stories about the "woman in mink with $60,000" living on relief in a hotel and how the "lady in mink" became a symbol for claims that relief "clients" were chiseling the city.

IN THE END the "mink" coat turned out to be a mangy, old garment with a torn lining; the people who had been "living in hotels" at the expense of the taxpayers, turned out to be a handful of people who had been placed in modest hotels for emergency reasons and the grand jury "investigation" that was supposed to shock the world fizzled out into nothing.

As early as 14 years ago Liebling suggested that labor unions, citizens' organizations and possibly political parties should back daily papers of their own.

"These," he said, "will represent definite, undisguised points of view and will serve as controls on the large profit-making papers expressing definite, ill-disguised points of view."

He cited the Labor Party's Daily Herald in England, but that was before the party gave up control of the paper. As things stand now, Liebling glumly concludes, nothing much is being done to combat today's single-minded, rich man's press.

Morgan Says:

Integration Has Practical Side, South's Businessmen Discover

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

THOUGH THERE IS a long, hard and even treacherous trail left to climb, the way of desegregation has taken a heartening turn for the better. Breaking with a practice that has stood for 100 years, the city of Memphis, Tenn., followed Atlanta, Ga., and Dallas, Tex., in the orderly, if token, introduction of Negro children into formerly all-white classrooms. The walls of Memphis are still standing and although there is always the chance of delayed reprisals, city authorities are breathing more easily.

Morgan

If there is a vibration through the thoroughfares of this old metropolis of the Deep South perhaps it is a muted trumpet note of triumph from Beale Street where the blues of that jazz master, W. C. Handy, can henceforth be a little less blue because 13 Negro first-graders desegregated four public schools without incident.

Has the civilized approach suddenly triumphed over the savagery of racial violence? It is not, of course, so simple. But respectable elements are having an influence which they did not exert before, and one of these, interestingly enough, is the business community.

The latest issue of Business Week, a responsible and highly respected magazine, attributes the September successes in Dallas, New Orleans and Atlanta, including the defeat of a die-hard segregationist for mayor in the Georgian capital, in large measure to the dramatic fact that "businessmen in many southern cities have decided to play an active role in navigating the . . . difficult shoals of race relations, especially where this issue affects business growth."

In other, blunter words, perhaps, merchants, bankers, manufacturers and other pillars of the Chamber of Commerce are moving to support law and order in the transition to fulfillment of constitutional rights because it is good business, because they have found that boycotts and the turmoil of a racially-inflamed community have cost them money. As one citizen of Dallas sardonically put it, "they did the right thing for the wrong reasons."

That may be too harsh an observation. Moral principles need not be eroded just because they find themselves in the same van with expediency. Idealism would not get very far if it did not, now and then, have practical support. The winner in Atlanta's mayoralty election is a businessman, Ivan Allen, Jr., and the Business Week article says some of his backers "make clear that they regard the election as a test of the ability of the business community to play a public role in handling racial matters that they see as linked to problems of industrial and business growth."

The move in Memphis was different. There was no preconditioning of the city on the scale of Atlanta's public meetings, discussions and conferences on adjustment. In fact the residents of Memphis didn't know until police moved out in massive force to prevent disorders.

SOME OBSERVERS wonder whether this "closed" method may not breed a delayed reaction of violence without more overt and long-range efforts to change public attitudes. But the school board appears confident that won't happen. For one thing, one member told this reporter, "the newspapers and the broadcasting stations have done an excellent job in reporting the Atlanta story, the Dallas story" and other helpful illustrations of adjustment. For another thing, quietly, very quietly, a biracial group of responsible citizens has been dealing with the problems behind the scenes. This is a vital factor. It means communication between divergent elements of the city, a circumstance that did not exist in Little Rock or New Orleans in their days of shame and terror —which now, encouragingly, may have been put permanently in the past in both communities.

A mere glance at the reports of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission on education and voting rights reveals instantly how much hard work there is still to be done before the enjoyment of civil rights can become a reality not just in the South but in many other parts of the country. The commission's report in depth on discrimination in housing will reveal vicious practices proving that prejudice is not an exclusive southern product; there are ghastly stockpiles of it north of the Mason-Dixon line.

But, hopefully, a combination of human decency and sheer economics will make gradual headway on this problem too. When landlords and real estate agents discover, as they will, that discrimination is not only unprincipled and illegal but unprofitable, they will get the message, as businessmen in Atlanta, Memphis, Dallas and elsewhere are already getting it at lunch counters, in schoolrooms, on buses, in the public parks and even in their hearts.

Washington Reports:

Rival Senate Whips List Tasks Senate Left for 2nd Session

THE FIRST SESSION of the 87th Congress passed much-needed legislation but left a number of uncompleted tasks for action in the second session next year, Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.), majority whip, and Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.), minority whip, asserted in the final 1961 Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 450 radio stations.

"This has been a doing Congress, a working Congress and next year we will add the finishing touches to this stage in American history," Humphrey said.

Kuchel said that the Republican Party cooperated with the Democrats in such measures as minimum wage, highways, housing, urban development and defense. The Republican whip denounced some of those members of Congress who cut back foreign aid.

"I very much regret that some in the Congress and in the country have opposed even our giving military assistance to free peoples," he asserted.

Both said a fight will be made next year for federal aid for school construction and teacher salaries. Humphrey said he was hopeful of success in such efforts, but "I must confess that we have run into some very difficult situations in this field."

"But we are not quitting, nor is the President quitting," he asserted.

KUCHEL SAID that whether federal aid is passed next year depends upon the public.

"Not unless the people of this country realize that we need to give young people in America the best possible education (will there be action in this field)," he declared.

"I must say there is no justification for the almost 1 million children in the country who attend schools half-days because we do not either have the school houses or the school teachers to cope with the burgeoning population. The problem of educating the youth of America is one that concerns every family in this land."

Humphrey said that both Congress and the President "started (with the beginning of the Administration) to meet the recession head on." Toward this end he mentioned area redevelopment, temporary unemployment compensation extension, improvement of the minimum wage, the expansion of the highway program. He also included on the plus side social security legislation, the airport program, military construction, the farm bill, peace corps, water pollution control, migratory labor, foreign aid, reorganization of the defense structure ("which for some years had been permitted to deteriorate in the name of economy").

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE 27TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE of southern governors was marked by significant evidences of the great psychological and social changes that are to come. The speeches made sense, the proposals made sense, and an acceptance of reality was in the air.

Said Nashville's Mayor Ben West, welcoming the governors to his city, and fully conscious of the racial and economic problems that haunt the South's heritage:

"In our beloved Southland we can no longer sit under our magnolia trees, and sip our mint juleps, and plunk on our banjoes."

By common consent the so-called race issue was brushed aside, which may not strike outlanders as exactly the way to deal with it but which nevertheless shows a maturity that onetime Sen. Tom-Tom Heflin of Alabama, who fought the Catholics and promoted racism with equal fervor, would never have understood. The governors met as schools in three more major southern cities were desegregated, peacefully and decently, and nobody thought it politically or morally desirable to stir up mob violence.

* * *

THE RACE ISSUE arose indirectly in the choice of a new chairman. Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas is the senior governor, and by tradition thus entitled to head the group. But Faubus is the governor who roused the Little Rock mobs several years ago, and he apparently was compelled to recognize that he didn't have the votes to win.

A nominating committee headed by Virginia's Gov. J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., who broke Sen. Harry F. Byrd's "massive resistance" policy on Virginia schools, proposed Gov. Buford Ellington of Tennessee as new chairman.

An attempt was made by Governors John Patterson of Alabama and Jimmie H. Davis of Louisiana to substitute Faubus, but Faubus himself withdrew his name, saying he didn't think the conference was the place for "political competition." The New York Times reported that an unnamed southern governor, with obvious relief, commented:

"To make an omelet you've got to break some eggs. It was the only way to come out of it alive."

The conference was not free of the familiar "states" rights' theme, expressed in a charge that the federal government shows "unrelenting encroachment" in the field of water use. But Ellington warned that the South's more serious problems "jump far beyond the boundary lines of our states." On foreign policy, "the states must join the federal government in reaching those decisions that control the future of the world." The conference rose in spontaneous support of Pres. Kennedy's United Nations speech.

* * *

MOST SIGNIFICANT OF ALL, perhaps, was the attention the group gave the South's economic plight—a plight compounded of wasted natural resources, exhausted farm soils, extremely low per capita income, and exploitation of its workers by fly-by-night industry, often pirated away from other sections by the ignoble proffer of non-union men and women driven by poverty to accept a bare living.

A committee on industrial development headed by Gov. S. Ernest Vandiver of Georgia warned that the South must diversify its economy. There should be an effort to attract "research-born industries," the committee said. More vocational training should go to produce skilled workers. The South should make greater use of the research facilities of its own universities.

The southern states, said the astounding report adopted by the conference, should "cease 'shooting with a shotgun'" to "bag any and all (business) enterprises," regardless of what stability they could offer and what they would contribute to improving a community's welfare, and "use the 'rifle approach' in order to interest industries paying high wages."

Political and business leaders thinking in terms of raising per capita income, thinking of the need for diversifying industry to give their economy a stable and enduring foundation, thinking of training workers and equipping them to earn high wages, are sometimes in short supply in almost any state. The South seems to be getting lucky.

MEDICAL CARE FOR THE AGED under social security will be acted on in the second session of the 87th Congress, Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.), majority whip, on left, asserted on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program. Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.), minority whip, on the same program urged public backing of federal aid for education.

Opponents Look Again at Health Plan for Elderly

A couple of chinks have appeared in the defenses organized medicine uses against health care for the aged through the Social Security System:

• The Board of Trustees of the American Hospital Association, at a meeting in Atlantic City, voted to recommend to its House of Delegates a plan for a special review by the trustees, in cooperation with the Blue Cross Association, for the preparation of a new report to the association on health care for the aged. The recommendation specifically called for a study of "legislative possibilities of utilizing the social security mechanism," but without what the trustees called "objectionable provisions" of bills introduced in Congress to date. The association has stood since 1958 on a statement opposing the Social Security approach "at this time."

• The American Medical Association broke precedent by opening the columns of its Journal to an article on "Health Care Under Social Security" by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), one of the co-sponsors of the labor-backed King-Anderson bill to set up a health care program under social security.

The hospital association trustees tacitly conceded that the Kerr-Mills Act passed last year, under which a program of federal matching grants to the states for health care for the aged was set up, has failed to meet the health problems of the aged. "Unfortunately," its statement said, there has been "little or no action in certain state legislatures."

NAM 'Pullout' from ILO Hit as Default of Duty

(Continued from Page 1)

tions and research into world labor conditions, establishes policies through international treaties in such areas as freedom of association and condemnation of slave labor, and provides technical assistance for emerging nations. Each nation is represented at the ILO annual sessions by one employer, one worker and two government delegates.

Meany pointed out that in the last ILO session last June, despite refusal of the NAM to participate, Soviet bloc delegates suffered "a series of decisive defeats. The basic principle of a free labor movement, independent of government, was overwhelmingly reaffirmed."

Meany added:

"We in the AFL-CIO are deeply committed to the proposition that while employers and unions in America may disagree on terms and conditions of employment, they are united in their devotion to human freedom.

"The way to demonstrate that unity," Meany said, "is to stand firm against totalitarianism in such world forums as the ILO. No battle can be won by running away."

Chamber of Commerce Pres. Richard Wagner, who headed the employer delegation to the ILO's last session, said he feels "very strongly" that American businessmen should continue to participate in ILO activities.

In an interview broadcast by the Voice of America, Wagner praised the ILO for having "contributed a great deal toward dignifying those who labor and improving working condtions all over the world."

He said the organization is "an excellent forum where we businessmen as American citizens should do things to improve to the greatest extent possible the image of this country in the minds of other people and to also improve understanding."

AIW Convention Votes To Build Strike Fund

Chicago—After two days of heated debate, the 500 delegates to the 13th convention of the Allied Industrial Workers voted 241 to 183 for a 50-cents-a-month strike fund. Starting Jan. 1, 1962, the AIW strike fund will be deducted from union dues.

The fund will be built up to approximately $500,000 in the first year, after which strike benefits will be paid to members engaged in authorized strikes. AIW President Carl W. Griepentrog said the fund "will strengthen the bargaining position of every AIW local and improve the bargaining atmosphere for every AIW member even if he never walks a picket line."

Benefits Proposed

Striking members will get a $15 check during the third week of a walkout and will receive weekly increases of $2.50 until the benefits reach $25 a week. Benefits will continue indefinitely, and one extra benefit will be paid after the first week of a return to work.

The strike fund was the major issue of the four-day convention here. Minor changes were made in the union's constitution. Election of officers will be held at the next biennial gathering.

In a telegram to the AIW delegates, Pres. Kennedy said:

"The Allied Industrial Workers have done an outstanding job during the past year to highlight the serious issues confronting the American people at home and abroad."

Assistant Labor Sec. Jerry Holleman, final convention speaker, told the delegates that workers in small manufacturing companies must be prepared to meet changing job requirements or face unemployment. The time is approaching, Holleman said, when many of these workers will need new or refined skills to meet new job demands.

Other convention speakers included Carl Rowan, deputy assistant secretary of state for public affairs; James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union; Leon Keyserling, chairman of the Council for Economic Progress; Al Barkan, deputy director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education; Nelson Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security; Joseph Lewis, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

Historic Blackpool Conference:

British Labor Shifts Policy, Reverses Nuclear Arms Call

Blackpool, England—The British Labor Party, in a major turnabout, has reversed the unilateral disarmament policy adopted a year ago which had created a sharp schism in its ranks.

Three of the four major trade unions that had provided the bulk of support for the arms policy that brought the party "to the brink of disaster," as Party Chairman R. H. S. Crossman said, switched their position to the "policy for peace" proposed by the party executive.

These were the Amalgamated Engineering Union, Railwaymen, and Shop, Distributive & Allied Workers. Their shift was presaged by a similar stand at the British Trades Union Congress last month. Only the huge Transport & General Workers Union continued to back the old policy and it went down to defeat as it had at the TUC convention.

The new policy grew from what Crossman called the "imperative from below"—the demand of party workers that the breach between the conference and Labor members of Parliament be healed. It had the support as well of the TUC, the party executive and the parliamentary Labor Party.

It reaffirms "multilateral and comprehensive disarmament under international control," coupled with a steady increase in the power and scope of the United Nations. It advocates agreements to ban nuclear testing, proposes establishment of a "non-nuclear" zone of controlled disarmament in central Europe, and backs British support of the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance (NATO).

Nuclear Tests Hit

It "deplores" Soviet resumption of nuclear tests, expresses "regret" that the United States felt it necessary to resume its tests and calls for East-West negotiations on Berlin.

The vote to reverse the Labor Party's approach was 4.53 million to 1.76 million and was a dramatic victory for Party Leader Hugh Gaitskell, who last year repudiated the "ban the bomb" disarmament policy.

The conference, the party's 60th, was held in an atmosphere of mounting confidence growing out of a Gallup Poll report giving Labor its most substantial lead in five years over the ruling Conservatives.

The feeling of unity was momentarily jarred, but left unimpaired, by a sharp 45-minute debate over expulsion of the Electrical Trades Union. The discussion was marked by foot-stamping and hooting, but the national executive's action was upheld in a card vote. The convention found that the union was "managed and controlled" to serve the Communist Party. Its action followed a similar step by the TUC congress.

With only a few dissenting voices, and climaxed by Gaitskell's call to service, the party reached agreement on a broad domestic program.

It included selective public ownership, the party's new name for nationalization of industry. The debate touched off a sharp exchange between Gaitskell and Gen. Sec. Frank Cousins of the Transport & General Workers, who accused the leader of "taking the party away from socialism."

Other platform planks were planned expansion of the economy, accelerated research and development programs, a heavy accent on broader social services, democratic education and "fair taxation."

The conference vigorously condemned the Conservative government's "pay pause" policy, charging it with destruction of long-standing wage council procedures for setting pay rates for public, semi-public and some industrial workers.

George Googe Of Pressmen Dies at 61

Pressmen's Home, Tenn.—George L. Googe, secretary-treasurer of the Pressmen since 1952 and southern regional director for the former AFL from 1928 to 1949, died of a heart attack here on Sept. 29. He was 61.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler expressed "extreme sorrow" at the news, and wired the union that Googe, "whose leadership has contributed so much to the well-being of the American workers, will be greatly missed, not only by the members of his own union but by the countless thousands he helped all over the country."

A native of Claxton, Ga., Googe made his home in Atlanta, where he was buried. He entered the printing industry at the age of 10 on the Brunswick, Ga., Journal.

In 1925 he was elected a vice president of the Georgia Federation of Labor, a year later became the youngest alderman ever elected in Savannah, and in 1948 was chosen a vice president of the Pressmen. He was widely known in political circles, having been a delegate to every Democratic National Convention since 1928.

He was a vice president of the Intl. Allied Printing Trades Association and of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

Article by Minton Gets World-Wide Play

An article by Pres. Lee W. Minton of the Glass Bottle Blowers will be given wide distribution by the United States Information Service, the union has announced.

The article, headed "Collective Bargaining At Its Best," appeared in the union's publication Glass Horizons and was reprinted in the book Labor's Story.

'Work' Forces Appeal For New Idaho Drive

Twin Falls, Ida.—Businessmen here have been urged to try again to outlaw the union shop in Idaho—despite defeats suffered by so-called "right-to-work" supporters in a 1958 referendum and in this year's session of the legislature.

Three nationally-prominent leaders of the so-called "right-to-work" movement, including the chairman of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce's new Special Committee for Voluntary Unionism, came to this city of 42,000 to beat the drums for state and federal anti-labor laws and for repeal of both the Davis-Bacon and Walsh-Healey prevailing wage laws. They spoke at a "labor relations dinner" of the Twin Falls Chamber of Commerce.

Wofford B. Camp, treasurer of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and head of its "work" committee, told the group how he and other big California growers had "organized" and "beaten down" efforts of farm workers to organize. "We did not lose a battle," he declared.

Lucius P. Chase, vice president and general counsel of the Kohler Co., dated what he branded as labor's "ominous power" to the New Deal Administration of Pres. Roosevelt. He called for a drive to repeal both the Walsh-Healey Act of 1936, which sets minimum wages for manufacturing industries doing business with the government, and the Davis-Bacon Act, passed in 1931 during the Hoover Administration, establishing area prevailing wage scales for federal public works and public building construction.

Chase's firm, the Kohler Co. of Sheboygan, Wis., has a long record of union-busting and is now seeking to upset an NLRB decision holding it guilty of unfair labor practices in a seven-year-old Auto Workers strike.

Harry J. Lambeth, a staff attorney of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and editor of its Labor Relations Letter, called for a letter-writing campaign in support of legislation to put unions under anti-trust laws. Such a law, he said, would prevent industry-wide strikes. He told his audience that "union influence is overwhelming in Congress."

Lambeth urged a two-edged drive for enactment of a "right-to-work" law, through a referendum petition and through the legislature.

Chemical Worker 'Citizen of Year'

Marshall Jacobs of Falls Church, Va., a member of Chemical Workers Local 63, was named winner of the "citizen of the year" award instituted this year by the Washington, D. C., Gas Light Co.

A gas company serviceman, he was presented with a silver trophy by Donald S. Bittinger, company president. He was chosen for the honor by an independent board of judges in recognition of 20 years of work with teenagers in Metropolitan Washington through coaching teams in the American Legion Junior Baseball League.

Two other members of Local 63 were among five-runners-up who received certificates of award for good citizenship. They were Edgar A. Beall, Annandale, Va., and Percy H. Butler, Washington.

Pilots Ask Reversal Of CAB Examiner

Chicago—The Air Line Pilots will ask the Civil Aeronautics Board to reverse a trial examiner's report holding that Southern Airways had bargained in good faith and had not violated the Railway Labor Act in a dispute with its pilots.

The only issue in the dispute, ALPA Pres. C. N. Sayen declared, is whether Southern's veteran pilots are to be returned to their proper seniority positions ahead of newly-hired strikebreakers and accorded grievance rights. Both of these rights, he asserted, are guaranteed by the Railway Labor Act.

Convention Cheered:

Woodworkers Plan Organizing Step-Up

Miami Beach—The 22nd constitutional convention of the Woodworkers opened here on a note of optimism paced by the officers' report indicating a step-up in organizational efforts in the United States and Canada.

Oregon's Sen. Wayne Morse (D) reminded the more than 300 delegates that the recent conference of southern governors had been warned that the reason industries brought South are not proving economically advantageous is because "the appeals made for industrial location in the South have been invariably stressed on the availability of non-union labor, and non-union labor is going to be low-wage labor."

Morse pointed out that the recently-adjourned Congress had appropriated $52 billion for defense, foreign aid and space exploration—"all of which was needed and will prove a great stimulus to American business.

"However," he continued, "the ugly question arises—suppose we devote ourselves to military and civil defense for the next decade and there is no war. Will we find ourselves armed to the teeth and ready to run for our concrete dugouts, waiting for war that does not come?"

An all-out drive to organize workers in the Newfoundland woods—where the IWA fought the hostile government of Premier J. R. Smallwood—will be conducted, the convention was told.

"We will rally all of our resources and might to bring organization to those stalwarts whose union was literally legislated out of business by an antagonistic government," Pres. A. F. Hartung told the cheering convention.

Officers to serve for the ensuing term were to be nominated later in the convention. Balloting, as usual, will be conducted by mail with the entire union membership participating.

All resolutions approved by the convention likewise must be ratified by referendum.

Other speakers included assistant Labor Sec. Esther Peterson, Organizational Dir. Nick Zonarich, of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., Vice Pres. William Dodge of the Canadian Labor Congress, Al Barkan, deputy director of COPE, and Adolph Germer, veteran union leader who formerly was IWA organization director.

Actors Urge U. S. Probe of Runaway Films

Hollywood, Calif.—The Actors & Artists' executive board has asked Congress to hold public hearings on the problem of "runaway" production of American motion pictures in other countries.

Meeting here for the first time, the board said foreign production is "depriving American artists and technicians of tens of thousands of jobs" and argued that congressional action is needed.

Rep. John H. Dent (D-Pa.), chairman of a special House subcommittee on the effect of imports and exports on jobs, was urged to hold hearings and make recommendations to Congress to "remedy the present deplorable situation."

Pres. Conrad Nagel presided at the meeting of the AFL-CIO parent body of performers' unions—Actors Equity, Television & Radio Artists, Musical Artists, Variety Artists, Screen Actors and Screen Extras.

REGISTRATION CAMPAIGN sponsored by New York City AFL-CIO, aimed at registration of all union members for the upcoming municipal election, was carried to a mass rally of hospital workers. The newly-formed Brotherhood Party, supported by the labor council, is backing Mayor Robert F. Wagner, also candidate of the Democratic and Liberal Parties. Shown (left to right) Sec.-Treas. Cleveland Robinson of Retail-Wholesale Dist. 65; Mayor Wagner; Rev. Martin Luther King, and Pres. Leon J. Davis of Retail-Wholesale Local 1199.

Why 'Work' Is Bad Labor Aides Tell

Labor commissioners in states which ban the union shop tell why they think "Right-to-Work Is a Bad Law" in a pamphlet by that title issued by the National Council for Industrial Peace.

The pamphlet is based on testimony by Labor Commissioner Marion E. Martin of Maine to her state's legislature when a "right-to-work" law was being considered. She included replies to queries.

Copies of the pamphlet are available free from the Council at 1074 National Press Building, Washington 4, D.C.

NLRB Shifts, Holds Agency Shop Subject to Bargaining in Indiana

(Continued from Page 1)

establish the agency shop as a lawful subject for collective bargaining in all states that do not have "right-to-work" laws and at least in Indiana among the states that do.

It remains to be seen what the board will decide if similar cases arise in other "right-to-work" states, the spokesman said. He noted that because the parties had agreed to bypass the state law, the NLRB majority reached its decision under Sec. 8(a)(3) of the act—which permits union-security agreements—and did not reach the question of Sec. 14(b)—which permits states to outlaw the union shop.

Nineteen states now have "right-to-work" statutes in force. Some of them purport to ban the agency shop along with the union shop, while others make no mention of the subject. In Florida as well as Indiana state courts have ruled the agency shop to be a legal form of union security.

The board spokesman noted that while interest in the agency shop has grown in recent years, that type of union security clause actually pre-dates the Taft-Hartley Act. The first agency shop on record, he said, was negotiated in 1939 by the IBEW with the Utah Power & Light Co.

He added that federal statistics show that about 6 percent of all contracts now contain the agency shop.

Followed Court Ruling

The UAW case arose following the Indiana Appellate Court's 1959 decision. The union submitted proposals for an agency shop to cover GM employes at the nine Indiana plants and filed an unfair practice charge after the company refused to bargain on the subject. The complaint was dismissed in the NLRB ruling last February.

The board voted to reconsider the case at the request of the UAW and the NLRB general counsel. Supporting briefs were filed by the AFL-CIO, the Retail Clerks, the Commercial Telegraphers, the Steelworkers, and the Indiana Building & Construction Trades Council.

In reversing the earlier decision, the NLRB majority held the agency shop to be a lesser form of union security than the union shop, declaring that there was "no doubt" as to its legality in the light of the legislative history of the act, plus board and court decisions.

The majority cited a Supreme Court decision of 1954, which said:

"This legislative history clearly indicates that Congress intended to prevent utilization of union security agreements for any purpose other than to compel payment of union dues and fees.

"Thus Congress recognized the validity of union's concern about 'free riders,' i.e., employes who receive the benefits of union representation but are unwilling to contribute their share of financial support to such union, and gave unions the power to contract to meet that problem while withholding from unions the power to cause the discharge of employes for any other reason."

"Certainly," observed the NLRB majority, "the Supreme Court clarified that which Congress sought to permit in the area of union security and that which it sought to limit."

Subject to Appeal

The ruling may be appealed by GM to the federal courts. The Supreme Court already has been asked to review a decision of the Kansas courts holding that the state's generally-worded "right-to-work" law bars agency shop agreements as well as the union shop.

In his dissent, Leedom argued that Indiana's "right-to-work" law had a direct bearing on the case and that the majority was applying a broad definition of union membership in one section of the act and a narrow definition in another.

He contended, further, that under the agency shop non-members would not be entitled to some benefits "guaranteed union members" but would have the same dues-paying requirements.

Priority Tags Given 5 Bills in Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

tice cases would pass Congress even though a presidential reorganization plan was defeated this year in the House.

Session a 'Success'

Biemiller, interviewed on the Mutual Broadcasting network's Labor News Conference, described the first session of the 87th Congress as "a success" from labor's viewpoint.

He cited enactment of a minimum wage bill, depressed area legislation and "the most comprehensive housing bill that Congress has ever passed" as highlights of the first session.

The AFL-CIO legislative director gave credit to "Pres. Kennedy and his White House aides and other members of the Administration" for enactment of progressive legislation despite the fact that there were "21 fewer well-defined liberals in the House of Representatives in the 87th Congress than there were in the 86th."

Biemiller said "a liberal Administration directed by a vigorous young President made a tremendous difference in getting bills passed."

Conceding that the Administration suffered a setback on federal aid to education during the first session, Biemiller predicted that when congressmen return home during the recess and talk to their constituents "they will change their minds and get back to work on this very important question."

There are still "many children who are going to school on a platoon system or in dilapidated buildings," he noted.

Health Care Backing Grows

Likewise, he said, there is growing support for health care for the aged and "every reason to believe that a bill will pass in the next session."

Biemiller also predicted congressional approval of pending legislation strengthening the Welfare & Pension Plan Disclosure Act and establishing a cabinet Dept. of Urban Affairs.

He said he did not think legislation to put unions under the anti-trust laws would "go very far" and added that any attempt to pass such legislation would be "resisted vigorously" by the AFL-CIO.

The AFL-CIO's legislative director praised the Kennedy Administration for using its executive power in support of civil rights and anti-discrimination policies. Biemiller called for strengthening of voting rights and added:

"We believe very strongly that there should be a system worked out of assistance to school districts to establish desegregated schools, and we will back such legislation."

Kennedy High, Congress Lags In CWA Poll

Members of the Communications Workers have given Pres. Kennedy and his Administration a strong vote of confidence, but are sharply divided on whether Congress has done a good job.

In a poll conducted by CWA as part of a continuing series, a fat 69.1 percent of the members polled considered Kennedy "an effective President," 18.6 percent disagreed and 12.3 percent said they didn't know.

His Administration "performed creditably," 60.1 percent declared. Another 28.9 percent disagreed and 11 percent had no opinion.

In evaluating Congress—as of mid-summer when the mail ballots were sent to a random cross-section of CWA members — members divided three ways in response to the question:

"Has the Democratic 87th Congress done a good job for the American people?"

The "yes" vote was 38.1 percent.

Another 32.2 percent answered "no."

A large 29.7 percent said they didn't know.

Papermakers Elect New West Coast VP

Portland, Ore.—Oscar Robertson of LaMirada, Calif., is the newest vice president and regional director of the Papermakers & Paperworkers. A UPP international representative since 1956, he was elected at a special convention here to replace Al E. Brown, now UPP vice president at Albany, N. Y.

Birch-Military Link Seen Threat to U.S.

Biemiller Warns of Danger to Security

Boston—The linking of the "radical reactionaries" of the John Birch Society and high officers of the armed forces presents a "considerable danger" to America's security, Andrew J. Biemiller, AFL-CIO director of legislation, declared here.

In an address to the Massachusetts State AFL-CIO Biemiller declared the AFL-CIO believes with the Administration that "no military leader has the right to promote any political program among his own troops or among the public as a whole."

This holds especially, he emphasized, when military leaders link up with the John Birch Society and its "fellow travelers." Biemiller stressed that:

"When a group of wealthy, fanatical men undertakes to destroy public confidence in American leaders, past and present; in American institutions; in social progress, and even in the ability of the people to govern themselves, they are eating away at the fiber of our country and our way of life."

Biemiller traced activities of the Birch Society, "the bitter enemies of democracy itself," and its leader, Robert Welch, from their emergence a year ago with attacks on former Pres. Eisenhower and other American leaders. He described the society's second phase as marked by an attack on all progressive and liberal aspects of American domestic and foreign policies. In this phase it became clear, said Biemiller, that "the labor movement was and still is a primary target."

Link With Military Hit

The third phase, the link-up with the military, is "far more serious," the AFL-CIO legislative director said, because it made the Birch society respectable to "reactionaries of every stripe."

The involvement of the military started in 1958 when Eisenhower, then President, ordered use of military personnel and facilities to arouse the public to the menace of the cold war.

Citing the statement of Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.), who helped expose the link-up in a memorandum to Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara, that the background and training of military officers does not equip them with the "balance of judgment" to deal with the total strategy for the nuclear age, Biemiller pointed to the historic and constitutional tradition of civilian control of the armed forces.

Officers attempting to carry out the 1958 directive, he said, turned "in many instances to civilian groups that seemed to have simple, direct answers to the nation's complex problems—groups like the John Birch society."

The result, he added, is the "spectacle of military leaders undermining confidence in the nation they themselves are sworn to defend. I say it's no longer laughable; it's monstrous."

Civilian Control Lost

Biemiller asserted that Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker of the 24th Infantry Division stationed in Germany, an admitted member of the Birch society, in his indoctrination of American troops overturned the policy of civilian control, because "an officer in the U.S. service has no more right to take public issue with his commander-in-chief than a sergeant has to agitate against the orders of a general."

If the Birch brand of philosophy is "Americanism," Biemiller said, "Khrushchev can relax." The nation must stand for an Americanism that the Birch followers "have never learned."

He continued:

"We must stand together as a whole people, jointly committed to the general welfare . . . This kind of Americanism, the real kind, means more social security, not less; economic well-being for all, not just a few; more real equality; more genuine community of interests; more efforts to achieve, through government and all other channels, the perfection of our democracy."

In this outlook there is no place for the "direct, black-and-white concepts of the military mind; there is no place for the child-like, red-and-white concepts" of the Birchers.

HUMAN RIGHTS committee established recently by the Philadelphia AFL-CIO council launched its program with a luncheon discussion of area activities. Taking part in the session were, left to right: seated, Harry Boyer, co-president of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO and chairman of the State Human Relations Commission; James Jones, chairman of the committee; Boris Shishkin, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights; standing, Rev. Charles Walker, Laborers business agent; Ben Stahl, Jewish Labor Committee director and committee consultant; Joseph Schwartz, committee sercetary; Norman Blumberg, president of the city AFL-CIO council, and Joseph Kelley, secretary of the council.

ICFTU Protests Libyan Arrests

Brussels, Belgium—The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has asked the Intl. Labor Organization to intervene immediately in Libya to avert what it called a possible breakdown of trade union activities in that country.

The request followed the arrests of 20 union leaders during a strike called to enforce a wage raise granted by a bipartite commission. Among those arrested was Salem Shita, general secretary of the Libyan General Workers Union and a substitute member of the ILO governing body. An ICFTU mission has been denied entry into the country.

The ICFTU plans to file a formal complaint with the ILO charging the Libyan government with violating international labor conventions on the freedom of association and collective bargaining. It has contributed $1,000 to the relief of the strikers' families.

Dixon Urges Strengthened Trust Laws

Federal Trade Commission Chairman Paul Rand Dixon has urged heavier fines and mandatory jail sentences for repeated violations of anti-trust laws.

Testifying before the Senate Anti-Trust committee, Dixon also endorsed legislation which would hold top officials of a law-breaking firm responsible if there was "reasonable cause" for them to be aware that subordinates were violating anti-trust laws. The bills were introduced by Subcommittee Chairman Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.). Dixon was counsel for the subcommittee before his appointment to the FTC.

Citing the anti-trust case against major electrical equipment manufacturers in which 45 second and third echelon officials were fined or sent to jail, Dixon remarked:

"Somewhere at the top, responsibility just seemed to disappear. I think the top officials ought to be responsible."

Both Dixon and a spokesman for the government's General Services Administration endorsed another bill which would require bidders on government contracts to certify that there was no collusion in the bidding.

'Seasonal' Dip Holds Joblessness Near 7%

(Continued from Page 1)

- "Long-term" unemployment of more than 27 weeks declined by 150,000 to about 750,000.
- Involuntary part-time employment among non-agricultural workers for economic reasons dropped by 600,000 to 2.5 million, or to about the same level as in September 1960.

The number of people without jobs for 15 weeks or longer was 452,000 more than the 805,000 listed a year ago for September 1960. Those unemployed 27 weeks or longer totaled 243,000 more than a year earlier, when 417,000 were in this category.

Against these "favorable" indicators Wolfbein posed two adverse factors:

- Continuation of the unemployment rate at a high level.
- Continued unemployment of nearly 1.5 million among workers out of jobs 15 weeks or more.

The report also showed a seasonal fall in the work force, which declined from 73 million in August to 71.1 million as college and high school students left jobs and returned to their classes.

Wolfbein said that on the basis of the favorable factors, October might show "some real improvement," although it may be hard to tell the difference between real improvement and the snap-back from Carla. October is usually the low spot of the year for unemployment.

In answer to a query he said that if the unemployment rate of 6.8 percent were maintained this month, the October total of unemployed would be about 3.9 million and would be below 4 million for the first time since October 1960, when it was 3.6 million. He said he was "very hopeful" that an improvement in the rate will be shown by the end of the year.

Kennedy Aides Defend Employment Figures

(Continued from Page 1)

"rash of uninformed and unscientific attacks on the unemployment statistics of the U.S. government."

Citing the BLS and the Census Bureau, the latter of which actually gathers the statistics Clague's bureau publishes, Heller paid tribute to their "competence and integrity" despite the "occasional vulgar attacks" on them.

The Council of Economic Advisers, he said, saw "no misleading signals" arising from present techniques of gathering information on jobs and joblessness. Other evidence, to the contrary, "indicates clearly that the overall statistics are delivering their message loud and clear," despite "biased broadsides and barbed innundoes" against them.

Hodges in a statement said:

"I have every confidence" that the Census Bureau's surveys of employment and unemployment "are based on the most advanced methods devised for sample surveys." He continued:

"The results give us an accurate picture of what we have chosen to measure, namely, the extent to which we are fully utilizing our available manpower. . . . We have sought, and will continue to seek, the most accurate picture of employment conditions in the U.S."

Hodges in speeches and press conferences has continually referred to existing joblessness—shown by the BLS to be stuck for 10 months at nearly 7 percent of the work force—as a troublesome symptom despite general business recovery from the recession.

Expert Advice Used

Goldberg, asked directly about the Digest article in an Oct. 2 press conference, pointed out that the techniques for gathering the job figures "have been developed throughout the years through several administrations, Republican and Democratic, based upon the advice of the best experts available" in and out of the government.

"They are the most accurate figures of any nation in the world," he said, "and reflect the best informed judgment on how figures of this type should be maintained."

Critical articles, he continued, "do not reflect an accurate knowledge of what our figures state. . . . I am satisfied that our figures are accurate figures."

19-7-01

Performers' Unions to Aid Rome Parley

Pres. Herman Kenin of the Musicians and Henry Kaiser, general counsel of the AFM, have been designated by the U.S. government to serve as advisers to the official delegation at the Diplomatic Conference on Neighboring Rights in Rome, Italy, Oct. 10-26.

Together with Executive Sec. Donald F. Conaway and Morton Becker, general counsel of the Television & Radio Artists, they will join U.S. representatives and others at a conference called to complete the drafting of international treaties recognizing and safeguarding performers' rights to recordings played in foreign countries.

The AFM has tried for many years to bring about such a treaty in the field of performers' rights.

In 1949 Kenin was an American delegate to a conference of the ILO Committee on Salaried Employes and Professional Workers, and there for the first time presented the views of professional musicians on the reproduction of copyrighted material.

Kenin said he hopes the Rome conference will achieve the goal—"adequate protection for the rights of musicians in broadcasting, television, and the mechanical reproduction of sound under international copyright laws."

Cancer Drive Honors Mrs. Roosevelt

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Federal Charters Opened To Bolting Teamster Locals

RESOLUTION PLEDGING the AFL-CIO to raise $1 million for the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation is presented to the First Lady of the Free World by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at the New York meeting of the Executive Council which adopted it. The presentation took place on Mrs. Roosevelt's 77th birthday.

Tribute to Mrs. Roosevelt:

'March on Cancer' Has $1 Million Goal

New York—The AFL-CIO has given Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt a 77th birthday gift of a $1 million pledge to help fight the most terrible disease of our time—cancer.

It presented the First Lady of the Free World with a copy of a resolution pledging to raise the $1 million for the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation, on the basis of a dime per member, by the opening of the federation's convention on Dec. 7.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told reporters that "labor's march on cancer" in November is designed to honor a "very wonderful woman," as he urged every AFL-CIO affiliate and every federation member to "join wholeheartedly" in the nationwide drive.

Mrs. Roosevelt expressed her appreciation for this "very grateful, very wonderful move." The initiative and interest of the labor movement in this campaign, she said, means a great deal to the country and to the world.

At a press conference later she praised the AFL-CIO announcement that the federation will pay for all administrative costs and that the entire sum raised will go to the foundation to build new cancer research facilities and to sponsor an international fellowship program for training cancer research scientists.

(*Continued on Page 5*)

Kennedy Bids Fund Drive 'All Success'

New York—Pres. John F. Kennedy has wished "all success" to the AFL-CIO campaign to raise $1 million from its affiliates and their members for the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation.

In a telegram to federation Pres. George Meany at the Executive Council meeting here, Kennedy said he was "delighted" to learn of the campaign.

"Your decision to undertake this special effort in behalf of the general welfare, at a time when you are also confronted with many problems of direct and immediate concern to your members, exemplifies again the spirit of public service that is traditional in the American labor movement," Kennedy's message said.

Organizing Spotlighted By Board

By Willard Shelton

New York—A proposal for stepped-up organizing activities, including methods of getting joint agreement where various unions are involved in a specific organizing campaign, is anticipated for the AFL-CIO convention next December, Federation Pres. George Meany has said here.

Meany told a press conference following a meeting of the federation's General Board that "one of the major problems" in organizing the unorganized arises when "more than one" AFL-CIO affiliate is active in a particular organizing situation.

The federation cannot sponsor a joint effort, Meany said, "unless the unions involved are really in joint agreement."

He said there would be "some specific proposal" arising from the Executive Council and presented to the convention to meet the problem.

Meany made his remarks after the General Board devoted its meeting exclusively to the question of organization and the "changing pattern" of the country's working force, with a heavy increase in white collar and service trades employment and a proportional decrease in workers in production and other blue collar occupations.

The General Board, which under the AFL-CIO constitution

(*Continued on Page 3*)

IBT Reaffiliation Rejected by Council

By Saul Miller

New York—The AFL-CIO will issue federal local union charters to Teamster locals "not happy" with the Hoffa regime which "indicate a desire to join the ranks" of the federation.

The council empowered Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler to issue the charters after rejecting overwhelmingly a proposal to invite the Teamsters with present leadership to rejoin the AFL-CIO.

The actions on the Teamster issue highlighted the fall meeting at which the council launched a dime-a-member drive to raise $1 million for the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation by Dec. 7, tagged the first session of the 87th Congress a "qualified success" and called for an intensive lobbying campaign to improve the record in the second session. **(See other stories, this page.)**

The three-day session followed a meeting of the AFL-CIO General Board devoted exclusively to organizing which indicated that proposals for stepped-up organizing activities, including methods of reaching joint agreements on campaigns, are expected to come before the federation's fourth convention opening Dec. 7 in Miami Beach. **(See story, this page.)**

On the question of a federation internal disputes plan, Meany said the council subcommittee headed by Vice Pres. Al J. Hayes made a "progress report" to the meeting here and plans a series of sessions before the next council meeting to try to complete its report. He said the next few subcommittee meetings would determine if "real progress" can be made, adding "I am hopeful."

The internal disputes subcommittee had submitted a partial progress report at the last Executive Council meeting in June. The unit was set up as a result of action by the AFL-CIO convention at San Francisco in September 1959 adopting a policy of "final and binding" arbitration to handle internal disputes and instructing the council to develop a detailed plan and procedures.

Meany announced at a press conference that the resolution on the issuance of federal charters was adopted by a vote of 24 to 2 with one abstention. He said that voting against the proposal were Vice Presidents Joseph Curran and William L. McFetridge. Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne abstained on the ground that the resolution did not go far enough.

The earlier vote on rejecting a proposal by the Transport Workers for readmission of the Teamsters under the union's present leadership was rejected 25 to 2, Meany announced, with

(*Continued on Page 3*)

Congress Seen 'Qualified Success'; Problems of 'Magnitude' Remain

New York — The first session of the 87th Congress was a "qualified success," with the most productive record since 1933 offset by the "magnitude" of problems left unsolved.

The second session, said the AFL-CIO Executive Council in a unanimously adopted statement here, depends on how loud and clear the voices of union members and other citizens can be heard on Capitol Hill. Personal letters and visits can help it surpass the achievements of the first session and head off any trend to reaction, the council said.

The council analysis declared that presidential leadership and reform of the House Rules Committee were key elements in securing passage of long-sought and badly-needed social measures including wage-hour improvements, aid to depressed areas, housing, unemployment compensation, water pollution and social security benefits.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a press conference that while the reform in the Rules Committee was "quite an improvement," it was "not as effective as we had hoped it would be."

The council statement credited the Kennedy Administration for securing passage of an "impressive array" of other legislation including aid to dependent children, community health facilities, disarmament agency, the Peace Corps and highway and airport construction.

But, the statement, continued, "we cannot and should not ignore the failures, which unhappily have a cruel and immediate impact upon all wage-earners, their children and their parents, and upon our country's efforts to strengthen democracy everywhere on earth."

The list of failures included

(*Continued on Page 2*)

AFL-CIO GENERAL BOARD, meeting in New York Oct. 9, discusses opportunities and problems in organizing workers presently outside unions, with special attention to shifting patterns of employment and growth of the civilian labor force.

'Inhumanity to Man':

Council Denounces Newburgh Aid Curbs

New York—The AFL-CIO Executive Council condemned the "punitive measures" proposed for public welfare recipients in Newburgh, N. Y., as "another stark symbol of man's inhumanity to man."

The council voiced its condemnation in approving a report of the Community Services Committee declaring that "we oppose all such proposals for humanitarian reasons, because of their callous disregard for the self-respect and dignity of the human person and because they would not solve the very real problem of general assistance."

Organized labor believes, the council said, that the necessity for public assistance can be kept to a minimum through adequate, comprehensive social insurance programs, through full employment at a living wage, through the elimination of slums and causes of dependency rooted in discriminatory employment practices and through education and training for jobs in a changing economy.

The controversial Newburgh plan consisted of a 13-point program of curtailment which Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Services Activities, branded "a complete denial of human rights."

Applicants Photographed

It included photographing of relief recipients; denial of relief to unmarried mothers who bear more illegitimate children; a maximum of three months of relief except for the aged, blind and disabled; requirement of evidence of employment for new arrivals, and the assignment of ablebodied male relief recipients to city work.

State Atty.-Gen. Louis J. Lefkowitz on behalf of the State Board of Social Welfare obtained a temporary injunction from State Supreme Court Justice John Donahue barring enforcement of 12 of the 13 points in Newburgh's program. The lone point permitted is a requirement that able welfare recipients report to the city welfare department monthly for review of their cases.

The council approved also CSC reports spelling out the role of labor in organizing community recreation, and a memorandum of understanding with government agencies on participation in civil defense emergency welfare services. The memorandum pledged to stress to union members the necessity for union participation in civil defense planning and to help determine how skilled union manpower may be most effectively used in "meeting a national emergency."

The council approved also a committee proposal to name Whitney M. Young, Jr., executive director of the National Urban League, and the Rev. Sheldon Rahn, executive director of the Dept. of Social Welfare, National Council of Churches, to the National Advisory Council of the Community Services Committee.

'High Compliment' Missing—Meany

New York—A "$1 million" lawsuit against AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, charging libel and slander, was threatened in a television interview here by James R. Hoffa, president of the ousted Teamsters Union. Said Hoffa: The suit would be filed in federal court.

Meany, in a press conference, told reporters that he had been "told" about the Hoffa declaration, but as to being served with a court summons:

"I haven't been paid that high compliment yet."

Congress Held Qualified Success; Problems of 'Magnitude' Remain

(Continued from Page 1)

the "neglect of high and continuing unemployment," the council said, adding that "the Administration and Congress were gravely remiss in ignoring two measures—a temporary cut in the withholding income tax and a program of short-term public works projects—that would have created millions of jobs."

Congress also deferred "with little justification" a bill to assist in the retraining and relocation of workers victimized by automation, the council said.

Another area of congressional failure listed was federal aid to education. The council noted that "an unfortunate religious dispute developed which was fomented and exploited by the foes of federal aid with such insidious skill that the basic aid measures were strangled in a parliamentary tangle." The question of medical care for the aged, it recalled, did not get beyond the committee hearing stage.

The council said the second session offers an opportunity for action on better regulation of health and welfare funds, improved federal standards for unemployment compensation, tax revision, situs picketing legislation and National Labor Relations Board reform.

It noted the President's veto of a bill to strengthen the longevity pay system in the postal service, adding that it regretted the action and expressing the hope the President will change his view when he "re-examines the question next year."

A "disheartening development," the council said, was the success of the "reactionary coalition" in cutting down the foreign aid bill to "less than adequate terms."

A high level of statesmanship will be needed next year, the council warned, when the issue of extending the reciprocal trade program comes up. It called for an intensive campaign of letters and visits to make it clear that "what's good for the country is also good for members of Congress."

Building Trades Back Ban on Bias in Training

New York—The AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. executive board has endorsed testimony by Department Pres. C. J. Haggerty supporting a bill by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.) to eliminate race discrimination from apprentice training programs.

Existing apprenticeship programs must be expanded to meet the demand for skilled craftsmen, the board said. The need is made "imperative" by the "growing shift of the labor force from unskilled and semi-skilled workers to highly-skilled occupations."

The necessary expansion must be accomplished with "no artificial limit imposed by race discrimination," the statement said.

The board called on all national and international unions affiliated with the department to use their good offices with local management-union joint apprenticeship committees "to increase their quota of new apprentices to meet the anticipated demand."

In addition to urging local support of the department's national anti-discrimination policy, the board declared it is backing the Powell bill "to provide a firm legal foundation for this policy."

Powell, sponsor of the apprenticeship bill, is chairman of the House Labor Committee. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in subcommittee hearings on the measure, called for a Fair Employment Practices Act to meet all problems of employment discrimination on grounds of race, creed or national origin.

Joseph Landis Dies, Led Teachers in '40s

Cleveland, Ohio — Joseph F. Landis, president of the Teachers from 1943 to 1948, died here at 70.

An English teacher in two high schools here from 1917 to his retirement in 1957, Landis was president of the Cleveland Teachers Credit Union at his death. He had helped form the Cleveland Teachers Union in the 30's and was its president from 1939 to 1944. Later he was an American delegate to the the Mexico City conference of UNESCO.

Ousted IBEW Local Loses on Appeal

The executive council of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has rejected an appeal of IBEW Local 28, Baltimore, against revocation of its charter by Pres. Gordon M. Freeman.

The council found that Freeman acted properly when he refused authorization of a strike of 1,400 Local 28 members against electrical contractors last June 19, when he ordered the local not to strike, and when he revoked the charter after the walkout began. The suspended local has one more avenue of union appeal—the IBEW convention in 1962.

Since the charter lifting, the union has approved the application of new Local 24 in Baltimore and has issued a charter.

Railroad Merger Seen Threat to Jobs, Defense

New York—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has expressed "its grave concern" over the threat to economic recovery, future transportation and the needs of national defense posed by the railroad merger situation.

The current spate of applications to merge railroads—receiving extremely rapid action from the Interstate Commerce Commission—threatens to throw another 200,000 railroad workers on the unemployment rolls, the council said.

It pledged that the entire American labor movement will stand united behind the rail unions "in their efforts to defeat the pending unsound railroad merger proposals."

The statement called on Congress and the Administration to act immediately to protect the public interest "from the seriously adverse effects which would result if the plans of the financial interests controlling the railroad industry to deprive the nation of adequate rail facilities by unsound railroad mergers were to be approved."

Garment Union Presses Runaway Firm's Return

Philadelphia—The Ladies Garment Workers has filed two actions in U.S. courts to compel a "runaway" dress manufacturer to reopen his plant in Philadelphia and to pay damages to the 215 union members who lost their jobs.

The court petitions were directed at forcing Sidele Fashions, Inc., which moved to a non-union plant in Ware Shoals, S. C., two years ago, to carry out a National Labor Relations Board decision and an arbitrator's finding.

Union attorneys took these actions:

- They asked the 3rd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals to modify the NLRB decision by ordering Sidele to return its plant to Philadelphia.
- They asked the U.S. District Court here to enforce the ruling of G. Allan Dash, Jr., garment industry arbitrator, that Sidele must re-establish a blouse manufacturing plant here or pay almost $400,000 in damages to former employes and the ILGWU's Phildelphia Dress Joint Board.

The arbiter's ruling was made two months ago. When the employer made no move to comply, the union went into court.

The NLRB decision, by a three-member panel, was that the company violated the labor law by moving its plant in order to wring contract concessions from the union.

The panel ordered Sidele and its owners, Mac J. Cahn and Sidney L. Schiro, to take these steps:

Offer all those who lost their jobs reinstatement at a plant in the Phildelphia area, if the firm resumes operations here, or to offer them jobs at the Ware Shoals plant; to pay all travel and moving expenses of former employes and their families; to pay all wage losses of each laid-off employe from the date he was terminated here to the date of an offer of reinstatement or to the date that he secures "substantially equivalent employment."

Textile Base Pay Up in Puerto Rico

Increases of 3.5 cents to 15 cents an hour in minimum wage rates for the textile products industry in Puerto Rico have been ordered by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg as of Nov. 3 under the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The secretary issued a wage order based on the recommendations of a committee which met in San Juan, P. R. The committee recommended, and Goldberg approved, new rates ranging from 64 cents to $1.15 for several classes of workers.

Charters Opened to Bolting IBT Locals

Council Votes 25-2 to Reject Proposal for IBT Reaffiliation

(Continued from Page 1)

Vice Presidents Curran and A. Phillip Randolph recorded against the council's action.

Meany stressed that on the readmission vote he was asked to make it clear that the "people who voted against the motion are not in favor of corruption." Two members of the council—Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther and Maurice A. Hutcheson—were not present for either vote. Reuther was in Detroit negotiating a new contract at the Ford Motor Co. and Hutcheson is ill.

Meany said that an existing file of applications from various Teamster locals seeking affiliation with the AFL-CIO would be carefully viewed before any action is taken. He said that any Teamster local desiring a federal local union charter from the AFL-CIO must break with the Teamsters before applying.

At an earlier press conference the federation president had indicated that he had received about 100 applications in the past year or so from Teamster groups seeking federation affiliation and that 40 of these had come since Aug. 1.

Meany stressed that no special machinery was being created to process these applications and that the existing departments and staffs of the AFL-CIO would function as they always have in terms of chartering independent groups seeking direct affiliation with the federation.

The text of the statement adopted by the Executive Council is as follows:

"It is the sense of this meeting of the Executive Council that the executive officers are empowered to use their judgment as to the issuance of federal charters to local groups who leave the Teamsters Intl. Union and who indicate a desire to join the ranks of the AFL-CIO and to give these groups all the support that an affiliate of the AFL-CIO is entitled to receive."

Meany said that the council had discussed a resolution submitted by Beirne, and adopted by the executive board of the Communications Workers, asking creation of a new AFL-CIO union or organizing committee to organize teamsters, and that the council's action disposed of the CWA resolution.

Meany noted in reply to a query that at the Teamsters convention in Miami in July, Teamsters' Pres. James R. Hoffa had said he intended to organize and charter local unions in any jurisdiction that was not satisfied with its present affiliation.

Meany said the action of the council was to charter any local that is "not happy" with Hoffa.

'Large Number' of Inquiries

He said he did not know how many local unions will leave the Teamsters but reaffirmed that he had received "a large number" of inquiries.

Meany said the council decision against the Transport Workers proposal for readmission of the Teamsters indicated faith in the AFL-CIO's constitutional provision against corruption and a reaffirmation of its determination to stamp out all traces of corruption.

He referred specifically to the section of the constitution which under the heading of "Object and Principles" declares that one of the major objectives is "to protect the labor movement from any and all corrupt influences and from the undermining efforts of Communist agencies and all others who are opposed to the basic principles of our democracy and free and democratic unionism."

Meany told reporters, in reply to questions, that nothing has happened since expulsion of the Teamsters in 1957 to indicate there has been any change for the better and that, in fact, there is every indication that the union "more than ever is now under the domination of corrupt and criminal elements." He said the record of the Ethical Practices Committee hearings showed that Teamster Pres. James R. Hoffa is unfit "by our ethics" to be head of a trade union.

Asked on what grounds the Teamsters might be readmitted, Meany said they can again become members of the AFL-CIO by conforming to decisions and recommendations of the 1957 convention and to the ethical practices codes. He stressed that a key factor also is the constitutional section dealing with corruption.

Can Be Brought Up

Meany made it clear that the question of Teamsters reaffiliation can come up at the AFL-CIO's convention scheduled to open in Miami Beach Dec. 7 and that any matter can be brought up by delegates.

He said that Vice Pres. James A. Suffridge made the motion to reject the proposal for an invitation to the Teamsters and that the motion was seconded by "17 other vice presidents."

The TWU resolution was sent to the council by its president, Michael J. Quill, with a letter declaring that the resolution was adopted at the recent convention of the union in New York.

The council rejected unanimously another portion of the TWU proposal calling on the council to set up a committee to amend the constitution and to allow disciplining and expulsion of any individual officer or member of an AFL-CIO union.

Meany said that this approach runs contrary to the entire structure of the AFL-CIO, under which unions discipline their own members. He noted that the federation can discipline an international union only for its actions or in some cases for failure to act on activities of its own officers if those activities conflict with the constitution of the AFL-CIO.

Told by reporters that Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) had expressed to newsmen support for the chartering of a new union to oppose the Teamsters, Meany commented, "We can run the affairs of the AFL-CIO without the gratuitous advice" of McClellan.

In other actions the council:

- Called on Congress and the Administration to protect the public interest from the adverse effects of railroad mergers. **(See story, page 2.)**

- Commended the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers for bringing the original unfair labor charges against the General Electric Co. that have resulted in a National Labor Relations Board hearing on the "bargaining by ultimatum" issue.

- **Condemned the "punitive measures" proposed for public welfare recipients in Newburgh, N. Y., as another "stark symbol of man's inhumanity to man," and approved other Community Service Committee reports on community recreation, civil defense emergency welfare services and new members of the National Advisory Committee.** **(See story, page 2.)**

- Greeted the formation of the National Council of Senior Citizens for Health Care through Social Security.

- Heard a report from Meany that "for all practical purposes" mergers of local central bodies are now complete. The final state merger took place in New Jersey last month. An extension beyond the Oct. 1 deadline set earlier by the council was granted to the Chicago groups, with unresolved issues to go to Meany. About a half-dozen local central body charters have been revoked in Michigan, New Jersey and Ohio. Most central bodies are near merger agreement in New Jersey.

- Heard a case involving the Leather Goods Workers and the Meat Cutters involving transfer of membership from the latter to the former in Chicago, Los Angeles and Montreal, affecting some 2,000 workers. Meany said the unions had agreed to meet and set up ground rules to cover the transfer.

- Rejected an appeal by the former president of the Minneapolis Central Labor Union, Walter Cramond, from his suspension by Meany on grounds of handling the body's financial affairs in a slipshod and careless manner. In upholding Meany, the council noted that there was no problem of dishonesty involved.

FACTUAL PRESENTATION on obstacles and opportunities in organizing and analysis of growth of unions and number of workers was given General Board by AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization John W. Livingston (top) and Dir. of Research Stanley H. Ruttenberg. **(Story, pages 1 and 3.)**

IN PRESS CONFERENCE at close of General Board meeting, Meany tells reporters that AFL-CIO convention in December will receive proposals on organizing activities, including methods of getting agreement where more than one union is involved in specific organizing campaigns.

Outlook for Organizing Absorbs General Board

(Continued from Page 1)

meets at least once a year, is composed of the president or chief executive officer of each of the federation's 133 national and international affiliates, plus members of the Executive Council and a spokesman of each of the federation's six trade and organization departments.

The board heard a report on organizing problems from AFL-CIO Director of Organization John W. Livingston and an analysis of major changes in the patterns of employment and kinds of jobs from Director of Research Stanley H. Ruttenberg.

No Formal Action

There were "no votes" or formal resolutions in the General Board, Meany told reporters. The discussion by individual speakers was constructive, offering both "ideas" and "proposals," he said, which would be considered by the Executive Council for presentation of an organizing program to the federation convention scheduled to open Dec. 7 in Miami Beach.

The problem of organization was complicated, Meany said, by the fact that "as production increases, employment doesn't."

"Every recession," he said, seems to leave us with management showing a greater degree of efficiency, "so that more is produced" with fewer workers.

The unemployment situation, he said, seems likely to "continue to be bad," with as high a percentage of joblessness probable "this coming January as there was last January."

The jobless ratio, according to Bureau of Labor Statistics figures, has been stuck for 10 successive months at just under 7 percent of the total labor force.

'Not Organizing Enough'

The "consensus" of the General Board meeting, Meany told reporters, was "that we are not organizing enough, and that we ought to do something about it."

"I think the merged labor movement could do better" than it has done in the organizing field, he said.

The labor movement is nevertheless in "very good shape" despite the "whacking away" at unions by the press, and by so-called "right-to-work" committees, and by businessmen's trade associations such as the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers.

An agreement to handle problems created by competitive organizing operations by more than one AFL-CIO affiliate, he indicated, did not have to wait for a settlement of "all jurisdictional problems" between unions.

Organization has been denied in competitive situations "to any number of workers who would wish to come into the AFL-CIO," he told his press conference, and if this situation is settled, a failure to solve "all problems" does not mean that "we cannot move in the organizing field."

The board gave a warm welcome to New York's Mayor Robert F. Wagner, who is running for reelection in November with the nomination of the city's Democratic and Liberal parties and the additional nomination of the newly-formed Brotherhood Party created by AFL-CIO unions affiliated with the New York City Central Labor Council.

Wagner told the board that New York has a million members of organized labor and that they have helped make it "a city in the forefront of social progress."

"Human and humanitarian values will always come first," said Wagner, "at least as long as I have anything to say about it."

Meany said in reply to a question that he was not "satisfied" with the Kennedy Administration's programs for meeting long-range unemployment. "I think they've done something but I don't think they've done enough," he said.

Elders' Council on Health Care Hailed

New York — The formation of the National Council of Senior Citizens for Health Care through Social Security was greeted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council as another indication of growing popular support for a soundly based health care program.

The new council, formed under the chairmanship of former Rep. Aimee J. Forand (D-R. I.), includes 50 senior citizen groups. The federation council urged all national and international unions and state and city central bodies to "cooperate with this new organization in any way that seems appropriate."

FHA 'Mercy' Plan Off to Slow Start

Homeowners and mortgage lenders have been slow to take advantage of regulatory changes by the Federal Housing Administration designed to help them avoid foreclosures.

Although the new regulations went into effect four months ago, an FHA spokesman said there has been surprisingly little activity under them so far, even though unemployment has continued at nearly 7 percent through the year.

The changes are intended to cut red tape in the application of two provisions of the Housing Act of 1959 that permit the FHA commissioner in certain cases to acquire defaulted mortgages insured by the FHA or to work out extended moratoriums on the monthly payments of homeowners.

The commissioner may take either of these steps if he finds the buyer has fallen behind in his payments through no fault of his own and if there is a good chance that he will be able to catch up later.

The first few applications for assignment of defaulted mortgages have just been received by the FHA, the spokesman said, and the number of grace period extensions—or "forbearances"—also has been low.

He attributed this to lack of widespread knowledge of the new regulations, rather than any reluctance on the part of lenders to cooperate.

"Most lenders, being businessmen, are willing to take these steps to keep a mortgage going," he said. "They have nothing to gain by foreclosing when this course is open."

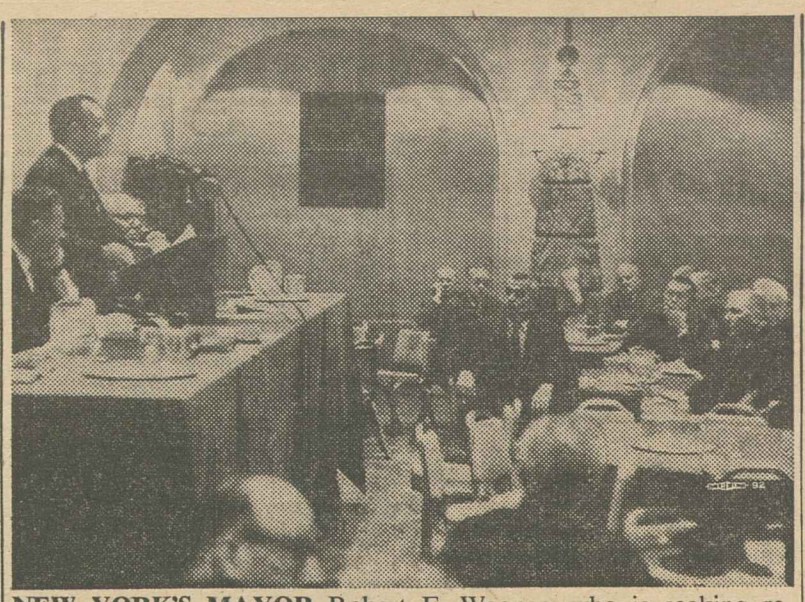
Homeowners having trouble meeting monthly payments on their FHA-insured mortgages because of unemployment or other economic distress should consult their lenders, who then may initiate requests for extended grace periods, the FHA advised.

August Strike Days At Post-War Low

The number of strikes during August set new low post-World War II records for the month in number of workers involved, the number of days lost, and the percentage of working time lost, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported.

BLS said an estimated 325 stoppages began in August, and 225 continued from July. They involved 160,000 workers who were idle for 1.32 million man-days or 0.13 percent of all working time.

July strikes also were at their lowest level since the war.



NEW YORK'S MAYOR Robert F. Wagner, who is seeking reelection next month, welcomes AFL-CIO General Board to city. Wagner won Democratic nomination against opposition of old-line machine, is also nominee of Liberal Party and newly-organized Brotherhood Party set up by AFL-CIO Central Labor Council.

Actors' Union to Bar Theater Segregation

New York—Members of Actors' Equity, in a major policy decision, have announced they will not perform in any legitimate theater in the United States or Canada where segregation is practiced on either side of the footlights. The policy will take effect June 1, 1962.

The decision was announced by the union at its first general membership meeting of the 1961-1962 season. Executive Sec. Angus Duncan of Equity revealed these details:

- Beginning next June 1, each theater booking contract will have a clause providing that no discrimination or segregation will be practiced against any actor or theater patron because of race, creed or color.
- Agreement on the principle of the new policy was reached by theater owners and Equity last May, and desegregation was made a joint venture of the union and the League of New York Theaters.
- Equity has received pledges of "complete cooperation" from the Theatrical Stage Employes, and has reason to believe that other theatrical unions will cooperate.

Broadway shows are booked for out-of-town showings by the League of New York Theaters through an independent booking office. Contracts for such bookings are between the actors' union and the league.

Equity made a significant breakthrough toward desegregation by agreement with the theater league in regard to Washington, D. C., in 1948. Since then it has reported making "quiet progress" in desegregating legitimate theaters in St. Louis, Baltimore and other cities, Duncan said, but decided this year that progress has been too slow.

The effective date of the desegregation agreement was postponed to June to allow time for present contracts with theaters to expire.

Praises Theater League

Duncan praised the theater league for its willingness to "make desegregation a joint venture." The league, because of a basic agreement expiring only in 1964, could have refused to discuss the subject now.

Said Duncan: "Equity and the league both realize that some jobs and some profits may be sacrificed to this principle, for worthwhile gains are not easily won. But we have chosen our course, and Equity is grateful to all those whose cooperation makes this achievement possible."

2 Postal Unions Rap Raise Veto

Two AFL-CIO postal unions have voiced strong disappointment at Pres. Kennedy's veto of a bill to raise longevity pay for long-service postal workers.

The President said in his veto message that "budgetary needs are too urgent to permit approval" of the bill without an accompanying increase in postage rates. Congress failed to act on an Administration rate-rise proposal.

Letter Carriers Pres. William C. Doherty commented: "Disappointment almost reaches the point of disenchantment when one finds that the President has fallen into the old fallacy of equating postal employe benefits with postal rates." He said the union's executive council will be called into special session "to determine our future course on postal wages."

The Postal Clerks, in a bulletin to members, declared: "We fail to see the connection between the duty of a government to provide its employes with an equitable salary and a postal rate increase."

Maritime Unions Blast Sears' Trade Fair Role

New York—The AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. has sharply criticized Commerce Sec. Luther H. Hodges for refusing to "remove" Sears, Roebuck & Co. as the American representative of the retailing industry in a forthcoming trade fair in Lima, Peru.

The department's executive board, in a meeting here, adopted a resolution supporting a consumers' boycott against the Sears chain.

The Retail Clerks, the Maritime Trades board pointed out, are currently picketing "a large number of Sears stores" in protest of a policy of "open warfare upon organized labor."

Sears spokesmen have admitted before a Senate committee the "use of illegal and unprincipled methods" in resisting unions, the board recounted.

The company has "resorted to use of labor spies," has "spitefully discharged employes for adhering to union principles" and has "affronted organized labor" in every U.S. city, the resolution stated.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has backed the Retail Clerks boycott of Sears, the Maritime Trades Dept. noted. The boycott should be backed, it declared, "until this corporation ceases to welsh upon its agreements" with the Retail Clerks "and recognizes the principle of fair dealing with organized labor as a whole."

The Maritime Trades board also backed Canadian and U.S. members of the Seafarers Intl. Union in a dispute with British and Canadian shipping companies involving picketing of the ship Northern Venture.

The resolution charged the U.S. State Dept., Labor Dept., and Commerce Dept. with resorting "to every available forum . . . to deprive Canadian seamen of their rights" and called on the agencies to "cease and desist."

2.6 Million Handicapped Placed Over 10 Years

Jobs have been found for 2.6 million handicapped workers in the past decade through the 1,800 local officers of the Federal-State Public Employment Office system, according to Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg.

In the last fiscal year, he said, there were 252,925 placements compared to 293,000 in fiscal 1960.

Goldberg Sees Advance:

'Seasonal' Changes Mark Job Picture

By Robert B. Cooney

Changes in the job situation between August and September were "mainly seasonal" but there were signs of "continuing recovery" in the recession-battered hard goods industries, Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg has declared.

The Labor Dept.'s detailed job report for September disclosed a rise of 509,000 workers on non-farm payrolls to push the total to an all-time high of 53.9 million. A spurt of 360,000 in state and local government jobs as schools reopened made up most of the increase, with manufacturing adding 150,000.

Earlier, the Labor Dept. had reported a decline of 457,000 in unemployment to a total of 4.1 million, leaving the seasonally adjusted jobless rate at 6.8 percent. The jobless rate has hovered just under 7 percent for 10 straight months.

A separate Labor Dept. survey showed job improvements in two-thirds of the nation's 150 major labor market areas. The total areas with substantial unemployment—joblessness of 6 percent or higher—declined from 85 in August to 72 in September. This compared to 42 a year ago and an all-time record of 101 areas at the recession low point last February.

In an accompanying statement, Goldberg said the detailed job report for September showed "notable improvement" since February. He said non-farm jobs had risen by 2.6 million—double the seasonal upturn for this period and with 500,000 of the gain occurring "among the hard goods industries which bore the brunt of the recession."

'Hard Goods' Jobs Rise

The "hard goods" or durable goods sector of manufacturing showed a job rise of 129,000 between August and September to a total of 9.3 million. This total was still 123,000 below September 1960.

Goldberg listed as a favorable factor in the job picture an hours and earnings gain among factory workers since February. He also cited in September a more than seasonal drop in adult male unemployment and declines in long-term unemployment and involuntary part-time work.

Saying he was "hopeful" of a drop in the jobless rate, Goldberg asserted this would still leave problems of long-term unemployment and the need for retraining of workers and he again urged congressional passage of an Administration-proposed development and training bill.

The September report showed a more-than-seasonal drop of 183,000 to a total of 1.26 million long-term unemployed — those jobless 15 weeks or longer. This group totaled 805,000 a year ago. The figure was at a postwar low of 149,000 in 1953.

The group of those jobless 27 weeks or longer declined by 153,000 to a total of 760,000, "still nearly twice the level of a year ago."

"There were 800,000 teenagers among the unemployed in September, one-fifth of the jobless total," the report said.

Of the younger teenagers, half were not in school fulltime. There were about 850,000 in the 14- to 17-year age bracket who were in the labor force and not in school, with an unadjusted jobless rate of 22 percent, the report noted.

Largely because of a drop in average hours, arising from the 10-day General Motors strike, weekly earnings of factory workers in September fell by more than $1 to $92.66. This still was $1.58 above a year earlier.

Dr. Seymour Wolfbein, Labor Dept. manpower expert, said Hurricane Carla had reduced agricultural and construction employment.

Labor Conventions Set For Remainder of 1961

Herewith is a list of conventions scheduled for the rest of the year by the AFL-CIO and its departments, by national and international union affiliates and by state central bodies. Changes and additions will be reported.

DATE	ORGANIZATION	PLACE
Oct. 13-15	North Dakota	Jamestown, N. D.
Oct. 16	Commercial Telegraphers	Quebec City, Que.
Oct. 16	Hod Carriers	Chicago, Ill.
Oct. 16-18	Kentucky	Louisville, Ky.
Oct. 16-19	Stone & Allied Workers	Cincinnati, Ohio
Oct. 23-25	New York	Buffalo, N. Y.
Oct. 25-28	Kansas	Topeka, Kan.
Oct. 26	West Virginia	Clarksburg, W. Va.
Oct. 27-29	New Mexico	Carlsbad, N. M.
Nov. 6-9	Journeymen Horseshoers	Toronto, Ont.
Nov. 16-17	AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.	Washington, D. C.
Nov. 29-Dec. 1	AFL-CIO Building Trades Dept.	Miami Beach, Fla.
Dec. 4-5	AFL-CIO Union Label Dept.	Miami Beach, Fla.
Dec. 4-6	AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.	Miami Beach, Fla.
Dec. 4-6	AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.	Miami Beach, Fla.
Dec. 5-7	Flight Engineers	New York, N. Y.
Dec. 4-6	Intl. Labor Press Association	Miami Beach, Fla.
Dec. 7	AFL-CIO	Miami Beach, Fla.
Dec. 7-11	AFL-CIO Auxiliaries	Miami Beach, Fla.

$1 Million for 'March on Cancer'

WORLD HEALTH AWARD to Gen. Omar N. Bradley (center), board chairman of the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation, draws approving smiles from Pres. Kennedy and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Fund Drive Asks Dime A Member

(Continued from Page 1)

She expressed special gratification "about the educational activity which will be conducted by labor through the foundation" with the goal of saving lives through early detection and diagnosis.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who has written a syndicated newspaper column since her days in the White House, is a longtime member of the Newspaper Guild.

The council resolution recalled that union members, even more than other Americans, owe "an unpayable debt" to Franklin D. Roosevelt and now have the opportunity to honor Mrs. Roosevelt and her own "greatness."

The situation with respect to cancer today, the council said, is similar to that of infantile paralysis a generation ago. For many years the labor movement gave unstinting support to the March of Dimes; "while the result of this mass assault on that disease was long in coming, it was surely worth every cent and every ounce of effort."

Therefore, the council declared, "we pledge to raise from our affiliated unions and their members the sum of $1 million at the rate of 10 cents a member, to be turned over to the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation at our convention in December."

In a letter to the presidents of affiliated unions, Meany said the campaign "should have the most moving appeal to everyone in our ranks."

"It is, of course, a welcome opportunity to prove our abiding admiration, respect and affection for a great citizen who is beyond dispute the First Lady of the free world; and by indirection, perhaps, to pay tribute again to the memory of the leader who restored and preserved the American way of life, Franklin D. Roosevelt," he said.

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
55 EAST 74TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY 21, N. Y.

August 19,1961

Dear Mr. Meany,

I have just been informed of the plans adopted by the AFL-CIO to raise $ 1,000,000 for the Cancer Foundation. This is a most generous action and I wish to express my deep appreciation to you and to all the members of the trade unions who are making this possible.

I was especially gratified to learn that the labor movement will organize an educational campaign through the Foundation to acquaint working people and their families about the cancer problem. Such a campaign can be helpful in saving lives through spreading knowledge about cancer warning signs and through encouraging timely medical examinations.

Very sincerely yours,

Eleanor Roosevelt

First Goal: Saving 2.5 Million Lives

By Dr. John R. Heller

It is a stark and sobering fact that one out of four members of the American labor force will get cancer in the course of a lifetime. This year alone cancer will take the lives of 100,000 working men and women.

If we speak in cold dollar figures, the loss in services and salaries is about $215 million every year. The annual cost to the national economy is nearly 50,000 man-years of productivity.

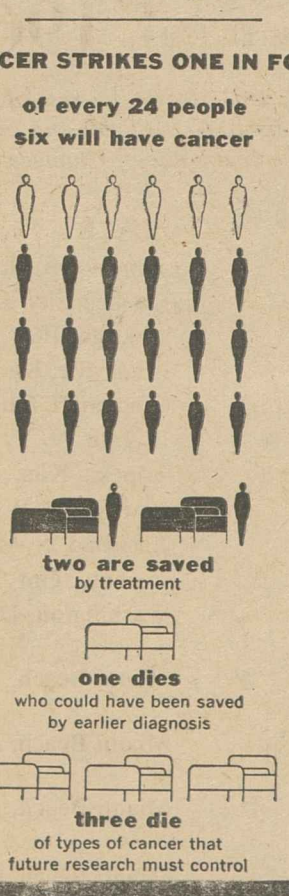
Yet a clear and hopeful statement can be made about cancer. Today one in three who are stricken by cancer is being cured. But even more important is that we have in our hands the scientific and medical knowhow to save one in two—if every patient were diagnosed and adequately treated at the earliest possible moment.

Let us see what this means for the working men and women of this nation. Given present trends there are about 2.5 million persons in the labor force who will die **needlessly** of cancer. That's the difference between saving one life out of three, as we do, or one life in two, as we could. What is required to avert these needless deaths is detecting and diagnosing cancer as early in its development as possible. This is of crucial importance, because the earlier treatment is begun, the greater the opportunity for cure.

Thus the educational effort which the AFL-CIO is undertaking in cooperation with the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation is unequivocally a life-saving endeavor. Not only the members of the trade unions but their families should learn about the danger signals, symptoms which require prompt attention by a physician. Equally important is the need for regular annual medical checkups.

For those cancer patients who cannot now be saved by available methods and for the millions who may yet become victims of cancer, the greatest hope lies in research on the causes, diagnosis, treatment, and most important of all, prevention of malignant disease.

As chairman of the Scientific Advisory Board of the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundtion, I congratulate the trade union movement for its far-sighted program of support to the foundation and for launching an educational effort which can have only one result—the saving of our most precious asset, human life.



Life-Saving Leaflets Free for the Asking

Yours for the asking—and free—are three booklets explaining what you can do about cancer now.

This literature, scientifically prepared by the American Cancer Society, can be ordered in quantity for your local or auxiliary:

1. Cancer Facts for Women.

2. Cancer Facts for Men.

3. What Most People Don't Know About Cancer.

Order from the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation, 521 West 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.

What Foundation Does About Cancer

The Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation is a national voluntary health organization devoted primarily to cancer research. It is the only organization in the country to which Mrs. Roosevelt has given the use of her name. She did so because of the distinctive contribution it makes in the fight against cancer. Its program is not duplicated by any other organization.

The twofold program of the foundation provides for:

1. Building new cancer research facilities at hospitals and medical schools in various parts of the country. These laboratories and institutes will be named for Eleanor Roosevelt.

2. Sponsoring an international fellowship program for cancer research and the training of advanced cancer research scientists both in this country and abroad.

Gen. Omar N. Bradley is chairman of the foundation's Board of Governors. Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) is president. Sidney Glazier is national executive director.

The Scientific Advisory Board of the foundation is headed by Dr. John R. Heller, president of the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, former director of the National Cancer Institute.

In order to extend its program and to cut down on multiple appeals to the public the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation has become affiliated with the American Cancer Society.

The following grants have already been authorized by the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation:

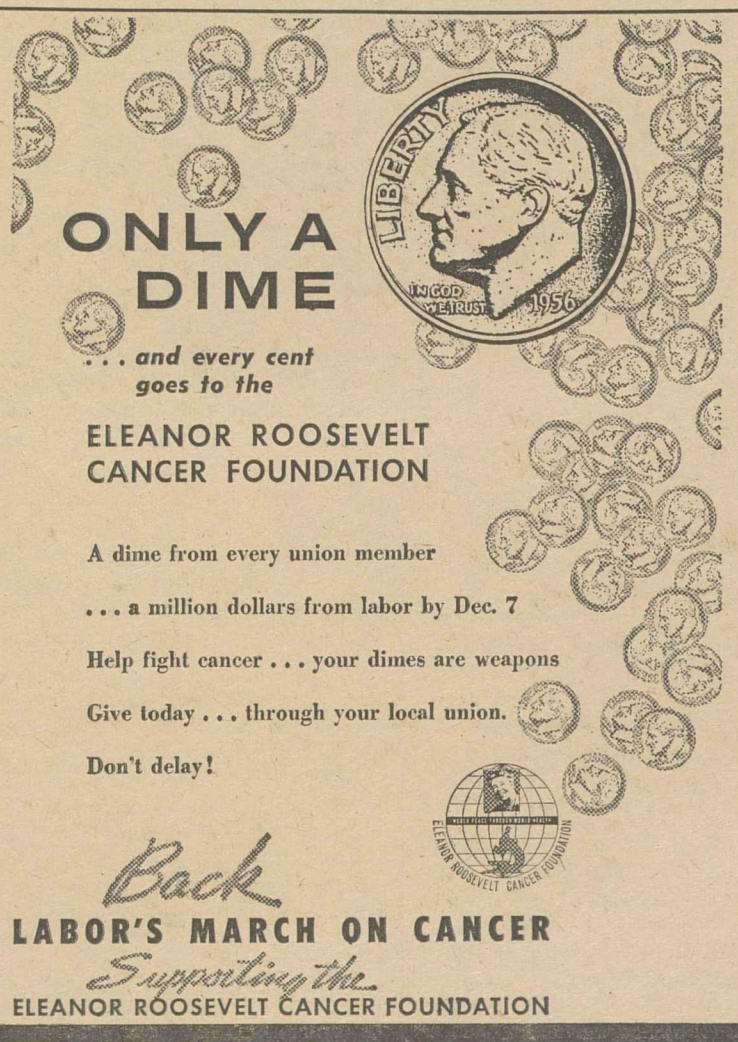
1. To the Jefferson Medical Center in Philadelphia for an Eleanor Roosevelt cancer research facility.

2. To the University of Utah Medical School for building a cancer research facility.

3. To the American Medical Center at Denver for cancer research and the care of cancer patients.

4. To the University of Colorado Medical Center for establishing an Eleanor Roosevelt Institute for Cancer Research.

5. To the Intl. Union Against Cancer for an international fellowship program to spur advanced cancer research and training.



Dimes Did the Job In Earlier 'March'

A generation ago a group of Americans, inspired by Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt, organized a national campaign against infantile paralysis known as the "March of Dimes."

Over the years the labor movement was a primary supporter of that cause. The ultimate result, of course, was the Salk vaccine—the preventive weapon medical science had sought so long in vain.

While there's no precise parallel, the same spirit motivates "Labor's March on Cancer." The same weapon—the lowly dime—is involved, and also the same goal of relieving the suffering of mankind.

Every Cent You Give Gets to Its Goal

To 'Do Something About It'

THE CHANGING PATTERN of the nation's work force and the growth of employment in government, retail trade services and similar areas pose difficult organizing problems.

When this shift from the more traditional areas of union organizing activity is combined with the factor that in too many cases more than one union is involved in a specific organizing campaign, the difficulties of organizing the unorganized grow apace.

The AFL-CIO General Board reached a consensus that the various affiliates are not, in the words of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, "organizing enough and that we ought to do something about it."

To this end a number of constructive ideas and proposals were advanced at the board meeting, and it is anticipated that specific proposals to solve the problem of competing unions in organizing campaigns will be brought before the AFL-CIO convention in December.

With 38 percent of eligible workers organized in unions and the patterns of employment shifting to the more difficult-to-organize areas, the problems of bringing new workers into the labor movement is complicated also by the new campaigns being launched by business and industry to extend so-called "right-to-work" laws and indications of renewed drives for punitive and restrictive legislation.

To meet this challenge and to extend unionization to new areas, the trade union movement is giving a high priority to resolving the internal problems that hinder effective organizing.

The Quack Peddlers

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES are handicapped in fighting quackery—in foods, drugs and fake medical cures—by the uphill legal battles necessary to drive a useless remedy off the market.

The Food & Drug Administration, for example, bears the burden of proof to demonstrate to a jury that neither seawater nor garlic nor alfalfa pills possesses the curative powers claimed by unscrupulous or self-deluded promoters. Scientists and doctors must spend dreary hours in laboratory and courtroom to establish that a "miracle ingredient" in some commercial beauty product will not really rejuvenate an aging face.

The $1 billion a year drained from the public by health fad quacks and fake drug peddlers is not the whole story. When a cancer patient who could be cured by proper treatment goes instead to a witch doctor offering electrical impulses leading from a machine playing a tape recording of Smoke Gets in Your Eyes, the cost cannot be measured in dollars.

The Food & Drug Administration and the American Medical Association turned a spotlight of publicity on these charlatans through a jointly-sponsored National Congress on Medical Quackery.

Public exposure, certainly, is an important weapon in driving the quacks out of business.

But exposure alone is not enough. The mumbo-jumbo of pseudo-science will continue to claim its victims so long as it takes months—sometimes years—of litigation to put a stop to fakery.

The FDA is seeking legislation that would shift the burden of proof to those claiming curative values for foods, drugs, cosmetics and medical devices. The conference has demonstrated the urgent need for stronger federal protection of both the health and pocketbook of the consumer.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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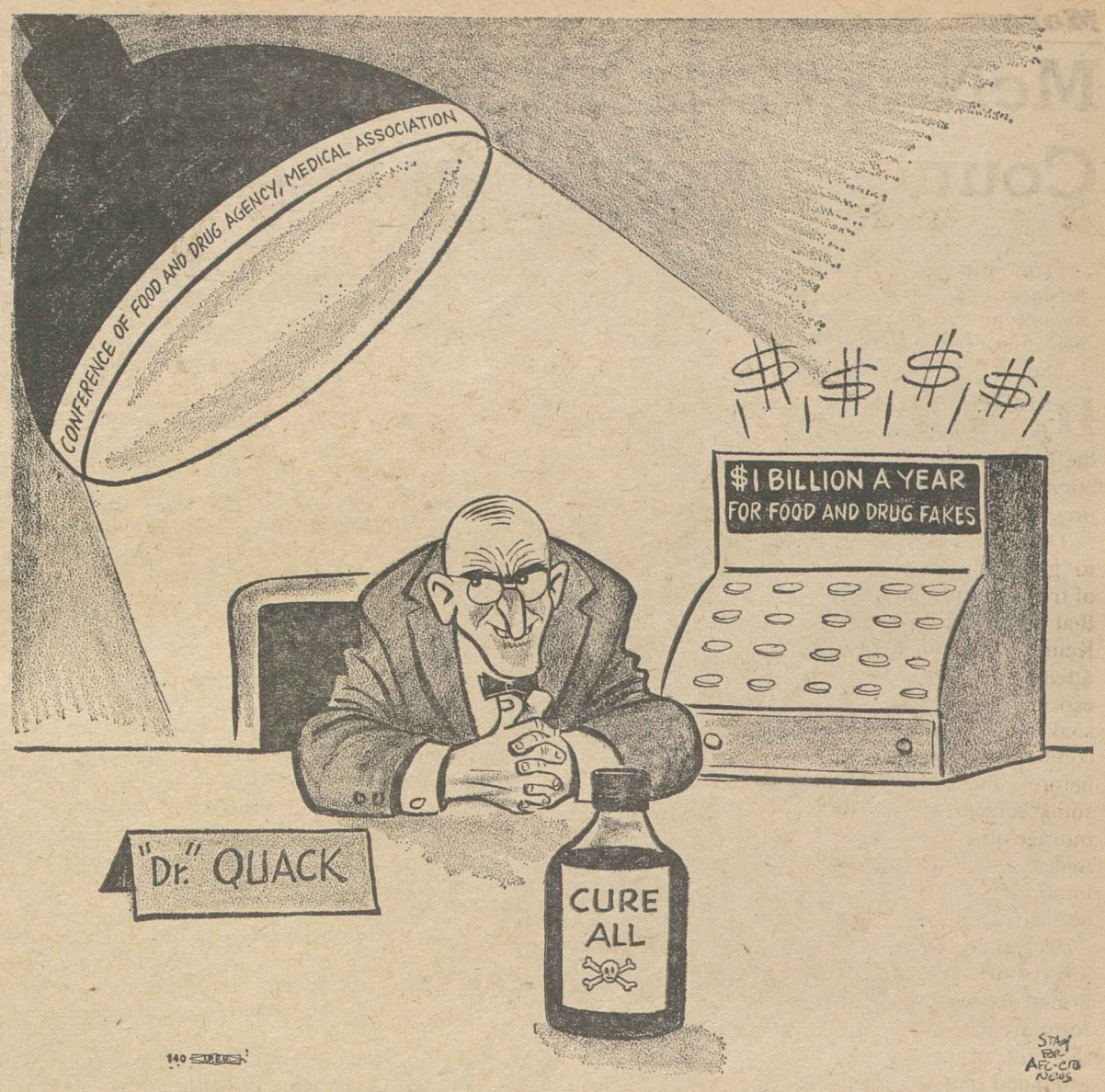


A Line to Toe:

Identical Bid Cases Underscore Need for Business Ethics Code

THE AMERICAN BUSINESS community is far from out of the hot water that it fell into when the price conspiracy of a number of top flight electrical corporation officials—including General Electric—was exposed.

Only recently the hot water got a bit hotter with publication of a report analyzing identical bidding in almost 100 cases involving work for the federal government. The report, published by the Joint Economic Committee, was based on information given to the Department of Justice by a number of government agencies.

The study was requested by the joint committee because of the large role government purchases play in the American economy, "their cost to the taxpayer, and piecemeal evidence which suggests that identical bidding has become a common and widespread phenomenon. . . ."

A 20 percent sampling of government contracts over the years 1955-1960 abundantly proved the accuracy of this statement.

The "identical bid" cases covered 93 contracts including such a variety of products as rock salt, dairy products, filing cabinets, chemicals, dry ice, weed control chemicals, laundry soaps and detergents, metal pipes, pumps, meters, switches and photographic film. Even the dead were not spared. One of the cases involved undertaking services for the remains of Navy personnel.

In view of the involvement of the electrical machinery industry in the price fixing scandals, it is not surprising to find that 36 of the 93 cases involved that industry. Chemicals and allied products, and stone, clay and glass products were second, with 12 cases of identical bidding each. Primary metals were involved in eight cases, instruments and related products in seven cases. Foods, textile mill products, machinery other than electrical, and construction, ranged from two to four cases.

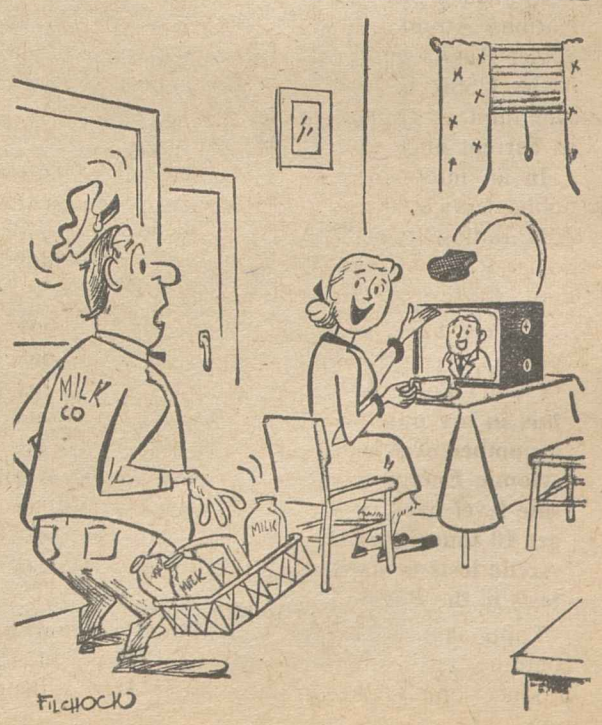
The Joint Economic Committee Report barely skims the surface of what is likely to be revealed when a recent executive order of Pres. Kennedy become fully operative. This calls on all federal agencies to report to the Dept. of Justice all cases involving two or more identical bids.

The fact that business today is being looked upon with skeptical eyes both by congressional committees and the public in general was underscored in a speech before the eighth annual Mid-Atlantic Public Relations Conference in Washington. Robert L. Barbour, Meriden, N. H., editor and public relations expert, told the conference that "big business is exposed as never before to the risk of public and government indictment resulting from poor judgment and questionable ethics at the top and middle management level."

BARBOUR CALLED ON corporation public relations executives to urge adoption of a code of business ethics and "then sell and re-sell it right down the line."

So far there has been little indication that American business and industry is sympathetic to the idea of sitting down and adopting codes of ethics. Instead, the nation's business organizations have flatly denied wrongdoing on any considerable scale and have resisted corrective legislation. Efforts to tighten up controls over the administration of pension plans—almost 95 percent management run—have met with protests that there is no need for such legislation.

In the light of the evidence of business wrongdoing that is slowly but surely being gathered, it is clear that American business had better heed Barbour's advice that it "is operating today in an explosive atmosphere that can destroy public confidence and good will overnight no matter how closely top management may be trying to toe the ethical line." **(PAI)**



"It's not the television—I have a pop-up toaster behind it!"

Morgan Says:

McNamara's Curb on Speeches Counters Rightist-Military Link

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

DEFENSE SEC. McNAMARA has made public a memorandum tightening and clarifying the guidelines which civilian and military officials connected with the Pentagon must follow in expressing their views in public.

The memo is bound to cause the radical right to go up in the smoke of freshly frenzied protest that here is new proof of Kennedy Administration attempts to gag the brass, especially on the passion-soaked subject of how to combat communism. But before the extremists' smokescreen of patriotic outrage obscures the vital issues involved, a few important points need to be clearly noted.

Morgan

McNamara's action was not forced to counter a wave of war-mongering or witch-hunting by the armed forces—by and large U.S. officers in uniform are as prudent and level-headed as any other segment of our society and are more soundly grounded than most perhaps in the historic American concept that the military is subservient to civilan authority.

The fact is that McNamara's action was necessary to counteract the growing and embarrassing identification of some military men with extreme right-wing political views in such a way that made them appear to oppose, officially, certain policies of the very government they were sworn to serve. An extreme example was the case of Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker whom the Army disciplined for trying in connection with an anti-Communist indoctrination program to influence his troops to vote along the lines of his own political bias.

McNamara's memo, in a sense, puts a new and precise interpretation on orders to the military stemming from a 1958 National Security Council decision mobilizing governmental agencies to fight the cold war. It was the impetus of that NSC decision which encouraged military participation in and direct or indirect sponsorship of a wide series of anti-Communist seminars, so-called, around the country, many if not most of which bore a marked right-wing influence.

Now, the secretary rules, defense officials appearing at meetings sponsored by non-government groups must not express partisan political views and must confine their remarks to subjects within the jurisdiction of the Pentagon. This is to eliminate the dangerous embarrassment of an officer's individual opinion on, say, Gen. de Gaulle or Fidel Castro being misinterpreted as the official Administration "line."

Military sponsorship of a public information meeting must be carefully nonpartisan and it is left largely to the good sense of the commander in the field to determine whether Pentagon criteria are being met. A Defense Dept. spokesman doubted, for example, that the Fourth Army command could have justified its connection with a controversial right-wing seminar in San Antonio recently.

THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES Committee has been favorably impressed with McNamara's courage, balance and fairness in handling this ticklish situation. And there is hopeful reason to believe that when a subcommittee under Mississippi's Sen. Stennis (D) gets around to a "study" of the subject, the hearings will be calm and dispassionate. Contrary to the apparent convictions of such bipartisan right-wingers as South Carolina's Sen. Thurmond (D), Arizona's Goldwater (R) and Tower (R) of Texas, there are matters of higher priority in the Pentagon these days than participating in partisan pep rallies on the cold war.

But even if McNamara wins this round in asserting civilian will to minimize opinionated military faux pas—whether of the right or left—his work has just begun.

As Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Fulbright (D-Ark.) indicated in his critical memo on the role of the military in public political orientation (a memo which launched Thurmond into a flamboyant orbit of protest), questions should be raised about the efficacy, soundness and breadth of orientations at such Pentagon-sponsored institutions as the National War College.

Fulbright was particularly oncerned over the relationship of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the War College with three other groups—the Institute for American Strategy, the Foreign Policy Research Institute at the University of Pennsylvania and the Richardson Foundation, which helps finance both.

The Strategy Institute not only sponsors many of the forums Fulbright complained about but with the Joint Chiefs' authorization took over, in effect, the responsibility of training reserve officers on active duty, using War College facilities.

The question here is whether the orientation was not an aggressively dogmatic approach to the cold war in actual conflict with Administration policy.

A sharp McNamara look at this whole set-up is needed and, reportedly, is coming.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE SUPREME COURT has under consideration an appeal from Tennessee citizens seeking judicial intervention to prevent the state legislature from continuing a system of apportionment that gives gross over-representation to rural voters, gross under-representation to city voters. Its decision may be momentous. If the court should strike down the existing Tennessee legislative apportionment law, it would violently shake the rural stranglehold over many states—and might eventually produce sweeping changes in the House of Representatives in Washington.

The courts have historically declined to intervene in districting cases, holding that the issue involved was essentially "political" in nature. In the most recent decision, involving congressional districts in Illinois, the court refused to upset a districting map where one member of the House represented a district with 250,000 people, another a district with more than 900,000. Justice Frankfurter wrote the controlling opinion, saying it was not the business of courts to remedy for citizens an inequity they urged against their own legislatures.

If this precedent stands, city voters will continue to be underrepresented despite their great number. It has been abundantly proved that rural legislative members refuse to increase city representation and reduce the representation of their own areas because it would be voting themselves out of office.

THERE ARE ELEMENTS OF HOPE. The 1945 Illinois case was decided by a bare four-to-three vote, and the justice who made the difference carefully refrained from joining in Frankfurter's opinion. Indeed, he seemed to agree intellectually with the three-member minority although he voted against them.

Since 1945 the Supreme Court has moved on a path in racial cases that seems to set new precedents for moving a step further. It has struck down an Alabama law that effectively disfranchised Negro citizens of Tuskegee, Ala., in the guise of using the state's claimed power to redistrict geographical areas in any manner it chose—however inequitable the results. The high court said Alabama couldn't.

The Tennessee city residents asking relief against their own state legislature point out that the court clearly feels able to intervene when the voting rights of a citizen are trampled because of his race. They ask whether it is not equally a violation of the constitution's due-process clause when voting rights are trampled because of citizens' place of residence.

The court has often given great weight to changing circumstances. The 1960 census proves that this country is overwhelmingly an urban country, in which the majority of our people have peculiarly urban social problems.

A FURTHER FACTOR of significance is that the Justice Dept. has actively entered the case, with Solicitor Gen. Archibald Cox arguing in support of the Tennessee citizens.

Agreeing that the courts are not all-powerful, that they cannot remedy all public wrongs, he argued that this did not mean they were always "powerless" in so-called "political" cases.

"In the face of admitted wrong and crying necessity," he said, the justices may do great damage to our whole governmental system if they choose "inaction through excessive caution or a fancied impotence."

Counsel for the Tennessee citizens, Charles S. Rhyne, said bluntly: "There is nothing in the constitution that ordains that state government must be an agricultural commodity."

The temper of the times, vast changes in the patterns of our national life, the active support of the Dept. of Justice and a rich new vein of precedent for court action to protect the rights of citizens—all elements offer the justices a chance for re-examination.

A drastic decision is not required. If the existing Tennessee apportionment law is declared unconstitutional, it will require no more than that the state legislature do what the Tennessee constitution has commanded it to do for 60 years—redistrict the state to give reasonably fair recognition to population shifts.

As We See It:

Soviet Atom Bomb Test Fallout Held Beyond Limit of Safety

DR. RALPH LAPP, one of the nation's leading nuclear physicists, has called upon the United Nations Atomic Radiation Committee to brand Soviet Russia guilty of a crime against humanity if the USSR is found to have gone beyond the safe limit in contaminating the atmosphere with its current nuclear bomb tests.

In an interview on As We See It, AFL-CIO public service educational program carried on the ABC radio network, Lapp said that in his opinion Soviet Russia is now exceeding the "safe annual limit" for testing.

"They have, according to the latest count, sent up over 10 megatons of weapons," he said. "I don't know how much would be dirty, but this in my opinion exceeds the safe level that a number of scientists, some of them from the Atomic Energy Commission, agreed upon as a safe level back in 1957. We also find that we get 10 times as much radiation dose from these Arctic tests in Russia as we get from American tests in the Pacific."

Lapp said he expected the Soviet Union to continue testing until "they have managed to produce some kind of agreement over Berlin, their way."

Lapp said that if the Russians tested the 100-megaton bomb "at an altitude of 300 miles up, sent up in a rocket, such a bomb would send out a vast amount of thermo-radiation, heat, in all directions. It would be visible in Europe, in Japan, in India. . . . Within 800 miles, you would have the possibility of retinal damage to anyone looking at the bomb, retinal burns, lesions on the back of the eye."

HE EXPLAINED that a megaton is the physicist's clinical shorthand for 1 million tons of TNT, so "if we talk of an attack of 10,000 megatons, we are talking of an attack of 10 billion tons of TNT."

"That is roughly 3 tons of TNT for every person on the planet," he said. "Now, that gets the planet ankle-deep in TNT."

Lapp said America has "the capability (in stockpile) of 30,000 megatons of strategic weapons . . . and the Russians I would credit with at least 10,000 megatons."

"I don't think you need more than 10,000 because I don't think any country is large enough to absorb more punishment. . . . Certainly the population of the U. S., with their pitiful knowledge of how to protect themselves from fall-out, could be killed by the tens and tens of millions from such a concentrated attack."

SOVIET RUSSIA should be branded guilty of crime against humanity if UN Atomic Radiation Committee finds it has gone beyond the safe limit in contaminating the atmosphere with latest bomb tests, Dr. Ralph Lapp, noted nuclear physicist, said on As We See It, AFL-CIO public service educational program carried on the ABC radio network.

How to Buy:

'Boiler Room' Salesmen Unload Overpriced Goods by Telephone

By Sidney Margolius

WE'VE BEEN WORKING overtime—on our own time—trying to straighten out some of the jams working people get into by buying high-priced encyclopedias with extra equipment, vacuum cleaners sold with purported bonuses for referrals, etc.

In many cases the wife got the family into the jam by believing statements made by a salesman, or often nowadays a saleswoman. But husbands often are responsible, especially when buying cars and jewelry on time or leading the family into a spurious food-freezer plan.

Now we're going to blow a siren on the latest overpriced hard sell, the telephone selling of carpeting by boiler-room operators.

The telephone solicitor gets the leads, often by telling you that his company is having a huge clearance or a special sale, or that a friend of yours said you were thinking about buying carpeting. A solicitor often make 120 phone calls a day. The boiler-room company then dispatches a salesman to the homes of people who indicate they are interested.

"Boiler room" is the name law-enforcement agenices used to apply to a roomful of solicitors phoning people to sell stocks or get donatins to dubious charities. Now the technique is being used more and more to sell consumer goods.

The prices charged by boiler-room operators are flagrantly high—in fact, sometimes 30-40 percent more than you would pay for the same carpeting in a regular store. In an interview with Home Furnishings Daily, one of the leading operators reports he buys the carpeting wholesale at $3.75 a square-yard and adds $2 a yard for padding and installation and $4 a yard for his expenses and profit. The total of $9.75 in this example is known in the trade as the "par" price. The salesman then charges as much over "par" as he judges he can get. This particular boiler room limits its salesmen to $4 over par.

In contrast, Home Furnishings Daily estimates that stores in the same area sell the same carpeting for about $8 a yard plus the cost of padding and installation, or about $10 complete.

BUYING CARPETING from canvassers on the installment plan without comparing prices at regular stores can result in real tragedy. Previously, this department reported that in Detroit hundreds of families paid high prices—some as much as $30 a yard—for what later proved to be inferior carpeting. But the sellers had turned over their contracts to a Detroit bank which then insisted on payment. The Michigan families organized what they called "The Suckers Organization," picketed the bank, and agreed among themselves not to make further payments.

The boiler-room operators are pretty cocky. A leading operator is reported to have said boiler rooms can outsell regular stores because their canvassers have "aggressiveness and tenacity." Moreover, once they get into your home they find you are easier to sell than when you visit a store.

Nine boiler rooms have been started in Chicago in the past two months, making 15 now in operation. They're already doing almost as much carpeting business as the department stores—selling $12 million of carpeting a year compared to the $14 million floor-covering volume of the stores.

No doubt many families are in the market for carpeting, judging from our mail. But this is an expensive investment that must be bought with care. Not only are there deceptive practices, but inferior goods to guard against. We advise shopping at least three regular stores, comparing weight, closeness of weave, fiber content, and in the case of pile-type rugs, height of pile.

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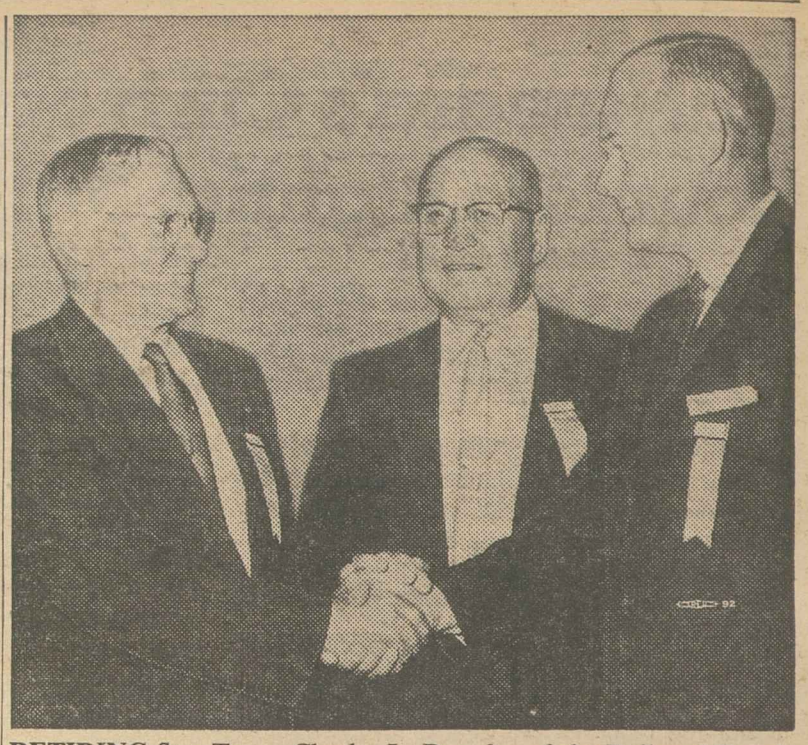


RETIRING Sec.-Treas. Charles L. Bromley of the Railroad Signalmen, left, congratulates his newly-elected successor, C. L. Chamberlain, right, as Pres. Jesse Clark looks on. Chamberlain, 40, a grand lodge representative of the union, took office Oct. 1.

From Soup to Nonsense:

A Passionate, Outspoken Plea For the Unmagnetic Personality

By Jane Goodsell

THE 20TH CENTURY is no place for introverts. Everybody these days is supposed to have a happy, outgoing personality, and those who don't are looked on as hopeless misfits in need of psychiatric help.

I think it's time somebody spoke up in defense of the ingoing personality, and it might as well be me because that's the kind of personality I've got. I'm the shy, quiet type who doesn't sparkle at parties or exchange confidences with strangers.

The thing nobody seems to understand about us introverts is that we're just as happy and well-adjusted as anybody else. Okay, so we don't have magnetic personalities. Maybe we aren't more fun than a barrel of monkeys, and we're sort of tongue-tied at parties. But we're happy. Or anyway we would be happy if people would stop trying to drag us out of ourselves and into conga lines and three-legged races.

We're not maladjusted or abnormal. We just happen to prefer hanging on the sidelines to integrating with the group. Especially when the group is cheering or dancing the Charleston or marching around in funny hats.

Time was when ingoing personalities were treated with kindness and tolerance. They were even accorded a certain amount of respect on the theory that still waters run deep.

Today, in this group-spirited, togetherness-mad age, they're treated like social problems, and viewed as maladjusted unfortunates who don't get enough fun out of life.

AN INGOING personality is considered a serious psychological defect. Quiet children, who prefer solitary pastimes (such as reading books) to kicking the can with their peer group, are viewed with alarm and trotted off to psychologists to have their personalities overhauled.

This attitude is all wrong. And what's more, it's dangerous. The world needs introverts. If everybody develops a sparkling, magnetic personality, there won't be anyone around for extroverts to magnetize and sparkle at. A party composed solely of outgoing personalities, vying with each other to be the life of it, is too terrible (and too noisy) to contemplate.

Instead of urging us shy people to loosen up and let our hair down, we should be encouraged to stay as sweet as we are. And we are rather sweet, you know. We're nice, we're restful. We don't tear around like cruise directors, organizing committees and dividing people into teams. We don't frighten babies by chucking them under the chin and making faces at them. We even listen when people talk to us. Well, maybe we don't exactly listen, but at least we don't interrupt.

We do have our good points even if we'll never make cheer leaders or sweethearts of Sigma Chi.

So please stop trying to draw us out. Quit asking us if the cat has our tongue. Don't try to turn us into radiant, bubbling, exurberant, sparkling, outgoing personalities. We're happy in our shells. We like it there and, in our shy, quiet, introverted way, we have just as good a time as anybody else. So lay off us, will you?

Michigan Survey:

Consumer Spending Seen Swinging Up

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE in the economy has improved decisively during the past three months, the University of Michigan Survey Research Center has reported.

The center's third 1961 measurement of changes in consumer expectations revealed that "a large proportion of the American people are aware of the upturn in business conditions, and a growing number judge the economic outlook for the next 12 months as 'good.'"

The opinion that attractive buys are available in household goods, cars and houses also has gained considerable ground. Consumers are expected to make a sizable contribution to business recovery in coming month.

Dir. George Katona and Eva Mueller of the center's Economic Behavior Program caution that the findings of the August survey spell "recovery and not boom" as far as consumer spending is concerned.

In August the center's Index of Consumer Attitudes and Inclinations to Buy, which is based upon the answers to six key questions, had fully recovered its pre-recession high of January-February 1960, but remained below the peak level of 1955-56.

The most striking change over three months has occurred in people's appraisal of business conditions. In May-June 1961 opinions about recent economic trends were divided: about as many people judged that business was better than a year earlier as judged that it was worse; at present nearly three times as many people say "better" than say "worse."

Expectations regarding business conditions in the coming year improved somewhat in spring 1961 and underwent more substantial improvement during the summer. Yet consumer confidence in the longer range business outlook fails to measure up to the peak 1955-56 reading. The survey directors say "it is not surprising that after two recessions, occuring in fairly rapid succession, fewer consumers than in the mid-Fifties anticipate 'continuous good times over the next five years.'"

OTHER CENTER FINDINGS in brief, based upon telephone re-interviews of people questioned in the May-June survey, are:

- Personal Finances: The number of people who thought they and their families are better off financially than a year ago showed an additional rise between May-June and August 1961, though again the 1955-56 peak was not reached.
- Market Conditions: Price expectations have changed little during the past year. Nearly two-thirds of consumers expect some price increases. The majority of people appear to have become accustomed to prevailing prices, and resentment against rising prices is not pronounced. Favorable attitudes toward buying household goods and cars are at or near their 1955-56 peak, also high in the area of housing.
- Buuying Intentions: Intentions to buy automobiles during the next 12 months are today more frequent than in August 1960, but less frequent than in mid-1959. Intentions to buy new cars show a rise of at least 10 percent; intentions to buy used cars are unchanged. The proportion of families who may buy a house is slightly higher than in August 1960, but below the mid-1959 figure.

Increases in personal income, which are likely in the period ahead, will not only add to ability to buy but would also provide an additional stimulus to consumer optimism, the survey indicates. Yet it does not anticipate that a real boom in consumer spending on durable goods and houses will develop.

Two considerations speak against a consumer buying spree—the persistence of a high level of unemployment and the worsening of international tensions which contributes another element of uncertainty. People as a whole do not associate a stepping-up of the cold war with more employment opportunities in defense industries and general prosperity.

Conference Finds:

Health Quacks Reap $1 Billion Annually

Americans pay $1 billion a year for useless—and sometimes dangerous—health cures, government and medical experts declared at a unique National Conference on Quackery here.

The conference, sponsored jointly by the Food & Drug Administration and the American Medical Association, sounded a warning against "20th Century witch doctors" including:

- Outright charlatans who use meaningless electronic contraptions to delude patients into believing they are being "scientifically" cured of ailments ranging from overweight to cancer.
- Peddlers of "blunderbuss" vitamin combinations and special "health foods" promoted by "50,000 door-to-door canvassers." As a result, Food & Drug Commissioner George P. Larrick declared, "millions of people are attempting self-medication for imaginary and real illnesses with a multitude of more or less irrational food items."
- Big manufacturers of cosmetics and drugs who use misleading claims of "miracle ingredients," often backed up by "rigged research."

Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Abraham A. Ribicoff urged cooperation between government agencies and the medical profession—despite differences in the legislative area—against "a common foe, the charlatan and the quack who prey upon the innocent in search of better health."

He cited $250 million spent each year on quack treatments of arthritis and rheumatic diseases. He said the Food & Drug Administration is now engaged in a legal battle against sellers of sea water, priced up to $20 a gallon, "which has been offered as a modern preventive and panacea for virtually all human ailments."

"The witch doctor's tom-tom has given way to the illustrated brochure; the medicine show extravaganza to the television commercial," Ribicoff declared. He added:

"What is more, the hard-working, well-equipped physician of today is handicapped in competition with the quack. His enemy—disease—is complex, the quack's simple. His treatment may be long, painful, uncertain and expensive. The quack's is swift, painless, sure and expense is usually geared to the patient's purse."

Bogus Devices Widespread

Larrick warned that even when the government, often after a protracted legal battle, is able to stop the distribution of worthless diagnostic and treatment devices, it is almost impossible to prevent their use. He said "between 3,000 and 5,000 practitioners . . . are now treating patients with bogus electrical devices."

One such device, he said, is the so-called Sonus Film-O-Sonic machine, a playback tape recorder for treating all kinds of diseases by means of electrical impulses from musical recordings. Some 450 of these machines had been sold before distribution was halted.

Larrick also lashed out at "the professional research quack—the M.D. who specializes in arranging for 'tailored studies' of products intended for the over-the-counter market."

'Rigged' Research

"More and more," the FDA chief said, "we are running into what we are sure is rigged research—the study that was set up and written up to support a claim, rather than to seek the scientific truth."

FDA officials and medical experts scoffed at claims for special health foods.

"The woods are full of food faddists and crackpots on the subject of nutrition," said Dr. Frederick J. Stare, chairman of the nutrition department of the Harvard School of Public Health.

He said 15,000 canvassers are peddling a "vitamin" pill composed of alfalfa, parsley and watercress, and that garlic pills are sold as cures for high blood pressure. "You're being taken in if you add a little seaweed to your diet," he said, "unless you just happen to like seaweed."

Dr. William H. Gordon of Lubbock, Tex., said quackery exists in space age America because it plays on man's emotions.

He said that fear, superstition, gullibility are utilized by quacks to "reap an incalculable harvest annually of money, lives and disillusionment."

Rochester Pacts End TV Dispute

Rochester, N. Y.—The Broadcast Employes & Technicians and the Television & Radio Artists have settled their differences with Rochester's television stations over the bargaining table and have withdrawn a petition asking the Federal Communications Commission to reconsider its approval of a three-way shift in ownership.

The unions had protested the FCC's refusal to consider impact on employment as a factor in approval of the change in ownership of the city's two television channels.

Under the agreements negotiated by the two unions, workers left jobless by the changeover will receive severance pay and paid-up hospital and medical insurance, and will be placed on preferential rehiring lists.

Textile Union Hails Report On NLRB

Four recommendations by a House Labor subcommittee to speed up and overhaul National Labor Relations Board procedures have drawn praise from the Textile Workers Union of America as "constructive" and a "clear confirmation" of a TWUA white paper of last January charging NLRB bias, delays and inefficiencies.

TWUA Pres. William Pollock said he welcomed the recommendations of a subcommittee headed by Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (D-Ill.), especially these:

Application of the same standards in union representation elections which Congress applies to internal union elections under the Landrum-Griffin Act; disbarment from NLRB practice of attorneys who advise their clients to commit unfair labor practices wilfully; the use of injunctions against employer unfair practices; use of the NLRB's rule-making powers to speed up pre-election hearings.

Pollock urged that where the subcommittee's recommendations call for administrative action, the NLRB take such corrective steps immediately. In cases where congressional action is needed, he urged that corrective legislation be drafted for introduction at the next session of Congress.

New York Raises Hotel Pay Base

Albany, N. Y.—A unanimous recommendation of a nine-member tripartite wage board that minimum pay rates for some 100,000 hotel workers in New York state be gradually increased to $1.15 an hour has been approved by State Industrial Commissioner M. P. Catherwood.

The minimum, now $1 an hour, will move up to $1.05 on Nov. 3 for employes in both all-year and resort hotels. For all-year hotel workers it will rise to $1.15 on Nov. 3, 1962, and for resort hotel workers it will increase to the same level on June 3, 1963.

Workers were represented on the tripartite board by Pres. Peter Ottley of St. Albans Local 144, Building Service Employes; Sec.-Treas. James Marley of Whitestone Local 6, Hotel & Restaurant Employes, and Sec.-Treas. John Litto of Rochester Local 466, Hotel & Restaurant Employes.

ELECTRONIC VACCINE GUNS were used to administer some 15,000 polio shots in clinics sponsored recently by AFL-CIO central labor bodies in Des Moines, Sioux City and Ottumwa with the cooperation of the Iowa State AFL-CIO and its community services staff. Scenes from the Ottumwa clinic show (top) a mother lining up her 14 children for the shots, provided at 50 cents each to cover costs, and (bottom) a youngster's anticipatory agony—he hadn't been "shot" yet. The Ottumwa and Polk County (Des Moines) Labor Councils each have purchased an electronic gun, which eliminates skin punctures by forcing vaccine through the pores, and will make them available to other labor bodies in the state.

Board Backs Hod Carriers' Site Picketing

The Hod Carriers have won a ruling from the National Labor Relations Board that reverses a previous NLRB decision on jobsite picketing.

The board by a 3-2 vote found that Hod Carriers Local 41 did not violate the Landrum-Griffin Act when it picketed a construction site in Hammond, Ind., shortly after another union had won a collective bargaining election.

The union, in picketing a jobsite of Contractor George DeJong, sought to require DeJong and the Calumet Contractors Association, of which he was a member, to bring their employment standards up to those prevailing in the area, the board found.

The NLRB majority—Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and Members John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown—agreed that picketing for recognition would have been unlawful. In this case, he said, the union had announced that it was not seeking recognition but sought only to "eliminate subnormal working conditions."

NLRB Members Philip Ray Rodgers and Boyd Leedom dissented. They argued, as they had in the decision by a three-member panel last Feb. 10, that the picketing was "clearly an attempt" by the union to force itself on DeJong's employes as their bargaining agent.

The new ruling followed an appeal by the Hod Carriers for full board consideration. They asserted that the panel ruling was in conflict with a decision of the U.S. Supreme Court and an NLRB decision in another case.

'Vote No' Buttons Upset Labor Board Election

Rockford, Ill.—An employer who passed out "Vote No" badges in his plant before a union representation election interfered with his employes' free choice, the National Labor Relations Board has ruled in throwing out the results of an Apr. 28 election and ordering a new vote within 30 days at the Chas. V. Weise Co. here.

In the first election, the vote was 59 for Retail Clerks Local 1354, against 220, challenged 75, void 1. The union's objection was upheld.

An NLRB investigation showed that the company president wore a badge saying "Vote on the right side—Vote NO," instructed supervisors to wear the badges, and to give one to anyone who wanted one.

The employer contended that, since distribution of buttons by a union has been found permissible, no distinction should be made for similar conduct by an employer.

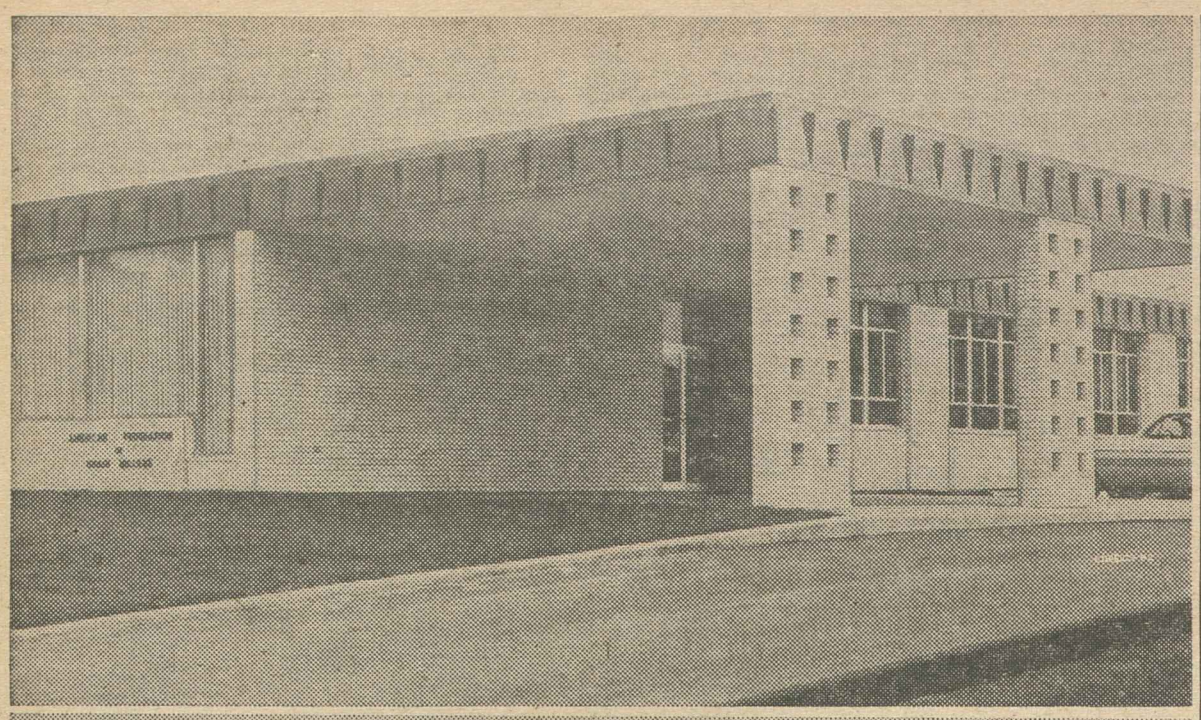
The board disagreed, finding that because of the employer's control over jobs and working conditions, his action in making campaign buttons available "placed the employes in the position of declaring themselves as to union preference, just as if they had been interrogated as to such preference, and thereby interfered" with their free and untrammeled choice.

UAW Has Answer To Office Paycuts

Milwaukee—Auto Workers Local 248, which bargains for 5,500 production workers at the West Allis works of the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., expressing "shock" at pay cuts and layoffs for white collar workers says it will offer membership to the 6,000 salaried workers here.

"Only where there is a collective bargaining agreement is there any semblance of protection for senior employes," said Pres. Charles M. Schultz of Local 248.

Paycuts of 5 to 25 percent have been levied by the company on 13,000 salaried workers to increase profit margins. One white collar unaffiliated local union of engineers and draftsmen has a contract.



THE GRAIN MILLERS held on open house for Minneapolis friends in their new headquarters building, above, at 4949 Floyd B. Olson Memorial Highway. Also pictured, left to right, are executive bord members who held their first session in the new building: Seated, District Vice Pres. W. R. Benesch, Executive Vice Pres. Peter J. Rybka, Sec.-Treas. H. A. Schneider, Pres. Roy O. Wellborn, Executive Vice Pres. J. A. Leveridge; standing, Frank T. Hoese, L. R. Swanson, N. D. Crane, Wayne Strader, M. C. Frazier, Philo Sedgwick, Alfred Kamin, G. A. Zipoy, G. D. Weiny and R. H. McClain (Kamin is general counsel, the others district vice presidents).

Kennedy Cites 'Reluctance':

Farm Labor Import, School Bills Signed

Pres. Kennedy has signed bills extending the Mexican farm labor importation law and continuing two school assistance programs, but he sharply criticized the failure of Congress to enact Administration proposals in both fields.

In signing the Mexican farm worker bill "despite its shortcomings," Kennedy pledged that the Administration will use "every means" to prevent the use of imported labor from "adversely affecting the wages and working conditions" of domestic farm workers.

In a separate statement, Kennedy said he had signed "with extreme reluctance" a bill extending for two years the National Defense Education Act and the program of assistance to "federally impacted" school districts, those which have heavy concentrations of federal civilian or military personnel.

Kennedy sharply criticized congressmen who blocked the Administration's program for comprehensive federal aid to education while supporting "impacted" aid to their own districts. The President said bluntly:

"It ill becomes those who insist that we cannot afford the expenditure of federal funds to aid the public education of all children to insist with equal fervor upon the passage of this unsound and uneconomical measure which aids the education of only some. . . .

"Individuals who profess opposition to federal aid to education on grounds of states' rights, racial or religious controversy, budgetary economy or academic freedom do not hesitate to demand this federal aid to build schoolhouses and pay teachers' salaries in their own areas."

Kennedy said he signed the Mexican farm labor bill—which the AFL-CIO had asked him to veto—because "some Mexican workers will still be needed next year" to help harvest U.S. crops and because discontinuance of the program would have a "serious impact" on the economy of Mexico.

Stresses Secretary's Role

The President emphasized that the law "authorizes, and indeed requires, the Secretary of Labor to permit the employment of Mexican workers only when he can determine that their admission will not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of domestic agricultural workers." He added:

"The adverse effect of the Mexican farm labor program as it has operated in recent years on the wage and employment conditions of domestic workers is clear and cumulative in its impact.

"We cannot afford to disregard it. We do not condone it. Therefore I sign this bill with the assurance that the Secretary of Labor will, by every means at his disposal, use the authority vested in him under the law to prescribe the standards and to make the determinations essential for the protection of the wages and working conditions of domestic agricultural workers."

In his statement on the school bill, Kennedy emphasized that "the need to improve the standards of education . . . will still be before the Congress next year," and added:

"That need must be met on a basis which, for every dollar spent, goes much further to attack our most critical deficiencies than the measure I am required to approve."

The President noted that "overcrowded and hazardous classrooms are undesirable anywhere, whether filled by the children of federal employes or by the children of other federal taxpayers, and whether the local resources are strained by the location of a federal facility or by any other cause. A quality education is a necessity for all American children, not merely those who by good fortune live in a district covered by this program."

McNamara Checks Military Ties To Partisan Information Forums

Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara has called a halt to public speeches by high-ranking military officials embracing politically partisan views.

In a memorandum to civilian service chiefs, McNamara ordered Defense Dept. personnel to limit their public expressions to views that are "nonpartisan in character and in accordance with established national policy."

The order appeared designed to stem the growing identification of armed forces representatives with such right-wing extremists as the John Birch Society.

Recently, for example, the department disciplined Maj. Edwin A. Walker, an admitted member of the Birch group, for what the Army said was an attempt to influence 24th Infantry Division troops under his command in Germany to vote for certain political candidates. Walker, who was subsequently relieved of the command, is now on temporary leave in the United States.

On a broader scale, Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has complained to McNamara over military participation in public information symposiums at which some speakers have castigated national leaders and attacked domestic and foreign policies.

'Danger to Security'

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller recently described the link between the military and "radical reactionaries" as a "considerable danger" to American security. Addressing the Massachusetts State AFL-CIO, Biemiller said "the spectacle of military leaders undermining confidence in the nation they themselves are sworn to defend . . . (is) no longer laughable; it's monstrous."

In his memorandum, McNamara said a clarification of policy on public statements was prompted by "recent inquiries and events," an apparent reference to the Walker case and the controversial seminars, such as the right-wing forum held recently in San Antonio, Tex., with 4th Army participation.

The defense secretary's order emphasized that department personnel are authorized to take part in outside public information programs, but only if these conditions are met:

- There must be no interference with their assigned duties.
- They must address themselves to subjects "within the cognizance" of the Defense Dept.
- The views they express must be nonpartisan and must accord with national policy.
- Their participation must not "lend an air of sponsorship to the statement of others which may be either partisan in character or contrary to established national policy."

McNamara also reaffirmed the authority of commanders to provide military facilities and personnel for public information programs conducted by non-governmental groups. But he added these provisos:

The programs must not interfere with military missions; they must be nonpartisan; they must be sponsored by "responsible organizations," and they must not provide a platform for speeches opposed to national policy.

Steelworkers Settle C-O-L Pay Dispute

Pittsburgh—The Steelworkers and the U.S. Steel Corp. have settled a dispute over division of a 3-cents an hour cost-of-living wage increase due Oct. 1 by allocating 1.5 cents to wages and 1.5 cents to meet increased estimated costs of social insurance benefits.

USWA Pres. David J. McDonald had previously notified union district officials and locals that the company had suggested arbitration and that he was awaiting an answer to his request for a specific proposal on what the company wanted to arbitrate.

Newspaper Guild Gains First Puerto Rico Unit

San Juan—The Newspaper Guild won bargaining rights for its first Puerto Rican unit when employes of the San Juan Star voted for it, 35-14. The English language daily, was established in 1959 by Cowles Magazines, Inc.

BSEIU Local 32B Passes 40,000-Mark

New York—Local 32B of the Building Service Employes, one of the nation's largest local unions, has expanded its jurisdiction to Brooklyn and Staten Island as the result of a merger with BSEIU Local 32K.

The 1,600 new members bring Local 32B's membership past the 40,000 mark, the union stated. The merger, ordered by the international union, will be followed by an intensive organizing drive.

Rohan Fills Vacant Post For Pressmen

Cincinnati—Vice Pres. Alexander J. Rohan of Washington was elected secretary-treasurer of the Pressmen at a special meeting of the union board of directors here.

He was named to fill the vacancy left when Sec.-Treas. George L. Googe died suddenly at Pressmen's Home, Tenn., on Sept. 29. He will serve until the members can nominate candidates and vote in a referendum election.

Rohan, a native of Haverstraw, N. Y., joined Yonkers, N. Y., Local 266 in 1932 and served as its recording secretary before moving to Washington in 1938. He was active in Washington Locals 1 and 351 and later with Local 72 when several area locals were merged.

He was appointed an international representative in 1951, acting for the union before the Wage Stabilization Board, Labor Dept. and State Dept. He was first chosen a vice president in 1953 and had been reelected without opposition since.

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, JULY 2, 1946 AND JUNE 11, 1960 (74 STAT. 208) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION OF AFL-CIO NEWS published Weekly at Washington, D. C., for September, 1961.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: **Publisher, AFL-CIO, 815 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; Editor, Saul Miller, 815 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; Managing Editor, Willard Shelton, 815 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; Business Manager, none.**

2. The owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual member, must be given.) **George Meany, President, 815 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; William F. Schnitzler, Secy.-Treas., 815 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C. (principal officers).**

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) NONE.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was 89,743.

Saul Miller,
Director of Publications.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of September, 1961.

(Seal) Harold H. Jack,
Notary Public.

My commission expires January 14, 1965.

Economic Outlook:

Rapid Production Rise Held Key to Reduced Joblessness

A continuing and rapid rise of production beyond the second quarter of 1962 will be necessary if unemployment is to be reduced to "something that approaches a level of minimum, temporary joblessness," according to an analysis in the current issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

"If the upturn from the recession fails to continue rapidly through the second half of next year, however, high unemployment could persist, with the possibility of another recession and rising joblessness in 1963," adds Economic Trends and Outlook, a feature of the monthly magazine.

If unemployment is to be cut significantly, the article emphasizes, the rise in production must be accompanied by federal programs for retraining and relocating unemployed workers and for reviving economically distressed communities.

"Should the present pickup follow the course of the previous upturns from recessions," it warns, "it will begin to run out of steam about 12 to 15 months after the upturn started. That would be the April-June quarter of 1962.

Slowdown Possible

"In that event, the second half of 1962 could see a considerable slow-down in the rise of production, an even slower improvement in unemployment and no further significant reductions in the level of joblessness. The number of unemployed could persist at about 5 percent to 5.5 percent of the labor force for the remainder of 1962 and early 1963.

"There is a danger, therefore, that the present rapid pick-up may follow the general pattern of the upturn from the 1958 recession when high levels of joblessness remained through 1959 and early 1960, followed by the recession of 1960-1961."

The article, which is prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, holds that a "continuing and rapid" rise in production, sales and profits "is probably assured" for the rest of this year and the first half of next, but "high levels of unemployment" threaten to persist despite "lagging but significant improvements."

A yearly production rate of $540 billion is foreseen for the final quarter of 1961, a a rise of 6.5 percent to 7 percent from the first quarter. Unemployment, however, "will probably decline only to about 6 percent." This is called a "considerable improvement" over the nearly 7 percent of the first nine months, but still "represents widespread joblessness and difficulties for many hundreds of thousands of families."

1962 Outlook

Looking a little farther into the future, AFL-CIO economists expect, if the upturn continues, that total national output may rise to a $560 billion yearly rate in the April-June quarter of 1962, an increase of about 3.5 percent. But they expect unemployment to drop only to about 5.5 percent of the labor force.

"The problem of high unemployment would remain after 15 months of rapid increases in production, sales and profits and lagging improvements in employment," the article concludes.

Action by the federal government is necessary to carry the improvement pattern through the second half of next year and into 1963, the magazine asserts, and to help workers and businesses hurt by automation and industrial migration.

"Additional measures are needed to enable the President to move quickly and decisively against a recession in 1963 or 1964, if and when another general economic decline begins," it declares.

The article lists the major forces behind recovery to date as federal spending for goods and services; federal measures bolstering family incomes, such as temporary unemployment compensation and stepped-up payment of GI insurance dividends; rebuilding of inventories by business, and increased consumer spending.

"While the real volume of total national production rose 2.8 percent and profits rose 14 percent (in the second quarter of 1961), nonfarm employment increased only 1 percent and agricultural employment declined," the magazine points out.

"As a result, the number of unemployed remained at nearly 7 percent of the labor force—no change from the recession low-point."

Future Recovery Factors

Present trends indicate the major sources of economic strength in the next nine months will be increased defense orders and spending; increased business investment in new plants; home building stimulated by government programs; increases in consumer spending accompanying improvements in employment and restoration of full workweeks; higher spending by state and local governments stimulated at least in part by matching federal funds, and additional strength from exports and inventory building.

Despite the improvements expected to result from these factors, the article declares, "the decline in unemployment will be too slow to achieve a level of minimum, temporary joblessness by mid-1962."

"Only additional expansionary policies by the federal government can provide assurance that the present economic upturn will not follow the general pattern of the pick-up from the 1958 recession, when high unemployment persisted until the 1960-1961 recession started," the Federationist article maintains. "Expansionary measures are needed to encourage a continuing and rapid rise of production, sales and jobs through 1962 and into 1963."

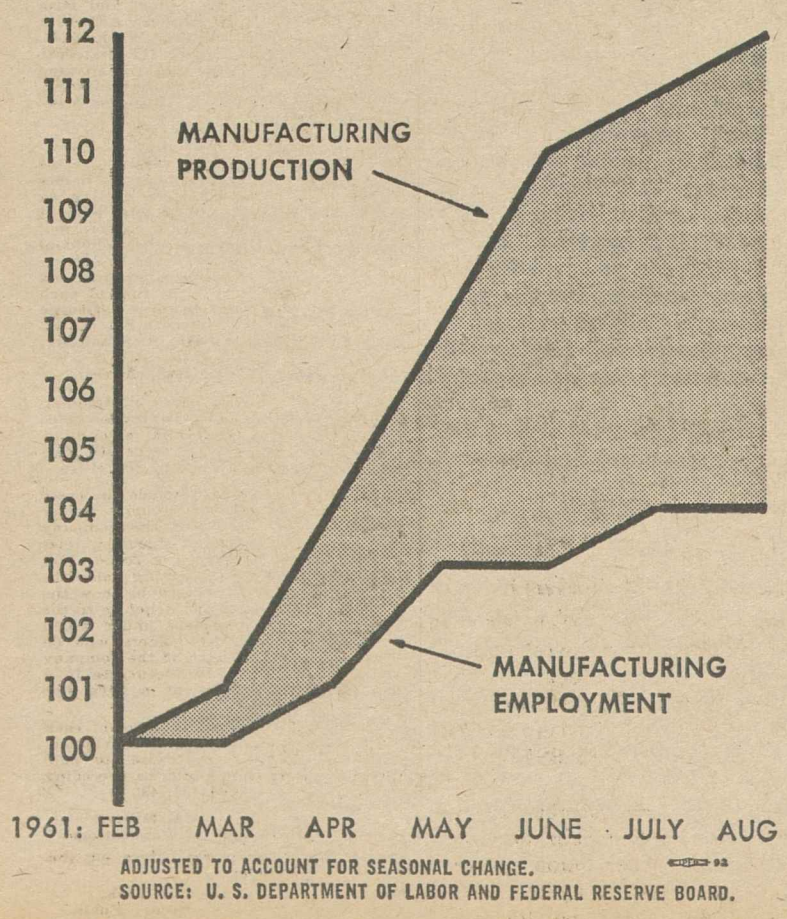
L-G Bureau Gets Public Advisers

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg has appointed a seven-member Public Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Reports to consult with the Labor Dept. on administration of the 1959 Reporting & Disclosure Act.

Labor Advisory and Management Advisory committees are being formed, he said.

Public Advisory Committee members are: Benjamin Aaron, director of the University of California Institute of Industrial Relations; Max Cooper, chairman of the labor relations committee of the National Institute of Certified Public Accounts; University of Illinois Prof. Robben W. Fleming; Msgr. George G. Higgins, director of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference; Columbia University Prof. Walter Gellhorn; Howard University Pres. James M. Nabrit, Jr., and Brown University Prof. Philip Taft.

EMPLOYMENT LAGS FAR BEHIND OUTPUT



ADJUSTED TO ACCOUNT FOR SEASONAL CHANGE.
SOURCE: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

Musicians Bid For Live Shows On Local TV

The Musicians have asked the Federal Communications Commission to require all television stations to program some live, musical shows and to revoke licenses when stations fail to live up to program pledges.

In a brief filed with the FCC commenting on the agency's rule-making proposals, the union endorsed a proposed requirement that applicants for a television channel be required to list steps they will take to encourage local musical and dramatic talent.

The same requirement, the Musicians said, should be set for radio broadcasting license applications.

The union said "live music as an outlet and opportunity for local self-expression . . . is practically nonexistent. It has been replaced by a garbage heap of tapes and cans and by unregulated Madison Ave. assumptions and dictations of public need."

Beaten Union Organizers Return to Hosiery Mill

Ellijay, Ga.—Two Hosiery Workers' officials have returned to their organizing efforts in this small mill town, undaunted by beatings they received earlier from a gang of local hoodlums.

Second Vice Pres. Ted Benton and Organizer William W. Rainey have filed a representation petition with the National Labor Relations Board in behalf of some 350 workers at the Chadbourn-Gotham Hosiery Mill here. The NLRB has scheduled a hearing Oct. 20.

Benton and Rainey were beaten up on their first visit to Ellijay, when they responded to an appeal from local mill workers for organizing help. Treatment of their injuries required hospitalization in Chattanooga.

Trial of the two unionists on a charge of "fighting" was postponed Oct. 3, when town and police officials failed to appear at Recorder's Court here. The trial now has been set tentatively for Oct. 17. The "fighting" charges against five Ellijay residents accused of being among the attackers also may be heard on that date, a town official said.

A Justice Dept. investigation of the case for possible violation of federal civil rights statutes still is in progress.

Religion-Labor Group Sets Expanded Program

An expanded program of service to labor and the churches has been launched by the Religion & Labor Council of America under the direction of a three-man staff from new headquarters in Washington, D. C.

The council, founded in 1932 as the National Religion & Labor Foundation, serves as a liaison agency between leaders of religion and labor through a 48-member executive board equally divided between union representatives and ministers, priests and rabbis.

Executive board members, meeting at the council's new offices, 2000 K Street, N. W., announced that RLCA has been granted a charter as an educational corporation by regents of the University of the State of New York.

The board made these program assignments:

Dr. Kenneth Watson, former pastor of the Community Methodist Church in Tujunga, Calif., as executive director.

Dr. Clair M. Cook, former head of the organization in Columbus, O., as education director. He will work with seminary students and edit two periodicals—Religion & Labor and Walking Together.

Matthew K. Clarke, formerly an instructor at Bronx Community College who has been active in Newman Club and Catholic social action groups, as program director. He will conduct seminars on ethical behavior and supervise local RLCA groups.

The national co-chairmen are the Rev. Roy McCorkel of the American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, and John G. Ramsay of Washington, Presbyterian elder who is community relations director for the Steelworkers. Al Whitehouse of Cincinnati, USWA district director, is treasurer.

The RLCA executive board includes AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers, Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers, Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, Pres. George M. Harrison of the Railway Clerks, Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters, Pres. James A. Suffridge of the Retail Clerks, Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman of the Meat Cutters and the Rev. Charles C. Webber of the AFL-CIO religious affairs staff.

Watson, the new RLCA executive director, is a journeyman electrician and member of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Holder of degrees from three colleges, he wrote a doctoral dissertation in 1960 on "Religion in the Market Place."

Cook, author of The Modern Samaritan and a contributor to the Christian Century and other church journals, was a Machinist and union officer in New England, where he also served as a minister for 12 years. His doctor of theology work at Boston University involved a study called Protestantism and the American Labor Movement, 1827-1869.

Clarke holds a master's degree in American literature from Columbia University, and has completed residence requirements for a Ph.D. degree in American Studies at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O.

Idaho R-T-W Backer Can't Wait for Law

An Idaho industrialist who is a member of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce's Special Committee for Voluntary Unionism isn't waiting for enactment of so-called "right-to-work" laws in order to knock out the union shop, according to the National Council for Industrial Peace.

The citizens' group charged that R. V. Hansberger, president of the Boise Cascade Corp., "has deliberately traded 35 years of industrial peace" in his company's lumber mills and plants to further his "right-to-work" drive and political ambitions. Hansberger has been boosted by right-wing Republicans in Utah as a candidate for the U.S. Senate.

John M. Redding, director of the industrial peace council, said Hansberger has refused to continue existing union shop agreements in contract renewal negotiations.

Redding charged that Hansberger's actions and his selection to serve on the Chamber of Commerce's special committee "is evidence of a deliberate and calculated nationwide campaign of fomenting labor strife."

Strike End Signaled:

UAW, Ford Reach National Agreement

By Eugene A. Kelly

Detroit—Agreement has been reached by the Auto Workers and Ford Motor Co. on the national terms of a new three-year contract, subject to ratification by UAW local unions and settlement of local plant agreements.

The new national terms, providing progress toward the job security the UAW had demanded for auto industry workers, signaled an end of the strike that started Oct. 3 after the expiration of the Ford-UAW contract and after contract extensions voted by the union's national negotiating committee.

The UAW executive board meeting for seven hours here to review the status of auto industry negotiations, voted:

- Approval of Ford management's proposals on the national economic and non-economic sections of a new agreement covering 120,000 workers.
- A recommendation for acceptance of the contract by the 180-member National Ford Council.
- Termination of the national strike if the Ford Council approved.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, Ford Council delegates were considering a report from UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther on details of the executive board contract action and details of the contract agreement itself.

The board directed a return to work by all members of local unions which have reached agreement on local contract supplements, and voted to follow the same procedure on settlement of local strikes as that followed in the General Motors strike—asking local union leaders and local plant managements to meet in Detroit to settle their disputes here.

Unsettled local issues will be reviewed by UAW officers and authorization to continue strikes will be granted if the facts warrant, the union said. At the time the board met, 26 UAW units out of 73 had not settled disputes on plant working conditions.

The executive board also decided to take a new vote at Kenosha, Wis., Local 72 on acceptance or rejection of the UAW's agreement with American Motors. The local, at a meeting attended by some 3,000 of the local's 12,000 members, had voted to reject a contract which four other locals of AM workers accepted.

Saying that the board considers "the AM agreement is an extremely favorable contract" with respect to national economic matters and local union supplementary agreements dealing with working conditions, production standards, seniority, overtime and other matters, the UAW decided to conduct an educational campaign to "acquaint the Local 72 membership thoroughly" with the provisions of the agreement and then to take a new vote under the supervision of the international union.

"The decision to hold a new vote under these more favorable circumstances," the board said, "is made in keeping with the democratic traditions of the UAW even though the board has the constitutional authority to rule that the contract was ratified" by a majority of all AM workers.

The national Ford agreement follows the general outlines of the contract which went into effect at General Motors Oct. 3. Major benefits include wage increases of 2.5 percent a year or 6 cents an hour, whichever is greater; continuation of the cost-of-living escalation clause; improved supplemental unemployment benefits; wage supplementation during short workweeks; higher pensions and life insurance, and medical-hospital insurance paid for by the company.

Next on the UAW schedule was stepped-up bargaining with Chrysler Corp.

TWO SETS of auto negotiations have kept Harold Schauer, above, busy for more than three months. Vice president of Auto Workers Local 412, representing engineering employes at Detroit Chrysler plants and one American Motors unit, Schauer has sat in on talks with management negotiators for both firms.

Boss Unfair, But Not for Pegler Piece

Mineral, Va.—An employer's action in reading to his workers a bitterly anti-union column by Westbrook Pegler was not coercive but other employer conduct did interfere with an election lost by the Clothing Workers, the National Labor Relations Board has decided.

The board set aside an election held here Jan. 26 at the Myrna Mills, Inc., and ordered a new election by Nov. 6 on the basis of these findings:

- The employer sent letters and leaflets to all employes and made a speech to them saying he had shut down a plant in Honesdale, Pa., because of union "interference" and "increasing demands" and "don't let that happen here."
- Agents of the employer signed a coercive newspaper ad threatening a plant shutdown if the union won an election; threatened employes with job loss, and otherwise created an atmosphere of fear in this semi-rural community.

The Pegler column was printed Jan. 25 in a Richmond, Va., daily paper. It alleged union violence at Henderson, N. C., and Berryton, Ga. The union claimed the action of Samuel Dorksy, company owner, in reading it was coercive. The NLRB rejected the charge.

CORRECTION

The Allied Industrial Workers have asked the AFL-CIO News to correct a statement in the September issue of the Allied Industrial Worker that the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times had carried an editorial asking workers at the Peerless Woolen Mills, Rossville, Ga., to vote against the union.

It was not the Chattanooga Times but the Chattanooga News-Free Press that carried the editorial, according to AIW Pres. Carl Griepentrog. The Times, he said, was "eminently fair" to the union.

EIGHT SEWING MACHINES purchased through funds raised by AFL-CIO needle trades unions were presented to the Esperanza Sacoto manual training school in Portoviejo, capital of Manabi province in Ecuador, by AFL-CIO Rep. Robert E. Houke, on temporary assignment in that country. The school is sponsored by the Provincial Labor Federation and is named after the first woman to support the labor movement in Portoviejo. Houke is here shown inspecting some of the school's handiwork as the students look on.

Deck Officers End West Coast Strike

San Francisco—Agreement by the Masters, Mates & Pilots and the Pacific Maritime Association on a memorandum of settlement has ended the last of the labor disputes that tied up American sea traffic and led to a Taft-Hartley injunction last June.

Members of the MMP's West Coast local voted 335-252 to accept a new three-year contract subject to ratification by members in a secret ballot referendum, and to man 45 tied-up vessels.

The agreement was based on a formula recommended by a three-man panel named by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg. Under it, unsettled issues will go to binding arbitration.

Race Bias Ban Sought In U. S.-Aided Housing

The U.S. Civil Rights Commission has urged Pres. Kennedy to issue an executive order aimed at eliminating racial discrimination in the sale and financing of homes.

The bipartisan six-member commission was unanimous in asking the President to direct the Federal Housing Administration, Veterans Administration and Federal National Mortgage Association to "take steps" to assure non-discrimination by builders, banks and real estate brokers in home sales financed or insured by these agencies.

Four members also recommended that either the President or Congress require a similar non-discriminatory policy by all federally-regulated banks and other financial institutions.

The commission majority said that federally-regulated lending institutions "are a major factor in the denial of equal opportunity."

Commission Chairman John A. Hannah added that if bankers exercise leadership "the goal of equal housing opportunity will become practical and attainable."

10-14-61

Joining Hannah in the majority recommendations were Ervin N. Griswold, Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh and Spottswood W. Robinson III. Commission Vice Chairman Robert G. Storey and Commissioner Robert S. Rankin dissented in whole or in part.

On the unanimous recommendations on housing, the commission noted that the 1960 campaign platforms of both parties pledged action to prohibit discrimination in federally-assisted housing.

"Denial of equal housing," the report declared, "means essentially the deliberate exclusion of many minority groups from a large part of the housing market and to a large extent confinement in deteriorating ghettos."

The commission added:

"Federal programs, federal benefits, federal resources have been widely, if indirectly, used in a discriminatory manner—and the federal government has done virtually nothing to prevent it."

The commission suggested as one step that government agencies require builders and developers to sign agreements containing nondiscrimination provisions.

The report was the third of five scheduled to be issued this year. Previous recommendations covered voting rights and education. The next report was announced as dealing with equal opportunity in employment.

Labor Parley Assails Britain's Wage Freeze

Blackpool, England—The "whole edifice" of Conservative government promises "lies in ruins," Hugh Gaitskell, Labor Party leader, charged at the party's 60th conference here.

Gaitskell challenged the Conservative administration's "pay pause," or wage freeze, and gave voice to organized labor's basic complaint that the government is putting its emphasis on curbing wages rather than on boosting output and increasing productivity.

"The present crisis is no temporary affair," he declared, charging that Britain's progress is lagging behind that of other industrial nations.

"It is a crisis of spirit, of British society today. If we are the sick man of Europe today, tomorrow we may well be its poor relation."

Britain's greatest need, he said, is economic expansion—the nation cannot fill its obligations at home or abroad without it. He looked to extension of public ownership, coupled with effective economic planning and expanded research and development, to accomplish it.

Sparked largely by trade union delegations, the conference greatly strengthened Gaitskell's leadership of the party by backing up his "policy for peace," indicating that any Labor government would be friendly to the United States. Gaitskell himself, in advocating endorsement of his program, welcomed the Kennedy Administration's foreign policy. He said that in some key instances it had resulted in proposed measures long advocated by the Labor Party.

To the alliance with the U.S., he said, a Labor government could bring what is now lacking on Britain's part, a firm stand against outdated colonial policies.

The conference overrode Gaitskell by narrow margins on two issues—U.S. Polaris bases in Britain and the training of German NATO troops there. A year ago, when the party conference advocated unilateral nuclear disarmament, Gaitskell refused to accept the vote as binding and the conference this year reversed itself.

Gaitskell himself criticized U.S. policy on Cuba and Red China.

Transport Workers Re-Elect Quill, Guinan

New York—Michael J. Quill was re-elected president of the Transport Workers at the union's 11th constitutional convention here. The 750 delegates also re-elected Sec.-Treas. Matthew Guinan.

TWU members in the New York City area were able to view highlights of the convention within a few hours after the final session adjourned. Filmed excerpts of the five-day proceedings were televised in a special TWU program.

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Legislative Funds Voted in 2 States

Two AFL-CIO state organizations have put into operation plans for raising funds to help build support for liberal legislative programs. The Tennessee Labor Council at its convention in Nashville approved an assessment of $1 per member to build support for a 14-point program. In Oregon, all 24 county and area labor councils have approved the plan adopted at the state convention in June urging all members to contribute $1 to support an 18-point program. Comparable fund-raising plans were adopted earlier in Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama.

Tennessee

Nashville—The Tennessee State AFL-CIO at its convention here passed by overwhelming voice votes constitutional amendments assessing each affiliate $1 per member per year to finance a campaign for a legislative "Program of Progress."

The special fund, collections for which begin in January, will be used only for political action, public relations and legislative action campaigns in support of the program, including not only liberalization of present laws and enactment of new legislation, but the building of defenses against anti-union enactments.

"If we develop and mobilize our potential political strength," the delegates were told in literature explaining the program, "we have the power to stop passage of future anti-labor legislation, to repeal some of the existing bad laws, and to enact legislation to raise the purchasing power and living standards of all Tennessee workers.

"With over 175,000 members, organized labor is far the largest economic organization in Tennessee.

"Because in past elections we have generally failed to develop and mobilize our potential political strength, probably less than 12 percent of [our] potential—less than 82,000 votes—has supported the candidates recommended by labor.

"When we develop and mobilize even 55 percent to 65 percent of this potential—377,000 to 445,000 votes—organized labor will be the strongest political force in Tennessee. To accomplish this will require careful planning, effective COPE organization and adequate finances. But it can and must be done."

The political action support for the Program of Progress includes solidifying the labor vote behind friendly candidates for governor and the legislature, with COPE committees, including women's activities departments and telephone squadrons, in all political subdivisions down to election precincts having union membership.

The public relations phase will

(Continued on Page 4)

Oregon

Portland—All 24 central county and area labor councils in Oregon have approved the political education and action program enacted at the State AFL-CIO convention in June and have recommended that all locals in their areas contribute $1 per member to a special fund to build support for an 18-point legislative program.

The $1 per member may be contributed either individually or, upon authorization, through the union treasury. Several local unions have already forwarded their contributions to the State AFL-CIO office here.

Support for the program also has come in the form of endorsements by building trades councils in eight counties or areas, including the big Portland body; several district councils of the Lumber & Sawmill Workers, and the Portland District Council of Carpenters.

State AFL-CIO Pres. J. D. McDonald, Executive Sec.-Treas. James T. Marr or Political Education Dir. George Brown has visited each county or area labor council twice since the convention to build up support for the program. Al Green, western states director for the national Committee on Political Education, has accompanied Brown on several of his trips. In addition, volunteer speakers have been visiting local union meetings in a number of counties to build up grass roots support for the program.

The funds raised will be used for political activity in support of candidates for national, state, legislative and district offices as well as for legislation. The money coming from rank-and-file union members will be augmented by a voluntary $50 club of full-time union officers.

The $1 per member campaign is being pushed with appeals for 5 cents each to back 18 pieces of state or federal legislation, "plus a dime."

The legislative program includes increased workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance, with broader eligibility

(Continued on Page 4)

NLRB Urged to Bar Textile Mill Closing

Shutdown Set After Union Vote

By David L. Perlman

Rossville, Ga.—The Allied Industrial Workers have asked the National Labor Relations Board to block the closing of a big Peerless Woolen Mills plant here and prevent the scheduled dismissal of nearly 1,700 workers by Christmas. Peerless is owned by Burlington Industries, the nation's largest textile chain.

The union won a representation election in August and was attempting to negotiate a first contract when Burlington announced it will shut down the Rossville mill.

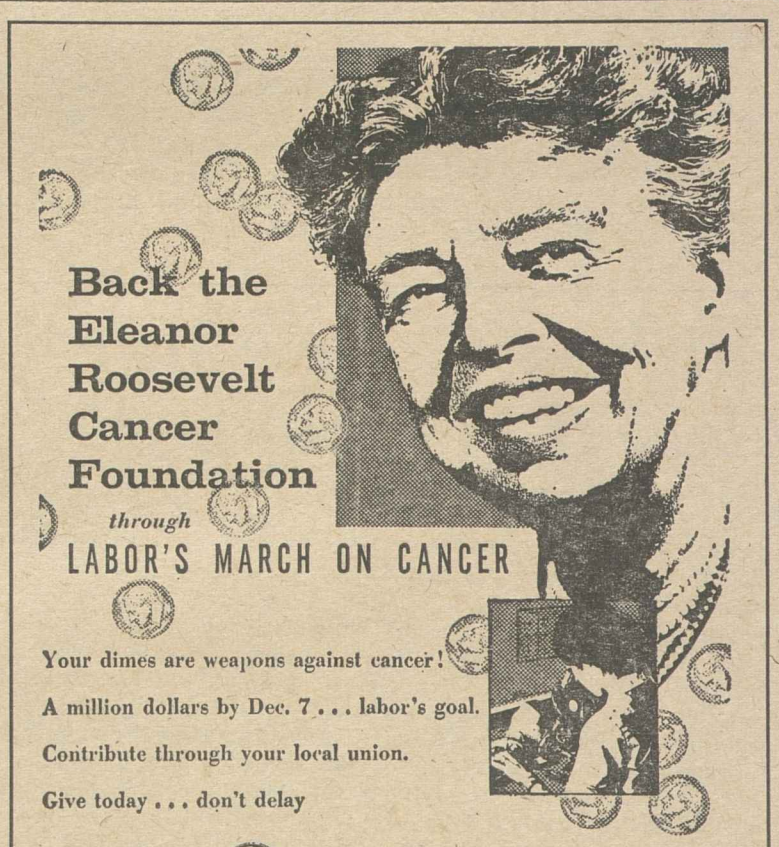
A Burlington public relations representative, James Love Jr., was quoted in the Chattanooga Times of Sept. 26 as declaring that the vote for union representation "was a consideration" in the decision to close the plant. He said there were other financial problems involved and "this thing had been in the works for some time."

AIW Regional Director Dominick D'Ambrosio said the union has filed unfair labor practice charges with the NLRB and has asked the labor board's general counsel, Stuart Rothman, to seek a federal court injunction to prevent the plant from being closed before the NLRB has acted on the union's charges.

An injunction, he said, would prevent "another Darlington." D'Ambrosio referred to the similar closing of the Darlington Mfg. Co. mill in South Carolina shortly before Christmas in 1956, after the Textile Workers Union of America had won bargaining rights.

An NLRB examiner, months later, found that the company had been guilty of unfair labor practices but said there was no meaningful remedy for the 540 jobless workers since the firm had gone out of business. An attempt by the TWUA to force the Deering, Milliken tex-

(Continued on Page 10)



For Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation:

Workers Rally to March on Cancer

The AFL-CIO $1 million "March on Cancer" will get under way formally next month, but already union members "are really excited" about it, according to AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

Speaking on the Mutual Broadcasting System's Labor News Conference, Schnitzler said workers are responding to the drive to raise funds for the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation "because we're taking it right to them and they're showing their interest and their reaction by the way they speak to their officers."

Schnitzler discussed the program under questioning by Harry Conn, editor of Press Associates, Inc., and Duane Emme, reporter for Labor, the railroad unions' newspaper.

All workers know or have heard of someone who has died or is ill of cancer he said, adding that 2.5 million people now in the labor force "are going to die needlessly of cancer." He called cancer a "national plague," adding that "we must do something about it."

"It is my opinion," he said, "that the time for finding an actual cure or a cause for cancer shouldn't be measured in days, months or years, but it should be measured in dollars.

Polio Example Cited

"Now we can talk about the tremendous work that was done in practically eliminating tuberculosis and consumption. But when you think back, 60, 70 years ago, how many tens of thousands of people needlessly lost their lives because there was no research done?

"The reason they didn't do any research on consumption and tuberculosis was because they didn't have the money. And the same

(Continued on Page 2)

Meany Hails Maryland Labor for Drive to End Restaurant Race Bias

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has congratulated the Maryland State & D. C. AFL-CIO and its president, Woodrow F. Strong, for their "vigorous campaign" to secure the elimination of racial discrimination in restaurants along U. S. Route 40 in the state.

Route 40 is the principal Washington-New York motor road. Continued refusal of restaurant owners to serve African diplomats en route between the two cities has caused repercussions in all parts of the world. Pres. Kennedy has intervened personally, and the area AFL-CIO passed a strong resolution at its recent convention.

"I have followed with interest," Meany wrote, "the vigorous campaign of the Maryland State & D. C. AFL-CIO on behalf of eliminating discrimination in places of public accommodation.

"The international aspects of the problem, created by unfortunate incidents on Route 40, have been the focus of public attention. However, as you have properly emphasized, equal treatment should be assured at all times to all persons as a matter of Americanism. Our own citizens surely should enjoy the same rights as visitors from abroad. There must be no passport requirements in public places.

"Therefore let me congratulate you and your organization on your continuing fight against segregation, discrimination and all other forms of bigotry. I assure you that you are reflecting the policies and principles of the AFL-CIO as a whole."

State Dept. officials have conferred repeatedly with owners of restaurants along Route 40, both singly and in groups, in an effort to halt their segregation practices, and to ease the tension it has caused in other parts of the world, particularly in Africa and Asia. The restaurateurs, for the most part, profess they would lose the bulk of their trade, which they say comes from southern truck drivers, if they were to cater to Negroes, but that they would be willing to desegregate if other cafe owners along the highway were to do the same.

The area involved is between Baltimore and the Delaware line.

Maryland, which boasts that it pioneered religious freedom in the New World back in 1649, is to all practical purposes politically governed by legislators from the Eastern Shore—those counties east of Chesapeake Bay—with a strong background of segregationist sympathies.

In the last session of the legisla-

(Continued on Page 12)

Bishop Tells Priests To Use Union Labor

El Paso—The bishop of El Paso has instructed pastors of Catholic parishes to specify, in advertising for bids on churches and schools, that only union labor can be used.

Bishop Sidney M. Metzger wrote pastors in an episcopal letter that economic and industrial growth in this area of Texas has increased faster than wages and benefits in many cases.

"This is not to be wondered at," he wrote, "since labor unions have been unable to overcome indifference and lack of understanding." Unions also have suffered, he said, "from hostile attitudes and pressures."

HEAVY AGENDA was cleared by AFL-CIO Executive Council during its New York meeting with a series of busy sessions such as the one shown above. Pres. George Meany may be seen at the center of the table on its right side.

Labor's $1-Million Cancer March Rallies Rank-and-File Support

(Continued from Page 1)

thing was true of polio. It wasn't until Pres. Roosevelt dramatized the seriousness of polio that the people became conscious of their own responsibility of providing the money to carry on the research. Now, it is pretty nearly completely eliminated. But it has only been eliminated to the extent that it has through the dollars that were contributed by the American people. And for that reason, I maintain cancer is in the same category.

"If we give freely now we will live longer—all of us."

Schnitzler said organized labor undertook the campaign "conscious of what we believe to be our responsibility to the welfare of the human beings that are members of the trade union movement as well as those that are not." The drive, he claimed, will "make everybody more conscious of what cancer is."

"They're going to be more concerned that the medical profession has sufficient dollars to continue the research program until they actually find a positive cure as well as being able to properly diagnose in time," he said.

The drive was authorized at the recent meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council in New York. The foundation, which has merged with the American Cancer Society, is headed by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), son of Mrs. Roosevelt and the late President. Chairman of its scientific advisory board is Dr. John Heller, president of the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center.

Schnitzler recalled that Heller has pointed out 100,000 working men and women will die needlessly of cancer this year alone, adding that "if earlier diagnosis had been made, they would have been saved."

"According to the figures of the American Cancer Society, in 1946 only one patient out of four was saved," Schnitzler said. "Today they say that half of all cancer patients could be saved if it is diagnosed early enough.

"The average person suffering a pain fears first that he has cancer and he resists going to a doctor for fear of finding out that which he doesn't want to find out. Finally when the diagnosis is made, many times it is too late for corrective surgical work. . . .

To Eliminate Fear

"Now, if we do the research that should be done to find not only the positive cure but to find the cause, then there won't be that fear connected with cancer and as soon as there is an early pain or sign of some kind, properly diagnosed, with proper surgical attention given, I think that this dread disease can be practically wiped out."

Schnitzler said "we'll use every means at our command" to make the $1 million drive, on the basis of a minimum of 10 cents a member, a success.

Each of the 135 international unions, each of the 50 state central bodies and each of the 880 city central organizations will establish contact with each local union in affiliation with it, he explained.

"We're not afraid of duplication," he added. "We want to bring this to the attention of the trade union member so that he will be fully consicous of what is expected of him."

The slogan during November, he said, will be "Ten Cents a Member, More if You Can Afford It." Many workers, he predicted, will give more than 10 cents, but if the average is 10 cents the total "would reach the million dollars we want to get together." It is planned to present the sum to Mrs. Roosevelt during the AFL-CIO convention opening Dec. 7 in Miami Beach, Fla.

Schnitzler stressed that gifts to the campaign will be accepted from persons outside the labor movement and may be made either through union bodies or directly to the national or local American Cancer Society.

All the money raised, he emphasized, will be spent on research, because there will be no administrative costs in raising it through the AFL-CIO organizations.

Labor Aide Appointed by Cancer Group

Michael Johnson, formerly assistant director of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union Label Dept., has been appointed director of labor activities for the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation, Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), foundation president, has announced.

Johnson's initial assignment will be to help with Labor's March on Cancer, which was authorized by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its recent meeting in New York. The AFL-CIO is raising $1 million for the foundation to be presented at its next convention, which opens in Miami Beach on Dec. 7.

Johnson, a veteran of 25 years in the labor movement, was education director for the former Pennsylvania Federation of Labor for a decade.

He helped set up the first mobile diagnostic medical facility for the ILGWU in Pennsylvania, has served in many voluntary health agencies and has been a member of the board of the National Association for Mental Health. In his new post he will push foundation educational activities aimed at saving workers' lives through early detection and prompt diagnosis and treatment of cancer.

Asian Labor Body Raps Soviet Tests

Saigon, South Vietnam—The executive board of the Asian Regional Organization of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions at a meeting here protested the resumption of nuclear bomb tests by the Soviet Union and expressed its concern that they represent both a physical danger to the world and a threat to peace.

The board also passed a resolution deploring restrictions on freedom of movement in Berlin imposed by the Communist authorities of East Berlin. Through the United Nations and the Intl. Labor Organization, the board urged the Soviet government to remove the "artificial and arbitrary barriers" that divide the city.

Goldberg Hails March on Cancer

Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg has wired Pres. George Meany that the AFL-CIO's decision to raise $1 million for the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation "gives me new reason to be proud of my long association with the labor movement."

"Once again the AFL-CIO has demonstrated in deeds its devotion to the national welfare," he said. "Knowing union members as I do, I have no doubt whatever that you will meet or surpass your goal, and I join you in the hope that this great new effort will lead to as happy results for humanity as the original 'March of Dimes' in which labor played such an outstanding part."

NLRB Order:

Georgia Firm Must Rehire 159 Strikers

A Georgia cotton mill has been directed by the National Labor Relations Board to rehire 159 discharged workers fired during a strike, to pay them lost wages of $150,000 or more and to engage in good-faith bargaining with their union.

More than two years after the Textile Workers Union of America struck the Fitzgerald Mills Corp. of Fitzgerald, Ga., a three-member NLRB panel rejected an intermediate report by Trial Examiner Lee J. Best and reached these directly contrary conclusions:

- In negotiations that started late in 1948, mill management delayed in giving information requested by TWUA Local 1252, engaged in "mere surface bargaining," and refused to consider any contract proposals except its own.
- **Local mill management had no real authority to reach a settlement but followed the telephoned orders of company Pres. Floyd W. Jefferson, Jr., in New York City, or Sec.-Treas. Mark M. Horblit, in Boston, Mass.**
- Company representatives made no genuine effort to reach agreement. They made no concessions before the strike began May 11, 1959, and did not bargain in good faith.
- The plant general manager solicited the strikers to abandon the union and go back to work, saying he would "die and go to hell" before he would sign a contract with the striking union.
- By denying reinstatement to the strikers upon their unconditional application and by returning some strikers to work without their former seniority, the company discriminated as to the hire and tenure of employes and violated the law.

Unfair Practice Strike

The panel disagreed with a finding of the trial examiner that the union called the strike to "bring economic pressure in order to force further concessions."

Pointing out that the union could hardly have been seeking "further concessions" in view of the absence of any concessions at all by the mill, the NLRB ruled that the strike was the result of the management's failure to bargain in good faith and was an unfair labor practice strike at all times.

"There is clear evidence," the board said, "which reveals that the cessation of work was the result" of the management's conduct.

Best as trial examiner found that the company acted in good faith in bargaining that began on or about Jan. 20, 1959; in posting bulletin board notices for its employes, and in reinstating some employes without full seniority as economic strikers who had been "permanently replaced."

Board Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and members Boyd Leedom and Gerald A. Brown, on the basis of the testimony Best himself quoted and on the rest of the record, reversed him, as both the union and the NLRB general counsel had requested, and held the strikers protected against discharges.

The board ordered the company to offer 159 named workers "immediate and full reinstatement to their former or substantially equivalent positions, without prejudice to their seniority or other rights and privileges, discharging, if necessary, any replacements in order to provide work for such employes."

Management has asked the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans to reverse the NLRB. The union asked the Second Circuit Court of Appeals in New York to further liberalize the decision.

Labor Seeks Role in Latin Aid Program

New York—The AFL-CIO will seek labor representation on government and inter-American agencies handling the promotion and financing of social projects under the Administration's Alliance for Progress program for Latin America.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, meeting here, declared also that the federation will assist unions affiliated with ORIT as well as international trade secretariats in their efforts fully to participate in and share in the benefits of the program.

The council approved a report by its Inter-American Affairs Committee recommending these actions which grew out of a meeting of 22 AFL-CIO unions involved in inter-American activities.

The meeting was held during the council sessions for the purpose of exchanging information and exploring the possibilities of coordinating activities of the 22 unions represented in terms of the Alliance for Progress program.

U.S.-Japan Textile Pact Tagged Backward Step

New York—The U.S.-Japanese agreement on American imports of textiles and apparel for 1962 is a "serious backward step," the AFL-CIO Executive Council has declared, because it threatens the "constructive approach" worked out in Geneva earlier this year.

The council adopted a statement voicing its "serious concern" and warning that unless the multilateral arrangements worked out among cotton textile exporting nations in Geneva are extended, the "forces urging unilateral solution to the import problem will be immeasurably strengthened."

The statement hailed the Geneva agreement of July 21, 1961 as a "major advance" in providing a worldwide acceptable approach to orderly marketing of textiles and apparel by definitions to evaluate the flow of such trade between nations, broadening the base for international trade relations and setting up relief from undue pressure of imports.

The bilateral agreement with Japan, the council said, authorized Japan to increase its 1961 shipments of apparel despite the "heavy burden" of imports and the poor condition of the apparel market in the U.S.

Further concessions were made in negotiations for the 1962 agreement, disregarding the classification structure, market disruption controls and other measures worked out in Geneva.

To strengthen the forces seeking one-country solutions to the import problem by raising duties, etc. "would be a tragedy for the United States and the entire free world," the council declared.

Randolph's Charges Rejected:

AFL-CIO Performance Cited In Fighting Discrimination

By Saul Miller

New York—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has rejected charges by Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph that the federation has failed to come to grips with the problem of racial discrimination in unions.

The council adopted over Randolph's lone opposition vote a 20-page report by a subcommittee set up in June to review a memorandum on civil rights in the AFL-CIO submitted by Randolph. The detailed and documented report answers Randolph's charges and concludes that the "purport" of his memorandum is to have the AFL-CIO set up a "punitive program" in the civil rights field.

The council-adopted report—signed by vice presidents George M. Harrison as chairman, Richard F. Walsh and Jacob S. Potosfky—declares:

"Mr. Randolph loses sight of the fact that the AFL-CIO has been, and is today, a major and foremost force in the land for the elimination of all forms of race discrimination, segregation and racial injustice."

The "major" responsibility for the "gap that has developed between organized labor and the Negro community," the report declares, falls "upon Mr. Randolph himself."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, terming the report "very factual and constructive," told reporters that the consensus of the council during discussion was that Randolph should cooperate in trying to solve the problems of civil rights rather than attack the labor movement.

He commented that Randolph appears to be on the "other side of the table" against the AFL-CIO instead of on "our side" helping to work out solutions. Randolph's attacks, he added, prevent the federation from making even faster progress.

In a general analysis of the Randolph memorandum, the council report notes that the AFL-CIO has an estimated 1.5 million Negro members, and that the federation's civil rights policy "is forthright and unequivocal" that there must be no denial of benefits of union membership to any worker because of race, creed, color or national origin.

Among the multitude of organizations in the AFL-CIO, it notes, there are "many imperfections and shortcomings with respect to nondiscrimination." The report then details the intensified activities in affiliates and state and local organizations on civil rights.

The AFL-CIO, it says, has only one form of punishment—expulsion—which does not "cure the offending practices," but rather removes the membership of the expelled organization from "corrective influences from the parent body through education and persuasion."

In a detailed consideration of Randolph's memorandum the report makes these points:

● The charge of racial exclusion from craft unions by tacit consent is based on one local union case which is receiving "diligent attention" and is nearing solution. Randolph, says the report, has cited "the exception that proves the rule."

● The charge of racial exclusion from apprenticeship training programs is laced with "inaccuracies and misstatements." It cites Meany's recent testimony before Congress supporting legislation to deny federal assistance to apprenticeship programs where discrimination is practiced.

The report notes the charge that there are no Negro apprentices among Bricklayers in Washington is in error, citing a top apprenticeship award presented to a Negro member of the union.

Randolph's implied charge of discrimination in hiring of the AFL-CIO headquarters staff was tagged "false" by the report. It cited numerous positions filled by Negroes on the staff and clerical level, noting that "on the other hand" Randolph's own headquarters staff at the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the union of which he is president, is all "non-white" and that his agreement with the Office Employes Union, covering the staff, "does not contain a non-discrimination clause."

The charge of racial barriers to occupation status, says the report, is not supported by the facts as it concerns motion picture operators in New York City. The report lists the names of Negro operators holding top jobs as projectionists.

Employers at Fault

In the hotel and restaurant industry, Randolph leaves the impression that the Hotel & Restaurant Workers Union discriminates against Negroes, the report says, whereas, the discrimination in fact is practiced by employers who do the hiring. The subcommittee report says that the union has "one of the strongest and most comprehensive civil rights programs anywhere."

The report terms "false and gratuitous" Randolph's charge that "not one single step has been made to desegregate and integrate Jim Crow unions" that belong to AFL-CIO affiliates. The report cites a number of specific cases in Washington, Baltimore, Cleveland, etc., where such integration has been accomplished.

It adds that "there is no evidence of any effort" by Randolph to get the Pullman Co., with whom he negotiates contracts, to agree to employment without regard to race or color. The company, says the report, employs only non-whites in the U.S.

Meany Supported

To the charge that Meany has failed to place "the moral weight of his office" behind the federation's Civil Rights Committee and Dept. of Civil Rights, the report declares "this is simply not true," citing the numerous awards from Negro and other groups, statements, speeches and activities by the federation president.

To charges that the federation has not effectively mobilized for civil rights and that there has been a loss of faith in labor by the Negro community, the report replies:

"The record shows that when false charges and unwarranted attacks have been leveled against the AFL-CIO, untruthfully accusing it of weakness in the pursuit of civil rights, these charges and attacks have been met with silence from Mr. Randolph. This silence and tacit consent of Mr. Randolph as a vice president of the AFL-CIO have lent plausibility to these charges and attacks in the eyes of the Negro community. . . . The major share of the responsibility for the 'gap' that has developed between organized labor and the Negro community, therefore falls upon Mr. Randolph himself."

To Randolph's recommendations for a national conference of union presidents and creation of civil rights committees and departments in affiliated unions, the report details actions already taken in this area.

Democratic Practice

To the complaint that not enough unions elect Negro delegates to their conventions or the AFL-CIO convention, the report notes that democratic practice provides for free choice, not directions or suggestions from "the top."

The report defends the competence of the director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights in reply to Randolph's demand that the department be headed by a Negro, and it cites also the need for professional knowledge. It defends the AFL-CIO's educational and publications program on civil rights and objects strongly to Randolph's target date approach to compliance, with expulsion as the remedy.

It reviews a charge brought against the Molders union, noting an intensive investigation by Meany that showed no evidence of discrimination.

Finally, the report analyzes the role of the Negro American Labor Council, concluding that it has "neither offered nor given any cooperation" to the AFL-CIO civil rights program and that its record is one of "words rather than action."

Goldberg Sees Gains In Union Fight on Bias

Unions are doing a "progressively better job" in the area of race discrimination, Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg told a Washington, D. C., press conference.

His remark came in answer to a reporter's question asking whether he agreed with an AFL-CIO Executive Council action on proposals offered by federation Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph.

Goldberg declined comment on the "internal affairs" of the federation, saying it would be "not appropriate," but said that on the "general issue" he felt there was "growing awareness" among unions that discrimination in the economic field is "morally wrong and harmful."

The record of unions is "not perfect," he said, and all problems have not been solved. There has been "good cooperation" by labor in the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, he continued. In apprenticeship programs, no plans with discriminatory features are now registered with the Labor Dept., he added.

Goldberg also told reporters that two subcommittees of the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy had submitted tentative reports for discussion by the full group.

The Secretary announced that lost time in unauthorized strikes on missile sites had been sharply reduced since advent of a Missile Sites Commission with power to process grievances and a no-strike pledge by international unions. Time lost in the June-July-August period, he said, was 768 mandays of more than 4 million worked.

Council Protests Choice Of Sears for Trade Fair

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has protested to Pres. John F. Kennedy against the government's selection of the "anti-union" Sears, Roebuck & Co. as representative of U.S. retailers at the Intl. Trade Fair of the Pacific in Lima, Peru, Oct. 12 to 29, and has requested that Sears be replaced by a more representative company.

The council, in a telegram sent by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, urged Kennedy to take action unless Sears "guarantees non-interference with the rights of its employes" to join or not to join a union of their choice and negotiates in good faith with recognized bargaining agents of a unit of its employes.

The Retail Clerks are pushing a consumer boycott against Sears for its bargaining record in San Francisco and other cities. The boycott was endorsed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in August 1960.

Union groups have protested vigorously to Commerce Sec. Luther Hodges against his department's choice of Sears to represent the U.S. in Lima.

Puerto Rico Ruling Hit For Lag in Basic Wage

New York—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said the recent action of a minimum wage board in Puerto Rico in voting a 4-cent hourly increase in the knit goods industry by a 5 to 4 vote was "very disappointing."

Meany reported the federation's Executive Council had discussed the situation and was concerned by the decision which found three public members and two employers teaming up to make a one-vote majority. The three labor members and one employer member opposed the 4-cent decision.

The 1961 changes in the wage-hour law apply a percentage increase to Puerto Rico but leave actual tripartite determination up to minimum wage boards which can cut back the percentage. The wage in knit goods was set last year in Puerto Rico at $1 an hour. Under the application of the 15 percent increase in the minimum it should have gone up to $1.15, but the board voted for $1.04 an hour.

Winding up its three-day meeting the council took these actions:

● Approved a report of a subcommittee to amend the constitutional provisions governing pensions for the federation's executive officers to provide for surviving widows, and set up a subcommittee to investigate the current status of staff employe pension plans in terms of a possible increase in benefits.

● Set the next meeting of the council for Dec. 6 at Miami Beach, the day prior to the opening of the federation's biennial convention.

● Approved a change in name of the Intl. Molders & Foundry Workers of North America to the Intl. Molders & Allied Workers Union.

Steelworkers Win Stay in Vote Suit

Pittsburgh—A District Court ruling that the Steelworkers' procedures for nominating and electing international officers fail to meet requirements of the Landrum-Griffin Act has been stayed by U.S. Circuit Court Judge Austin Staley pending an appeal to the 3rd Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia.

The ruling was handed down by Federal Judge J. P. Willson in a suit by former Pres. Nicholas Mamula of Local 1211 to set aside an election resulting in his defeat and the victory of Kay Kluz for director of Dist. 20, in nearby Beaver Valley. Willson based his decision on a finding that the union constitution does not require a secret ballot for nominations.

The union contends a secret ballot is required only in elections, and cited a ruling by former Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell that its election procedures are in "complete conformity" with L-G.

Zander Sees Government Union Surge

New York — Pres. Arnold S. Zander of the State, County & Municipal Employes expects the number of public employes in labor unions to triple within the next two years, he told a meeting of personnel experts here.

Zander predicted that the recommendations of a committee now studying federal recognition of labor unions will, if adopted, do as much for the growth of public employe unions as the Wagner Act did for unions in the '30s. Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg heads the committee—the President's Task Force on Employe-Management Relations in the Federal Service.

"I would strongly advise public officials," Zander said, " to start preparing now" for quick employe union growth and recognition with little friction.

British Rubber Marks Industrial Peace Era

London—A 21-year period of industrial peace is being celebrated this year by the 100,000 workers and 150 firms which comprise the British rubber industry.

U.S. Names Meany, Reuther as Advisers

United Nations, N. Y.—The appointment of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther as special advisers to the U. S. delegation to the United Nations has been announced by Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson, chairman of the delegation.

Stevenson said Meany and Reuther were invited to participate in the deliberations because of a need of "expert knowledge on social and economic questions" to cope with the "ever-increasing array of complex questions" before the UN's 16th General Assembly.

Unions Back Great Lakes Shipping Aid

New York—Passage of legislation to provide direct government aid to American flag shipping on the Great Lakes will be a major objective of the AFL-CIO Maritime Committee in the next session of Congress.

The committee, which met here, made plans for a campaign in support of a bill introduced by Rep. Alvin E. O'Konski (R-Wis.). The bill would authorize payment of government subsidies on construction and operation of vessels for domestic commerce on the Great Lakes. Federal ship operating subsidies are now paid only for service on essential foreign trade routes.

The committee declared that American flag operations on the lakes "are threatened with extinction" by foreign flag competition.

"The maintenance of a healthy shipping industry on the lakes under our own flag is vital to the economy of the area and to our ability to mobilize our strength in an emergency," the committee stated.

The meeting also acted on problems affecting maritime safety, automation and military merchant ship operations.

The Maritime Union, American Radio Association and Lakes Seamen's Division of the Steelworkers were represented at the meeting. The Shipbuilding Workers (IUMSWA) also participated. NMU Pres. Joseph Curran is chairman of the committee, which maintains legislative, research and public relations activities in Washington on behalf of its affiliates.

Legislative Program Set In Tennessee

(Continued from Page 1)

be aimed at developing public support for the program.

The 14-point legislative program includes repeal of the compulsory open shop law; liberalization of workmen's compensation, with maximum benefits raised from the present $34 to $48 weekly; reapportionment of the legislature on the basis of the number of qualified voters; an increase in unemployment compensation from $32 to $45 a week and extension of benefits from 22 to 39 weeks.

Also, guaranteed state loans for college educations for qualified high school graduates; modernization of the prevailing wage law; enactment of a temporary disability insurance law; outlawing of professional strikebreaking agencies; extending the protection of safety laws to construction workers; state tax revision; passage of a state Fair Labor Standards Act; railroad safety and sanitation legislation; increased juror pay, and opposition to "any legislation detrimental to the welfare of the people of Tennessee and members of organized labor."

The convention, in addition to adopting its legislative program, also approved constitutional changes establishing a new executive board consisting of 17 vice presidents and the four executive offices.

Officers re-elected were Steve A. Para as president, Earl W. Burnett as first vice president, Matthew Lynch as secretary and Charles M. Houk as treasurer.

Para was named by the board as director of both political and legislative activities, with Houk as assistant in the political education field and Burnett as assistant in legislative activities.

COOPERATION in program of building family fallout shelters has been pledged by 150,000-member Bricklayers union. Above, Bricklayers Pres. John J. Murphy, left, and Malcolm A. Burrows, operations director of the National Housing Center, inspect a basement fallout shelter on display in Washington, D. C.

Illinois Labor Urges Standard of 30 Hours

Peoria, Ill.—A national movement for the 30-hour week with no reduction in weekly take-home pay was called for by the Illinois State AFL-CIO.

The action was taken by the state convention here two days after Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg rejected the proposition that the workweek should be cut in order to provide more jobs. Goldberg said the first task is to put all Americans willing and able to work back on the job.

The 2,300 delegates declared that "the impact of job displacement through automation, labor-saving devices and speed-up must not become a source of higher profits for the few and hardship for the many."

Goldberg told the convention that Pres. Kennedy would propose new legislation to Congress next January to deal with the unemployment situation "if the measures we have already taken do not bring the percentage of unemployed substantially below its present level."

A resolution chiding Kennedy for vetoing a longevity postal pay bill was adopted by unanimous vote of the convention.

Gov. Otto Kerner said "there will be no legislative restrictions on the collective bargaining process as long as he is in office. From the platform he announced that he was naming a convention delegate from Electrical Workers Local 134, Robert R. Donnelly, as the state director of labor.

Pres. Reuben G. Soderstrom of the State AFL-CIO was awarded a 50-year membership emblem of the Typographical Union. Soderstrom, Executive Vice Pres. Stanley L. Johnson and Sec.-Treas. Maurice McElligott had been re-elected to these posts by referendum vote before the convention. A proposal to elect officers at conventions was defeated.

Other Actions

In other major actions, the convention:

- Urged Sunday closing of all "non-essential" retail stores.
- Called for amendments to the state health and safety laws to protect workers from radiation hazards and to provide protective appliances to safeguard the hearing of workers at airports.
- Applauded the enactment of a state Fair Employment Practices Act in the 1961 legislative session, but urged quick action by the legislature to include firms with 10 or more employes. The law now covers only employers with 100 or more workers, although eventually it will limit coverage to firms with at least 50 employes.
- Requested legislation and administrative orders to give state and municipal employes union recognition and collective bargaining rights.
- **Called on the members of the Illinois legislature to resolve differences over congressional redistricting to prevent the chaos that would result in statewide competition for the state's 24 congressional seats.**
- Voted to establish a committee "to study, discuss and adopt means by which they can establish an effective, racially-integrated apprenticeship program."
- Asked for a "low-rate graduated income tax" to avoid the need to increase the Illinois sales tax—now the highest in the nation at 3.5 percent, with an additional one-half percent collected by municipal governments.

Dollar Drive Backs Oregon Labor's Goals

(Continued from Page 1)

and establishment of federal standards for jobless benefits; establishment of a state minimum wage law and improvements in the federal law particularly with respect to coverage and overtime; prohibition against the use of professional strikebreakers; establishment of compulsory auto insurance; retention of the state basic income tax and opposition to a sales tax.

Also, opposition to control of workmen's compensation by insurance companies; improvements of the state "little" Bacon-Davis Act; repeal or modification of the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Acts; opposition to anti-labor laws, including any proposed "right-to-work" legislation; support of economic development for Oregon.

Also, backing of health care for the elderly under social security; improved wages, pensions and fringe benefits for public employes; federal aid to education; support for a broader public housing program; retention of Oregon's initiative and referendum law, and reapportionment of the legislature on the basis of population.

New York Labor in Action:

Record Registration Credited to Unions

New York—An all-out labor drive for registration of voters here has been singled out by political analysts as responsible for the record number of more than 3.5 million citizens now eligible to vote in the city's mayoral contest Nov. 7.

The labor campaign was under the auspices of the Brotherhood Party, established recently by the New York City Central Labor Council. The drive was the only concerted effort undertaken by the AFL-CIO unions which comprise the newly-formed Brotherhood Party.

Out of 68 District headquarters—one for each of the city's Assembly Districts—came trade unionists for a door-to-door campaign urging registration.

Techniques Used

Twenty-four trucks with sound equipment and signs toured the five boroughs that make up the city. There were torchlight parades of union members' automobiles in various parts of the city on the first registration day.

To top it off, a battery of telephone "organizers," supervised by the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers telephone operators local, called thousands of unionists whose records showed they had not registered. Fifty telephones were in constant use at labor council headquarters throughout registration week.

To ensure that recent arrivals from Puerto Rico and other unregistered citizens could vote, sample literacy tests were distributed for practice so that this requirement for new voters could be met. Members of the New York Teachers local supervised these literacy test trial runs.

The upshot of the drive was that more than 203,000 new registrants were enrolled on the books.

Political observers are agreed that without the Brotherhood Party drive, there wouldn't have been anything near the 203,000 new registrations.

Test on Nov. 7

The final test of labor's political action program will come on election day, Nov. 7. The Brotherhood Party is supporting mayor Robert F. Wagner for re-election and his running mates, Abraham Beame and Paul Screvane, for controller and city council president.

Wagner beat the professional politicians who opposed him in the September Democratic primary, a victory that was unexpected by so-called experts. The dimension of his triumph in a primary among enrolled Democratic voters presumed to be loyal to the party machine, was the stunning surprise. It demonstrated an independence among democratic voters which has forced new interpretations of voting patterns in the metropolitan area.

The Brotherhood Party is playing a part in this development that is called the "new politics"—voters making their choices on the basis of fact rather than tradition.

The party's "grass roots" district headquarters, supervised by experienced trade unionists, is in daily touch with union members at their homes and plants.

More Jobs, Not Budget, Held Primary Concern

The United States "cannot afford" a balanced budget during the present period of high unemployment and unused plant capacity, AFL-CIO Research Director Stanley H. Ruttenberg has warned.

A balanced budget is practical and will be attained "over a period of years," Ruttenberg declared, "if we have general prosperity and high levels of employment and production."

If we try to balance the budget now, "we'll balance it at the expense of large scale unemployment and unused plant capacity," Ruttenberg warned, citing the current jobless rate of 6.8 percent of the labor force.

Ruttenberg, interviewed on the Mutual Broadcasting network's Labor News Conference, said the AFL-CIO still favors a temporary tax cut "to stimulate the economy" if the jobless rate "remains above 6 percent" during the coming year.

The AFL-CIO's economic spokesman also made these points:

- The interest ceiling of 5.25 percent on home mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration should be enforced by congressional authority for the FHA to refuse to insure loans on which "discounts" have been paid by the borrower. Ruttenberg termed the practice of discounting "contrary to the basic fundamental purpose of setting an interest rate ceiling."
- It is possible to have both wage increases and price reductions in highly efficient industries where productivity is rising. "If you could get price reductions in the industries whose productivity advance is greater than the economy as a whole and price increases in industries whose productivity is less, you'll get relative price stability" without a wage freeze.
- In steel negotiations next spring, "the American trade union movement would rise up in arms . . . if the President were to say there should be no wage increase." Ruttenberg emphasized that "the stage would be different if the President said that a wage increase is normal, that we need to improve the standards of living and increase the real ability of the people to buy," as well as relating pay rises to increased productivity.
- The AFL-CIO "will support a continuation of our reciprocal trade program" but "it is necessary to make sure that unemployment which results from import competition is taken care of."

The government has a responsibility, Ruttenberg emphasized, "to help the workers, to help the industry and to help the company adjust to the problem of import competition."

- Assignment of account numbers to all taxpayers is not "regimentation." It is "good, sound administration" and "an efficient way to make sure that the government collects the taxes which it is entitled to collect."

Mashburn Appointed to Rehabilitation Council

Lloyd A. Mashburn, president of the Lathers, has been named to a four-year term on the National Advisory Council on Vocational Rehabilitation. The appointment was announced by Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Abraham Ribicoff.

Mashburn, a former Under Sec. of Labor, succeeds Pres. James A. Brownlow of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.

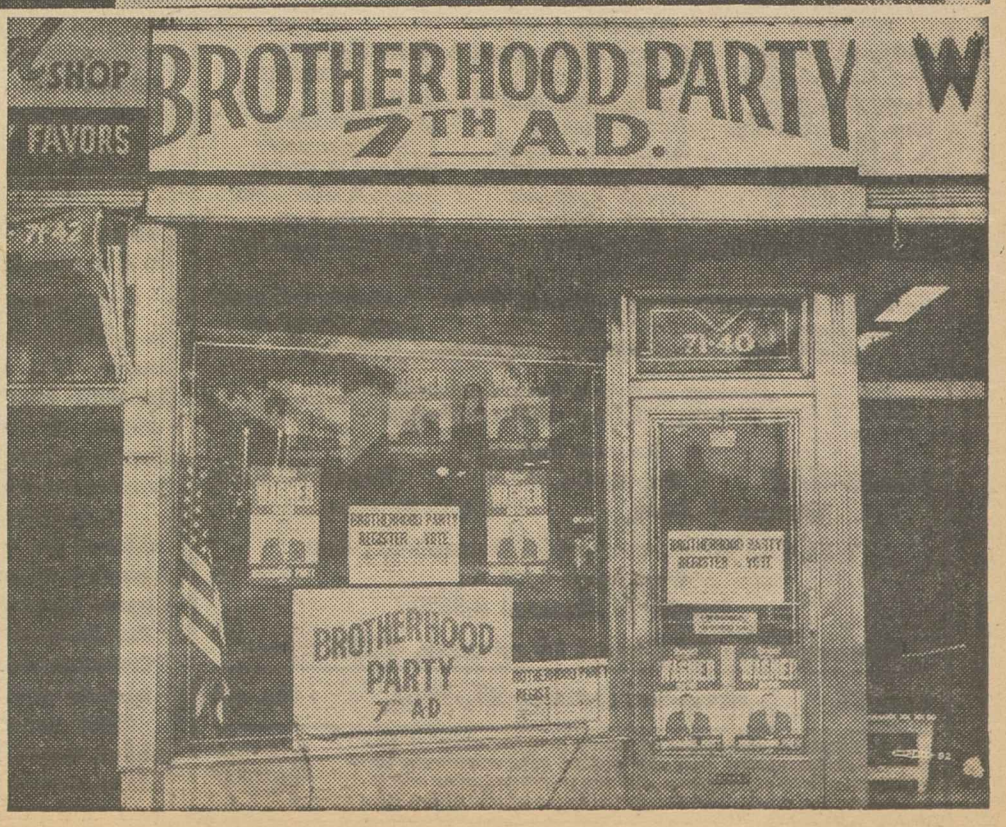
Labor Sparks Record N.Y. Registration

Pavement pounding, telephone appeals, sound trucks and torchlight parades all went into New York labor's drive that helped bring total registration for the Nov. 7 city election to a record 3.5 million voters. **(See story, opposite page.)**

The campaign was conducted by the new Brotherhood Party, recently formed by the New York Central Labor Council, and drew the support of unionists in all five boroughs.

Highlights of the drive are pictured on this page. Union members are shown as they distributed information on registration—along with sample literacy tests—from door to door, at subway entrances and at supermarkets.

The Brotherhood Party—along with the Democratic and Liberal Parties—is supporting the re-election of Mayor Robert F. Wagner, whose slate won a surprise victory over organization-backed candidates in the Democratic primary.



It's Time to Get Ready

THE 1962 CONGRESSIONAL election campaign has moved into a critical period, the period between sessions of Congress when officeholders take the voters' pulse and scan the field for potential opposition.

The campaign started with the fall of the gavel convening the first session of the 87th Congress in January 1961. As the session progressed senators and representatives were fashioning the record on which they would have to face the voters in the fall of 1962.

Yet during this period of preparation for the 1962 elections, most voters were content to relax after the intense presidential campaign of 1960 and slip into the "off-year" mentality of breathless political pundits.

Labor has learned there are no "off years" politically. It has worked hard in 1961 to register the unregistered, to place the issues before the electorate, to raise the necessary funds to maintain an effective operation.

In a few areas this year there are elections—a New Jersey governor, a mayor for New York City and two special elections to fill vacancies in the House. But by and large the major political effort has been to build for 1962.

★ ★ ★

A NUMBER of state AFL-CIO organizations have won convention and membership approval of programs to put political education and action on a year-round basis, properly financed and directed toward realistic legislative programs.

A number of international unions have created new political action machinery and set up operating committees at all levels of the organization.

The trend to more effectively organized and directed political education programs is important, but along with the machinery and the issues there must be operating funds.

The AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education is stepping up its campaign for contributions to finance the 1962 congressional campaigns and the numerous gubernatorial elections taking place next year. For the 1962 elections confront labor with one of its most important tasks in recent years.

★ ★ ★

DESPITE PRES. KENNEDY'S national victory in 1960, there were 21 liberals who went down to defeat in House contests. Those defeats were immediately reflected in the House on federal aid to education, medical care for the aged, reorganization of the National Labor Relations Board, foreign aid and many other areas.

The job in 1962 is to regain the liberal seats lost in 1960 and to add to the liberal bloc so that the vitally needed social and economic legislation that failed of passage in the first session can be put on the statute books.

The job also is to retain the liberal margins in the Senate which approved much of the legislation later rejected, blocked or weakened in the House.

It's the same job in the states where the election of liberal governors is a prerequisite to blocking the new anti-union assault triggered by the NAM and Chamber of Commerce.

The 1962 election campaign is under way now. And now is the time to get rolling and contribute that dollar to COPE.

AFL-CIO News

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American Federation of Labor and
Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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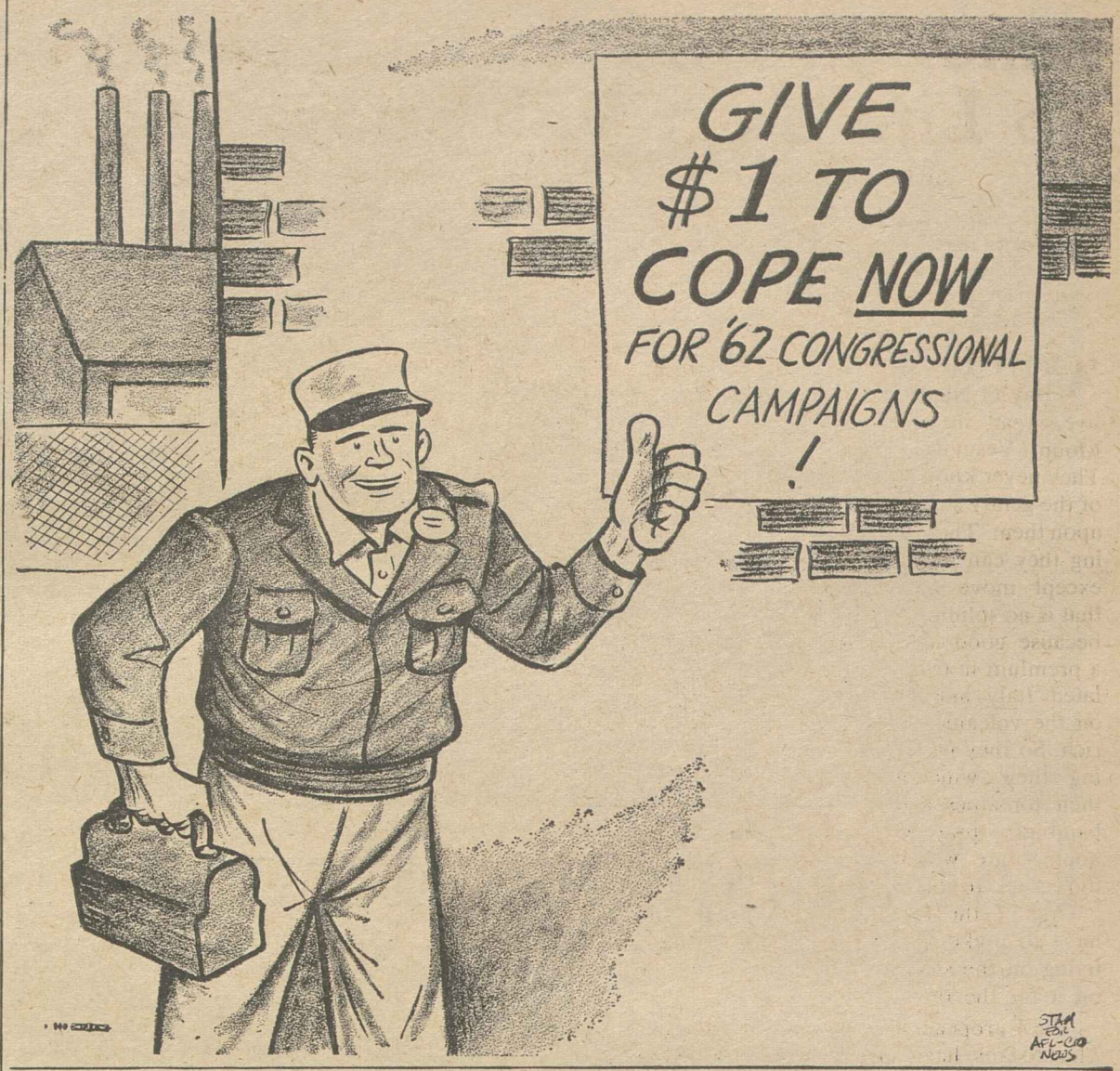
'Punch In'



Sunday Statesman Editorial:

Paper Says Idaho Doesn't Need Right-to-Work-for-Nothing Law

The following editorial is excerpted from the Oct. 8 issue of the influential Idaho Sunday Statesman, which is published in Boise and is the largest newspaper in the state.

RUMBLING AROUND Idaho these days is talk of a revival of the "right-to-work" issue which dominated the 1958 state election campaign, created an endless amount of bitterness and left a number of festering sores. All that Idaho needs to break out in a fighting rash is another try at right-to-work.

The Statesman, a vigorous opponent of the "right-to-work" bill in 1958, assures one and all that this newspaper is again ready to do battle against this kind of Idaho legislation. Our reason is the same as it was the first time—Idaho has no need for such a law; we have a minimum number of unions, we have no union thugs directing the labor show, and Idaho labor has not, in any instance, performed to a degree that would justify legislation to curb it.

The "right-to-work" idea in Idaho is generally credited to the farmer element in the state but there are other interested parties. For some reason that defies understanding, Idaho has groups and individuals with strong determination to retain minimum wage levels that leave the state in national disgrace,

We can sympathize with any industry that faces unreasonable wage demands, and we hold no torch for any union that makes them. But there has to be a fair analysis of what is going on wage-wise in Idaho and there shouldn't be those who, to hold down the miserably low level on unskilled labor, go so far as to want protection of the law in this activity.

THE IRONICAL PART of the whole business is that both the interested Idaho farmer and Idaho businessman do themselves great financial harm in their hope to perpetuate share-cropper state wages. It is common sense to realize that their own products have to sell for less when the consuming public has minimum income.

Politically, the Idaho "right-to-work" drive kicked the teeth out of the mouths of a large number of unthinking Republicans who, in their greed for wage scales they would not want either for themselves or their families, nevertheless tossed caution to the winds and dove into a kind of cold water they never knew existed.

Craft unions, able to command comparably higher wages, retain dignity and responsibility. In Idaho, non-craft unions already are making progress, and probably generating part of the "right-to-work" conversation as underpaid workers search for union help. This has been the history of union organization—workers have been driven to seek help from unions when their incomes were substandard. This will continue to be the history of union effort.

IT IS AT ONCE EVIDENT that not a single interested supporter of the "right-to-work" idea lives on an income slightly above a dollar an hour. Most of them long since have "had it made," to use one of the day's faster phrases.

Additionally, their large earnings are subject to heavy federal and state taxation while the low-wage group is on the tax floor.

At the same time farmers and corporations are protesting higher taxes.

One of the reasons for their tax dilemma is that their workers are not paid sufficiently high rates to make them taxpayers of any substantial proportion.

Idaho needs working conditions in unskilled classifications that return fair wages. This must be the first consideration in the operation of any farm or business. Where it is impossible to pay a reasonable wage, and where workers are expected to subsidize the business, the whole arrangement stands in the quicksand of instability.

Where and when Idaho may need corrective legislation for handling labor matters, the legislature is the place for correction. And any time there is merit in connection with such a need, we are confident the legislature will pay heed. But a general "right-to-work" law has no place in the present Idaho picture.

The Statesman believes in, and pays all employes, decent wages. Most important, they have buying power. That Idaho needs ahead of restrictive labor legislation. Idaho's slow pace in economic progress today grows out of Idaho wage levels—our total buying power. Any industrial progress that came into any part of Idaho would be beneficial not in the number of jobs but in the amount of the payroll. Our state could have thousands of new employes who were underpaid and our economic problems would worsen because of governmental costs.

Idaho needs instead a right-to-do-better organization working in behalf of the residents of this state. Idaho doesn't need a "right-to-work"-for-nothing law or that kind of a reputation.

We have other greater needs.

Morgan Says:

America Had Better Get Used To Life on a Volcano's Slopes

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

ABOVE THE LOVELY sweeping curve of the Bay of Naples there are Italian peasants who live, year in and year out, on the side of Mount Vesuvius. They are in constant danger. They never know when lava may boil up again out of the gently steaming crater above and spill down upon them. There is nothing they can do about it except move away but that is no solution, really, because good land is at a premium in over-populated Italy and the soil on the volcanic slopes is rich. So they go on, raising their wine grapes, their tomatoes and their bambini, praying and hoping fate will not be too cruel to them.

Morgan

One of the basic adjustments we Americans have to make, I think, is to realize that we are living on the side of a volcano and will be living on it for the rest of our lives.

The Europeans have realized it for generations. The Asians have on the whole existed in such grinding poverty that catastrophe to them has been little more than a break in monotony. The Africans and most Latin Americans are so caught up in the leap from the primitive life to the jet age that nothing else matters.

But the North American civilization has been voluptuously privileged. It has feasted off the incredible riches of nature, it has had vast room in which to stretch, the invigorating air of the northern temperate zone to breathe and until a generation ago two mighty oceans between which it lay secure.

Now, in a twinkling, all this is threatened with destruction. It is hardly astonishing that we panic a little, nor is it anything strange that our impulse is to barge right out and lay low the threat, as our pioneer forefathers would spring up in the middle of the night to shoot dead a coyote in the sheep corral. But we must not panic and we must learn that unless we hold our fire, though keeping the fowling piece at the ready, we may have nothing left to defend, including the sheep.

Consider what Pres. Kennedy said at a recent news conference: "We happen to live, because of the ingenuity of science and man's own inability to control his relationships with one another, we happen to live in the most dangerous time in the history of the human race."

Belatedly, the Administration seems now to be bearing down on a point that had been neglected before—neglected in part perhaps because with the buoyant hope of youth the leaders of the New Frontier had rather expected their very freshness and zest would somehow magically help dissolve the icy intransigence of the Communists. This, of course, did not happen and so now new attention is given the neglected point—that tension with the Communists may continue indefinitely.

NO NEGOTIATIONS can bring a quick and easy solution. The crisis is one of extremely long duration and this Administration in the White House is not likely to end it, nor is the next, nor the next after that though each, with good fortune, may be able to mitigate it a little.

If we are going to adjust successfully to a permanent lease on the side of the volcano, all of us, including the people in the information business, are going to have to change some definitions and some values. If a crisis is going to be permanent, we had better begin to accept it as a normal situation. If we do that, then the day-to-day ups and downs won't throw us so easily into a tizzy.

Khrushchev became a pen pal again and wrote to the Japanese and British that he was all set to settle the Berlin question. But he did not indicate that he had changed his terms. Western ears twitched with hope when Gromyko hinted we might not have to deal with East Germany on access rights to Berlin after a one-sided peace treaty, as the Communists had originally maintained. But against that hint came the ominous demand that all West Berlin's ties with West Germany be severed. So it goes: pressure on, pressure off, pressure on again.

However well-equipped we may be to knock the Russians out in the second round, it seems wiser to train ourselves to outlast them in the cross-country marathon. Or, as the President put it in more stirring prose at the University of North Carolina, if we can "do our duty undeterred by fanatics or frenzy at home or abroad we shall be neither Red nor dead but alive, free and worthy of the best traditions and responsibilities" of our great land.

As We See It:

Arctic 'Window' Opens World To Soviet Fallout Downpour

A **RUSSIAN BOMB,** detonated in the Arctic, "produces actually ten times the radiation dosage of an American bomb of the same power and the same altitude of detonation tested in the Pacific."

Ralph Lapp, atomic scientist, member of Quadri-Science, Inc., Washington, D. C., so declared as he continued his discussion of the effect of the Soviet Union's renewal of nuclear tests in an interview on As We See It, AFL-CIO public service program carried on the ABC radio network.

"Now there is a reason for that, a meteorological reason," he continued, "and it is that there is a peculiar break between the troposphere and stratosphere which occurs near the Arctic Circle and there is a kind of window through which the Russian debris enters and leaves. . . . The material comes down all over the world, but the Russian tests in the Arctic bring down their material (radioactive fallout) five times faster than our tests in the Pacific."

Lapp said that fallout from the Russian tests has fallen in the United States largely over the East, "although some has come down in the central area and Little Rock has gotten quite a bit."

Lapp, who worked on the Manhattan Project, which provided the basic research for development of the first atom bomb, said that a nuclear war between the U.S. and U.S.S.R. "would concentrate in one night, perhaps two nights."

"Under these conditions, I do not think you would ask whether or not you were winning, you would expend full effort because you wouldn't be sure," he declared.

"Once a war like this starts, there would be few restraints. There would be no real difference between a democracy and a totalitarian state once war breaks out because the President cannot consult the people."

LAPP SAID that if the attack were forced up to 10,000 megatons (a megaton is the equivalent of 1 million tons of TNT), both sides would be all but destroyed.

"I think we would be in the broken-back phase of our life and we would be struggling merely to get food and to live," he went on.

Knowledge of the fact that the Soviet Union would be in the same situation should deter Nikita Khrushchev, he said.

"In my opinion, only a madman would want to sacrifice the physical assets of the Soviet Union —and he would do it if he started a nuclear war," said Lapp. "In a nuclear war, while there would be no winner, one side can come out on the low end of the totem pole. . . . If I put myself in Mr. Khrushchev's shoes and think of how my neighbors, Poland, Finland, China, might behave if I were in a broken-back posture, I think this might be an incentive not to go to war."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

GEN. EISENHOWER IS REPRESENTED in extensive interviews on his 71st birthday as "hard at work" on a job he admittedly was unable to accomplish during his eight years as President—"the remaking of the Republican Party in his own image."

The extraordinary thing about this is not the implied acknowledgement of wasted opportunity in the eight years. It is that the General seems convinced that the present public image of the Republicans and his own general attitudes on national policy are sharply in conflict.

In the interviews he is quoted as telling an old friend that the Kennedy Administration is "spendthrift if not downright profligate."

He is quoted as asking: "What else can I do? I put a stop to the New Deal-Fair Deal spending spree only to see the same mania come back just as strong under this present bunch. I have no choice but to try to stop it again. To do otherwise would be a dereliction of duty."

The New York Times report says the General recalls he felt "great surprise" at discovering in 1952 that the late Sen. Robert A. Taft was far "left" of him on such questions as aid to public housing and federal aid to public education.

There is surely nothing in this expression of his basic political attitudes that creates the image of a party leader drastically at odds with the Republican Party leaders who actually remain in the House and Senate.

* * *

SEN. EVERETT McKINLEY DIRKSEN (Ill.) and Rep. Charles A. Halleck (Ind.), the GOP's congressional leaders, constantly make the same complaint against the Kennedy Administration that it "spends" too much.

Halleck swings his whip and persuades the overwhelming majority of House Republicans to help kill school aid, to try to limit expenditures on water pollution, to check investment in public housing and urban renewal.

Just one time in his eight years, Gen. Eisenhower took a line that the American people should be provided the social services they feel they need, when he presented a proposed budget that would offer substantial parts of these services. But his Treasury secretary, George M. Humphrey, denounced the budget as too big and said it would lead to a depression that would "curl your hair," and the President meekly abandoned what he had recommended.

The Republican delegations in Congress are opposed, by and large, to health care for the aged through the social security system. So is Gen. Eisenhower.

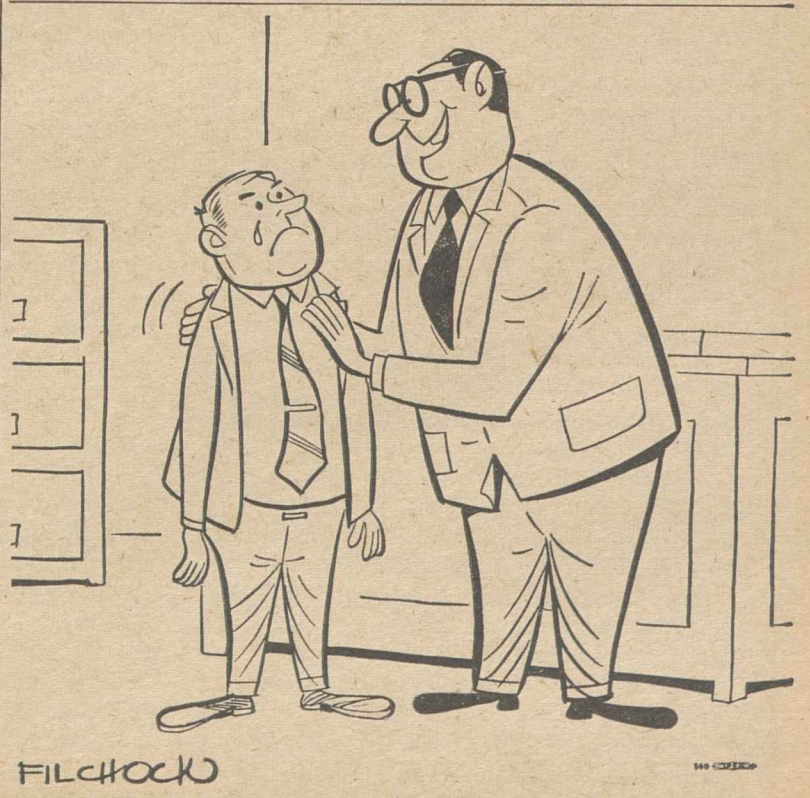
They are opposed to improvement of unemployment compensation through higher federal standards required of the states. So is the former President.

* * *

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY may be seriously in need of a new "image," although the narrowness of the vote last year can be used by GOP leaders to argue otherwise. At the same time, the same leaders recognize that their "failure" has been in the huge populous urban and suburban areas, where Mr. Kennedy won and Mr. Nixon lost the election.

It never seems to occur to them that what they need in the cities is different party policies—policies that recognize the needs of the voters there, the burden imposed by slums and overloaded school systems and a mountain of public debt increasingly hard to finance and jumping much faster than federal debt.

It has been no secret to observers in and out of the Republican Party that Gen. Eisenhower was far more conservative than Taft in domestic affairs. Taft was a realistic and experienced politician, with the feel such a vocation gives for the way Americans think and desire. There may be somebody rising to influence in the Republican Party who will succeed in changing its image, but it passes imagination to think that Gen. Eisenhower will be the one to do it.



"Prentiss, your suggestion on economy merits a special award. At the pay office you'll find two checks—one your severance pay."

How to Buy:

Thanksgiving Food Prices Low; Mattress Buys Require Care

By Sidney Margolius

A **SMART SHOPPER** still can keep down food costs in this expensive year by knowledgeable selection of those items most plentiful. Even while many prices are high, some foods are bargain-priced.

You particularly get a break on this year's Thanksgiving dinner. The turkey supply is 28 percent above last year and prices are at a record low.

November also is a good month to look for buys in coats and dresses, with the Veterans' Day sales offering cut-price specials. Blankets also go on sale this month.

But some prices are rising. Manufacturers have announced increases on work clothing. We advise filling in your needs now before these hikes show up on retail tags.

Here are tips on November buying opportunities:

MATTRESSES: The slowdown in the home-furnishings business has forced some price-cutting of mattresses. Many stores around the country have been promoting innerpring mattresses at the $39 level, and also offering box springs at that price. But sometimes these $39 promotions, which generally are good value in themselves, are used as bait to try to sell you much higher-priced mattresses. While sellers have been cutting tags on lower-priced mattresses, they now even have brought out deluxe mattresses to sell for as much as $89 and even $99. Previously the high for the nationally-advertised deluxe mattresses was $79.

Innerspring mattresses are still much more widely bought than the latex foam type. For one thing, the innerspring type costs much less despite the reduction in recent years from the first lofty prices on the foam type. For another, many people consider the innerspring type firmer.

In shopping mattresses, compare the number of coils. You may have noticed that one type has a relatively small number of coils, generally 220 to 312 in the full size. Another, more expensive type has a large number of coils—800 or even 1000. These are the deluxe mattresses. They have small coils individually pocketed in muslin.

The other type has fewer but larger coils. Whichever type you shop, the number of coils is one of your ways of comparing value. Thus, in the small-coil type, a mattress with 1000 coils is considered better quality than one with 837 (other construction equal). In the large-coil type, a mattress with 312 coils is considered a better grade than one with 220 or 180.

In general, the more coils the firmer the support. A 220-coil mattress is a standard quality at a moderate price. But even here quality varies depending on the amount of filling and quality of coils, weight of ticking, and construction features.

Some mattresses of the same basic quality and number of coils carry a higher price tag because the ticking has a floral or other design instead of plain stripes, or they have tuftless construction or tape tufts instead of the less-expensive button tufting.

Foam latex mattresses also have been subjected to price cutting, with six-inch mattresses with boxsprings offered for as little as $90. In comparing foam mattresses, ask whether they are actually natural-rubber foam latex or the less-costly urethane foam (which still can be satisfactory.)

FOOD: Besides turkeys, as low as 29 cents a pound in some markets, cheese is the food bargain of the month. Often when cheese supplies are big the retail prices miraculously defy the law of supply and demand. This year prices actually have gone down, especially on American cheese. Eggs too are cheaper than last year.

In meats, beef chuck and lamb are reasonable and pork is starting to come down as supplies increase. Broilers still are cheap. In lamb, you'll get most for your money in shoulder chops and roasts, stew, and ground lamb.

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Puerto Rico Medical Plan Unveiled; Doctors Balk

San Juan, P. R.—A government-sponsored plan proposing comprehensive medical care financed by withholding taxes for all of Puerto Rico's 3.2 million citizens has been unveiled here by the administration of Gov. Luis Munoz Marin.

The program met the same strong opposition from organized medicine that greeted its original discussion by government officials a year ago, when it was branded "socialized medicine" by the doctors. It was made public after 11 revisions of a proposal originally laid before Munoz Marin in June by Sec. of Health Guillermo Arbona.

Medical, surgical, rehabilitation and dental treatment are offered in the proposed program, with patients obtaining treatment from privately-practicing physicians. The doctors would receive fixed fees.

The financing would come from a special withholding tax of 1.5 percent from employers and 2 percent from employes on all salaries between $2,000 and $24,000 a year. Members of families with incomes of less than $2,000—about 60 percent of all Puerto Ricans—would be covered without cost.

The Puerto Rico Medical Association called the program harmful and unrealistic and voiced "deep preoccupation and its most energetic protest and opposition to establishment on our island of a regimented form of medicine."

A bill covering the plan will be introduced in the legislature this winter.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Hail to Thee, Blithe Spirit, Author of the Modern Menu

By Jane Goodsell

CYMBALS CLANG. The lights dim. A cathedral hush falls over the spectators as a solemn procession wends its way through the room. Flames burn in the darkness.

The music swells to a crescendo and, suddenly, there is silence. Lights flicker, and the procession halts. A scarlet-coated giant reverently lowers his sword.

What are we witnessing? The coronation of Charlemagne? The heralding of Richard the Lion Hearted? The preamble to Salome's dance of the seven veils?

Come, let's take another look. With infinite tenderness, a towering sheik lifts a great copper dome, and the object of adoration is revealed in all its glory. What is it? The head of John the Baptist? The crown jewels of England? The Dead Sea Scrolls?

Why bless my soul, it's two lamb chops! But wait! These are no ordinary lamb chops. Now close your eyes and listen while I read to you from the menu: "Center cut chops from spring lamb, tender and delicate as a lullaby, skewered with mushrooms and grilled to supreme perfection, served with tiny, buttery, garden-fresh peas and fluffy rice, prepared with infinite care."

Some lamb chops, huh?

Dining out in a plush restaurant has become one of life's most thrilling experiences. It isn't so much the food which may (or may not) be better than mama used to fix. It's the pomp and majesty, the ceremonial rites and the aura of black magic that elevates eating to an occult art.

BUT IT'S THE MENUS that really take your breath away. In size alone, they are awe-inspiring. Surely even the Magna Charta pales beside the awful majesty of these gold-encrusted documents, emblazoned with Napoleonic crests and heraldic symbols.

And the language! There is nothing in literature to compare with the nobility, the poetry, the imagery of the modern restaurant menu.

Did Omar Khayyam ever rise to such heights of eloquence as the literary genius who composed the following description of baby lobster tails? "Sauted in a chafing dish in golden butter with a whisper of garlic, blended with rare, imported herbs, flamed in Cognac and escorted by a mound of wild rice from India, fluffed to perfection."

Did Shelley ever write anything as lyric as this paean of worship to Poulet en Brochette? "Tenderly young, milk-fed bird, marinated in wine with French shallots and herbs, basted with fresh creamery butter, seasoned with salt, freshly-ground pepper and a tantalizing flavor secret, broiled to the height of perfection, accompanied by specially selected mushrooms and, for a final gourmet touch, potatoes Parisienne."

Truly, eating out is a great and ennobling experience. The only trouble is that I get so carried away by the beauty and majesty of it all that I get a lump in my throat—which makes it difficult to eat.

'The Beginning Breed':

A Cloakmaker Dies –His Ideals Endure

The following tribute to a pioneer member of the Ladies' Garment Workers—and in a broad sense to an entire generation of union members—appeared as an editorial in Justice, the ILGWU newspaper:

ONLY THE CLOAKMAKERS knew him well but millions of garment workers, knowingly or not, were the beneficiaries of his willingness to serve. When he joined the ILGWU in 1902 the union's funds were non-existent, its membership was family size, its strength was microscopic.

The shops in which he worked were dirty, dark fire traps. His work day began in darkness and ended in darkness. Alone, he had crossed a vast ocean, dreaming in the ship's steerage of freedom, prosperity, sunshine in the Golden Land. When the reality of slum and sweatshop confronted the dream, he held fast to the hopes and the ideals he had brought from the old world, strongly confident that where freedom flourished, oppression and exploitation could not long endure.

From the start, the union was for him the instrument of progress. He was a charter member of his local. He was the chairman of his shop. In the precious hours after the long day's work he met with fellow members of his local's executive board, helping to plan its campaigns, advising on strikes, debating strategy, combatting the fears inspired by the bosses.

For 60 years, this was his life. His ILGWU membership started when Theodore Roosevelt was President of the United States. It continued through six decades filled with growing social enlightenment, two world wars, a major depression and the threat of a third war. During all of this time, he served, as shop chairman, as chairman of his local, as hall chairman in great strikes.

IN HIM WAS NO FEAR even though he was slender in stature. His strength was made of pride in his union and his work, dignity in his bearing and speech, determination in his resolve to act and a tenacious adherence to the ideals of brotherhood and cooperation.

He was expert at bolstering the waning spirits of a group of strikers. No one knew better than he how to "stop the power," and when the union committee walked into the unorganized shop in which he worked as a young man, calling for the workers to rise from their machines, it was he, in the moment of group indecision, who by being first on his feet, led the others out the door.

He was never big brass and the highest office he held in his union was that of business agent. In his later years, he returned to the shop, working at the machine but continuing as executive board member. When the time came, he left the shop and although he worked no more at the machine, he continued to spend many hours at his local headquarters and was a welcomed, regular attendant.

HIS KIND GROWS RARE. He was of that beginning breed in our union who put no limit on the time and the energy they gave to it, yet made no demands on it. Through all the storm and stress of building their union they never knew cynicism, managed to raise families, sent their children to college and took glowing pride in the strikes and the collective bargaining and the hard-won contracts through which the work day and the work week were shortened, standards were raised and the garment worker achieved democratic participation in the determination of work rates and conditions.

In his last years he was concerned with newcomers to the industry, with organization problems, with the educational work of his Local 23. His fellow cloakmakers, in six decades, were the pace setters for the millions who in that time have been on the roster of the ILGWU. And in his cloak local he was a pace setter. He died the other day at the age of 79. His name was Louis Gordon. His local ledger number was No. 1. His life was a thing of beauty.

Research Dept. Analysis:

School Cost Burden Heaviest for Poor

The poorest families and the poorest states bear the biggest proportional burden of school costs, according to an analysis by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

Labor's Economic Review, a feature of the current issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist, asserts that federal aid to schools is needed now just as state aid was a generation ago—to equalize educational opportunities for American youngsters, whether they live in big cities or on farms, in wealthy communities or depressed areas.

The analysis in the AFL-CIO's monthly magazine points out that local school funds are generally raised from property taxes, a system "completely divorced from the concept of tax equity," while a large share of state funds comes from "insidiously regressive" sales taxes.

In contrast, 80 percent of the federal government's revenue is raised through progressive income taxes on individuals and on corporation profits.

When states and localities try to raise taxes on big corporations within their jurisdictions, the article notes, "too often those who write the tax laws are not too subtly reminded that plants and jobs can be moved" elsewhere.

The Dept. of Research analysis emphasizes that "it is increasingly evident that if the corporate giants are to contribute a fair share to the maintenance of state and local public services and if this share is to be equitably distributed, the federal role as tax collector and dispenser of federal grants-in-aid for education and other purposes must grow."

Tax Disparity Stressed

Also emphasized is the disparity in the tax burden for education on persons in "rich" and "poor" states.

Although Delaware has a per capita income more than twice that of South Dakota and spends $126 per capita on schools as compared with $70 in South Dakota, the average resident of South Dakota paid $12.30 out of every $100 of income in taxes as compared with a $6.50 average in Delaware.

Noting that "citizens of some of our lowest income states now shoulder the highest state and local tax burdens in the nation," the article states:

"Despite their unequal sacrifice, children who live in these states still attend tragically substandard schools."

Urging enactment of a program of federal grants "related to the school population and income levels of the various states," the AFL-CIO analysis concludes:

"With increased federal participation, the giant corporation, the wealthy and the moderate income family will all add to their contribution for the improvement of America's schools—but more nearly on the basis of ability to pay."

AFTRA Hits 'Two-way Bias' Of Publisher

Hollywood, Calif. — Executive Sec. Donald F. Conaway of the Television & Radio Artists has denounced what he termed an "anti-union bias" of the Crowell-Collier Publishing Co., exhibited both in a current labor dispute and in one of the company's publications.

Conaway said unionists who contemplate buying Collier's Encylopedia should be warned to consider this statement on Vol. 19, Page 58 of the encyclopedia under the word Unions:

"The policies customarily employed by unions, whether conservative or radical, capitalistic or socialistic, appear to lead all labor movements toward a socialistic society or its equivalent."

Such "bias" by a publisher is "reprehensible" and "totally without fact or foundation," Conaway said. The attitude is "demonstrated realistically," he said, in the company's bargaining relationship with AFTRA on a contract renewal covering five newsmen at Radio Station KFWB here, owned by Crowell-Collier. The union has been on strike at the station since July.

Conaway said the broadcasting activities of Crowell-Collier account for 6.4 percent of total revenues, with the rest coming from publishing of encyclopedias and other books.

Union Label Board Elects DeAndrade

New York—The executive board of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. has elected Anthony J. DeAndrade a vice president of the department. DeAndrade is president of the Printing Pressmen. He succeeds the late George L. Googe, secretary-treasurer of the Printing Pressmen, on the Union Label executive board.

THE COPE POLITICAL ALMANAC for 1962 is now off the press—printed in attractive green, gray and white tones, loaded with information from all the states on registration, filing dates, primary and general election dates, with a tail sheet carrying a summary. Copies may be obtained for 50 cents each by writing to COPE Public Relations, 815 Sixteenth St. N. W., Washington 6, D. C. COPE says orders should be sent promptly because only a small supply was printed above prepublication orders.

Surgeons, Family Doctors Split Over Fee-Splitting

Chicago—The doctors are fighting among themselves, and while it has some of the elements of a price war, the patient may have to dig deeper rather than pay less.

Now they're trying to figure out when a split fee is not a split fee. Dr. Robert S. Myers, executive assistant of the American College of Surgeons, maintained stoutly at a meeting here that it can't be done. The American Medical Association has been saying it can be done, too, when the doctor who refers the patient to the surgeon assists at the operation.

Not so, declared Myers; what the surgeon collects is his and let the patient pay the assistant. Besides, the assistant should be another doctor with surgical qualifications, not a family doctor. If no other assistant is available, then the family doctor may serve and should bill the patient himself for his operating room services.

Myers called the AMA position a "retreat" from its previously "staunch" stand against fee-splitting. Dr. F. J. L. Blasingame, AMA executive vice president, indignantly denied the charge.

Deficit Held No Barrier To Recovery

The importance of reducing unemployment levels, the need for more and better government planning and the unfavorable impact of cheaply-produced products on world markets are the major topics on Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's current TV program "Prospects of Mankind," dealing with the challenge to American capitalism.

The program brought a surprising degree of agreement from liberal and conservative panelists on the proposition that a major roadblock to U.S. economic recovery is the belief that an unbalanced budget means poor administration.

The budget statement, made by Paul Samuelson, professor of economics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and special adviser to Pres. Kennedy, was concurred in by Victor Reuther, assistant to the president of the Auto Workers; Eric Johnston, president of the Motion Picture Association; Robert McKenzie of the London School of Economics; and Erwin Canham, editor of the Christian Science Monitor.

"Prospects of Mankind" is prepared once a month in ccoperation with Brandeis University for the National Educational Television Network.

Rights Body Urges Steps To Halt Training Bias

The U.S. Civil Rights Commission has urged both congressional and Administration action to open up more skilled job opportunities for Negroes—and to help Negroes obtain the training needed for skilled jobs.

Lack of training opportunities has resulted in a "vicious circle of discrimination," the commission declared. "No program designed to eliminate discrimination in employment can be completely effective unless it includes efforts to eliminate discrimination in recruitment and training facilities."

Federal funds, the six-member bipartisan commission charged, are still being used to finance discriminatory state employment agencies and vocational training policies which tend to keep Negroes from seeking or obtaining training in fields which in the past have been largely closed to them.

The commission noted that the AFL-CIO constitution calls for elimination of all discrimination in union membership and has a collective bargaining goal of negotiating non-discrimination clauses in all contracts, and that the federation has "made progress." Of 26 international unions which had racial restrictions "as recently as 1940," 25 have dropped the color bar. The commission declared, however, that "existing civil rights machinery has not eliminated discriminatory practices and policies of some local unions."

In other recommendations, the Civil Rights Commission:

- Asked that the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, now functioning under an executive order, be given permanent status by Congress and broader powers.
- Urged the President to issue an executive order "making it clear" that employment resulting from federal grants-in-aid to states and cities is subject to the same non-discrimination requirements as employment by government contractors.
- Called for legislation to provide expanded federal aid in vocational education, apprenticeship training and retraining of jobless workers "on a non-discriminatory, non-segregated basis."
- Proposed an "affirmative program" to publicize availability of jobs with government contractors on a non-discriminatory basis and "to encourage all individuals to train for and apply for such jobs."

2 Republicans, Kefauver Split On Drug Costs

Two Senate Republicans, including GOP Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), have again clashed with Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) on whether drug prices and profits are too high.

Kefauver, who is chairman of the Senate Anti-Trust subcommittee, said in a statement that in his opinion drug prices and profits "by any test . . . are excessive and unreasonable." He made his comment as hearings resumed on his bill to stimulate price competition in the industry.

Dirksen, who has dueled repeatedly with Kefauver over the subcommittee's probe of the drug manufacturers, accused the chairman of "trying to pillory" the industry.

Besides, said Dirksen, the mimeographed advance text of Kefauver's remarks did not contain the qualifying words, "in my opinion." This, he said, left the implication that the subcommittee agreed with its chairman.

Another Republican member, Sen. Roman Hruska (Neb.), echoed Dirksen's objection.

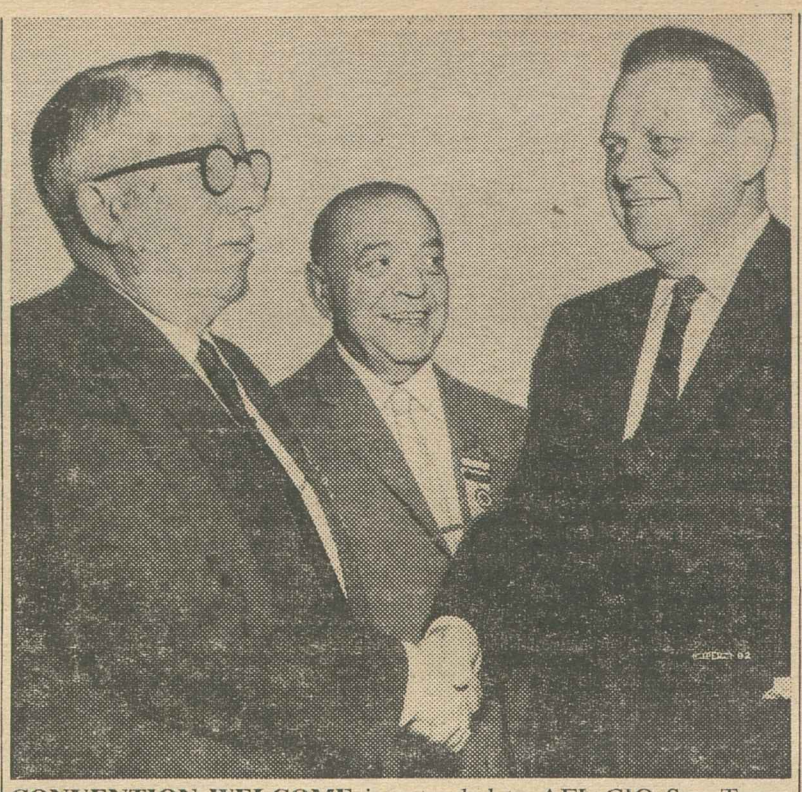
Kefauver pointed out that the subcommittee had indeed reached such a conclusion and had so indicated in its report last June. Even though the Republican members had dissented, the Democratic majority had approved it, he pointed out.

On a number of occasions, Dirksen has cut short subcommittee hearings by objecting to meeting being held while the Senate was in session—a rule which is seldom enforced.

On occasion, Kefauver has retaliated by calling night and Saturday sessions to hear witnesses who did not complete their testimony.

Kefauver told the GOP members that legislation to break up restrictive patent monopolies and encourage prescriptions by generic rather than drug names is the "alternative" to federal price control of prescription drugs. He added:

"The people of this nation need this legislation . . . the prices of ethical drugs are unreasonably high and have remained consistently uniform among the dominent sellers for a number of years. There is every indication that this condition will continue unless something is done about it now."



CONVENTION WELCOME is extended to AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, right, by Laborers Pres. Joseph V. Moreschi, left, and Sec.-Treas. Peter Fosco. Schnitzler was among speakers at the union's 14th convention in Chicago.

Price Tactics Exposed In Canadian Oil Probe

Ottawa, Ont.—Some of the tactics the major oil companies use to extract the last possible penny from the pockets of a captive market, the Canadian motorist, were laid bare at a public hearing conducted here by the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission.

The commission's investigation is based on a seven-year study which led the Justice Dept.'s Combines Investigation Branch to conclude there are "clear grounds for concern" in the way the big companies handle service stations.

The earlier probe had uncovered two practices now outlawed in the United States but still legal in Canada; the investigation was ordered to determine if the public interest is adversely affected and if the Canadian law should be changed. They were:

- Service station operators who lease their premises from the oil companies are required to handle tires, batteries, lubricants, antifreeze and other accessories from suppliers who have paid commissions to the companies so as to get their products into the filling stations.
- The stations may be required to handle only the line of accessories that the oil company itself has branded or which it supplies as a wholesaler.

The companies have a number of weapons to enforce their dicta, testimony showed. Witnesses told of hearing oil company salesmen threatening to raise the rent unless the station operator sold more products on which the company got commissions. They said salesmen had even removed competing products, or had suggested that the operators do it.

Texas Canada Limited was shown to have two rentals in its leases—one a maximum and the other a minimum which presumably could be terminated unless the station operator behaved—and also a 24-hour cancellation clause. The company claimed the cancellation proviso worked both ways, but conceded no station operator had ever used it.

Testimony also showed:

- Buyers pay 10 percent more for service station commodities than they would without the commission agreements.
- One tire line cost the station $23 wholesale, but under a different name and with a different tread wholesaled elsewhere for $15.
- The capacity of service stations is not fully utilized. When Brian Dixon, Queens University economist, testified to this, Commission Chairman C. Rhodes Smith observed that it seemed "a waste of money" to build new ones.

The companies made blanket denials through submissions by counsel. There was no cross-examination.

Schnitzler to Laborers:

Spread Union Story Of Today, Not Past

Chicago—"We have been talking too much about things of the past rather than gearing ourselves for the future," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told the 14th convention of the Laborers' Union here.

Addressing the 1,600 delegates at Plumbers' Auditorium, Schnitzler said that organized labor must concentrate on telling the public what it is doing now, and not dwell too much on history, if the trade union movement is to grow in proportion to the growth of the population.

He said that the 8-hour day, free public schools, elimination of child labor and social security were gains registered when the labor movement had only 1 million members. Labor is as determined today to pioneer in building the future of America as were the pioneers of years ago, he declared.

"We have to gear all of our work toward the thinking of America as it is."

The story of labor's work in the field of legislation, in community services and in support to charities—if the public is told about it—can improve labor' image, he declared. Schnitzler asked the delegates to go home and tell this story in their communities.

United Funds Cited

One example Schnitzler cited was labor's support of united funds. "The United Community Funds & Chests of America has just released a report that in the last fiscal year $480 million was collected for charitable purposes of America," Schnitzler reported, "and they say that one-third, or over $160 million, came from the organized workers in America."

Laborers' Pres. Joseph V. Moreschi told the delegates the union's constitution must be streamlined if the organization is to progress and to comply with new federal, state and local laws. "We are fortunate that in the past we have been successful," Moreschi said, "and there are few obstacles in our path."

He said the delegates will have a chance to vote, later in the convention, on setting up an international union fund to help pay the expense of locals without the economic means to send delegates to future Laborers' conventions. He noted that if all locals were able to send delegates, there would be more than 2,500 attending.

The executive board recommended the fund, Moreschi said, so "we would practice to the fullest extent full democratic representation at our conventions."

Moreschi, who has headed the union since 1926, was re-elected president.

The delegates also re-elected Sec.-Treas. Peter Fosco and voted to increase the number of vice presidents from six to eight. Elected were Patrick Waldron, Edgar F. Smith, Charles J. Sullivan, Lee Lalor, Powell L. Bastine, Vernie Reed, Herbert Flesher and Robert Powell.

Dr. John T. Dunlop of Harvard University, impartial chairman of the Construction Industry Joint Conference, said all sections of the construction industry—employers and unions alike—will have to do a better job of explaining the industry and its significance and importance in the economy.

Dunlop predicted great growth of the construction industry and reviewed the importance it plays in the national economy. He said that for each $1,000 spent on a building project, more than $300 goes in wages to building tradesmen, with another $330 going into wages in the steel, lumber, brick and glass industries.

Yale & Towne Strikers Charge 'Boulwarism'

Philadelphia—Some 1,500 members of the Machinists and Office Employes, on strike for eight weeks at the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co. here, have appealed to Mayor Richardson Dilworth to conduct mediation sessions "in a goldfish bowl."

The request to Dilworth was signed by Pres. Samuel Luterotty of IAM Lodge 1717; Pres. John McLaughlin of IAM Dist. 1, and IAM Grand Lodge Rep. Peter Stuart.

In it they charged that "Boulwarism" has been imported to Yale & Towne from General Electric in the person of Paul Hartig. Hartig, who was demoted from his job as general manager of the GE insulator department after testifying before the Senate's Kefauver subcommittee that price-fixing was "a way of life," has joined Yale & Towne as vice president and general manager.

"Boulwarism" is derived from the name of Lemuel Boulware, formerly a vice president of General Electric who directed labor and industrial relations for the company, and is a formula for bargaining that amounts to "take it or leave it."

"Under this new management, Yale & Towne now is seeking to destroy 35 of 37 contract conditions that our union has negotiated in good faith with the company over the past 18 years," Dilworth was advised. "The net result of company demands would be unbearable speedup and reduction of earnings."

The company has obtained an injunction so stringent that the union was forced to move its trailer headquarters from a lot it owns adjoining the plant. Pickets are restricted to five who must stay 50 feet from the gate, and no business agent can join the line.

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.'s Yale & Towne Council has called a meeting here for later this month at which the Steelworkers, Auto Workers, Boilermakers, United Textile Workers, Office Employes and IAM will review the situation from the companywide point of view. UAW Local 53 is negotiating with the firm's Chicago plant and is strongly backing the Philadelphia strike.

Pilots Postpone Strike At Trans World Airways

Kansas City—A scheduled strike by Trans World Airlines pilots has been postponed indefinitely as the company and the Air Line Pilots resumed negotiations here.

ALPA Pres. C. N. Sayen said earlier that the strike had been called because "14 months of negotiations and mediation failed to produce any significant progress toward agreement."

Wages, hours and fringe benefits are all issues in the dispute.

NLRB Court Bid Urged To Block Mill Closing

(Continued from Page 1)

tile chain to compensate the workers and rehire the workers is still pending in the NLRB and the courts. Darlington was controlled by Roger Milliken, president also of Deering, Milliken.

Some 500 Peerless production workers have already been terminated at Rossville and long-service employes have received notices. The AIW said the workers, some with more than 30 years of service, have neither a retirement plan nor severance pay.

The AIW said it has furnished the NLRB investigators with supporting affidavits from Peerless workers stating that plant officials had warned them during the election campaign that a union victory would lead to the closing of the mill.

Announcement of the closing of the Rossville plant has already been used in an anti-union campaign at another Peerless plant, at nearby Cleveland, Tenn., where the TWUA has petitioned for a representation election.

AIW Sec.-Treas. Gilbert Jewell said the union made "a standing offer to management to cooperate in every way to maintain operations" but the offer was "spurned."

The union said it has also been turned down in its proposal for a year's severance pay for Peerless workers thrown out of their jobs. The union added it had received "no cooperation" from management in its proposal that area redevelopment funds be sought "to modernize any part of the mill which requires it to be competitive in the industry."

Jewell charged that Burlington, one of the giant chains in the industry, "has a long record of frustrating the American system of collective bargaining."

The Textile Workers Union of America, which has made repeated attempts to organize Burlington mills, twice testified to the company's union-busting policies at Senate Labor Committee hearings.

The TWUA said it won 18 representation elections at Burlington plants over a 15-year period but the company signed only one union contract during the entire time—at a ribbon mill in a northern city which was subsequently closed down.

Cruikshank on New FDA Advisory Group

Nelson Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, has been named by Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Abraham Ribicoff to a new Citizens Advisory Committee set up to study the kind of consumer protection the Food & Drug Administration should attempt to provide.

The 16-member committee will be headed by Dr. George Y. Harvey of the University of Missouri.

Convention Backs Organizing:

Stone Workers Emphasize Need of Automation Controls

Cincinnati—Speakers at early sessions of the Stone & Allied Products Workers' convention here stressed the need for control of automation, political action by unions, and a stepped-up organizational drive.

Pres. Karl Feller of the Brewery Workers, with headquarters in Cincinnati, also reported on his recent European trip where he met with labor officials from Sweden, England, Italy, Belgium, and Norway.

"These people," he said, "live every day on the front line of Communist conspiracy, and I think it will be encouraging for you to know that they do not believe there will be a war."

Feller said this feeling arises from the solid stand the West has presented on Berlin, plus the opinion of labor leaders from other countries that a great deal of the present Communist bluster stems from internal fights among their own top leaders.

Added to the flood of refugees from East Germany and the jamming of the air-waves by the USSR, these things, Feller said, mean "simply that we must quit being afraid of Communist rocket-rattling."

Speaking on problems at home, he stressed the need for constant political education and political action, pointing out that everything won at the bargaining table can be swept away with a single piece of legislation.

So-called "right - to - workers" are not trying to contain labor, or control it, he said, but to get "a law which will destroy us." While the Kennedy Administration is friendly, he warned delegates to remember "that it is in Congress and the state legislatures that laws are forged to shackle labor."

He commended the setting up of the President's committee on automation, but said it can do little more than suggest what should be done.

"The difficult step," he declared, "is getting industry to accept such recommendations."

Theodore F. Silvey of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research also stressed the problems posed by automation, declaring that in itself it "is neither moral nor immoral."

"Rather," he said, "people are moral or immoral, people are bad or not bad. It is up to them to determine whether we shall all benefit as much as possible from the new technology."

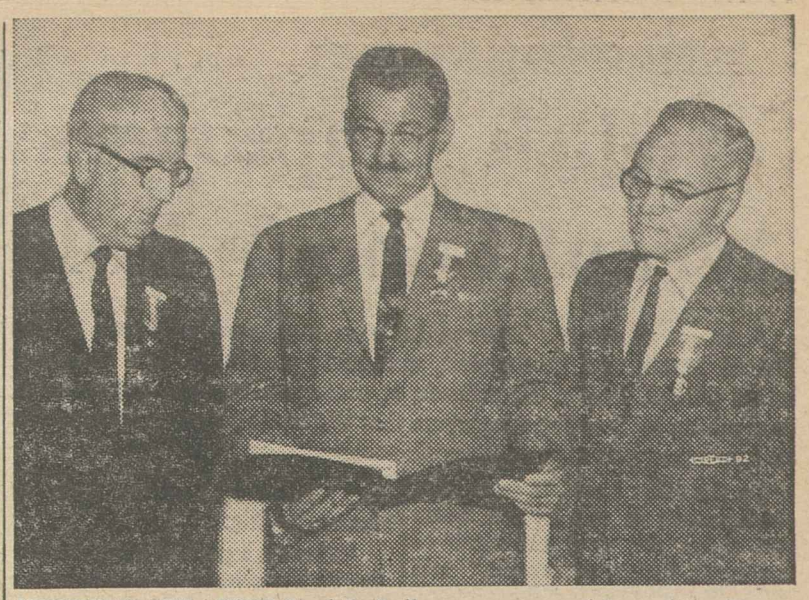
He reviewed the bargaining problems brought on by automation: shorter work periods, retraining of displaced workers, training of new workers, revamping of seniority systems, productivity and wage relationships, mobility of workers when jobs are destroyed, and the constructive use of leisure time.

The officers' report to the convention—the 10th of the organization, held every three years—said of automation that "it is our union's responsibility to see to it that automation does become a blessing and not a curse on the welfare of our members and others."

The report also showed 35 elections won and 23 lost since the last convention, with raiding attempts by the unaffiliated Teamsters and Dist. 50 of the unaffiliated Mine Workers repelled in two cases.

The Taft-Hartley Act, the Landrum-Griffin Act, "employer opposition," and workers' "fear of loss of jobs in a period of high unemployment" were the prime causes, the report said, of the lost elections.

"We take this opportunity to express our deep appreciation," the report said, "for the cooperation we have received from John Livingston, AFL-CIO director of organization, and N. A. Zonarich, IUD organizational director. These men have never failed to respond to our requests for assistance and information."



VISITING SPEAKER Karl F. Feller, center, president of the Brewery Workers, examines a report to delegates at the Stone & Allied Products Workers convention in Cincinnati. His hosts are Stone Workers Pres. Sam H. Scott, left, and Sec.-Treas. John C. Lawson.

New 3-Year Pact Ends Coast Maritime Strike

San Francisco—A 14-day strike by 600 West Coast members of the Masters, Mates & Pilots has resulted in a three-year agreement that achieves the union's major goal—a contract clause designed to provide work for some of the local's 1,700 unemployed members.

Chief feature of the new pact, on which the deck officers were to ballot by secret referendum, is a proviso that relief crews will be hired through the MMP union hall when masters, mates or pilots with seniority leave a job permanently.

An 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction and two "last offer" wage proposals from employers failed to dent MMP Local 90's determination to get relief for its jobless members.

In negotiations that began last spring, the Pacific Maritime Association, representing operators of 44 vessels, had offered to settle with Local 90 on terms similar to those accepted by other MMP units on the East and Gulf Coasts, and by the Marine Engineers on the West Coast.

Said Capt. Robert Durkin, Local 90 president: 'We have different problems. The new contract is closer to what we fought for."

The employers and the union agreed to continue talks on unsettled issues including pension plan revisions and a mechanization fund, and to finance any new benefits out of the employer-contributed pension and welfare fund.

The employers agreed also to increase contributions to the pension-welfare fund from 50 cents to $1.15 a day, to give vacations of 90 days a year to masters, and vacation credits of five days a month to casual workers.

Under Sec. of Labor Willard Wirtz headed a three-man panel which helped write the formula which ended the strike.

GM Indicted in Anti-Trust Action

Los Angeles—A federal grand jury here has indicted the General Motors Corp., four Chevrolet sales executives and three southern California dealers' associations on criminal anti-trust charges.

All are accused of having conspired to stop Los Angeles Chevrolet dealers from selling cars through discount houses and referral services.

The grand jury said pressure had been exerted on dealers because discount sales "threatened to lower retail prices of Chevrolet automobiles in the southern California area."

Kennedy Calls for Federal Job Safety

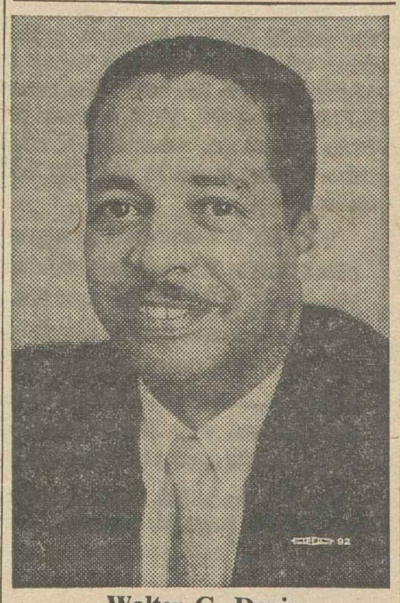
Pres. Kennedy has appealed to all U.S. government employes to help reduce the toll of on-the-job injuries: 42,640 civilian federal employes disabled last year, 242 dead, and 3 million days of time lost.

A poster now going up in federal installations shows a portrait of the President and a signed message: "It is the policy of the federal government to safeguard from injury all those who work for it."

Weaver Named To ILO Posts

George L-P Weaver, assistant secretary of labor for international affairs, has been named U.S. government delegate to the Intl. Labor Organization by Pres. Kennedy.

Weaver, at the time of his appointment as assistant secretary an aide to Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, also was named U.S. government representative on the ILO Governing Body. In both posts he succeeds former Assistant Sec. George Lodge.



Walter G. Davis

Davis Named to AFL-CIO Rights Staff

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has announced the appointment of Walter G. Davis of the Transport Service Employes as assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights.

Over a period of 12 years, Davis had served his union as grievance chairman for Skycaps at New York's three major airports, special assistant to the union's president, president of New York Local 290, member of the international executive board and finally as union executive vice president.

As director of education and research for the last two years, he took an active part in the union's battle to save the diminishing jobs of service employes on American railroads.

Born in New York, Davis is a graduate of Columbia University, where he majored in public law, and attended the Brooklyn Law School. His residence has been in Teaneck, N. J., with his wife and three children.

U.S. Oil Firm Hit; Pakistan Pact Follows

Denver—Maybe there was no connection, but shortly after Gen. Sec. Loyd Haskins of the Intl. Federation of Petroleum Workers protested to directors of the Standard-Vacuum Petroleum Co. in New York against the firm's labor policies in the Far East, it settled a contract in Karachi, Pakistan, that it had been fighting since 1958.

The Pakistani Petroleum Workers' Federation had asked, three years ago, for wage increases and improved working conditions at Standard-Vacuum's Karachi plant. The union went on strike for 26 days, after which the dispute was adjudicated and an award was handed down in June 1959. The company and the union both appealed, and action was still pending when Haskins protested to the directors and a settlement was worked out.

The protest was filed on behalf of Standard-Vacuum employes in Burma, Ceylon, India, Singapore and South Vietnam as well as in Pakistan. In Saigon, the company's workers are facing a lockout, the first such lockout in Vietnamese history. In Singapore, the oil workers' worldwide trade secretariat has charged, the company is discriminating against union members and is questioning the jurisdiction and authority of the Industrial Arbitration Court.

Haskins also has asked Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg to review Standard-Vacuum activities in the Far East and to consider action by the U.S. government to curtail the firm's exploitation of workers in that area.

UAW, Chrysler Teams Turn to Non-Wage Issues

Detroit—The Auto Workers postponed setting a strike deadline in contract negotiations at Chrysler Corp. as union and management subcommittees settled down to intensive bargaining over non-economic issues.

With money matters set aside for the time being, two sets of negotiations went on simultaneously—by local shop committees on working conditions, and by five subcommittees discussing seniority, production standards, skilled trades, the workweek, and problems of salaried workers.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther said a decision on a strike deadline must wait until negotiators report how they are doing in talks on the non-wage matters.

Hopeful of avoiding strikes such as those against General Motors and Ford, negotiators are seeking contract benefits similar to those obtained from the other auto makers.

Reuther told reporters the UAW "does not intend to have Chrysler workers subsidize the management" by accepting substandard provisions in a new contract.

Asserting that "when Chrysler buys a ton of steel it does not get a discount because it is in trouble," the UAW leader said: "Chrysler workers should have the same measure of equity as workers at the other auto companies."

In the Ford and GM negotiations, agreement first was reached on national economic issues, but other issues resulted in walkouts.

The last bar to agreement between UAW and Ford was overcome when Local 420, a key stamping plant near Cleveland, settled a dispute that had kept the plant closed for several days after other locals went back to work. Details of the agreement were not revealed pending a vote of the 3,300 local members.

The new auto industry agreements move the UAW closer to its goal of a guaranteed annual wage for auto workers. They provide a larger measure of security for workers on the job and those laid off, the union has said.

UAW Wins Pacts At Harvester, Deere

Chicago—It's two down and two contracts to go for the Auto Workers in this year's farm equipment negotiations.

Improvements similar to those gained from the auto industry are contained in new three-year pacts with the Intl. Harvester Co., covering 35,000 workers in 45 bargaining units, and with John Deere & Co., which has 16,000 workers in 8 plants.

For Harvester it was the first time since 1946 that agreement was reached without a strike. Management and UAW Vice Pres. Pat Greathouse said that was evidence of a "maturing relationship."

Negotiations are continuing at Caterpillar Tractor Co., where a strike deadline was set, and at Allis-Chalmers, whose contracts expire Oct. 31.

BSEIU to Award 10 Scholarships

Chicago—Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes has announced a new college scholarship program under which 10 children of members, to be selected on a regional basis, will receive awards worth a maximum of $2,000 each.

Geijer Rebuts David Lawrence:

Swedish Employers Accept Labor's Role

A major difference between labor-management relations in the United States and in Sweden, according to the latter's foremost union official, lies in the attitude of management—the unequivocal recognition by Swedish employers that the trade union movement "is an important part of a democratic society."

On the other hand, "I know that management in the United States still fights the very existence of the trade union movement," said Arne Geijer, head of the General Federation of Swedish Trade Unions and president of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Geijer's observations were contained in a letter to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, which he said had been prompted by inaccurate presentations of his views by American newspapermen.

"I would never dream of blaming the AFL-CIO for wrongs of the American labor market, but American journalists sometimes write as if I did so," the Swedish union leader said. "On the other hand, I have never seen any reference to my expressed criticism of the attitude of management in the U.S.A."

Geijer referred specifically to Columnist David Lawrence's account of a discussion the two had a few months ago, in which Lawrence cited Sweden's long period of industrial peace as an example for Americans and gave implied credit to Geijer for "moderate" wage policies.

Lawrence's column, which is syndicated by the New York Herald Tribune and appears in many other U.S. dailies, made no mention of Geijer's reminder that the Swedish Employers' Association as long ago as 1906 had issued a statement formally recognizing the role of trade unions.

Elementary Precondition

"I pointed out to him, as I have done many times on similar occasions, that the most elementary precondition for good relations between management and labor is that management accept the trade union movement as an equal partner," Geijer said in his letter to Meany, adding:

"There is a general understanding on management's side in Sweden that the trade union movement is an important part of our democratic society and they find it natural that employes are represented by an organization in negotiations with the individual enterprises and the industry as a whole."

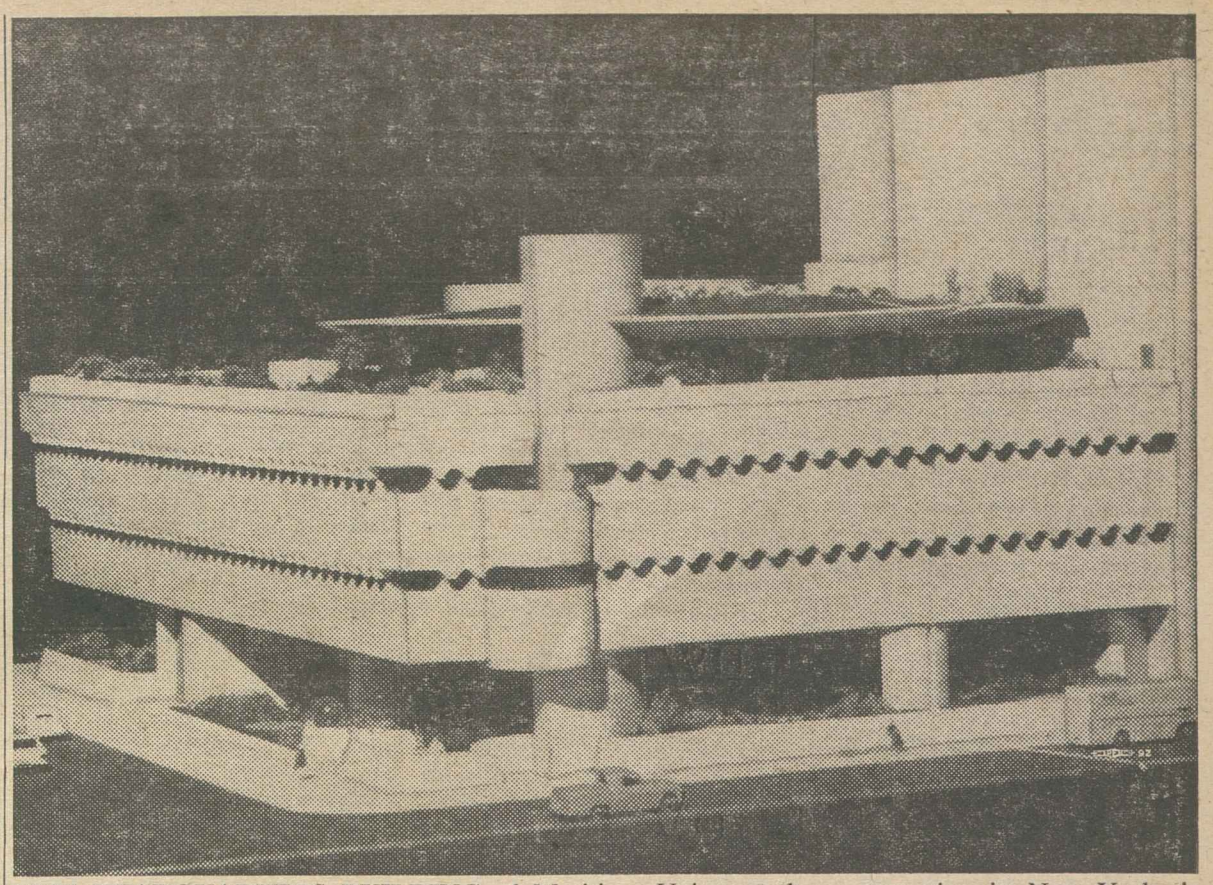
Other preconditions for industrial peace, the Swedish labor official suggested, are freedom from restrictive legislation and a national economic policy aimed at keeping employment at "a very high level."

He said Swedish employers and unions are agreed on the need for avoiding legislation that would limit their responsibilities. And the government's high employment policies, he noted, have the "full support" of management.

"One might say that the trade union view is shared by the whole society—that mass unemployment is the most terrible plague which can strike workers in any country," Geijer observed.

He also criticized Lawrence for quoting him so as to imply that he favored for the United States the Swedish system of central negotiations between top labor and management organizations.

"I must say once and for all that it is not possible to export a negotiations system from one country to another," Geijer declared. "Central negotiations have become possible here and suit Swedish conditions, but I do not think that they would be possible in (the) U.S.A. Sweden is a small country with a small economy in comparison with the American continent. It is not possible, in my view, to make any comparison between Sweden and U.S.A. in these respects."



NEW HEADQUARTERS BUILDING of Maritime Union, under construction in New York, is scheduled for completion in January 1963. Pictured is a model of the $4 million structure, which will include hiring halls and administrative offices of the NMU's pension and welfare plans. The block-wide site is on 7th Ave., between 12th and 13th streets.

Area Redevelopment Body Cites 31 'Promising' Bids for Help

Thirty-one "promising" applications for help from economically distressed areas are being processed by the Area Redevelopment Administration, Administrator William L. Batt, Jr., reported in a review of the organization's first five months.

Thirteen of the requests, he said in the report, involve commercial and industrial grants or loans, or both, which would involve an estimated ARA investment of $20 million and private, local and state investment of $132 million, and would create 4,822 new jobs.

The remaining 18 requests are for public facility loans or grants, most of them involving water or sewer systems or both. To create 6,120 new jobs, $7.2 million has been requested from ARA while other sources would put up $6.5 million.

The ARA has signed an agreement for its first worker training program. It provides establishment of courses in the Huntington, W. Va., area to train 325 workers, many of them former coal miners, with 125 in the first class. It will cost ARA $135,000.

Earlier the ARA had approved two public facility projects.

One was for a $160,000 loan and grant to help build a water system which will make possible a new locally-financed shirt factory at Gassville, Ark. The other was for a $213,000 sewer system at Cambridge, Md., which would permit one industry to start and another to expand.

The progress report showed the ARA expects to have a staff of 296 persons at full strength, and at present has roughly half of them—146.

The agency has designated as eligible for aid 663 areas—using criteria indicated by Congress when it passed the Area Redevelopment Act—covering all or part of 863 counties in 47 states and having a population of 28.6 million persons. The Labor Dept. has certified an additional 120 small labor markets.

Batt said "we take a long, hard look at everything."

He added that the ARA has to work with local people, with state governments and with other federal agencies.

"Every community that wants help first has to develop its own 'over-all economic development,'" he explained, "go to its state development officials and then come to us. We don't go to them.

Batt said 44 overall economic development programs, covering 194 counties in 25 states, have won ARA approval. These are long-range programs looking to economic improvements in regions where 11.3 million people live.

10-21-61

Former Teamster Unit Seeks Federal Charter

The AFL-CIO has received the first application for a federal charter from a former Teamster local under a policy adopted by the Executive Council at its recent meeting in New York.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany announced that the application had been presented personally by James T. Luken, president of a Cincinnati local of more than 2,000 dairy drivers and workers that seceded from the Teamsters two months ago.

Meany said he had assured Luken that, in line with the Executive Council's action, the request would be processed in the usual manner and a charter would be issued immediately after a National Labor Relations Board election scheduled Oct. 31. The first vote will involve the largest unit and other NLRB votes in smaller units will follow.

Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler were authorized by the council to issue federal charters to Teamster locals which leave the expelled IBT and which "indicate a desire to join the ranks" of the federation.

Luken, a long-time foe of Teamster Pres. James R. Hoffa, led a mass revolt against the IBT that culminated last August in four Cincinnati locals voting to disaffiliate. The membership vote in Luken's own local of dairy drivers was 1,798 to 2.

In attempting to block the secessions, the IBT has obtained a temporary court injunction freezing the assets of the four locals except for normal operating expenses.

Luken has traced the split between Cincinnati Teamsters and the international back to 1953, when William Presser, Hoffa's lieutenant in Ohio, sent in his brother-in-law, Harry Friedman, to "take over." When opposition formed against outside direction, Luken found himself at the head of it. He said Presser subsequently told him to "get in line or get out." Thereafter the split widened.

Area Sales Tax Passes in Denver

Denver—Voters of Denver and three nearby counties have voted, 83,439-67,145, to put into effect next Jan. 1 a 2 percent sales tax on everything except groceries and prescription drugs.

The Denver Area Labor Federation opposed the tax although the Northern Colorado Building & Construction Trades Council favored the plan to raise money for capital improvements.

Machinists Launch ScholarshipProgram

The Machinists have launched a new scholarship program to help members under 35 and the children of members to get a college education. Five educators will name the winners of five scholarships, worth $1,000 a year for four years.

IAM Pres. Al J. Hayes said the program is being paid for by contributions of lodges, districts, state councils, ladies auxiliaries and the IAM itself. Application must be made before Dec. 31 to the IAM, Washington 6, D. C.

Maryland Labor Hailed For Drive on Race Bias

(Continued from Page 1)

ture Eastern Shore delegates helped kill a bill aimed at outlawing racial discrimination in hotels and restaurants. The State AFL-CIO supported the measure both this year and last.

Gov. J. Millard Tawes, an Eastern Shoreman himself, has endorsed equal service legislation "in principle" but has refused to propose a specific measure. He will need Eastern Shore votes if he seeks re-election next year.

Unions Circularized

Meany's commendation followed Strong's circularization of city central bodies and local unions with a plea for support of the movement against racial discrimination. Strong included two other letters — one from Pres. Kennedy to John Feild, of the President's Committee for Equal Employment Opportunity, expressing himself as "most anxious" that foreign diplomats "have access to all public services and other accommodations, including particularly restaurants and other needs they may have while traveling." The second was from Frederick G. Dutton, special assistant to the President, asking labor's "cooperation in this effort" voluntarily to end discrimination in the state's restaurants.

"The Maryland State & D. C. AFL-CIO welcomes the opportunity of assisting the Administration under the good leadership of Pres. John F. Kennedy," Strong wrote the locals and councils, "in alerting the public as to the existing inequalities and nationwide publicity our free state of Maryland is receiving as a result of its failure to act in the crucial question of 'public accommodations.'"

This inaction on the part of both the state legislature and the state leadership is causing irreparable damage to our prestige and leadership abroad, not discounting, of course, the millions of American citizens who are discriminated against.

"We have long recognized this as a moral issue . . . and have advocated and strained for an end to all forms of discrimination. We appeal to you to give moral support wherever and however you may in this intolerable un-American practice.

"Let us practice what we preach, 'that all men are created equal' and should be treated equal in all places at all times."

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NLRB to Restudy Policy On Appeals to Race Hate

Funds for Cancer Hit 10% Mark

The AFL-CIO $1 million "March on Cancer" was assured a good start when gifts amounting to more than 10 percent of the goal were received in advance of the drive's opening.

The total was sent past the $100,000 mark when three unions — Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Maritime Union and Retail Clerks—all sent in checks for amounts above their quotas of 10 cents per member.

The sum was in addition to the $50,000 the AFL-CIO itself contributed to get the drive off to a good start.

The campaign is scheduled to begin Nov. 1. The $1 million, at a rate of 10 cents or more per member, will go to the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation and is in the nature of a 77th birthday present to the First Lady of the Free World.

The AFL-CIO and its affiliated unions are absorbing all costs of raising the money. The full sum will go to the foundation, which is affiliated with the American Cancer Society, for the construction of new research facilities and for training or sustaining researchers.

Donations Stream In

Since the campaign was announced at the recent meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council in New York, a steady stream of delayed birthday cards for Mrs. Roosevelt has poured into AFL-CIO headquarters—most of them anonymous—enclosing dimes, quarters, half-dollars and an occasional $1 bill.

Additional contributions have been received in the name of Pres. Emeritus Daniel W. Helt of the Railroad Signalmen. It was requested, after he died recently, that instead of flowers contributions be made to the cancer fund through Meany.

Numerous gifts also have been received from state and local central labor bodies. These donations are not based on the 10 cents per member principle but are in addition to contributions from union members through their locals or internationals.

The Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation is the only organization which Mrs. Roosevelt has permitted to use her name. Her son, Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), is president, and Gen. Omar N. Bradley is chairman of the board of governors. National executive director is Sidney Glazier. Michael Johnson, former assistant director of the Union Label Dept. of the Ladies' Garment Workers, is director of labor activities for the fund-raising drive.

'Teens for Labor' Proves Success

Louisville — Boys and girls in the Teens for Labor Corps have worked so successfully that the Greater Louisville Central Labor Council has voted to sponsor the corps permanently.

Thirty-three youngsters aged 13 and up were organized in June by Council Sec.-Treas. Richard L. Miller to work one day a week or more during the summer, helping the county COPE and its Women's Activities Department.

Mrs. Floyd Rector, WAD director, reports that many corps members have now volunteered to continue to work after school and on Saturdays. Mrs. Rector has sent letters of appreciation to the teen-agers and their parents. The council will name three adult delegates to a TLC advisory committee.

STEELWORKER WIVES and children man a picket station on roads leading to the Roane Electric Furnace plant at Rockwood, Tenn. Some 35 wives of strikers set up their own picket line after many workers were arrested for violating a court order to stay 1,000 feet from plant entrances.

Men Jailed, Wives Hold Picket Line

By Eugene A. Kelly

Rockwood, Tenn.—Forty spunky women brought their children and stood in the highways here to raise their frail voices in protest of the hiring of strikebreakers to take the jobs of their menfolk at the big Roane Electric Furnace plant, making ferro alloys for the steel industry.

That may have changed the shape of the future for 415 members of Steelworkers Local 5495, on strike since Sept. 7 in what they term a protest against safety conditions at the furnace owned by a big company and controlled by a powerful financier—Merritt-Chapman & Scott Corp. and Louis Wolfson of faraway New York.

The story of the wives on the picket line brought the newspapers from Nashville and Knoxville and Chattanooga, and the radio and television men, asking what this strike was all about and taping statements and taking pictures.

It drew the attention of other union men, and the governor of Tennessee, and the State Industrial Safety Dept., wondering out loud why hazardous conditions haven't been corrected and how someone might get the company to sit around a table and talk about this thing.

Company Pres. Roland Baum would be out of town until Oct. 28, his office told Gov. Buford Ellington (D) in Nashville, but the governor sent a letter to Steelworkers District Dir. Lorne Nelles in Atlanta, Ga., saying he would do everything he can to set up a meeting.

Back in Rockwood, 72 of the

(Continued on Page 3)

Meany Cites Freedom Urge:

Anniversary Recalls Hungarian Uprising

A nation determined to be free "cannot be permanently overawed or enslaved by any tyranny," AFL-CIO Pres George Meany warned Soviet Russia on the fifth anniversary of the Hungarian uprising on Oct. 23, 1956.

He called the revolt "an historic landmark of greater significance than even its inspiring heroes or counter-revolutionary Soviet enemies realized," adding that it was the "most significant" event in the struggle for democracy since the Russians themselves overthrew czarism in 1917.

"Today, when the peace and freedom of all mankind are gravely menaced by the aggressive Soviet despotism," Meany said, "it is necessary to keep in mind one fact above all else:

"The Soviet government which so savagely suppressed the aspirations of the Hungarian people for democracy in October 1956 is only the continuation and expansion of the Bolshevik band that subverted and overthrew the young Russian democracy in November 1917."

It is the Communist "enemies of liberty, decency and world peace," he said, who built the "wall of shame and horror" that divides Berlin.

Bomb Threat Cited

"Only mortal enemies of freedom, like the Soviet aggressors, could so callously and planfully seek to terrorize humanity and threaten war with multiple megaton bombs in order to expand the area under the Communist yoke," he declared.

"The free world has yet to learn the full implications and meaning of this continuous pattern of Communist aggression. Not only Washington, London and Paris, but Accra, Baghdad, Cairo, Conakry, Djarkata and New Delhi have yet to realize fully the terrible potential of this chain of events in the

(Continued on Page 4)

Unions Ask New Votes In 2 Cases

By David L. Perlman

The National Labor Relations Board has agreed to take a new look at a policy that allows employers to appeal to racial prejudice in union representation elections.

A consistent line of NLRB decisions has held that injection of racial issues by employers is not, of itself, grounds for setting aside representation elections lost by unions.

In two test cases which the NLRB will consider, the Textile Workers Union of America and the Clothing Workers have asked the board to review the refusal by two NLRB regional directors to throw out elections in which employers used labor's support for civil rights to play on the fears and prejudices of southern workers and communities.

The unions concede that the regional directors' rulings are in line with labor board precedent—specifically the NLRB's Sharon Hosiery Mills decision in 1958. They argue that the policy is wrong and should be reversed.

In response to the TWUA protest of an election held at the Allen-Morrison Sign Co., Lynchburg, Va., the board declared—in a telegram to the union signed by Associate Executive Sec. Howard W. Kleeb—that review was being granted "on the basis that compelling reasons have been made for reconsideration of board policy."

Also before the board, under a consent stipulation for review, is a

(Continued on Page 12)

Election Case Dropped, NMU Hails 'Vindication'

New York—The government has settled without trial its 1960 suit challenging the conduct of the Maritime Union's election of officers and has stipulated that "the union and its executive officers acted at all times during the 1960 election in good faith" and the election "was not fraudulently conducted."

NMU Pres. Joseph Curran said the government's action "completely vindicated" the union's position. It indicated, he said, that the government found "no foundation" for action.

Former Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell had filed the Landrum-Griffin suit against the union on Oct. 3, 1960—the opening date of the NMU's convention. The election—in which 66 union officers had been chosen — took place the previous spring.

Curran said a numbering system for ballots, to which the government objected, had been instituted on recommendation of the Honest Ballot Association—the non-partisan, good government group which conducts all NMU elections—"to insure against multiple voting and ballot box stuffing." He said the union had begun action to eliminate the numbering system "before the government instituted its suit."

The union stipulated in the settlement that it would ensure that ballots in future elections would be without any means of identifying the voter with his choice of candidate and that it would not permit electioneering at polling places during the 60-day election period.

Curran said that the union had told Justice Dept. attorneys that the NMU wanted the case to go to trial unless the government was prepared to "completely vindicate" the union and its officers.

PERU'S TRADE UNIONISTS back up U.S. labor's consumer boycott of Sears, Roebuck & Co. with pickets at the Intl. Trade Fair in Lima, where Sears had been designated to represent U.S. retailers. The AFL-CIO Executive Council strongly protested selection of the "anti-union" firm in a telegram to Pres. Kennedy and Omer Becu, general secretary of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, cabled his "regret" that Sears would represent the U.S. Signs carried by the pickets from the Commercial & Clerical Workers of Peru included these: "60 Million Workers of the Free World Reject Sears' Policies; Yankees Are Not Imperialists, Sears Is; Sears' History Is a Black One, Why Does It Represent a Democratic Country at the Fair?"

Buying Power Down:

Cost of Living Hits New Record High

By Robert B. Cooney

The nation's cost of living rose to a new record high in September, pushed mainly by seasonal increases for apparel and continued higher costs for services, the government has reported.

The Labor Dept., in a companion report, also said that both the take-home pay and the buying power of factory workers fell off between August and September.

The Consumer Price Index increased by two-tenths of 1 percent to 128.3 between August and September, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This means the market basket of typical goods and services which cost $10 in the 1947-49 base period now costs $12.83.

"Thus far in 1961," the BLS report noted, "consumer prices have advanced by seven-tenths of 1 percent, the smallest increase for a January to September period since 1955."

The September CPI, at 128.3, was 1.2 percent higher than September a year ago, the report added. Higher charges for services were blamed for slightly over half the rise.

Stability Forecast

Asked for a forecast, BLS Deputy Commissioner Robert J. Myers replied there will be "very probably another increase" in the October CPI, with a slackening or leveling off expected by November.

Myers saw nothing suggesting a "take-off" in the cost of living, but rather "a substantial degree of price stability" in future months.

The September CPI will mean 1-cent or 2-cent an hour wage boosts for 86,000 workers as a result of a quarterly review of cost-of-living escalator allowances provided by their union contracts.

Some 51,000 workers—mainly employed by Greyhound and the Public Service Coordinated Transport Co. in New Jersey and by the Hayes and Northrup aircraft companies—will receive 1 cent hikes. Most of the 35,000 due 2-cent increases are with Douglas Aircraft.

A group of 11,000 meat cutters in Los Angeles supermarkets will receive an increase of 5 cents an hour on the basis of an annual review.

Earnings Down

The BLS report on factory worker earnings showed that average spendable earnings—after deduction of federal income and social security taxes—were $82.44 per week for a production worker with three dependents and $74.85 for a worker without dependents.

Both totals were 96 cents lower than in August, the report said.

The report said the earnings dropped "because of reductions in hours of work resulting from strikes in the automobile industry, the effects of Hurricane Carla and the observance of religious holidays occurring during the payroll reporting period."

The higher cost of living "contributed to a decline in buying power of 1.5 percent over the month," the report added.

"Compared with September 1960," the report concluded, "spendable earnings were up by $1.25 (more than 1.5 percent), the result of higher hourly earnings. Buying power was up by one-half of 1 percent."

Perlis Warns of Threat In Flu Vaccine Shortage

Thousands of Americans who want to protect themselves against influenza are being denied inoculations because of a nationwide shortage of vaccine, Leo A. Perlis, national director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, has declared.

The seven pharmaceutical manufacturers who produce the vaccine said in a recent joint statement that their production of the serum this year was three times what they turned out last year. However, they have been unable to fill all orders because of unprecedented demand, they said. The U.S. Public Health Service warned in August of a possible increase in flu this year.

The Phoenix (Ariz.) & Maricopa County AFL-CIO was forced to curtail sharply a scheduled mass inoculation when it was unable to obtain enough vaccine.

The labor council had what it thought was an iron-clad agreement for 5,000 vaccine units, but a few days before the inoculations were scheduled it was notified only 2,000 units would be available—and next was told that none at all was on hand. Protests from Milton V. Lee, AFL-CIO community services representative in Phoenix, with help from Perlis' office, plus borrowed dosages from the Maricopa County Health Dept., produced enough for nearly 5,000 inoculations.

None Available

Earlier Lee had tried to buy 10,000 additional units for which he would have paid cash. Over a three-day period he was unable to obtain a single unit despite telephone calls to manufacturers or their agents.

In nearly every case, he said, he was told: "We know of none available in the United States."

About three months are required to produce a batch of vaccine.

Perlis in a statement said that the shortage of influenza vaccine was comparable to the situation during a 1957 flu epidemic and to the shortage of Salk vaccine when polio inoculations became possible.

"On both occasions," he pointed out, AFL-CIO Community Services "urged that something be done to prevent a recurrence. The U.S. Public Health Service has a duty to alert the country to the danger of epidemics, but it also has an overriding obligation to make certain that production is geared to demand and that supplies are available.

"There is not even enough vaccine for older people, pregnant women, the chronically ill and children, whom the medical authorities have specified as being in special need of protection.

"Scarcity brings the cost of vaccine up and encourages black market manipulations of available supplies. Unless the vaccine is made readily available, many thousands of man-hours will be lost to industry in the event of a flu epidemic this winter."

Air Safety Award Cites Pilots Union

Chicago — The Air Line Pilots has been named the winner of Aviation Week magazine's annual air safety award for "distinguished service in achieving safer utilization of aircraft."

The award was presented at the annual ALPA safety forum here, at which the union gave its own annual award for air safety to two pilots with Pan American World Airways and Delta Air Lines.

ALPA Pres. C. N. Sayen accepted the Aviation Week award from Jerome Lederer of the Flight Safety Foundation for such accomplishments as "air safety forums, contributions to improved cockpits, approach and landing aids, improved collision-prevention techniques;" for focusing attention on special current needs to improve safety, and for giving scholarships in aero-medical programs.

Sayen then presented ALPA's own safety award to Capt. W. L. Collier of Sparta, N. J., and Capt. B. V. Hewes of East Point, Ga., members of the union's airport rescue and firefighting committees. Their efforts, Sayen said, led to a nationwide survey of airport firefighting facilities.

Capt. David S. Little of American Airlines warned 150 pilots and safety experts at the conference that a trend to shorter airport runways threatens safety records. Runways 10,000 feet long appear to be the minimum for safety, he said.

UAW-Chrysler Talks Approach Final Stage

Detroit — Negotiations on a new contract between the Auto Workers and the Chrysler Corp. approached their final stage as UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther told the corporation the union expected a national economic offer by Oct. 29.

Talks on national issues involving wages and working conditions had been put aside while three-fourths of the 88 bargaining units reached agreement on local issues. Delays at other units had slowed the bargaining pace.

Reuther said technical people would be standing by for a company economic offer and that agreement in principle would allow subcommittees to draft the contract language promptly.

The UAW executive board, slated to meet Oct. 27, was expected to review the status of negotiations and to decide whether a strike deadline should be set.

Contracts covering more than 60,000 Chrysler workers have been extended by mutual agreement since the Oct. 1 expiration date.

Pattern Set

Reuther said previously that the union expected Chrysler, the last of the Big Three auto makers to settle, to meet the pattern of wages and benefits set earlier this year after short strikes at Ford and General Motors. The pattern followed this form:

A three-year agreement with annual wage boosts of 2.5 percent or six cents an hour, whichever is larger; continuation of the cost-of-living supplement; a short-workweek benefit giving covered workers partial pay for weeks in which less than 40 hours are worked; company-paid medical-hospital benefits; pension improvements, and major improvements in supplemental unemployment benefits (SUB).

In other auto negotiations, the union's Local 751 set midnight Oct. 28 as the deadline for a new agreement at the Caterpillar Tractor plant in Decatur, Ill. The UAW Mack Truck Council extended a strike deadline on a day-to-day basis at Mack plants in Allentown, Pa., Somerville and Plainfield, N. J., and Cortland, N. Y.

Early Cancer Detection Aim of Foundation Drive

An educational campaign to familiarize organized workers with the life-saving benefits of early diagnosis and treatment of cancer is one of the objectives in the AFL-CIO's $1 million campaign for the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation.

The federation Executive Council at its recent meeting designated November for "Labor's March on Cancer," the objective being to raise the $1 million in donations of 10 cents from each member in honor of the First Lady of the Free World.

Experts have estimated there are 2.5 million men and women now in the work force who will eventually die of cancer but could be saved with early diagnosis and proper treatment. At present one out of every three cancer patients is cured, they say; with detection in the early stages and the kind of care available, half could be cured.

Available for union members during the campaign will be educational literature of various kinds from the American Cancer Society, with which the Eleanor Roosevelt foundation is affiliated.

The foundation already has given $250,000 to the Intl. Union Against Cancer to establish International fellowships for promising cancer researchers, and has made grants to help establish research centers at the Jefferson Medical Center, Philadelphia; University of Utah, and University of Colorado.

Experienced Picket Available to Dallas

Dallas, Tex.—When Office Workers Local 45 needed picketing help in its strike against Western Gillette Motor Transport, Inc., here, Fort Worth Local 277 supplied one picket with a solid labor background.

She was Mrs. Tennie Mark Orr, daughter of Assistant Sec. of Labor Jerry R. Holleman, former president of the Texas State AFL-CIO.

Mrs. Orr, a steward and member of the bargaining committee at Southwest Union Life Insurance Co. in Fort Worth, was among relief pickets who filled in while the Dallas members were voting to end the strike and accept a first contract with pay increases of up to 68 cents an hour.

N. Y. Labor Backs Area Loan Agency

Albany—A proposed amendment to the New York state law to establish a state Job Development Authority has been endorsed by Pres. Harold Hanover of the New York State AFL-CIO and other labor spokesmen.

The proposal—Amendment 4 on the Nov. 7 state ballot—would provide for loans of up to 30 percent of the cost of new industrial projects, with the remainder coming from banks and other private sources.

The amendment would set up a fund of $100 million, with depressed areas getting the priority for up to $50 million of the total. Hanover worked with its legislative sponsor, State Sen. Harold A. Jerry, is backing the proposals.

'No Right to Strike:'

Political Uproar Follows Ontario Labor Law Ruling

Toronto, Ont.—A turbulent political storm is boiling up in the wake of a magistrate's decision in the Royal York Hotel case which virtually outlaws the right to strike.

It rips to shreds the Ontario Labor Act, which has been on the statute books for 15 years, asserting that the law does not give a worker the right to strike and declaring that an employer has the right to fire anyone who withholds his labor in an effort to improve his wages or working conditions.

The ruling was handed down by Magistrate Thomas Elmore in a decision dismissing the request of the Hotel & Club Employes to prosecute Royal York management for unfair labor practices. Authorization for prosecution of such charges is required by Ontario law.

There were these repercussions on the the political front:

● Premier Leslie Frost of Ontario, said the decision should be appealed at once and that if it is upheld he will seek to change the labor act.

● Ontario Labor Minister Charles Daley warned the decision may plunge labor relations in Ontario into "chaos" and candidly said he would not have handed down the same decision.

● Sec.-Treas. Douglas F. Hamilton of the Ontario Federation of Labor warned that with labor relations "back in the jungle," unions may be forced to break the law and strike at the most opportune time. Ontario law now prohibits strikes or lockouts during the lifetime of a contract and requires conciliation in case of any dispute, with a three-man board holding hearings and publicly issuing recommendations. Not until seven days after the recommendations are handed down can the union strike, with a secret ballot required.

Elmore in his decision held that since the labor act does not give the specific right to strike, employers and employes drift into a master and servant relationship once the conciliation period ends.

A worker cannot legally begin a strike, the magistrate maintained, until he first has notified his employer that he is quitting his job. He held that the Royal York strikers, who walked out April 24 after the hotel refused to pay more than a 2 cents an hour wage increase, "had no right to strike and cease work and by so doing they ceased to be employes of the accused."

Union to Appeal

Vice Pres. Archie Johnstone of the Hotel & Restaurant Workers, leader of the strike, said the decision will be appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada if necessary.

Other labor officials warned massive strikes might be necessary if unions are to re-establish their clear right to strike.

The Royal York is the largest hotel in the British Commonwealth. About 800 strikebreakers have taken the place of the regular employes and more than a score of conventions and other meetings have been cancelled because of the walkout.

The union originally sought a pay hike of 10 cents an hour. The Queen Elizabeth Hotel, second largest in the British Commonwealth, recently scrapped a contract with the union which had another year to run and granted a pay hike of 10 cents over three years.

The Royal York is operated by the Canadian Pacific Railroad, the Queen Elizabeth by the Hilton hotel chain.

Yale & Towne Strikers Rally Strong Support

Philadelphia—Organized labor in the Philadelphia area has rallied solidly in support of employes of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co. on strike to resist a management attempt to impose a speedup in a new contract.

Nationwide support, in addition, was being built up by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. through its Yale & Towne Industry Committee, composed of six unions having contractual relations with the company.

The council, at a meeting here expressed "full solidarity" with 1,500 members of Machinists Lodge 1717 and Lodge 14 of the Office Workers who walked out nine weeks ago when the company in negotiations demanded elimination or radical change in 35 of 37 contract clauses negotiated over the past 18 years.

Also represented at the meeting were the Auto Workers, Steelworkers, United Textile Workers and Boilermakers. UAW Local 53, representing 1,000 workers in the firm's Chicago plant, is seeking to negotiate a new contract to replace one that will expire on Nov. 9. Pres. Peter Lausas of Local 53 and Pres. Samuel Lütteroty of Lodge 1717 pledged that if the Chicago group is forced to strike, both will remain out until satisfactory settlements are reached with each.

In other developments:

● The IUD called on Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg for his "personal intervention" in the strike, charging the firm "demands retrogression" in the 35 Philadelphia contract clauses and "takes a similar position" in Chicago.

IUD Organization Dir. Nicholas Zonarich, basing the plea on the fact the firm has defense contracts, charged it with "Boulwareism" in its bargaining. The "take-it-or-leave-it" attitude, he asserted, was imported to Yale & Towne from the General Electric Co. where it had been learned by Yale & Towne Vice Pres. Paul Hartig, a former GE official.

● Zonarich also sent telegrams to Chairman Lister Hill (D-Ala.) of the Senate Labor Committee and Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.) of the House Labor Committee asking them to investigate the company's labor-management practices and charging an effort "to destroy working conditions in effect under union contracts for 18 years."

"Under Mr. Hartig's direction," he said, "the company has simply placed its demands on the table and refused to bargain. Because of the spread of such tactics in U.S. industry, a look at the Yale & Towne pattern is in order. If this firm is permitted to compel employes' agreement to a speedup, other employers will seek to follow the same pattern."

● Another telegram from Zonarich went to Vice Pres. Lyndon Johnson, asked that as chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, he authorize an investigation of the company's white collar and professional employment practices.

Although Yale & Towne has defense contracts, Zonarich said, it "has not offered equal opportunity to Negro and other minority groups, except where our unions have demanded fair play in units of bargained-for workers."

Rail Telegraphers Postpone SP Strike

The Railroad Telegraphers postponed a scheduled strike against the Southern Pacific Railroad at the request of Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg to make a renewed effort at negotiating an agreement on job security.

A Presidential Emergency Board set up in September had upheld the union's contention that the issue was bargainable and recommended that the union modify its original proposal and explore various alternative methods of preventing the wholesale abolishment of jobs.

ORT Pres. G. E. Leighty said the strike was called after the railroad rejected proposals in line with the emergency board's recommendations.

Under Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz and Chairman Francis A. O'Neill, Jr., of the National Mediation Board have been meeting with the two parties in an effort to pave the way for an agreement.

White Collar Unions Set Brussels Parley

Three represntatives of the AFL-CIO will attend an Intl. Non-Manual Workers' Conference to be held Nov. 3 and 4 in Brussels under the auspices of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Pres. Howard Coughlin of the Office Employes, and Otto Nordenskjold, first secretary of the Swedish white collar workers' federation, will report on trends in non-manual employment and their social effects.

AFL-CIO delegates, in addition to Coughlin, will be Gerald P. O'Keefe, director of international affairs for the Retail Clerks, and John Pastin, director of the Office Technical Dept. of the Steelworkers.

Meany Finds Libel Suit 'Very Amusing'

"Very amusing" was AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's comment on a $1 million libel and slander suit filed against him in federal court in Detroit by James R. Hoffa, president of the federation-ousted Teamsters.

The Hoffa suit followed a recent refusal of the AFL-CIO Executive Council to readmit the Teamsters, under present circumstances, to the federation, and Meany's press conference statement that there is every indication the union "more than ever is now under the direction of corrupt and criminal elements."

Also named as defendants in the Hoffa suit were 23 other members of the federation Executive Council. Also named was the late Charles J. MacGowan, a former member, who died more than a year ago.

Meany Lauds Bishop for Union Labor Requirement

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has extended his "personal gratitude" to Bishop Sidney M. Metzger of the Roman Catholic diocese of El Paso for directing all pastors to specify in advertising for construction bids that only contractors employing union labor are eligible to bid.

"You have translated into action," Meany wrote the bishop, "the teachings of the Popes on the elements of social justice.

"I am confident that the members of the AFL-CIO in your area will prove themselves worthy of the confidence you have placed in them."

Bishop Metzger reminded his priests in a Labor Day message that wages and employment benefits have not kept pace with industrial progress in the Southwest and praised the policy of government bodies in paying the area-determined prevailing wage for work. He said also:

"It should be noted that time and time again, with little publicity or fanfare, labor unions have generously donated their time and work for needy projects. This laudable practice is one of long standing, and universal in the individual unions. I deeply appreciate the assistance rendered on many occasions."

In a subsequent Labor Day message Bishop Metzger added quotations from three Papal encyclicals on the rights of labor and said they are "particularly" pertinent in the El Paso area. Emphasizing a quotation from Pope Pius XI on the injustice of denying workers the right to form unions, Bishop Metzger said it is "almost inconceivable that even Catholics at this late date can view with suspicion the efforts of workingmen" to form unions.

Picketing Wives Swing Support for Strikers

(Continued from Page 1)

strikers who had been in the county lockup since Oct. 10—for violating a court order not to come closer than 1,000 feet to the plant entrances—were released on bail, and they returned to the picket line.

The women kept their own lines alongside the access road waiting for the strikebreakers who went into the plant to take their husbands' jobs, talking about the smoke and fumes that caused their men to walk out for the tenth time in five years.

The company justifies the hiring of strikebreakers with the claim that the strike was caused by "a few troublemakers" and that it violated a no-strike contract clause specifically inserted because of previous so-called "wildcat" walkouts. The clause, the company said, gave it a legal right to discharge participants in a strike during the life of the contract.

"What's going to happen now?" a reporter asked Donald Daugherty, president of Local 5495, after a bonding company put up bail and he was let out of jail.

Public Opinion Shifts

"I believe we're going to win," said Daugherty, who wasn't so sure until the women and kids walked out on the picket line and public opinion began to change in the wide state of Tennessee.

District Dir. Nelles could feel things change after the white light of publicity began to illumine the dusty picket line in this hill-country town of 9,000 people, and after a woman picket, Mrs. Don Stevens, charged she was run down by a strikebreaker's car, and after another strikebreaker from Knoxville confessed to Tennessee Bureau of Investigation officers that he riddled his own car with bullets and tried to put the blame on the strikers.

Said Nelles: "They just didn't know what to do about the women on the picket line. They couldn't compete with them."

The next step for the union may be to take court action seeking to compel Roane Electric to correct safety hazards found by state inspectors two years ago, and perhaps to charge the company with locking out its workers.

Local Pres. Daugherty wrapped up the strike story in this statement about what caused it:

"The truth about the walkout is that the hazardous working conditions in the plant endanger the lives and limbs of our men. The company continues to refuse to take proper corrective measures. . . .

"As a result of this unreasonable, unrealistic and inhuman attitude, three of our fellow workers have been killed in accidents at the plant. There has been a continuous occurrence of severe injuries—loss of sight, loss of limbs, men burned to the waist are a few examples.

"The company continues to refuse to cooperate with our Safety Committee in working out a reasonable and effective safety program, and has forced us to protect ourselves in the only manner we can.

"We want to work; we need to work; we are fighting for our jobs and our safety. We intend to do everything legally possible to protect our jobs and our lives."

CWA for Private Space Network

Continuation of plans for a privately sponsored space communications network has been urged on Pres. Kennedy by Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers.

The union's position differs from that of a group of 35 members of Congress who have urged public development of the network and whose opinions, Bierne wrote, "we always respect and frequently share."

"Only through continuation of the privately sponsored plans to encircle our globe with a unique system of communication satellites can we hope to win for the United States a sorely-needed 'first' in the crucial area of space," Beirne wrote the President. "The prestige value for us abroad would be immense."

Joblessness Declines Seasonally in Canada

Ottawa, Ont.—Unemployment in Canada dropped seasonally by 15,000 to 308,000, or 4.7 percent of the labor force, in September, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has reported.

THE LETTER CARRIERS are helping the "Keep Detroit Beautiful" campaign by donating the funds for billboards like this one. The money comes from the Detroit Letter Carriers Benevolent Fund, financed through an annual field day and picnic.

World Tension, Domestic Needs Absorb Stone Workers' Sessions

Cincinnati—The problems of automation, the threat of communism, and the need for political action by unions continued as major topics during closing sessions of the Stone & Allied Products Workers convention here.

Delegates to the 10th triennial gathering also heard Sen. Stephen M. Young (D.-Ohio) declare that if he "were a working man instead of a lawyer and a senator of the United States, I would belong to the union of my craft and sit in the front row."

Lashing out at "the moguls of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers," Young said business can be no stronger than the men and women who work for it.

"Trade unions," he said, "stand for mankind's loftiest aspirations. Through unions, working men and women have won hard-earned victories, the fruits of which will continue to be reaped by generations yet unborn."

The senator also took issue with "fascist-minded people who some years ago began applying the term 'monopolistic labor boss' to dedicated labor leaders."

Young said he knew hundreds of labor leaders personally and found "honest responsible men who over the years have helped raise the standards of workers—both organized and unorganized."

School Needs Cited

Commenting on a recent visit to Europe, he said that we must have federal legislation to catch up with Russian education, and that he heard "less talk of war in Western Europe in a month than I do here in a single day." He predicted that there will be no war because Russia realizes that the Soviet Union and the United States would annihilate each other, leaving Red China as the winner.

The coming session of Congress, Young predicted, would pass a law granting medical care for the aged under social security and railroad retirement. He said the "propaganda of the American Medical Association" delayed such a bill this year, but that passage is inevitable to remedy the "tragic situation" of elderly people unable to afford medical care.

He called on business to forge programs to deal intelligently and fairly with the problems posed by automation, stating that displaced workers should have first crack at new jobs and business should bear the cost of retraining programs.

One of the major convention resolutions charged that a serious problem in automation is the lack of understanding and concern by workers being retrained do not a lack of information about new opportunities by state employment services.

Delegates commended the Kennedy Administration's plans in this field, but urged revision of unemployment compensation policies so workers being retrained do not suffer financially.

They also urged better information on job opportunities through the U. S. Employment Service, earlier retirement with higher benefits, lower taxes for low-income families, higher unemployment compensation for longer periods, broader seniority units, and severance pay.

The delegates also voted to increase dues from $4 to not less than $5 a month, with the additional $1 split between the international and local unions. Some locals already have higher dues, which will be the "regular dues" under the constitution.

To Explore Unity

The convention passed a resolution directing the officers to look into the possibilities of affiliation with unions in the same general field.

Going further than medical care for the aged, although a resolution also backed that, delegates asked passage of a federal health plan which would give care to "all Americans," plus additional funds for medical research, medical schools, scholarships, and hospital construction.

The delegates reaffirmed their willingness "to continue to cooperate with all persons and organizations working for the political action principles established by the AFL-CIO."

They called on all local unions of the Stone Workers to "affiliate with local and state central bodies and participate fully in the work of these councils in political action and community services," to support the AFL-CIO COPE "through voluntary individual contributions during its annual campaign," and to make sure that all local members and their families "are and remain registered voters."

Screen Actors Voting In Annual Election

Hollywood—More than 14,000 members of the Screen Actors Guild are voting by mail ballot in the union's annual election, with returns due by Nov. 3.

Twenty-seven candidates are competing for 21 offices. George Chandler, proposed for re-election as president by the union's nominating committee, is opposed by Patrick James Hawley, nominated by petition.

Canadian Church Body Urges Drive for Jobs

Ottawa, Ont.—"Disturbing" unemployment must be "diminished by close cooperation between all segments of society and all levels of government," the executive council of the Anglican Church of Canada declared at a meeting here.

The Anglican leaders called the present rate of unemployment in Canada "distressingly high."

Opposes NAM View:

Management Group Supports ILO Role

New York—The Commerce & Industry Association of New York has called for "continuing and more aggressive participation in the Intl. Labor Organization by government, by management and by labor."

The association, which represents 3,500 business firms by implication, indicated in a letter to Pres. Kennedy a strong disagreement with the position taken by the National Association of Manufacturers. The NAM recently withdrew from participation in selection of the U.S. employer delegate to the ILO, complaining that supporters of free enterprise are outnumbered in the 100-nation organization.

Edmund F. Wagner, president of the New York business group, said the effort by Communist nations to use the ILO for propaganda purposes "is no reason for the periodic talk of withdrawing from that organization. No fight is ever won by running away."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany earlier had used almost identical language in denouncing the NAM withdrawal.

The New York business group, which is one of the largest member organizations of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, declared:

Nation's Stake Cited

"The stake of this nation in the ILO has not been sufficiently recognized and the opportunities it offers us never have been realized fully. We as a nation must strive constantly to take the initiative and achieve a position of genuine leadership in the ILO.

"We must bring to all nations, particularly those new and emerging nations taking their first steps on the road to industrialization, an understanding of how we achieved high productivity and high standards of living without sacrificing human dignity, human values and democratic concepts."

The business group said it felt that the U.S. government had failed to back up the employer delegate on some important issues but added:

"To carry on effectively in the ILO, it is vital that we continue to designate to our delegation persons of the highest stature in labor, management and government service, and that this delegation have both continuity and the support of a full-time competent staff."

The ILO, a specialized agency of the United Nations, has as its goal raising living standards and improving working conditions throughout the world. Each nation is represented by a four-member delegation, two designated as government representatives and one each from labor and management ranks.

Local Action Proposed To Better Health Care

New York—Labor-management councils at the community level are needed to help improve the quality of medical and hospital care while checking rising health costs, the non-profit Foundation on Employe Health, Medical Care & Welfare, Inc., has declared.

The proposal was contained in a recent 166-page book, "How to Get the Most Out of Medical and Hospital Benefit Plans," prepared for the foundation by Ruth and Edward Brecher and published by Prentice-Hall, Inc.

The study stemmed from a three-day conference held last year at Arden House, Harriman, N. Y., under the co-sponsorship of the foundation and Columbia University's School of Public Health & Administrative Medicine. Attending were 42 experts from labor, management, hospitals, medicine, universities, insurance companies and health plans.

The book, noting the growing of labor-management cooperation in the area of medical and hospital insurance plans, which now cost American industry and workers more than $4 billion annually, said creation of the community-level councils would be an "important aspect" of meeting the health needs of the 98 million Americans covered by them.

The book explores the complex problems currently facing health care plans and analyzes the subjects of alleged overcharging by doctors, use and misuse of hospitals, rising costs and other factors "requiring reform."

The foundation was established five years ago to help labor and management cooperatively to obtain maximum medical and hospital benefits for their dollars.

Meany Hails Hungary on Anniversary of Revolt

(Continued from Page 1)

struggle between human freedom and Communist tyranny. In all these bitter tests of strength, the Kremlin's aims and actions have been consistent and continuous—by any and all means to extend Communist rule until Soviet imperialism dominates the entire world."

Meany declared Hungary's achievement of democracy in 1956, "though it lasted but five days," is "as unforgettable as the Soviet butchery of Budapest is unforgivable."

"In this spirit," he added, "the free world must face up to and meet Soviet aggression against democratic Berlin and free Germany as only the next stages in Khrushchev's timetable for Soviet world conquest."

The most constructive and positive course lovers of freedom can pursue, Meany said, "is to close their ranks and act in unity to promote democracy, protect world peace and foster social progress."

"In this light," he went on, "totalitarian communism must be treated as the mortal enemy of human freedom at all times, in all countries, by the people of every race and faith. In Africa no less than in Europe, in Latin America as well as Asia, Soviet imperialism and its Communist agencies are the implacable foes of democracy and national freedom."

Meany derided talk in Moscow and Peiping of peaceful coexistence with the democracies, charging the two governments are actually arming to the teeth "in order to destroy the human rights and independence of all nations as free peoples."

"The free trade unions—as the first target of every totalitarian regime, no matter where it rears its ugly head—have learned this lesson from experience," he asserted. "So have millions of other liberty-loving people on both sides of the Iron Curtain.

"We must never forget Hungary, its courage, its inspiration, its sacrifices for our common cause of freedom and human dignity. We must remember. But we must do more.

UN Steps Urged

"The older countries and the younger nations that have recently won their independence should pool their human forces and natural resources to assure the Hungarian people their right of self-determination.

"The United Nations should strongly urge and work for the immediate release of all political prisoners in Hungary.

"All nations — especially those who have recently won their independence—should demand the removal of all foreign troops from Hungary.

"The UN must strongly call for free elections in Hungary under UN supervision."

From Brussels, Gen. Sec. Omer Becu of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions sent greetings to the Hungarian workers who bore the brunt of the 1956 struggle and assured them their bid for freedom will never be forgotten.

The free trade union movement, he told them, is still fighting to create a better world in which social justice will be achieved and human dignity will be respected. The Hungarian revolution, "brutally crushed as it was," provided "an unforgettable testimony" to the strength of democratic ideals, he said.

At AFL-CIO Conference:

'Rights' Inventory Urged in Wisconsin

Milwaukee—Delegates to the Wisconsin State AFL-CIO's first civil rights conference here have recommended a "community-wide civil rights inventory" by every central body in the state.

The 200 delegates called for a factual survey of discrimination "in labor unions, in employment, in apprenticeship and training, in housing and in every field of community life."

The survey should be followed, the resolution declared, by "programs of education, legislation and other appropriate action designed to eliminate all discrimination."

The resolution also asked the State AFL-CIO to call upon all central bodies and local unions to establish active civil rights committees.

Boris Shishkin, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Right, told the delegates that labor's battle against race discrimination is "no less urgent" in the North than in the South. He said organization, education and legislation are needed "to eliminate all discrimination in labor's own ranks and also in employment and housing."

Shishkin said the fight against discrimination can't be won by "letting George do it."

"It's everybody's job," he said, "a job for every Tom, Dick and Harry and—to show there's no discrimination—it is also a job for every Jane, Liz and Mary."

The conference, which included workshop sessions on employment, apprenticeship, housing, legislation and education, also recommended:

- Standard non-discrimination clauses in all union contracts.
- Consideration of a standard apprenticeship application as a means of assuring equal opportunity.
- Enactment of a state fair housing law.

Wisconsin's Gov. Gaylord Nelson told the opening session of the conference that he welcomes labor's initiative in furthering civil rights. Nelson called for an end to "discrimination as usual" in the state.

Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D-Wis.) told the delegates that under the Kennedy Administration "Washington Civil rights action has finally become vigorous." He added:

"The Administration believes that it can't just leave the field to Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas and the demagogues. It's better to intervene in the courts than in the streets."

Nicaragua's Labor Policies Hit by Unions

Kingston, Jamaica — Pres. Joseph Curran of the Maritime Union has asked Pres. John F. Kennedy to investigate worker complaints of repression by the Nicaraguan government and to exclude Nicaragua from Kennedy's "Alliance for Progress" as long as the rights of trade unions, and other democratic rights of the Nicaraguan people, are "violated by their government."

Curran was authorized to act on behalf of the NMU and eight unions of maritime workers in the Caribbean area who held a two-day meeting here to discuss common problems. Other participants were from Jamaica, Trinidad, the Netherlands Antilles, Panama, Honduras and Nicaragua.

The meeting protested to Kennedy after hearing a report by a Nicaraguan delegate. Also it called on the Intl. Transportworkers Federation and the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions to "protect the rightful interests of Nicaraguan workers" and to "end the oppressive policies of the Nicaraguan government" and employers.

The meeting was told about "anti-union and anti-democratic actions" of the government in collusion with employers and said the situation in Nicaragua compares with "the worst of the Trujillo regime in the Dominican Republic."

"It is the feeling of this conference," Curran wired Kennedy, "that the policies enforced by the Nicaraguan government against unions and people there do more to advance the program of international communism in the area than any actions by communist agents" and that such policies are in conflict with the aims and principles of the Alliance for Progress.

GRAND PRIZE TROPHY of Photographic Society of America for best newspaper photo of year was won by Newspaper Guild Member Leonard Victor, of the Long Island Press, with this picture. It shows Mrs. Justine Purvis of Baldwin, L. I., in "conversation" with her 7-year-old blind and deaf foster-son.

100 Pharmacies Ban Chicago Newspapers

Chicago—Some 100 Chicago area drug stores refused to carry the Sunday, Oct. 15, issue of the Chicago American.

The reason: an article by the paper's science writer reporting a sharp growth in cut-rate drug discount firms in the area and a reference to markups "ranging from 1,350 percent for items sold in small quantities to 100 percent for those sold in original containers or in 100 lots."

Some of the stores also declined to sell copies of the Chicago Sun-Times carrying an Associated Press report from Washington on Senate drug hearings.

The American reprinted the story in its Monday editions along with a front page statement defending the story as "true and in the public interest."

Alert Sounded Against Abuses in Shelter Sales

Americans planning to build fallout shelters have been warned against unscrupulous builders by Frank Ellis, director of the Office of Emergency Planning, formerly the Office of Civil & Defense Mobilization.

In an interview on As We See It, AFL-CIO public service program heard on the ABC radio network, Ellis advised persons planning to build shelters to write to the Dept. of Defense, Washington 25, D. C., or to obtain minimum shelter specifications from local, county or state civil defense offices.

FRANK ELLIS

"Do not be misled by people who would take advantage of any massive construction program," he cautioned.

Ellis said information is also available on food, medicine and other items that should be stocked in the shelters. The Dept. of Defense will mail soon to every family in America, he said, a form of calendar which will give minimum information on protection against fall-out.

Interest in civil defense has increased greatly, the director of the emergency planning office, asserted.

"Until about eight months ago the public viewed civil defense with a considerable amount of levity," he declared. "Today, under the leadership of Pres. Kennedy and the Office of Civil & Defense Mobilization, the attitude has changed. Mail received by this office in January was about 3,000 letters. After the President's speech last July, we began to get 5,000 to 6,000 letters a day."

Ellis said that medical supplies have been diffused over the nation for use in an emergency, and that 2,000 hospitals have been "pre-positioned," as he termed it.

"There will be approximately 1,000 additional pre-positioned hospitals available in the event of emergency," Ellis said.

He said his office is working with the Dept. of Agriculture to diffuse wheat surpluses and other supplies throughout the nation for an emergency.

"Congress did not see fit to vote the necessary money to perform this operation, but we hope to go back with valid arguments when it reassembles in January," Ellis declared.

Wide Discussion Urged On Health Care Issue

Louisville, Ky.—Delegates to the Kentucky State AFL-CIO convention here were urged to promote "all the public debate we can get" on the issue of health care for the aged through the social security system.

Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, told them that if the American people are informed, "if they know the difference between an insurance approach and a means test approach, there is no question which one they will choose." He added:

"Let's have full discussion of it in all local meeting halls, union halls, church study groups, Parent-Teacher Associations, League of Women Voters groups, everywhere all over the country, and I say let it be in an election year.

"Let the American people decide whether older people are to be cared for with dignity and self-respect or to be continually submitted to the indignity of the pauper's oath."

Cruikshank reminded the delegates that Kentucky was one of the first states to enact health care legislation for the needy under the Kerr-Mills Act which was backed by the American Medical Association as a substitute for the social security approach. During the first year of its operation, he said, payments were made to only 40 persons in the entire state—out of 292,000 persons in Kentucky aged 65 or more.

Challenging the AMA contention that help should go only to the "needy," Cruikshank said:

"This approach leaves out the important fact that a very large proportion of the 'needy' who can't afford to pay for medical care were forced into that unhappy position by the medical bills they have already paid."

Delegates also heard Gov. Bert T. Combs (D) voice his continued opposition to enactment of "right-to-work" legislation and predict that no "work" bill will even come out of committee in the legislature.

Other speakers included Lt. Gov. Wilson Wyatt; R. J. Thomas, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, and Sec.-Treas. J. W. Holder of the North Carolina State AFL-CIO.

TV Strikers Firm After First Year

Sacramento, Calif.—The Broadcast Employes marked the first-year anniversary of their strike against Station KXTV here with a declaration that "we've hung tough for a year, and we mean to carry on."

The NABET members walked out when new management of the station, following its sale to a group that included John Hay Whitney, former U.S. ambassador to Great Britain, repudiated an oral agreement on a new contract and demanded that the union take several steps backward.

"With but a single exception, we have had no defections," the strikers said in a statement which also thanked other unions for their help. "Nor have we had any cases of loss of courage, disillusionment or disgust with the cause for which we're fighting."

Javits Addresses Stewards' Session

New York—How organized labor can contribute to the foreign aid program and U.S. domestic economic policy was spelled out by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) at the 2d annual shop stewards' conference of Meat Cutters & Retail Food Employes Local 342.

He also called on trade unions to "provide equal opportunity for all union members and avoid segregation, discrimination, or denial of opportunity because of race, creed, color, national origin, sex or age."

Equity for the Voters

ONE OF THE MOST significant and under-reported stories of 1961 is the continuing battle in a dozen or more states to give every voter a full and equal voice in the selection of the United States Congress and the state legislatures.

The struggle for fair representation has been going on for half a century, but the sharp trend to urbanization in recent years has accentuated the stacked situation in the House of Representatives and the legislatures whereby representatives from sparsely-populated rural areas dominate and control the legislative machinery.

The 1960 census threw this rotten-borough system into sharp relief as some states lost population and others gained over the 10-year period, changing the basis of their representation in Congress. The census also portrayed the shift to urban areas, necessitating a change in representation within the states.

The process of realigning congressional and state legislative districts in the past year has been a major disgrace. Instead of drawing new district lines on the basis of fair representation for all geographical areas in a state, many legislatures have deadlocked in a greedy struggle to retain unfair control.

WHEN ONE VOTER'S BALLOT counts for less than another in a system of representative government a serious malignancy is present that must be removed before it destroys the system itself.

On the congressional level this calls for legislation requiring the states to apportion their House of Representatives districts fairly on the basis of the state's population. On the state legislature level some method—perhaps judicial—must be enacted to assure fair districting.

To allow the present rotten-borough system to continue unremedied and unchecked will sap the strength of our democratic system and allow a small minority to impose its will until there is a major upheaval. This need not happen if urban voters will realize that they are being "done in" and will take effective action to secure corrective legislation.

The Board Takes A New Look

THE AFL-CIO'S STRONG and unequivocal support of civil rights, its fight for fair employment practices legislation and its unyielding position in support of the Supreme Court's decision on desegregation of public schools has called forth a poisonous, race-baiting attack by southern employers.

Union after union has been the victim of a racist attack by employers intent on using any weapon at hand in preventing unionization of low-paid ill-treated workers. A common tactic has been to inject the racial issue on the eve of a critical National Labor Relations Board election.

Over the years the NLRB has ruled that injection of the racial issue by employers into representation elections is not of itself grounds for setting aside such elections lost by the union. These decisions have come down in a consistent series despite the readily demonstrable facts that the use of racial poison has been instrumental in turning workers against the union.

NOW THE NLRB HAS agreed to take a second look to determine whether an employer's use of labor's civil rights position to foment racial discord is a legal weapon against unionization.

We hope that the NLRB will revise its position so that it no longer will be "in splendid isolation among the various agencies, departments and branches of the federal government" in refusing to limit racist expressions and appeals to race prejudice.

We hope, also, that come what may of the NLRB review, southern employers will channel into constructive community efforts their energies expended on fanning race hatred.

AFL-CIO News

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The Frost Is Still on the Pumpkin

Illinois Industrialist Observes:

Firms Dodging Union Wages Often Run by Incompetents

The following is excerpted from an address to the recent Illinois AFL-CIO Convention by Arnold H. Maremont, president of Maremont Corp. of Chicago and chairman of the board or the executive committee of four other companies:

BUSINESS—AS I SEE IT—is 50-50 good management and good labor relations. Each one works to the advantage of the other. I think I could do a pretty fair job as an officer of a labor union, and I know scores of union officers that would be good members of any board of directors.

As a matter of fact, we are all of us together on the board of directors of a great big concern that we want to see succeed, more than any other company or concern—and it is the State of Illinois in all of its parts.

The other day I noticed an item in the daily press which reported that a manufacturing company in Dixon, Ill., had notified its employes that, unless they agreed to a substantial reduction in wages, the company would cease operating. I have no details of their operations, but I was delighted to read subsequently that the union representing the employes had refused to make this concession. It may surprise you that, as an industrialist whose several businesses involve the employment of around 8,000, I should take such a position.

The point of the Dixon story is that I believe profoundly that any industry in Illinois that cannot pay a fair wage for the work being performed is no asset to the state. Whatever slight contribution it makes through employment is only temporary.

Any industry that needs substandard wages to exist competitively will not endure. It is marginal and undoubtedly it is attempting to substitute low wages for inadequate mechanization, or lack of marketing ability or planning ability in its managers, or some other economic disadvantage which sooner or later will sink it.

The union was right in Dixon because what the company wanted was a stop gap, and as such, how long could it have maintained employment at any level? The company that has to be carried along on substandard wages is bound to lose out. One of the beneficial effects of good wages is that they compel good management operations.

Nine times out of 10, the company that is trying to run away from good wages, that is, fishing around for a place where it can pay the very least in wages and taxes, and can work its employes the longest, is actually trying to get away from incompetent management—and it will never be able to do it.

A company that has live-wire managers—men that know how to operate efficiently, who watch the changing demands of the consumer market, who know how to give the public what it wants and the way it wants the goods packaged and marketed—has no trouble paying good wages, making a good profit, and staying in business.

WE HAVE TO GIVE the strongest possible support to a national policy of economic expansion. I urge that labor makes such support a first item of business. We cannot stagger along on a 2.5 percent annual growth when, just to absorb the 1,250,000 annual increase in the labor force, we must increase our gross national product by $15 billion per year.

If this takes investment in the public sector, then I say for Heaven's sake let us not be afraid to invest in needful public improvements. I am not afraid of more schools, more hospitals, more science laboratories, better housing, medical care for the aged, or building better cities.

We have been building up, even in periods of high industrial activity, two armies of hard-core unemployed, and unless we find more useful policies both armies will continue to increase. One is the army of workers who have been displaced by automation, changing markets for job skills, or the decline of an entire industry as in the case of coal mining. The other is the army of youths under 25, who have dropped out of school before finishing their education, and who do not possess skills or educational equipment for which there is a market.

Expansion of our economic growth may be of some help to them. But it won't be enough. And we don't have to be prophets or the sons of prophets to foretell that a continuance of this trend will produce economic and social strains dangerous in the extreme.

I am not a theorist. I live in the world of business and industry, not in an ivory tower making big plans for an impossible utopia. It is my firm conviction that what will be good for America, for labor, for our country's position as a world power, will be just fine for the Maremont Corporation, too.

Morgan Says:

Military, Economic Strengths Of West Help Keep Reds at Bay

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m EST.)

WHILE KHRUSHCHEV STOOD in a great Kremlin hall and painted as rosy a picture as he dared of the future for communism, there were stirrings in the West to indicate that the picture for us need not be so black as some fear. While the Soviet premier punctuated his marathon remarks with the ghastly promise to hoist before the world a hideously-sized jack 'o' lantern on or about Halloween in the form of an explosion of a nuclear bomb equal to 50 million tons of TNT, there was reason to believe that even as he spoke he was impressed with and therefore concerned by the strength of the Western alliance.

Morgan

After Paul Henri Spaak, the foreign minister of Belgium, returned from his recent trip to the Soviet Union he told friends that Khrushchev had made a large point of enumerating the western European capitals he could so easily destroy in a trice with middle range rockets. (Out of a kind of sardonic deference to his guest, he did not mention Brussels by name.) Then he added he could wreck vast destruction on the United States but could not knock us out or prevent us from damaging the USSR very badly too. So, Khrushchev concluded to Spaak, "why have a war?"

Now this exchange itself would be too flimsy to hang all our hopes on, let alone a policy. But there are indications that Khrushchev is impressed with more than our military strength —NATO's and ours alone. The great, powerful Communist empire is held together more by force than ideology. And as the delegates to the 22nd party congress deal with its stresses and strains privately in Moscow, they must be acutely aware of the increasing economic strength of western Europe as represented, for example, by the almost fantastic growth of the Common Market.

This six-nation trading area embracing Italy, France, West Germany, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg is the creature of that remarkable Frenchman, Jean Monnet. So far ahead of its timetable is it in lowering tariffs, increasing trade and mobilizing the European labor force that Britain is already negotiating to join and officials are looking ahead to participating agreements with the United States.

It foreshadows, really substantially this time, the age-old dream of a United States of Europe, a free, voluntary viable alliance in contrast to the power of force holding the Communist domain together.

Monnet and his emissaries are constantly reminding us—and we need reminding—of the near miracle, abetted by the Marshall Plan, of European recovery since 1945. One of them recalled that little more than 15 years ago Dutchmen were eating tulip bulbs to stay alive, Germans were crawling through ruins, and less than 15 years ago the Communists were strong enough to threaten the governments of both Italy and France. Today, western Europe is enjoying its highest productivity and living standards in history. "Today the limit is the sky," Monnet's man said.

BETWEEN THE TWO WARS, he observed, nothing hopeful happened in Europe with the transitory exception of the Locarno pact guiding a supposedly non-aggressive Germany into the League of Nations. Today West Germany and France are bound through NATO and the Economic Community as working allies and Britain is ending her historic isolation from the continent, and becoming a European rather than a commonwealth power. The day cannot be far off, according to informed officials, when the European community and the United States make common policy to dispose of their agricultural surpluses in an orderly way to other continents needing them.

Such cohesive cooperation won't come overnight but it will come, Monnet and his men are convinced, because allied governments now realize it has to. Still not quite sure of the strength and consistency of the Kennedy Administration, the Monnet people are heartened by the fact that Sec. of Treasury Dillon, Sec. of State Rusk, Under Sec. George Ball, Agriculture Sec. Freeman and others are all looking at these problems with what might be called the wide-horizon approach.

Ironically, Pres. Kennedy himself has had little to say publicly on these matters since his inaugural address when he saluted our old allies by saying "united, there is little we cannot do in a host of new cooperative ventures. Divided, there is little we can do—for we dare not meet a powerful challenge at odds and split asunder."

One of Khrushchev's basic objectives is to split the western allies asunder, especially by squeezing West Germany out of the alliance. One of our counters to this threat is the strengthening of our military forces as an earnest of our determination. But another counter, which some western European leaders may see more clearly than we do, is the growing economic health and strength of the Atlantic community. We ought to dwell on this carefully but with hopeful enthusiasm. Khrushchev is dwelling on it, more, probably, than he is on the fate of Berlin.

Texas Labor Asks State to Prod Insurance Firms on Storm Damage

Austin, Tex.—The Texas AFL-CIO has called upon Gov. Price Daniel (D) and the State Board of Insurance to intervene in the effort of many insurance companies to avoid paying off for damages caused when Hurricane Carla flayed the Texas Gulf Coast.

Daniel and the commission "should bring every possible pressure to hold these insurance companies to strict compliance with their legal and moral responsibilities," Pres. Hank Brown and Sec.-Treas. Roy Evans said in a statement.

In addition, the state AFL-CIO office is preparing case histories of insurers' efforts to avoid paying Carla-caused damages and will send copies to the governor and the commission with a plea for an investigation.

"Policyholders are being told by insurance company adjusters that they must settle their claims for 50 cents on the dollar, or else," Brown and Evans charged.

"In some areas, policyholders are being told that they cannot collect anything at all on policies on which they have paid in good faith for many years."

The situation has grown "so ugly" in some areas, they said, that adjusters are making their rounds under the protection of bodyguards.

Some 250,000 Texans fled coastal areas under the lash of the hurricane and found their property badly damaged when they were able to return. Insurance company representatives have often told them, they have reported to the State AFL-CIO, that the "something" that caused the damage in their absence was water, and have pointed to high-water marks as evidence.

The insurance, the adjusters claim, does not protect against water damage, and the offer of settlement covers only damage above the high-water mark, according to the victims. The owners claim the damaging water was "pushed" by Carla.

Other hurricane sufferers have told the state office they have been given a "fast deal" of checks for $500 "to tide you over" while the adjuster obtains authorization from his company to pay more. Too late, usually, the insured person finds the small print says the $500 is in "full settlement" of the claim.

Total estimated hurricane damage was $500 million, about two-thirds to private property. State AFL-CIO spokesmen say it is estimated insurance companies have paid $18 million in claims and may pay only another $18 million, or about $300 per claim.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION is suffering from a species of disgruntlement in what is called the business community and official spokesmen are doing their best to reassure the businessmen that the President has no intention of disemboweling the free enterprise system. It may never be possible for the Administration to give sufficient assurances, any more than it was for Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman.

The Administration's consciousness of suspicion in the business community is revealed in many incidents.

Although the Business Advisory Council was unhorsed by Commerce Sec. Luther H. Hodges, it was felt necessary a few months later to placate the corporation leaders and bankers making up this blue-ribbon, self-perpetuating group by taking them to the White House to hear friendly words from the President himself.

Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy in an interview expressed amazement that government policies to enforce the anti-trust laws and ease the impact of joblessness should be interpreted as "anti-business."

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, addressing the Illinois State Chamber of Commerce, flatly denied that the Administration is "anti-business" any more than it is "anti-labor,"

Goldberg, although citing Administration steps in the minimum wage, surplus food, unemployment compensation and housing fields, also gave details of proposals or actions presumably welcome to business. These included steps to protect the integrity of the dollar, appeals to labor and management to exercise restraint in both price and wage fields, proposed tax incentives for investment in new machinery, actual new tax incentives through a revision of depreciation allowances in the textile industry.

* * *

EVERY AMERICAN ADMINISTRATION necessarily seeks an appeal to the broadest possible cross-section of the people. Such an appeal, indeed, is necessary to govern effectively, because the nation is diverse and continental, with many groups and pressures. Our Presidents are elected as a result of pulling together a coalition that forms a majority, for no class or interest is sufficient to elect alone.

Nevertheless, it is not possible to foresee any great response in the professional businessmen trade associations, in which so many are gathered, to the common sense facts of life an activist Administration must consider.

What many businessmen want, or are told that they are supposed to want, is a balanced budget, and we are not likely to have such a budget soon. They want the anti-trust laws to be forgotten and left unenforced. They want the dropping of "spending" programs. They want revision of the tax system so as to cut down its graduations, under which the family with a high income pays a higher rate than the low-income family.

* * *

THESE ARE SYMPTOMS of the thinking of American businessmen making the Republican Party, which most of them support, so much more rightist in its doctrine than the Conservative Party in Great Britain.

The list of British political and social reforms launched by the Tories—over many decades—reveals a grasp of the needs of modern industrialized democracies far more comprehensive than that of most American conservatives. Health insurance is such a success that no British government would consider for a moment its abolition, but American conservatives scarcely permit themselves to recognize its success.

Winston Churchill's father, Randolph, called himself, proudly, a "Tory Democrat," and fought to liberalize his party. The bright young man now appearing as a possible successor to Prime Minister MacMillan, Iain Macleod, labels himself a "radical Tory" and has been made party leader in the House of Commons.

The Conservative Party in Britain, indeed, regularly campaigns on a program that if anything is slightly more liberal than Democratic Fair Deal and New Frontier programs—but most American businessmen find repugnant moderate proposals for improved jobless compensation, health, social security and other service systems.

"Now if everybody will be seated, we'll get on with the reading of the will."

How to Buy:

Retail Giants Join Battle of Discount Department Stores

By Sidney Margolius

A REVOLUTION IN THE WAY you shop is taking place as some of the nation's biggest retailers join the trend to discount department stores and as present discount stores open up new branches.

Discount department stores are being opened by such retail giants as Woolworth's, Kresge, the May and City Stores chains and Montgomery Ward.

Some of the other big department stores around the country, while not opening separate discount branches, are changing some departments to discount operation. Even consumer co-ops are opening up discount stores. Greenbelt Co-op has opened its first in Alexandria, Va.

At the same time the already established discount department stores are feverishly opening up more branches.

In general, this keen competition is tending to reduce the prices you pay and make discounts available on more types of merchandise, such as furniture and drugs. But this also means you may have to do more comparison shopping, watch out for exaggerated list prices and realize that because a store sells one item very reasonably, not all its values may be equally good.

Discount department stores are taking two forms: "closed-door" stores, which cater to a particular group, and "open-door" stores, which sell to anybody.

For example, the GEX and GEM stores located in a number of cities in the West and South, sell only to government employes.

Another group of closed-door stores, spreading throughout the West especially, caters only to union members.

One leading appliance merchandiser, Samuel S. Wurtzel, says the reason for the growth of membership discount stores is that they have certain operating economies. Their selection of merchandise is narrower because they don't try to cater to all income brackets.

However, one dissenter—Earl Lifshey, Home Furnishings Daily columnist—argues that the chief appeal of the membership stores is "status seeking." He asks, "Who isn't a discount store these days?"

Our advice is to shop both types and also to keep an eye out for bargains in department store sales and among local independent stores. It is a fact that discount department stores generally operate on a lower profit margin, generally 16-20 percent of the price you pay, by virtue of faster turnover of goods and reduced expenses. This compares with the approximately 35-40 percent margin that traditional retailers get.

BUT WHEN IT COMES TO SALES, traditional retailers cut their prices close to the level of the discounters. For example, one discounter reports that he sells rugs generally 15-20 percent below the department store level. However, department store special sales often match his prices.

The most dependable bargains in discount department stores are brand-named appliances, toys and other recognizable branded goods. The discounters really cut prices on this type of merchandise, often selling at 25-30 percent below list. Of course, practically all stores now give some discount off list prices,

But on non-branded goods, you really have to do comparison shopping. Here is where cut-rate stores generally get a larger margin to make up for their drastic price cuts on branded appliances and other recognizable merchandise. This is not to say that the modern discount department stores may not have reasonable values in such goods, too. They often do. But you can't take the values for granted.

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A SOUTHERN PUBLISHER, Ralph McGill of the Atlanta Constitution, recently was chosen by Hotel & Restaurant Employes Local 6 of New York for its annual Better Race Relations Award. Betty Bentz, chairman of the local's civil rights committee, made the presentation.

Soup to Nonsense:

Housekeeping's a Cinch, But Don't Drop in, We'll Call You

By Jane Goodsell

HOUSEKEEPING IS A CINCH these days. Thanks to all the modern conveniences, any woman can manage her home with smooth and effortless efficiency. I, myself, keep my house in perfect order at all times. Any day you drop in, you'll find the brass polished, the table tops gleaming, the kitchen spick and span, and the house filled with fresh flowers.

Except, of course, in summer. Naturally, you can't expect the house to look its best in the summer because the children are home from school. You know how it is. They drop popsicle sticks and bubble-gum wrappers all over the place, and they leave wet footprints on their way to the bathroom. And, of course, they throw their wet bathing suits and towels on the sofa. The kitchen isn't exactly immaculate either, because they're constantly fixing themselves snacks.

Nothing is normal in the summer. Any other time of year, though, I'd be happy to have you inspect my house. You can run your fingers across my window sills and you won't find a speck of dust. Any time at all—except in the fall.

Fall is such a busy time of year that there isn't much time for housework. All those nine o'clock meetings, for one thing. When I have to be out and dressed by nine, I don't have time to do much except empty the ash trays. I have to take the children shopping for school clothes, too, so the ironing piles up.

Then, too, there are the dead leaves that people track into the house, and the children leave their books on the stairs, and drape their sweaters over chairs. Things are in a bit of a mess in the fall, I'll admit it. But fall is an unusual season.

The rest of the year, though, our household runs on schedule. I defrost the refrigerator and change the beds every Monday morning, regular as clockwork.

Oh, not in the winter, naturally. Goodness, you can't expect me to stick to a schedule in the winter. I have to get ready for Christmas, and you know how much work that is. And the mess! The tinsel and paper and ribbons and cards, the tree dripping needles on the floor, and the holly berries crushed into the rugs. And there are cookies to bake and packages to wrap and gifts to shop for.

IT'S IMPOSSIBLE to keep a house clean at Christmas time. Or after Christmas, either, for that matter. The weather's so terrible, it's hardly worthwhile trying to keep the house clean. You'd better not drop in on us unexpectedly in the winter. But do feel free to come any other time. Any time at all.

Naturally, I'm assuming you wouldn't come in the spring. Surely you'd know better than that. Our household is at sixes and sevens in the spring. I have to plant all those petunias, and that keeps me so busy that I don't have much time to polish silver. To tell you the truth, I don't always make the beds until late in the day. Besides, three of us have birthdays in the spring, and you know how messy birthday parties are.

Then, too, it rains a lot in the spring so the house is filled with little children, coloring and cutting out paper dolls. I'll be frank and admit that you wouldn't want to eat off my kitchen floor in the spring. Not unless you like to eat crumbled crayons and scraps of paper.

Barring the aforementioned exceptions, our house always looks perfectly lovely.

New Anthology:

Labor's Story Wins Praise in Reviews

LABOR'S STORY, the new anthology portraying the union movement of today through a cross-section of the labor press, has drawn wide praise from reviewers, librarians, government officials and educators.

Edited by Gordon H. Cole of the Machinist, Leon Stein of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Justice, and Norman L. Sobol of Local 1-S News, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Workers, the book provides a picture of the trade unions in action, of their contribution to the family and public issues," drawn from "the vast storehouse" of the labor press, comments a review in the Library Journal, twice-monthly publication for librarians.

"At total of 89 union periodicals is represented in the anthology, which reprints more than 300 selections," notes the reviewer, William Gibelman, assistant director of the New York State Dept. of Labor.

"For the general public who has not been exposed to these publications, the material presents an orientation and a viewpoint that does much to explain current controversies. It is particularly revealing of the goals and motivation of the trade union movement in many areas of American life.

"A first in this particular field, the book will appeal to community leaders, to teachers, and to thoughtful citizens interested in public issues."

Dorothy Kuhn Oko, veteran labor librarian and workers' education specialist, describes Labor's Story as "a bird's-eye view of the modern labor movement" and notes its suitability as a textbook for high school and beginning college students and as a teaching tool in classes for workers.

"Reading through these selections will open new vistas to anyone who sincerely wants to get behind the public steorotypes of labor monopoly, racketeering and violence," observes Mrs. Oko.

WRITING IN THE MACHINIST, Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.) commends Labor's Story for its "wealth of valuable source material for both the general public and the union man."

"With this book," Humphrey continues, "the public can learn what it is to be a union man. They can feel the pride of the man on strike—losing money for an ideal. They can sense the responsibilities of the shop steward; rise indignantly at bias in the press; sit with the negotiators as they prepare a contract and report back to the union; feel the effects of a move by a large firm to an area where employes aren't organized, and labor is cheaper. In short, the reader will stand with a union man, and see things from his point of view."

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) calls the book "a valuable contribution to the history of the labor movement. As an anthology of the labor press, it certainly dramatizes the important role which the labor press plays in our society in keeping the working man fully informed of the issues affecting his welfare. As a self-portrait of the labor movement, it will be welcomed by all serious-minded students of labor affairs."

Prof. Colston E. Warne of the Economics Dept. of Amherst College and president of Consumers Union cites the book's effectiveness in pointing up the "real contribution which is made by the often-neglected labor press in counteracting many of the stories of business journalists."

Prof. George G. Dawson of New York University's Social Studies Dept. describes Labor's Story as "a beautiful job—a superb collection of writings," and adds: "I am also glad that it is in the paperbound edition, and I will list it for the college and economic education councils, etc. . . ."

The book may be obtained in the paperbound edition at $2.50 and in hard covers at $5.50, both postpaid, from Community Publishers, Glen Cove, N. Y., with quantity rates available to unions.

Propaganda Drive Seen:

Anti-Trust 'Slogan' Hit as Anti-Union

An AFL-CIO spokesman has described proposals to bring unions under anti-trust laws as "a propaganda drive" by anti-labor groups.

Tilford E. Dudley, director of the AFL-CIO Speakers Bureau, said there is no real support or demand for such legislation but "it sounds like a good slogan" to use against the trade union movement.

Dudley was interviewed on the Mutual Broadcasting network's Labor News Conference, an AFL-CIO public affairs program. The issue of making anti-trust laws applicable to unions is the college debate topic for this year.

Dudley pointed out that many of the isolated incidents cited as demonstrating the need for extension of anti-trust laws are 10 or 15 years old and have since been dealt with through amendments to labor laws.

Management Alliances Cited

He said other claims, such as the contention that a law is needed to prevent industrywide strikes, overlook the fact that it usually has been management which has formed a common front to prevent unions from striking only a single company.

Dudley said the steel companies, not the union, got together in 1959 to negotiate as a group.

He pointed out also that newspaper publishers in New York have taken the position that a strike against one is a strike against all and have suspended publication and locked out union members even when their own newspapers were not struck.

Dudley said it didn't make sense to equate competition in sales with competition in employment by stating that both should be governed by anti-trust laws.

"When you have workers competing with each other," he said, "they would be competing to see how low they could make the price of their labor—their wages."

Competition for Misery

This, he declared, would be "a competition to see who can produce the most human misery."

Dudley pointed out that unions are already covered by anti-trust laws if they engage in a conspiracy to fix prices—as contrasted with setting wage scales. He said if this is the area advocates of anti-trust laws for unions are concerned with, "we already have these laws."

He said there has been considerable demand by college students for the AFL-CIO's college debate kit, containing material giving labor's position. But, he added, "a number of debating professors have said the trouble with the topic is that there isn't any affirmative."

Fire Fighters Urged to Use Rights Under Law

New Brunswick, N. J.—Delegates from 28 locals of the Fire Fighters in New Jersey were advised at their first collective bargaining institute here to take advantage of a state law giving them the right to organize and to petition for the correction of grievances.

Speakers at the two-day seminar told what firemen's unions should do in achieving recognition, negotiating contracts and getting exclusive representation and recognition of the right to arbitration as a substitute for the right to strike.

Dr. Eric Taylor, Toronto economist and consultant, advised the delegates that all bargaining aims must be based on legal defensibility, moral soundness and reasonableness. He said each local should establish a planning committee to draw up goals, that the goals should be presented to members for their approval and that negotiators should keep these points in mind:

Never lose your temper or your sense of humor, tell the truth without quibbling, know thoroughly the impact of your demands, treat counterproposals respectfully, and separate facts from opinions.

Raymond Diana, deputy New York City labor commissioner, said the right of public employes to organize was written into the New Jersey constitution 14 years ago. Others on the program, arranged by the Institute of Management & Labor at Rutgers State University, were Chairman Herbert A. Levine of Rutgers, Sec-Treas. John C. Kabachus of the Fire Fighters, Pres. James Asher of the Fire Fighters Association of New Jersey, and Joseph F. Talarico, Rutgers assistant economics professor.

Senior Citizens Body Enrolls 300,000

The National Council of Senior Citizens, formed two months ago to work for the cause of health care through social security, has passed the 300,000 membership mark.

Former Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R. I.), council chairman, has announced the appointment as executive secretary of Dr. Blue Carstenson, former assistant to the Under Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare and former chairman of the technical directors of the White House Conference on Aging.

The council has members in 36 states. All AFL-CIO affiliates have been asked by the federation's Executive Council to cooperate with the new senior citizens' organization, whose officers are at 200 C Street, S. E., Washington 3, D. C.

Jay Krane Dies, IUD Staff Aide

Jay B. Krane, international affairs representative of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., died while undergoing a heart operation in Georgetown University Hospital, Washington. He was 38.

A veteran of the international labor movement and allied fields, he was in the organization department of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Brussels from its establishment until joining the IUD a few weeks ago. A graduate of Columbia in his native New York, he previously had worked for the United Nations Relief & Rehabilitation Agency and in the European office of the former CIO in Paris.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Margaret Patricia Krane, three small children and his parents. Burial was in Washington.

Hillman Foundation Joins Memorial to Kestnbaum

Cambridge, Mass.—Labor and management have joined in a three-way gift to Harvard University to honor the memory of the late Meyer Kestnbaum, president of Hart, Schaffner & Marx, by establishing a $100,000 endowment fund in the field of industrial relations.

The gift came from the Sidney Hillman Foundation, a memorial to the first president of the Clothing Workers; the Meyer Kestnbaum Fund, established on the industralist's 60th birthday; and Hart, Schaffner & Marx, with which he was associated for 39 years.

Hillman, when he began organizing the union, was a cutter at Hart, Schaffner & Marx. The union and the company recently marked 50 years of contractual relations without a strike.

The new fund will support the bringing to Harvard of mature labor, management or government representatives to write of their experiences and to participate in seminars; the setting up of conferences among policy-making labor leaders, or among labor, management and government representatives dealing with labor-management matters; and the establishing of a series of lectures by labor, management and government spokesmen to be known as the Meyer Kestnbaum Lectures and to be published under that name.

Grant to Health Center Aids Disability Study

New York—A three-year study of disability and rehabilitation services will be undertaken by the Sidney Hillman Health Center here with the aid of a grant from the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation in the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

The study will seek to determine the prevalence of disabling conditions among patients at the center and to develop patterns for rehabilitation services. The federal government agency has made a $60,000 grant for the first year. The center will contribute about $250,000 in services.

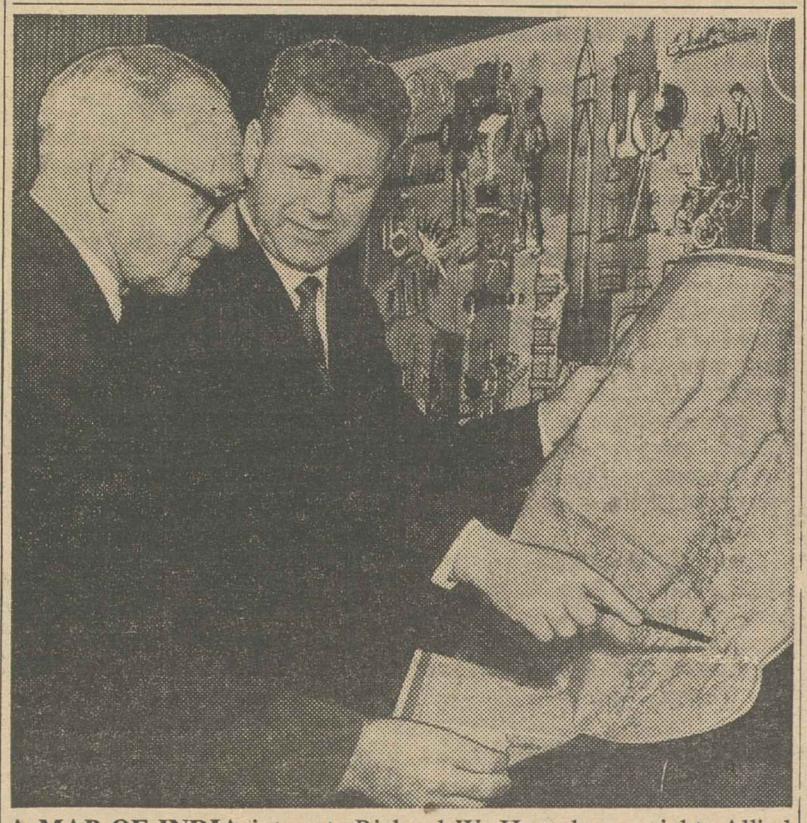
The center serves about 40,000 members of the Clothing Workers and their families. It was set up in 1951 by the union's New York Joint Board and the New York Clothing Manufacturer's Exchange, and is named in honor of the late first president of the union.

Louis Hollander, a vice president of the international union, co-manager of the joint board and president of the health center, predicted that information and experience gained from the study "will be of great value in developing future policies at the center and will serve as a guide to other labor and consumer sponsored group practice programs."

The full range of medical, physical, occupational therapy and diagnostic services offered by the center will be made available to complete the study, he said. Labor's concern with the needs of the disabled, he pointed out, "takes on special significance because labor represents the largest single body of consumers who are in a position to do something about it."

Hyman J. Weiner, formerly a member of the faculties of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine and the New York School of Social Work of Columbia University, will be project director. The medical coordinator will be Dr. Bruce Grynbaum, director of physical medicine and rehabilitation of the City Dept. of Hospitals and consultant to the center's department of physical medicine and rehabilitation.

Dr. Morris Brand, director of the center, was instrumental in obtaining the federal grant in cooperation with the National Institute on Rehabilitation and Labor Health Services.



A MAP OF INDIA interests Richard W. Humphreys, right, Allied Industrial Workers' education director, and AIW Pres. Carl W. Griepentrog. Humphreys has been given a six-week leave to conduct seminars for senior industry and labor officials in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and New Delhi, India, on productivity. An instructor on wage incentives and time study at the AFL-CIO's annual industrial engineering institute, Humphreys is on the first technical assistance team sent abroad under the new U.S. foreign aid program for India.

Seafarers Add Affiliate In Trinidad

Port-of-Spain, Trinidad — The Seafarers have approved the affiliation with SIU of the 6,000-member Seamen's & Waterfront Workers Trade Union of Trinidad.

After several months of discussion between the two groups, SIU issued a charter and presented it through Jose M. Perez, SIU international representative for the Caribbean and Latin-American areas, at a membership meeting here.

SIU Pres. Paul Hall said the action indicates that the common problems Caribbean workers share with U. S. maritime and waterfront workers can best be approached by the joint efforts of their unions.

Hall cited the problem of "runaway" ships and shops, noting that many of the Trinidad union's seamen are employed aboard Panamanian-flag ships and many of its shoreside workers help on U. S.-controlled operations such as the handling of bauxite.

Trade union education courses for officers and members of the Trinidad union will be given at SIU's Puerto Rico division at Santurce, P. R. The division has more than 5,000 members, which with the 1,700-member Virgin Islands affiliate brings SIU membership in the Caribbean area near the 13,000 mark and total SIU membership to more than 80,000.

At the last SIU convention, held last March in Puerto Rico, the delegates voted to participate in a Caribbean maritime federation.

Daniel W. Helt Dies; Headed Rail Signalmen

Pres. Emeritus Daniel W. Helt of the Railroad Signalmen, a member of the brotherhood for 51 years, died at his home in Arlington Heights, Ill., after a long illness. He was 78.

He was president of the Signalmen from 1917 to 1934, being on leave for much of the time to serve on the National Railroad Adjustment Board in Chicago. After his tenure as president, he was elected vice president and continued on leave with the adjustment board, retiring from both offices in 1948. He joined the union as a member of Reading Co. Lodge 26 in 1910.

His loss was mourned by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler in a telegram to his successor as president of the brotherhood, Jesse Clark.

"A man whose leadership has contributed so much to the well-being of American workers will be greatly missed by the countless thousands he helped," they said. "His dedication to the principles that represent the highest ideals of the labor movement will be remembered by all."

His survivors asked that instead of flowers, contributions be sent to the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation through Meany.

CORRECTION

A story in the AFL-CIO News of Oct. 21 incorrectly stated that the board of the Tennessee State Labor Council had named Pres. Steve A. Para as director of political and legislative activities, with Charles M. Houk as his assistant in the political education field and Earl W. Burnett as assistant in legislative activities.

Para was named by the board as legislative representative and director of programs for the state council, with Houk and Council Sec. Matthew Lynch as assistants to the president.

EMPHASIS ON PARTICIPATION in leisure activities of Auto Workers recreation program is stressed by Olga Madar, head of the UAW Recreation Dept., to Sec. of the Interior Steward L. Udall (left) and Gov. John B. Swainson (D-Mich.) during National Recreation Congress in Detroit.

UAW Recreation Goals Keyed to 'New Values'

Detroit—The goal of the Auto Workers Recreation Dept. is a "strategy for living in the age of automation—not just new activities but new values," UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock told the 43d National Recreational Congress at a meeting here.

"We want to foster the growth of the human person—young, old and in the prime of life—in all his dimensions and possibilities," he said.

"We want our own members and our fellow-Americans generally to be more, ultimately, than consumers of leisure activity created for them by others; we want them to become creators of leisure activity for themselves."

Woodcock said the union's retired worker centers are offering older citizens opportunities "for life in the present" which they are quick to grasp. The growing centers themselves and their expanding programs, he maintained, "offer the most dramatic evidence" that to be retired from work is not to be retired from "active life and creative participation in the life of one's time and the community."

"The administration of these centers," he pointed out, "is very largely the responsibility of committees made up of the retired members themselves."

Through the centers, Woodcock told the delegates, UAW members in increasing numbers "are coming, so to speak, out of retirement and are finding a new and honorable place" in community affairs.

Labor Press Group to Note 50th Year

The 50th anniversary of the organization of the labor press will be celebrated at this year's convention of the Intl. Labor Press Association, to be held Dec. 4-6 at the Carillon Hotel in Miami Beach.

Workshops, panel discussions and speakers have been asked to note the anniversary by addressing themselves to this theme: "Is Anybody Reading?"

Delegates will hear a report on an expanded activity program made possible by a recent hike in ILPA dues; consider resolutions and constitutional amendments, and elect a president, secretary-treasurer and 15 vice presidents.

The convention program includes workshops on photojournalism, public relations, advertising and postal problems, evaluating readership, and journalistic awards.

Irwin Klass heads the convention planning committee. Other members are Al Herrington, Marie Caylor and Jim Clarke. Fred Sweet, Bernard R. Mullady, Richard A. Estep and James W. Gedling are in charge of arrangements. ILPA officers are Pres. Richard C. Howard and Mullady, who is secretary-treasurer.

John Lyons Dies; Headed Ironworkers

St. Louis—Pres. John H. Lyons of the Bridge & Structural Ironworkers, who died here Oct. 26, was one of the most respected union leaders in the nation, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler said in a message of sympathy.

'He was a dedicated, conscientious, hard-working union official, and the gains that he won for the members of his union stand as the greatest monument to his memory," they said.

Lyons died in his sleep at Barnes Hospital while convalescing after a lung operation performed two weeks earlier. Survivors include a son, John Lyons, Jr. of the union's Washington, D. C., office, three daughters, a sister and a brother, Wilfred.

A member of the Ironworkers since 1916, Lyons was the only member in the union's 65-year history to have held all three of its top offices.

Born in 1891 in South Norwalk, Conn., he was initiated into Local 9 at Niagara Falls, N. Y., and transferred in 1917 to Local 17 in Cleveland, of which he was a member continuously since then. He became a general organizer in 1928 and was elected treasurer that year, was named secretary in 1939, and had served as president since 1948 by election.

Lyons held several other important labor offices, including the vice presidency of two AFL-CIO departments — the Metal Trades Dept. and the Building & Construction Trades Dept.

Colleges Schedule Morgan Appearances

Edward P. Morgan, ABC news commentator whose broadcasts are sponsored by the AFL-CIO, was scheduled for two college appearances on a two-week, late October visit to the West Coast. One was a speech at the homecoming ceremonies of his alma mater, Whitman College in Walla Walla, Wash.

At New York State Convention:

Four-Point Program to Ease Impact of Automation Urged

Buffalo, N. Y.—Pres. Harold C. Hanover of the New York State AFL-CIO has proposed a four-point action program to ease the effects of automation on workers and the economy.

Labor does not oppose labor saving devices as such, Hanover told nearly 2,000 delegates to the fourth annual convention of the 2-million member state labor federation in Memorial Auditorium here.

But, he continued, "whenever shortsighted management puts production goals ahead of everything else, we of labor insist that human rights of workers be placed ahead of the property and profit rights of industry."

Hanover said the time for talks and studies and conferences about automation is over, and the time for action is at hand. He called for immediate action in these areas:

- A greatly accelerated retraining program to provide workers the chance to learn new skills and adapt old skills to related crafts and processes to prepare workers for technological change.
- A permanent full-time government-labor-management committee at the state level to set up and follow through on industrial programs under the federal Area Redevelopment Act and New York's proposed job development authority.
- An increase in New York's minimum wage, and acceleration of all public works projects so they can get under way when the first indication of an economic downturn appears, instead of waiting until a recession is well advanced.
- A substantial shoring up of the state's unemployment insurance system so it will help withstand the pressure of the adverse effects of a business slowdown.

Hanover listed the administration of workmen's compensation in New York State as another area of grave concern to labor. He charged that the state "knowingly or not is administering an insurance co-compensation law and a broker compensation law" rather than a compensation law for workmen.

He said studies have shown that more than 50 cents out of every dollar paid out in premiums never gets to the injured worker or his family, but instead is eaten up by overhead, commissions, administrative expenses and exhorbitant profits of private insurance carriers. Labor expects an answer, he said, as to why "such a large part of the insurance premium dollar goes into the pocket of somebody besides the injured worker and the doctor who treats him, and an answer to why all kinds of obstacles are put in the task of a worker seeking the help he needs."

Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (R) who followed Hanover to the rostrum used the convention as a forum to announce the appointment of a 10-member committee to study the workmen's compensation law and its administration.

The committee, headed by Victor Borella of New York City, who is Rockefeller's chief labor adviser and also executive vice president of Rockefeller Center, consists of three representatives from labor, three from industry and three from the state government.

Unionists Named

The labor representatives are Hanover, Pres. Peter J. Brennan of New York State Building & Construction Trades Council, and Joseph P. Molony, district director of the Steelworkers.

Rockefeller told the delegates he expects the committee "to canvass the entire field, fully and fairly to evaluate the complaints, to seek areas of agreement and recommend action deemed necessary."

Many delegates credited the pressure exerted during the last two years by leaders of the State AFL-CIO with bringing about the new study of workmen's compensation.

Rockefeller, who described himself to the delegates as an outspoken friend of organized labor for the last 30 years, had that label challenged by Raymond R. Corbett, legislative chairman of the State AFL-CIO.

Corbett in his annual review of legislative activities reported that "the governor's conservative actions speak louder than his liberal words."

Federal Pressure Cited

Among other things, the legislative chairman accused Rockefeller of taking credit for social legislation that was forced on him by federal pressure.

He referred to the state legislature's authorization for New York to accept federal aid to dependent children of unemployed workers, extension of temporary unemployment insurance benefits from 26 to 39 weeks and provision for medical care for the needy aged under the Kerr-Mills Act of 1960.

"These bills came about as the result of action by Congress," he explained. "They were not motivated by any original thought or dedication on the part of the legislature or the state administration."

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler urged the delegates from some 3,400 local unions in the state to build a new image of the American labor movement by stressing labor's contribution to the community and the high morality of its officials.

Charging that anti-labor forces have spread exposures of wrongdoing by a few unionists to damage labor's image, Schnitzler said:

"We can and we must present to America a new image of the labor movement. And we should start by talking about the great and dedicated day-in-and-day-out contributions of labor to the entire national community."

Schnitzler Calls For Fight on Reactionaries

Buffalo, N. Y.—AFL-CIO Sec. Treas. William F. Schnitzler sounded a call here for an active "off-year" program of political education to break the power of congressional reactionaries in the 1962 elections.

Schnitzler told delegates to the New York State AFL-CIO convention that "when the chips are down, the reactionaries have been and still are able to veto progressive measures in Congress by means of a two-party coalition." He added:

"When all the anti-labor, anti-Negro, anti-Administration and anti-progress elements gang up, they can command a majority of the votes in the House of Representatives."

Schnitzler warned against underestimating the strength of reaction in the United States but declared:

"The real spirit of America is not defeatist . . . We have the know-how and the determination to move forward and to keep moving forward. In the months and years ahead, America has the greatest opportunity in its history to build lasting economic prosperity."

Despite obstacles including bitter anti-union campaigns and "jurisdictional frustrations," many AFL-CIO unions "have done a remarkably fine job of organizing," Schnitzler declared.

The federation official said that even in an off-year for national elections "we must underline this fact in our political education programs."

Some May Escape

Otherwise, he added, "the workers and voters of our country will not be able to pin down those responsible. Otherwise a number of those in the coalition who can be defeated when they come up for re-election next year will get re-elected."

He said the gain in new members is "not reflected in AFL-CIO membership totals only "because heavy unemployment in the mass production industries and the rapid spread of automation have cost us just about as many members as we have gained." He added:

"We have the opportunity now to consolidate our forces and prepare plans for real headway when the tide turns and brings with it a period of industrial revival."

Noting that he was addressing the convention on United Nations Day, Schnitzler said labor is dedicated to the UN "because it stands for peace with freedom and human justice."

Declaring that "the only threat of war today comes from Soviet Russia and her satellites," Schnitzler called for workers throughout the free world "to stand firm with us against capitulation to Russia's aggressive demands."

New AFL-CIO Department Slates Parley

The Food & Beverage Trades Dept. will hold its founding convention at the Carillon Hotel in Miami Beach on Dec. 2.

The convention arrangements are being handled by Harry Poole, president pro tem, and Daniel E. Conway, secretary-treasurer pro tem, who were named to their posts at a recent meeting of the nine AFL-CIO unions that applied for the department's charter.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council chartered the group at its June meeting at Unity House. The nine unions represent an estimated 1 million members engaged in the manufacture, production, processing, sale and distribution of food and beverage products.

The December convention will elect a president and a secretary-treasurer. The affiliated unions will each name a vice president. Poole is executive vice president of the Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen; Conway is president of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

By AFL-CIO Attorney:

'Work' Law Backers Hear Views Blasted

Chicago—An AFL-CIO attorney debated so-called right-to-work laws before an audience made up of supporters of legislation to ban the union shop and told them that what they were really trying to do was to wipe out collective bargaining.

Thomas E. Harris, associate general counsel of the AFL-CIO, crossed verbal swords with Reed Larson, executive vice president of the National Right-to-Work Committee, and Lafayette A. Hooser, the committee's director of employe membership. The debate took place during a two-day seminar sponsored by the "right-to-work" committee.

In a prepared address — not given in its entirety because of a mixup over the time scheduled for each side—Harris said that union security is necessary for "more stable, more responsible and more constructive labor-management relationships."

A union lacking membership security, he said, "must service even the poorest grievance, for it must prove its militancy day in and day out."

Support 'Overwhelming'

He bluntly told his audience that "what you call 'compulsory unionism' is a fair, reasonable, democratic and indispensable element in achieving sound labor-management relations and is overwhelmingly supported by the very workers you sometimes describe as 'captives.'

"You may not like to admit it, but a very great many wage earners have a deep and abiding distaste for working side by side with non-union employes, whether they are company stooges or just free riders."

Harris quoted a "right-to-work" spokesman who, he said, told an Oklahoma legislative committee last spring that a "right-to-work" law should be enacted because "it puts more obstacles in the way of those who wish to organize and bargain collectively."

'Twisted' Quotes Cited

The AFL-CIO attorney said he wished all "right-to-workers" would speak so frankly instead of trying to misquote or twist quotations to make it appear that Samuel Gompers, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman were opposed to the union shop.

Despite his sharp criticism, Harris was courteously received by the conference.

Larson's keynote was a charge that unions "are taking over prerogatives which probably belong only to the government" by trying to "force the will of the majority on a minority by compulsion."

Hooser asserted that "thousands of workers have been fired" because of union shop agreements. He also said the union shop fosters "violence and racketeering."

INSTRUCTOR George S. Miles, second from right, of the Atomic Energy Commission, demonstrates a Geiger counter and its reaction to a piece of radioactive material at an Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers institute on industrial atomic energy. Watching are, from the left, J. Paul Moulton of Local 270, Oak Ridge, Tenn.; Joseph E. Taylor, IBEW skill-improvement training director; Eugene M. Roeder, Local 1439, St. Louis; Paul R. Shoop, Local 142, Pittsburgh; Charles Kalkowsky, Local 25, Long Island, N. Y.; James H. Lawlor, Pittsburgh System Council U-10; Miles and Leo L. Mitchell, Local 1245, San Francisco.

Mexican 'Commuter' Job Curbs Pressed

The Texas State AFL-CIO has asked a federal court to order the Immigration & Naturalization Service to withdraw permanent residence status from Mexican nationals who commute each day to jobs in the United States and to restrict their employment to work which will not "undermine the job security and standards of workers who live in the United States."

State AFL-CIO Pres. H. S. Hank Brown estimated that more than 50,000 Mexican nationals cross the Rio Grande River—the border—each morning and return to their homes in Mexico each night. He charged that the Justice Dept. has acted illegally in according these commuters residence status.

The suit, filed in the U.S. District Court in Washington, D. C., was brought in the name of the state labor federation and 189 residents of Texas border cities, mostly Americans of Mexican descent, who say they have suffered unemployment and have been forced to work for substandard wages because of job competition from underpaid Mexican commuters.

A decision by U.S. District Judge Luther W. Youngdahl in a 1960 case brought by the Meat Cutters in an effort to block the importation of commuting Mexican strikebreakers by an El Paso packing plant was cited by the Texas AFL-CIO as supporting its contention.

Youngdahl at the time held that the immigration service had engaged in an "amiable fiction" by classifying the commuters as resident aliens and thus evading a finding by the Secretary of Labor that their employment at the struck plant would "adversely affect" wages and conditions of workers in the U.S.

Asking the court to direct Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy and Immigration Commissioner Joseph M. Swing to withdraw permanent residence status from commuters, the state federation declared:

"Commuting aliens have provided employers with a virtually endless supply of employes who are willing to work for low wages and, because of their precarious status . . . are almost guaranteed to be non-union."

The federation added that "thousands of bone fide United States residents have been forced into unemployment."

The state federation pointed out in a statement that a border pact has been ratified by the Joint U.S.-Mexico Trade Union Committee and that Mexican unions are opposed to practices which would adversely affect wages, working conditions or employment of U.S. workers.

Christmas Seal Drive Supported

The annual Christmas Seal campaign of the National Tuberculosis Association "has produced enormous benefits for all the American people," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has declared in an endorsement of the 1961 campaign.

In a letter to Dr. H. Stuart Willis, president of the TB association, Meany declared:

"The AFL-CIO is proud of its members whose voluntary work and contributions in the annual Christmas Seal sale have aided the National Tuberculosis Association in the fight against tuberculosis . . . I know union members will carry on the fight against tuberculosis by buying and using Christmas Seals."

Hoffa Faces Fraud Charge In Court

Orlando, Fla.—A new round of court action opened for Teamsters Pres. James R. Hoffa when he answered a second indictment on charges of fraud in connection with a real estate promotion called Sun Valley near here. Hoffa, head of the AFL-CIO-ousted union, pleaded not guilty before U. S. District Judge Dozier Devane.

Also indicted and pleading not guilty was Robert E. McCarthy, Jr., described by the Dept. of Justice as a Detroit banking executive. Named but not indicted was the late Henry Lower of Detroit, formerly an official of Teamsters Local 376, who died last summer.

An earlier indictment against Hoffa, McCarthy and Lower was dismissed because the federal grand jury that returned the charges was held to have been improperly impaneled.

The new indictment alleges that the Sun Valley housing project was falsely represented as a model city for retired Teamsters members but that in reality the project was a "scheme and artifice," financed through misuse of union funds, "and operated for the personal profit of the defendants."

The indictment charges that Hoffa had an undisclosed option to buy 45 percent of Sun Valley stock, that funds of four Teamsters locals were misused, that lots were brought for $18 and sold for from $150 to $1,090 each. The indictment includes 11 counts of mail fraud, four counts of telephone fraud or conspiracy, one count of fraud by telegraph.

Ontario Labor Spurs Probe of Beach Bias

Windsor, Ont.—The Ontario Labor Dept. has ordered a public hearing on charges of racial discrimination filed against the owners of two Windsor area bathing beaches by the Ontario Labor Committee for Human Rights.

The charges were filed under the provincial Fair Accommodations Practices Act on behalf of Dr. Howard McCurdy, a lecturer at Assumption University here, and Lee Sloan of Detroit, both Negroes. They said they were denied admission on the ground that the beaches were private property.

Atomic Energy Safety Topic of IBEW Course

A training course for instructors in the uses, hazards and control of industrial atomic energy is under way for a selected class of electric utility and construction employes at the headquarters building of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

After two weeks of training by experts from the Atomic Energy Commission, the Trade & Industrial Vocational Education section of the Health, Education & Welfare Dept., and the IBEW, members of the pilot class will return to the atomic energy plants where they work and train fellow employes in the use and control of atomic energy, with special emphasis on safety.

The institute grew out of a conference called by IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman in 1959 for representatives of eight power companies planning to operate nuclear reactors, along with personnel of the AEC and the IBEW.

In Washington, D. C., for the opening session of the training program were the vice presidents of all 12 IBEW districts in the U.S. and Canada, and officials of the Commonwealth Edison Co., Chicago; Duquesne Light Co., Pittsburgh; Northern States Power Co., Minneapolis; and Detroit Edison Co.

Co-chairmen of the training committee are Carl E. Parker, Commonwealth Edison industrial relations manager, and IBEW Vice Pres. John J. Regan.

Freeman said the committee plans to extend training to all branches of the electrical industry in which radioactive isotopes and other radiation sources are employed.

"I am keenly interested," he said, "in the promotion of atomic energy for peaceful industrial use, and I am concerned for the welfare of the public and the safety of the thousands of IBEW members in the nuclear power field."

Unions Protest Dogs On Police Picket Duty

Cincinnati—The labor movement here is protesting the use of police dogs on the picket line.

Al Bilik, president of the Cincinnati AFL-CIO Council, has also protested an editorial over WKRC radio commending the use of the dogs by local policemen.

Trouble started during a strike of 120 members of the Electrical Radio & Machine Workers at Queen City Dinettes, Inc. Police dogs and handlers were sent to the picket lines where, said the WKRC editorial, a psychological effect was created "by the mere sight of one of these large creatures tensely waiting for a command from his policeman-handler."

Bilik, in a reply which was also broadcast by the local radio station, said: "There has been good cooperation between the police department and organized labor in the past, without the aid of a canine corps. In the interest of maintaining future harmony, we feel certain that Police Chief Stanley Schrotel will agree when we say to him, 'Call off the dogs'."

Bilik, and other officers of the council disagreed sharply with a report issued by City Manager C. O. Harrell's office which said that the use of dogs "is very much like the use of any other tool, such as the nightstick, tear gas or firearms.

They pointed out that reports from St. Louis, Philadelphia, St. Paul and Minneapolis, where dogs are also part of the police force, show they have never been used as strike-breakers.

"If the dogs are just another tool of the policeman's trade, such as tear gas and other weapons," the AFL-CIO Council asked, "are we to assume that the dogs may actually be unleashed to attack striking workers on a picket line?

"If not, and the animals are present for show purposes only, what assurance does anyone have that a dog will not go berserk?"

The strike at Dinette has been settled, but the fight over the use of dogs on the picket line goes on, the latest move being a motion in City Council by Democratic Councilman Jack Gilligan for clarification on the city manager's and police chief's stands.

'New Pattern Emerging:'

NLRB Head Predicts Bargaining Changes

Duluth, Minn.—Collective bargaining, far from being static, is likely to see major changes in both the issues involved and the techniques used, Chairman Frank W. McCulloch of the National Labor Relations Board told the Northern Minnesota Conference on Industrial Relations here.

A new bargaining pattern which involves social questions broader than the bread-and-butter issues—important as these are—seems to be emerging, he said. A lot of pioneering will have to be done in the bargaining process, he declared, as a result of new problems that arise in the labor-management relationship growing out of industrial change.

But even more basic, McCulloch said, the foundations of bargaining still need strengthening 24 years after the Supreme Court upheld the Wagner Act.

"We are daily confronted at the labor board," he explained, "with a rising load of unfair labor practice cases and bitterly-fought representation elections. The major part of our business is still the processing of unfair labor charges against employers who refuse to recognize, or otherwise strongly oppose, the rights of self-organization guaranteed by Sec. 7 (of the National Labor Relations Act).

"When the law's obligations are more universally honored and the very existence of the bargaining relation ceases to remain the center of bitter conflict, collective bargaining in new industries and areas will be able to start its progress to the levels of maturity and responsibility that prevail elsewhere."

The board chairman said he disagreed with those who suggest that the era of pioneering in industrial relations has ended, and that with principles and rules established, only administration remains.

"Originality, ingenuity and adaptability to a changing environment," he said, "are the hallmarks of collective bargaining as practiced in America."

Bargaining issues in which McCulloch foresaw possible new developments include:

● The impact of job security; "Bargaining has been profoundly affected and will be in the future by the recurrent shortages of jobs and the fear that this situation may periodically return."

He predicted contract provisions "designed to cushion the impact of job security and job displacement," including better retirement programs at an earlier age; tighter seniority provisions; a more fully-developed guaranteed annual wage program including a guaranteed weekly pay check; "sharing the work" through a shorter workweek; longer vacations; retraining workers displaced by automated machines, and increasing emphasis on work rules.

In many of the areas, he added, government aid will be required. He also asserted that "the concept that a working man has some form of property interest in his job seems to be coming more and more to the fore."

● The impact of changing techniques: "The blue collar worker yields to the white as an ever-greater percentage of our national productivity shifts from production to service operations."

New organizational techniques will be needed to overcome the traditional resistance of white collar workers to unionism, he said, especially in areas where the "nature of the operations" themselves also changes.

● The impact of public sentiment: "I foresee possibilities of a change in collective bargaining techniques" in response to the public's "growing impatience" with "all-out economic warfare or trial by combat."

One possibility McCulloch held out was that "the existing technique of sitting down at spaced intervals for short periods of time under strike deadlines may be supplanted by other procedures more conductive to serious discussion and adjustment of serious problems."

● The impact of international competition: "If the President's appeal for voluntary self-restraints on inflationary price and wage movements is not successful, pressure for some additional forms of public intervention at this point also is likely to mount" if the government is to secure the adjustments that reduce the impact of foreign imports.

● Wages: "It is doubtful that an ever-onward increas in price and wage structures is any longer possible. Wage increases will and should match the cost-of-living index and productivity gains, and they are necessary above and beyond that to make life worth living . . . But I do foresee a change in emphasis."

McCulloch also said:

"Civil rights, equality of opportunity, full employment, low-cost housing, improved medical care, better education at all levels, enriched leisure opportunities, a safe and satisfying life between retirement and death, a voice in one's own destiny—these, too, are the problems of the labor union and of the employer."

PHILADELPHIA LABOR'S COURSE in battle for equal rights and civil liberties was charted at all-day Labor Conference on Human Rights at which Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazy of the Auto Workers, left, a member of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee, was keynote speaker. Shown with him from left, are George Schermer, executive director of Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations; and Chairman James Jones and Vice Chairman Ronald Smith of Philadelphia AFL-CIO Human Rights Committee.

Locals Held Key to Job Rights Fight

Philadelphia — Labor's ultimate responsibility in achieving equal opportunity lies with the local union, Auto Workers Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey told an all-day Labor Conference on Human Rights here.

Mazey, a member of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee, was keynote speaker at the conference, which was sponsored by the Philadelphia AFL-CIO Human Rights Committee and the Labor Education Conference, the local council's educational arm.

To carry out its responsibilities in the battle for equal rights and civil liberties, Mazey told delegates, the local union must work with employers, legislative bodies and community groups. Despite the progress that has been made, he warned, many problems remain not only in communities but in the labor movement.

George Schermer, executive director of the Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations, challenged members of minority groups to take the initiative in the fight for desegregation by exercising their rights under existing laws. Pennsylvania has a fair employment practices law and other legislation banning discrimination in employment, housing, education and public accommodation.

Philadelphia area community and public agencies and educational institutions helped to plan the conference, which laid plans for the establishment of human rights committees in local unions.

It was announced that the AFL-CIO citywide committee, headed by James Jones of the Steelworkers, will be consulted by the city Commission of Human Relations in complaints involving unions.

10-28-61

NLRB Policy Review Set on Race Appeals

(Continued from Page 1)

protest by the Clothing Workers of an election lost at the Sewell Mfg. Co. at Breman, Ga.

The union documented its objections to the election in this case with copies of employer-circulated material, including pictures of racially "mixed" dancing and a racist publication called The Militant Truth, which the ACWA said portrayed unions as "a Communist conspiracy which can benefit only the Negro."

Also used by the company was a reproduction of the front page of the Jackson, Miss., Daily News of June 4, 1957 — a reproduction which has cropped up repeatedly in anti-union campaigns in the South—showing a union official and the wife of a Nigerian government official, the latter identified in the caption as "a lady friend," at a social occasion.

In the TWUA election at Lynchburg, an employer letter said that the workers would not have "any say-so as to whether their money should be spent to mix the white and colored people in schools, plants and elsewhere."

Law Silent

In asking the NLRB to reverse its policy, the TWUA declared "there are no constitutional or statutory provisions that compel the board to accept representation election results based on campaigns steeped in race hate and bias."

The TWUA pointed out that the labor board requires unions to represent workers without racial discrimination. "Yet, at the same time, the board's rulings have encouraged employers to use these non-discriminatory policies—and their logical concomitants, such as general opposition to segregation — as a means of preventing unions from winning certification," it added.

The union asked the NLRB to set aside the election and "promulgate the rule that all future elections in which either side injects campaign issues grounded on race hate and bias will be set aside."

The Clothing Workers' petition declared that in "refusing to limit racist expressions and appeals to race prejudice . . . the National Labor Relations Board finds itself in splendid isolation among the various agencies, departments and branches of the federal government."

It said the NLRB's decision in the Sharnay case, which declared that the labor board's policy is not to limit campaigning but to rely "on the good sense of the voters to evaluate the statements of the parties," was an example of "naivete at its extreme in its evaluation of the race problem in the South."

Technical Group Elects Flight Engineers' Head

London, England — Pres. Ron Brown of the Flight Engineers has been elected president of the Intl. Technical Institute of Flight Engineers at its third general assembly here.

Hosiery Union Will Appeal Fining of Aide

Ellijay, Ga.—The Hosiery Workers have announced they will appeal the conviction here of Second Vice Pres. Ted Benton on charges of "disorderly conduct" growing out of a beating he suffered during an organizing drive.

At a hearing in Ellijay Recorder's Court, Benton was fined $15. Similar charges against William W. Rainey, an AFHW organizer, were dismissed. Four of Benton's assailants, who claimed he had provoked the attack, also were fined $15 and a fifth was fined $25.

First Vice Pres. Adolph Benet, at the union's district headquarters in Chattanooga, said Benton's conviction would be appealed to Superior Court. He denied there had been any provocation of the assault and noted that Benton had been hospitalized for more than a week for treatment of injuries.

Meanwhile, Benet reported, the Hosiery Workers have filed unfair practice charges with the National Labor Relations Board accusing the Chadbourne-Gotham Hosiery Mill here of interrogating and intimidating employes and with surveillance of union meetings.

An NLRB hearing had been set on the union's petition.

Election Contests Head for Nov. 7 Showdown

A battle for governor of New Jersey, another for mayor of New York City and a fiercely contested special congressional election in San Antonio, Tex., head the political races that will be settled by voters on Nov. 7.

Pres. Kennedy scheduled a speech in San Antonio on Oct. 30 in behalf of Henry B. Gonzalez, Democratic candidate for Congress, who is sharply challenged in a normally Democratic district by conservative Republican John Goode, Jr. The election will fill the House seat vacated by former Rep. Paul J. Kilday, who was appointed a judge on the U.S. Court of Military Appeals.

Kennedy has sent a letter endorsing Richard J. Hughes, who is running for governor of New Jersey against former Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell for the Republicans. Former Pres. Truman is scheduled to visit New Jersey in support of Hughes on Nov. 3.

Former Pres. Eisenhower has already spoken in New Jersey in behalf of Mitchell and is scheduled for a San Antonio speech to assist Goode.

Labor Backing Wagner

Eisenhower also spoke in New York City, where Mayor Robert F. Wagner is running for a third term against Republican nominee Louis J. Lefkowitz. Wagner beat the old-line Democratic city organization in winning the party's nomination and is also backed by the Liberal Party and the Brotherhood Party recently organized by unions in the New York Central Labor Council.

The Gonzalez-Goode contest in San Antonio, although technically a nonpartisan one, pits a Democrat with a reputation for liberalism in the State Senate against a Republican calling himself a "militant conservative." The GOP is hoping to pick up another seat in the Texas congressional delegation to add to those now held by Rep. Bruce Alger of Dallas and Sen. John Tower. Gonzalez has been endorsed strongly by Vice Pres. Lyndon Johnson and by Sen. Ralph Yarborough.

There are two other congressional races—in Detroit, where Democrat Lucien N. Nedzi is opposed by Republican Walter Czarnecki, and in Louisiana, where the Republicans have nominated Charlton H. Lyons, an oilman, and the Democrats were slated to choose their nominee in a party primary Oct. 28.

The Michigan seat opened when former Rep. Thaddeus M. Machrowicz was named a federal judge. The Louisiana race is to fill the vacancy caused by the death by Rep. Overton Brooks.

Virginia will elect a governor, with Democrat Albertis Harrison considered a certain victor.

Voters in more than 700 municipalities scattered over 45 states will pick local officials on Nov. 7 and there are isolated races in several states for judges and state legislatures.

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Meany Issues First Charter To Bolting Teamster Local

'61 Profits Approach Peak Level

By Saul Miller

Corporate profits are zooming toward the second highest year on record in 1961 and may come very close to matching the all-time record of $46.4 billion set in 1959.

Leading business publications and government reports show a booming profits picture for the year, a marked contrast to the continuing high level of unemployment which has remained at nearly 7 percent of the labor force for the past 10 months.

Profit reports covering the July-September period reveal that profits before taxes are running at an annual seasonally adjusted rate of about $46 billion. In the second quarter of the year the rate was about $45 billion.

Business Week magazine declares that the outlook for the current quarter, if the trend continues, is for an annual rate of "$49 billion or better" which should make 1961 profits "at least the second best year on record, slightly topping last year's $45 billion."

The Wall Street Journal profits scorecard covering 444 corporations in 30 industrial groups showed a third quarter gain of 9.3 percent over the same period a year ago. The paper said that "prospects are that the current quarter will show a larger gain from the like period of 1960."

14 Percent Rise

The Commerce Dept. has reported that for the first half of 1961 profits jumped 14 percent between the first and second quarters of the year.

The profits boom appeared to be based on a number of factors including a sharp rise in productivity as the economy moved out

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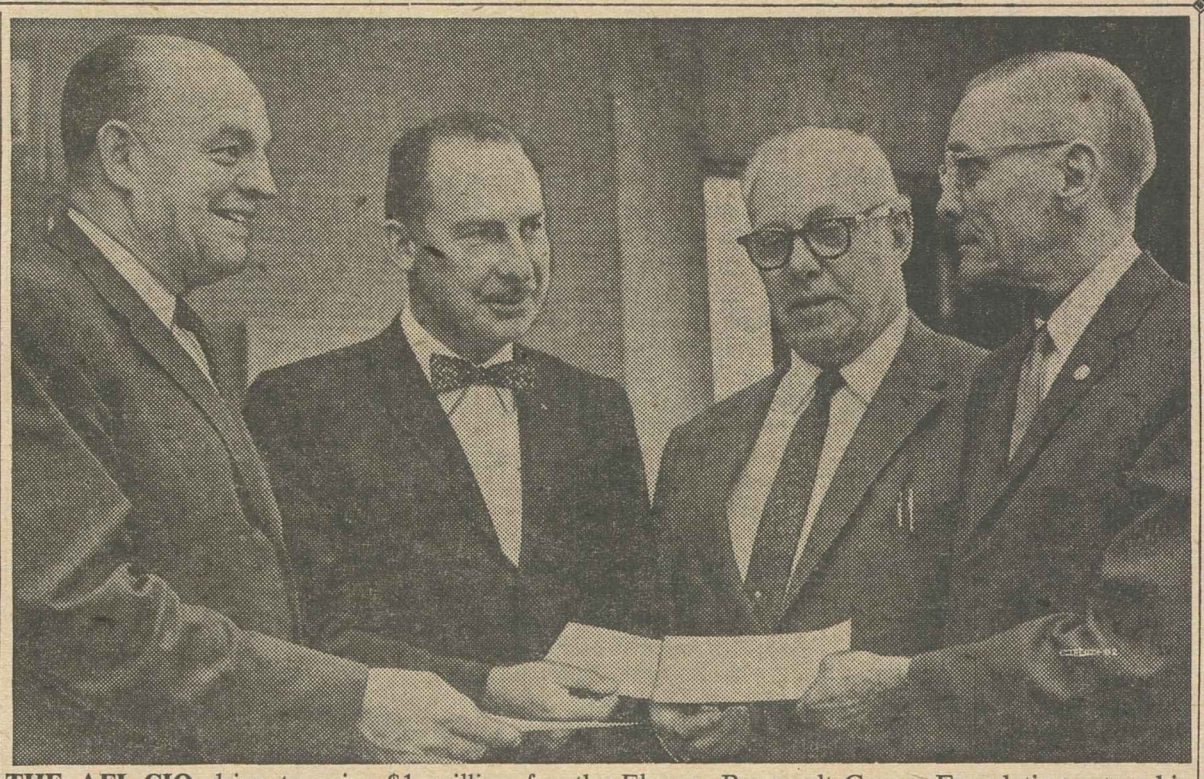

THE AFL-CIO drive to raise $1 million for the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation gets a big boost forward as three affiliated unions—the Maritime Union, Retail Clerks and Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—surpass their quotas of a proposed 10 cents per member. Here NMU Pres. Joseph Curran (left), Retail Clerks Pres. James A. Suffridge (second) and IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman (right) hand checks to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Surcharge Found Excessive:

Union Bonding Costs Cut After Record of 'No Claims'

The nation's surety companies have lowered the cost to unions of "faithful discharge of duties" bonds required by the Landrum-Griffin Act, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has announced.

A 50 percent surcharge, imposed to meet broadened bonding requirements of Landrum-Griffin, has been reduced to 25 percent. Meany said the reduction "demonstrates beyond any possible question the honesty and integrity of the overwhelming majority of trade union officials."

Meany sent presidents of all AFL-CIO affiliates a report by Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler which showed:

- **Replies to a survey from 122 AFL-CIO unions and six affiliated departments revealed that "not a single claim had been filed" under the "faithful discharge" bonding provision.**
- The Surety Association of America, after negotiations with

(Continued on Page 8)

Cincinnati Unit Wins NLRB Vote

An AFL-CIO federal local union charter has been issued for the Cincinnati Dairy Employes Union, a 2,200-member former unit of the unaffiliated Teamsters, following a National Labor Relations Board election in which members of the local voted 1,664-12 to leave the Teamsters.

The charter, issued in the name of James T. Luken and other officers of the local was presented by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in ceremonies at federation headquarters in Washington, D. C.

Meany gave the charter to William L. Kircher, AFL-CIO regional representative in Cincinnati, with authority to install the charter formally at the first meeting of the local after the NLRB certifies the results of the Oct. 31 election.

"I am very happy," said Meany, "to turn over to our representative in Cincinnati a local charter for this group of workers."

Said Luken at the ceremonies: "Speaking for the workers I represent, we are very happy and grateful to be back in the AFL-CIO."

Earlier he had commented after the NLRB election:

"This clear decisive victory will probably be repeated elsewhere in the country if Teamster members are given an opportunity to vote."

Luken said that petitions for NLRB elections by other Teamster groups in Cincinnati were pending and that petitions also had been filed on behalf of groups in Dayton and Columbus, O. At least 10 locals or major portions thereof within a 100-mile radius of Cincinnati, he said, had indicated interest in breaking away from the Teamsters.

In reply to questions from reporters, Meany said that inquiries

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Rail Telegraphers Win Job, Pay Guarantees

By David L. Perlman

The Railroad Telegraphers have negotiated a job security agreement with the Southern Pacific Railroad guaranteeing all present employes 40 hours of pay each week for the remainder of their working careers.

It sets sharp limitations on future abolition of jobs through attrition and provides partial back pay for a number of employes laid off during the past three years.

Telegraphers Pres. G. E. Leighty said the contract, which averted a strike, "goes far beyond" any previous job stabilization agreement in the railroad industry and sets "a goal to shoot at" in future labor negotiations with railroads.

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg and Chairman Francis A. O'Neill,

(Continued on Page 3)

High Bank Theft Rate Alarms Auditors Group

The nation's banks are worried—and with reason—about the honesty of their officers and employes.

An officer of a bank auditors' association has sounded a warning that, on the basis of recent experience, "an average of one out of eight banks will report a bank fraud this year."

The auditors' association official, Executive Dir. F. Byers Miller, said FBI reports of 1,771 bank embezzlement cases during the 1960 fiscal year show that 8.6 percent of the internal fraud was done by bank presidents. Bank managers and vice presidents accounted for 18.7 percent of the frauds, cashiers were involved in 30 percent, and tellers and other employes in the remainder.

This record of banks was described as "shocking" by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler in a report to Pres. George Meany. He noted that "responsible union financial officers and employes have a record incomparably superior to the record of responsible officers and employes of banks."

Meany sent copies of the report and of the speech by Miller, director of the Association for Bank Audit, Control & Operations, to presidents of affiliated unions. The Miller speech has also been distributed to all banks by the auditors' trade association with a warning that unless bankers solve "the entire problem of embezzlements facing banks . . . as independent members of a free enterprise society," the government will move toward additional "regulation and interference."

Miller, in his speech given before bankers' associations in Ohio and Arkansas, pointed out that bank of-

(Continued on Page 8)

CofC Spurs 'Work' Drive In Oklahoma

Oklahoma City—The U.S. Chamber of Commerce drive to outlaw the union shop has moved into Oklahoma to help set the stage for a petition campaign aimed at forcing a so-called "right-to-work" proposal to a statewide referendum next year.

The CofC's recently-formed Committee for Voluntary Unionism, headed by Californian W. B. Camp, picked Oklahoma City as the

(Continued on Page 7)

IBEW Locals Urge New Law On RLA Model

Delegates from 41 telephone-worker locals of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers have agreed to seek passage of a Communications Labor Act patterned after the Railway Labor Act.

Meeting in Washington, D. C., under the direction of Morris D. Murphy, director of telephone operations for the IBEW, officers of local telephone unions voted unanimously for a resolution introduced by Pres. John Curtin of Local Union 827, representing New Jersey plant and clerical employes, and supported vigorously by Pres. Sperl Wenzel of Local Union 1011, Los Angeles.

IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman, addressing the delegation, pledged the support of the 770,000-member union to the telephone workers who have, he said, "formed an integral part of our union since its founding in 1891."

"I can think of no better way," Freeman said, "of celebrating the 70th anniversary of our founding than by pressing for the same type of constructive legislation that has been of so much benefit to railroad members of our brotherhood for many years."

He assured the delegates also that the IBEW will continue its fight for better wages and working conditions for its telephone members "across the bargaining table from 'Ma Bell' and the other companies, as it has always done."

Another speaker was IBEW Sec. Joseph D. Keenan, who told the delegates they could help solve their problems by contributing to COPE, getting members and their families registered, and getting out the vote on election day. When you talk politics, Keenan advised, "talk labor politics, not party politics."

New Pamphlet Reviews 87th Congress Record

A new 32-page booklet reviewing in detail the record of the first session of the 87th Congress and the unfinished business facing the second session in January is now available from the AFL-CIO.

The new publication, "Labor Looks at Congress 1961," prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, contains the recent statement of the federation's Executive Council terming the first session a "qualified success" and calling for grass roots action to spur Congress to surpass the achievements of the first session.

The booklet provides summaries of key roll call votes and brief legislative histories on 17 "accomplishments" of the first session and it backgrounds the case for 15 items of "unfinished business" facing the second session.

Copies of the booklet, Publication 77c, are available from the Pamphlet Division of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications. Single copies are free; up to 100 copies the price is 15 cents each; over 100 the price is $13.50 per hundred.

Arms, Recession Add To '62 Budget Deficit

The Kennedy Administration has estimated a 6.9 billion budget deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962 but declared that with "the economy still short of full employment" the deficit "is not inflationary."

A stepped-up defense program, a higher outlay for farm price supports and anti-recession programs all helped build up the deficit, the Administration said.

The basic outlines of the budget were prepared by the outgoing Eisenhower Administration and estimated a surplus of $1.5 billion. New developments and the Kennedy Administration's programs, especially in the defense areas, account for the change.

Economists point out that estimating a budget situation 18 months away is always difficult. They note that in the preceding fiscal year former Pres. Eisenhower's January 1960 estimate of a balanced budget turned into a $3.9 billion deficit.

Pres. Kennedy has issued orders to all government agencies to tighten up spending and has announced that some funds appropriated by Congress for bomber-building programs would not be spent.

Summarizing the economic impact of the budget, the mid-year review declared that "with the economy now gathering steam but still short of full employment," the deficit could not be characterized as inflationary. The review noted that there was "considerable" unused capacity in most industries, rising competition from foreign products, continued high unemployment and a general stability in prices.

The budget figures involved show expenditures of $88.9 billion and revenues of $82.1 billion—the expenditures $8 billion more than the Eisenhower estimates and revenues $200 million below the former estimate.

The Kennedy Administration has increased defense spending by $4 million. Higher farm payments account for $800 million and anti-recession measures for $900 million. The space program will cost an additional $400 million and debt payments have increased $500 million.

10 Show Improvement:

Joblessness Tops 6% In 68 Labor Areas

By Robert B. Cooney

The job picture showed improvement in October in 10 of the nation's 150 major labor market areas, the Labor Dept. has reported. Despite the pickup, 45 percent of the major areas still reported "substantial" joblessness.

Four major areas—Baltimore, St. Louis, Seattle and Flint—were moved from "substantial unemployment" Group D—with a jobless range of 6 to 8.9 percent—to "moderate unemployment" Group C—a jobless range of 3 to 5.9 percent.

The improvement in these four areas dropped to 68 the number of major areas with "substantial unemployment" of 6 percent or over. This group totaled 72 in September and has been dropping gradually from the record highs of 101 last spring.

The low point in recent years was the total of 31 in January 1960.

Other Signs

Another sign of improvement, the report noted, was the shifting of Washington, D. C., Madison, Wis., and Richmond, Va., from "moderate" Group C to "low unemployment" Group B. This meant an improvement from the 3 to 5.9 percent jobless range to the 1.5 to 2.9 percent range.

This was the first time any major labor market area has dropped to a joblessness rate as low as the Group B range since January 1961, when the recession was nearing its low point, the report said.

The major areas of South Bend, Ind., Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Mich. and Buffalo, N. Y. completed the group of 10 showing improvement. These three were moved from Group E—with unemployment of 9 to 11.9 percent—to Group D—the jobless range of 6 to 8.9 percent.

The Labor Dept.'s list of "smaller areas" suffering substantial unemployment of 6 percent and over declined from 217 in September to 206 in October. This group was at a low for recent years of 107 in January 1960.

Thirteen smaller areas were removed from the list while two—Traverse City, Mich. and Waterloo, Iowa—were added. The report said unemployment tripled over the year in Waterloo, partly because automation cut down jobs in non-electrical machinery and meat packing. Traverse City was hit by cutbacks in several industries.

Twelve smaller areas dropping below the 6 to 8.9 percent list were Fort Smith, Ark., Panama City, Fla., Anderson, Ind., Ashland, O., Chillicothe, O., Lancaster, O., Mansfield, O., Marietta, O., Marion, O., Springfield, O., Oshkosh, Wis. and West Bend, Wis. In addition, another city was removed from the list after redefinition based on changing patterns.

The Labor Dept. also maintains a listing of areas of all sizes with "substantial and persistent" unemployment.

On this list for October were 20 of the 68 major areas of labor surplus, 97 of the 206 smaller areas and an additional 273 "very small areas."

While areas classified as "areas of substantial unemployment"—those with 6 percent or over jobless—have preference in bidding on federal contracts, first preference is granted to firms in areas on the "substantial and persistent" unemployment list.

Vote Upheld for Alien Crews of Runaway Ships

Crews of "runaway" ships that sail under a foreign flag but are owned by Americans are entitled to the protection of U.S. laws, even when they are members of a foreign union, the National Labor Relations Board has ruled in the third of a series of related decisions.

The board by a 4-1 vote upheld an NLRB hearing officer's ruling that crews of eight ships owned by Hamilton Bros. Inc. of Tampa, Fla., are entitled to vote in an NLRB election for or against a union called the National Maritime Syndicate of Honduras, affiliated with the Latin American Maritime Federation.

The union, called "Sindimar" for short, petitioned under the labor law for an election among separate units of employes on the motor vessels Tropic Wind and Tropic Breeze, sailing between Tampa and ports in Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Honduras with imports such as bananas and coconuts, and U.S. exports of various kinds. Seven of the ships fly foreign flags, one is an American-flag vessel.

The shipping company admitted it is a domestic corporation, wholly owned by citizens of the U.S., but denied the NLRB has jurisdiction in cases involving vessels, registered under a foreign flag or involving non-resident alien seamen and a foreign union.

The board majority, with Member Philip Ray Rodgers dissenting, approved an election for these reasons:

- The employer's maritime operations are an integral part of his American-owned and operated business.
- The fact that the union is organized under the laws of Honduras does not alter the fact that American shipping is involved.
- The company's operations "clearly possess those substantial U.S. contacts which bring them within the jurisdiction" of the labor law.

The board majority said it found no merit in the argument that the union is a "nebulous organization formed in a foreign country" and not a labor organization within the meaning of the American law simply because it admits captains, mates and other supervisors into membership.

The board directed that an election be held before Nov. 13 if the union can show it has enough prospective members on all ships, instead of the two petitioned for, to justify a vote. Otherwise its petition may be withdrawn.

In two previous rulings, the board upheld the claim of maritime unions for jurisdiction over American-owned ships seeking to avoid U.S. laws and taxes by "runaway" registry. Sea unions have lost many jobs because of such registry, they have said.

Ship Union Wins Pension Guarantee

New York—The Masters, Mates & Pilots have announced a liberalized pension rule under which members with 15 or more years of pension credits may retire or leave the industry and still retain pension rights.

The "vesting" guarantee has been approved by MM&P pension plan trustees. It will permit deck officers to keep pension credits even though they leave the industry and stop paying union dues, Capt. Charles M. Crooks, union president, said.

Crooks pointed out that the median age of MM&P members is "quite high." The new plan will make the industry more attractive to younger officers and make more berths available through a "voluntary attrition" process, he said.

Other benefits secured in joint talks with employer trustees include an optical plan for members and their dependents; the inclusion of harbor tug captains under the MM&P plans, and elimination of a minimum age restriction on disability pensions.

1961 Profits Climb Toward Near-Record

(Continued from Page 1)

of the recession, an increase in the volume of sales and a reduction in overhead costs per unit as production increased.

Economists noted also that the sharp increase for the year so far includes the first quarter when the economy was still in the grip of the recession.

As to the rest of the year, the Wall Street Journal reported "the hope that net income in the fourth quarter will exceed that of a year earlier by a greater margin than in the third is based on expectations of at least five major industries—autos and equipment, chemicals, electrical equipment, copper companies and railroads."

Steel Leads Rise

The Journal's breakdown of 30 industry groups for the third quarter showed 19 scoring earnings gains over 1960 and 11 showing declines. Steel led the increase over the 1960 quarter with a profits gain of 144 percent. Railroads were next with an 85 percent increase, followed by farm equipment, 46.9 percent, and office equipment 27.2 percent.

Business Week reported that the third quarter increases in profits "reflect the spotty business recovery," and that "earnings were hampered by a slowdown in industrial production and the existence of excess capacity, which meant a continued squeeze on profit margins."

The past three months, the magazine says, "were an obvious disappointment to businessmen who expected earnings to maintain the momentum of the vigorous pickup in the second quarter."

However, the magazine sums up the current situation with a prediction of the second best profit year on record, adding "the prospect is for new peaks in earnings in 1962."

Otto Pragan Joins Education Staff

Otto Pragan has been appointed an assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

Pragan had served as research and education director of the Chemical Workers since 1949 and previously directed the business and labor service of the Akron Public Library.

Pragan, who holds a doctorate in law and economics from the University of Vienna and a library science degree from Western Reserve University, has been a member of the AFL-CIO Committee on Education, an AFL-CIO representative on the board of directors of the National Institute of Labor Education and an adviser to labor education programs at Ohio State University, Rutgers, University of Chicago and Roosevelt University.

AFL-CIO Education Dir. Lawrence Rogin said Pragan replaces John Cosgrove, who was appointed by Pres. Kennedy earlier this year as assistant director of the Office of Civil & Defense Mobilization.

In Auto Negotiations:

UAW, Chrysler at Showdown Stage

Detroit—The Auto Workers and the Chrysler Corp. went to the edge of a strike deadline locked in negotiations seeking a settlement that would make a walkout of 60,000 Chrysler workers unnecessary.

Still unsettled as the AFL-CIO News went to press were two national non-economic matters described as stubbornly-bargained issues—production standards and the number of company-paid union stewards and committeemen representating the UAW inside the plant to process grievances.

Other major issues were setleted in principle—the question of insurance, pensions and supplemental unemployment benefits, but subcommittees worked at drafting language to fit the tentative agreement.

As the climax of lengthy negotiations approached, the union made a new counterproposal on economic issues and served notice on management of contract expiration as of midnight Nov. 2. The counterproposal, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther said, covered wages, pensions, insurance and jobless benefits.

Local Agreements Pending

Also up for decision in the hours before the strike deadline were local supplemental agreements at several Chrysler locations. More than 80 locals at the company's 88 locations had settled earlier.

Other developments:

- UAW workers in seven Caterpillar Tractor Co. plants went on strike for a new contract, but workers at eight Allis-Chalmers plants agreed to contract extension.
- Ford Motor Co. workers have "overwhelmingly" ratified the new contract between UAW and the company, the union announced. It said new wage rates will take effect in the pay period ending Nov. 12.
- A new contract similar to the recent Ford and General Motors settlements was reached with UAW and the Eaton Mfg. Co. for 3,500 workers at six Michigan and Ohio plants, including Eaton's recently acquired Cleveland, O., plant.

UNION NEGOTIATORS credited Under Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz and National Mediation Board Chairman Francis C. O'Neill, Jr., with a major role in the settlement of a three-year job security dispute between the Railroad Telegraphers and the Southern Pacific Railroad. Pictured outside the Labor Dept., where the sessions were held, are: A. O. Olsen, Telegraphers vice president; Wirtz; Telegraphers Pres. G. E. Leighty; O'Neill; Lester P. Schoene, the union's general counsel; N. D. Pritchett, union deputy president, and H. D. Smith, general chairman of the union on the Southern Pacific.

Lima Dailies Hit for Veto Of Boycott Ads

Lima, Peru — The refusal of four daily newspaper publishers here to accept advertising about labor's boycott of Sears, Roebuck & Co. has been protested by the Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapermen's Organizations.

Roberto Martinez Merizalde of the IAFWNO's Commission on Freedom of the Press told the publishers of LaPrensa, Ultima Hora, La Cronica and El Comercio that their refusal to publish advertisements submitted by the Intl. Federation of Commercial, Clerical & Technical Employes is contrary to freedom of expression.

The boycott involved picketing of the Sears exhibit at the Intl. Trade Fair of the Pacific in Lima. Sears was chosen as a U.S. government representative despite a "Don't Buy Sears" drive launched in May 1960 by the Retail Clerks and supported by the AFL-CIO Executive Council. The choice of Sears for the fair was denounced specifically by the Executive Council.

The exhibit has been picketed by the IFCC & TE, which said in a message to Pres. Kennedy, three members of his cabinet and to news media: "We have no argument with the people of the United States" and "we like the fair and the U.S. exhibition but we protest the choice of anti-labor Sears. The U.S. could have sent us a company that has a better labor record."

Faster NLRB Action Noted In Vote Cases

General Counsel Stuart Rothman of the National Labor Relations Board has reported a speedup in NLRB action on election appeals and predicted a "sharp decrease" in the time required to conduct representation elections.

Studies by the 28 NLRB regional directors, Rothman said, show that:

- Regional offices have cut the time required for producing reports on election challenges or objections from 63.5 days in 1958 to 30.3 days in fiscal 1961.
- Objections to the conduct of elections have been filed in only 8 percent of all elections held. Of these less than one-fourth involved allegations of error against board agents conducting the elections—the lowest number in NLRB history.
- **The number of elections climbed from 4,524 in 1958 to 6,613 in 1961. Of the latter, approximately 73 percent resulted from voluntary agreements between labor and management to proceed to an immediate election without waiting for hearings and a decision.**

Rothman's prediction of a further decrease in the time required for elections was based, he said, on the "increased willingness of parties to proceed" to an immediate election and the recent delegation of decision-making powers to the regional directors.

Rail Telegraphers Win Job, Pay Guarantees

(Continued from Page 1)

Jr., of the National Mediation Board hailed what they described as "a landmark settlement of difficult issues." Goldberg, O'Neill and Under Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz personally served as mediators in settling the three-year dispute.

Cutbacks Limited

The trail-blazing settlement specifies that the railroads may not abolish more than 2 percent of telegraphers' positions in any year and under no conditions may they abolish jobs in excess of the number of vacancies resulting from retirement, resignation, death, dismissal or promotion. No more than five stations or "agencies" may be discontinued in any year without agreement of the union.

Besides guaranteeing full employment to all employes on the present seniority list, the agreement guarantees future employes at least 60 percent of their regular pay for a five-year period if their jobs are abolished for any reason. The same pay guarantee will apply retroactively to most employes terminated since April 25, 1958.

The 2 percent annual reduction of jobs allowed under the agreement will not begin to take effect for several years, since the job base on the railroad is set at 1,000 positions and there are presently only 946 telegraphers employed.

Job reductions resulting from installation of centralized traffic control systems are not governed by the 2 percent ceiling, but only about 14 positions are expected to be affected by pending automation plans. Telegraphers in these jobs are guaranteed equivalent employment elsewhere on the railroad.

A special arbitration board was set up under the agreement to rule on union charges that a number of layoffs since 1958 violated the existing work scope rule by transferring duties of discontinued telegrapher jobs to other employes.

Job security has been a key issue in the railroad industry, which has seen a sharp, continuing drop in employment during the post-war era. The Telegraphers and the Railway Labor Executives' Association have battled through the courts to establish the right to strike, if necessary, over the issue of job protection. A Supreme Court decision in 1960 established this right by holding that a lower court erred in enjoining the Telegraphers from striking the Chicago & North Western Railway. The high court reversed the lower court's ruling that the railroad was not required to bargain with the union over abolition of jobs.

Senator Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) introduced legislation which would have the effect of reversing the court decision and ban all unions from striking for job security, but the bill has never been reported out of committee.

City-Wide Vote Backed By New York Teachers

New York—The United Federation of Teachers has given approval of a City Labor Dept. proposal that a single collective bargaining unit be voted on by all teaching employes and has filed for a place on the ballot.

Two other organizations have announced their intent to seek exclusive bargaining rights for the city's 43,000 teaching employes—an unaffiliated local union and the Teachers Bargaining Organization, representing nine non-union groups.

"We're going in to win," said UFT Pres. Charles Cogen. "This is what we've been working for—a chance to put New York City teachers solidly in the ranks of organized labor."

City Labor Commissioner Harold A. Felix made the proposal for an election to choose one teachers' bargaining agent. He named Prof. Nathan P. Feinsinger to preside, with Board of Education approval, at a public hearing Nov. 3 on the proposed election.

Feinsinger, professor of law at the University of Wisconsin, is to report back to Felix and the School Board on whether any valid objection has been voiced. Procedures then will be announced for an election, probably in December, to be conducted by secret ballot under the supervision of the Honest Ballot Association and the city.

The UFT—Local 2 of the Teachers—staged a short strike a year ago this month in protest against the former school board's delay in ordering an election. In June a majority of teachers voted in a school board referendum in favor of collective bargaining. The State Legislature in a separate action later dismissed the old board and ordered Mayor Wagner to appoint a new one.

INSTRUCTORS at AFL-CIO Industrial Engineering Institute, held annually at the University of Wisconsin, meet at Allied Industrial Workers' headquarters in Milwaukee to evaluate last summer's institute and plan for the 1962 session. Left to right are: William O. Kuhl, Boilermakers research and education director; Norris Tibbetts, University of Wisconsin School for Workers; Kermit Mead, director of Auto Workers Time Study Dept.; Charles Hall of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. engineering section; Bertram Gottlieb, AFL-CIO industrial engineer; Russell Allen, IUD education director; George Haglund, School for Workers; Fred Simon, UAW time study engineer, and Richard Humphreys, AIW educational and research director.

Automation's Woes Cited by Vatican

Halifax, Nova Scotia—The upsets and disruption caused by automation should not be borne exclusively by workers, the Vatican secretary of state, Amleto Cardinal Cicognani, said in a message to the Canadian Social Life Conference here.

The letter, quoting from Pope John XXII's recent encyclical, Mater et Magistra, said that the negative effects of automation should weigh equally, or even more heavily, upon the investors of capital and upon all members of the political community, since all these groups benefit from automation. It declared that this can be brought about more easily if organized workers have a voice in implementing the changes.

Cardinal Cicognani called for a re-examination of labor-management relations in the light of such principles as these: working conditions must safeguard the physical health of workers and their moral integrity; wages should be sufficient to allow workers to live a truly human life.

At Last, the Facts

THE SURETY COMPANIES that write bonds protecting organizations from loss of funds because of dishonesty, theft or embezzlement by officials and employes are tough-minded, emotionless organizations that set fees on the basis of claim experience.

But when the Landrum-Griffin Act became law in 1959 and included a new concept of providing bonds for "faithful discharge" of duty by union officials, the surety companies had no claim basis to fall back on. So they slapped a 50 percent surtax on existing bond rates.

The vicious propaganda campaign triggered by anti-union forces that led to passage of Landrum-Griffin apparently had some effect on the tough-minded surety companies. The surtax rate reflected the companies' "concern" with an unknown factor —"faithful discharge"—and the existing anti-union climate.

Now the surety companies have substituted claim experience for unsupported propaganda claims and have reduced the surtax rate from 50 to 25 percent. The evidence was ample: not one claim under the faithful discharge provision had been filed by the AFL-CIO, 122 of its affiliates or its trade and industrial departments.

Here, then, is the hard, dollars-and-cents evidence to support the AFL-CIO's oft-repeated declaration that only a tiny minority of the tens of thousands of officials and employes of the trade union movement are tainted by corruption or dishonesty, and that the federation has moved swiftly to eradicate these small traces.

The documented facts always have great difficulty in catching up with the sensationally hurled charges. But here and now is an opportunity for the press, radio and TV to help set the record straight.

Who, Us?

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS has developed a new technique for reducing friction between labor and management—publication of an article declaring that "news and propaganda" published in the labor press "is comparable to that appearing in Socialist and Communist publications."

In the presumed interests of industrial peace, the article published in the NAM News declares that the role of the labor press is to "play class against class. Create, emphasize and expand friction between employer and employe." The major themes of the labor press, says the article, are "to agitate and denounce" and especially to "denounce the U. S. economic system and all management personnel."

The AFL-CIO News, included in this enlightened analysis of the labor press, can only express its condolences to the readers of the NAM News for their waste of time and money. They deserve a better guide to the second half of the Twentieth Century.

New Record Year

THE YEAR 1961 may go down in the record books as the year when corporate profits came close to the all-time recorded high while about 7 percent of the labor force was unemployed.

It is likely to be the year when corporate profits before taxes will hit about $46 billion amid cries that wage rates must be restrained because business is in a "profits squeeze."

It will go down in the books also as the year in which business and industry clamored for lower corporate taxes and other devices to lower their tax payments as "incentive" for investment.

All in all it will be quite a year, except, of course, for the millions of American workers searching for nonexistent jobs or the millions more barely eking out a living on substandard wages.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and
Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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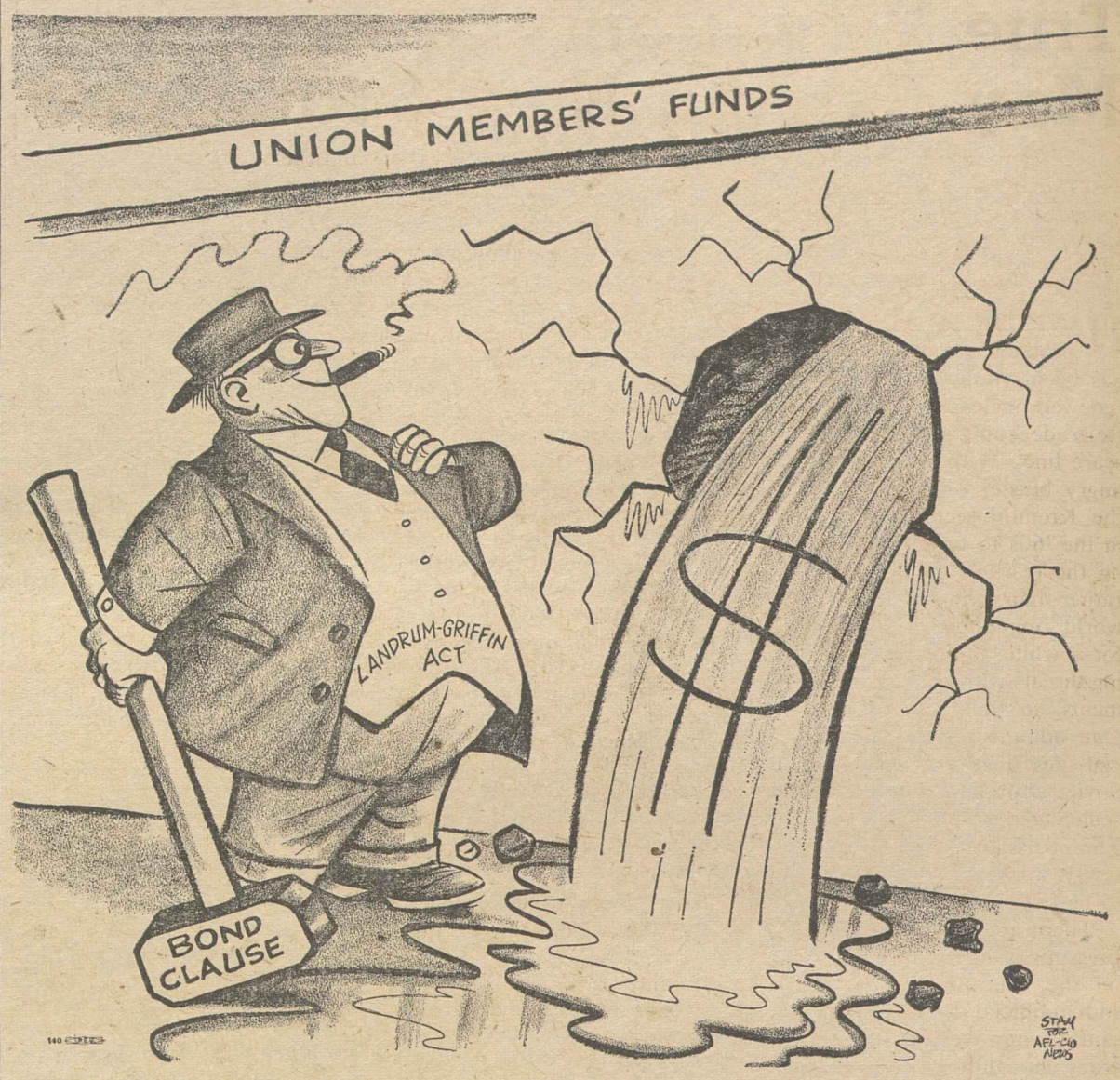
Wrong Boy at the Dike



'Investment in Nation's Future':

Sen. Metcalf Urges Separate Budget for Capital Projects

The following is excerpted from an address by Sen. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.) to the National Reclamation Association at Billings, Mont.

OUR FEDERAL BUDGET is the most important and pervasive influence in the economic life of our nation. For the year which began last July 1, it includes expenditures of well over $83 billion, which will be collected in taxes, or borrowed. All of us—through our federal government—make up the biggest customer of American business. Likewise, we are the biggest employer. We either make—or stimulate—more investment than any other source. Public expenditure of public funds develops more research and results in more discoveries than any other efforts.

The federal government owes more money to more people than any corporation in the country. Our budget for this year includes interest payments totaling almost $9 billion. And the activities of our federal treasury determine the interest rates all of us will pay for the use of money.

Most of the budget spending of our federal government is to cover the cost of current operations —such as national defense and general government, including the legislative, judicial and executive functions, or for services to special groups.

These expenditures are properly a charge against current income—most of which comes from our taxes. But there are two other groups of expenditures which are really investments.

One is money spent on research—medical, technological and military—for example, to conquer disease—to develop a better trained and skilled labor force—to reduce evaporation which takes more water from Western stock-water ponds than we use—to better health and increase the productivity of our workers, and the efficiency of our business.

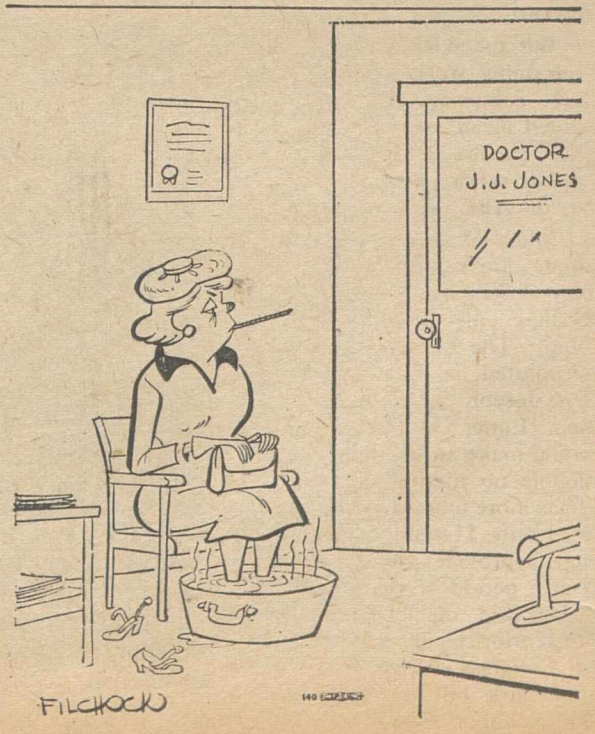
The other class of spending which is really investment includes the money spent on the proper management and wise development of our natural resources. Among these are the multipurpose water resource developments, the national parks and forests. These are projects—the cost of which can be fixed—and which return a profit over their lifetime.

We hear so many charges today that we are saddling our children and grandchildren with a monumental debt. When I turn over to my son the insurance policy I took out for him many years ago, I am not handing him a debt, although he will pick up the premiums. I am handing him an asset. And Yellowtail and Hoover Dams also will be assets to our children and grandchildren. I'm not looking for a free ride at my grandfather's expense—and my grandchildren can't expect one at mine.

SO I SUPPORT a separate—or capital—budget which would include investment in our nation's future. Experts tell me that one-third of today's budget total is investment. Adoption of a capital budget would thus reduce the $83 billion levy on our present taxable wealth to its true level of $60 billion. The capital—or long-range investment—budget would include $23 billion worth of projects more than paying for themselves—and which our people through their elected representatives had determined to be wise, desirable, and in the public interest.

In addition, we should work out some modern way to finance federal investments which return a profit to us taxpayers. An answer may be revenue bonds together with a share of earnings —or an interest rate which repays the federal government's cost of borrowing money, as in the case of REA loans.

Such a proposal is equitable. It offers a tax reduction of at least one-fourth. It would enable us to get on with the big job of development for the future.



Morgan Says:

True View from the Kremlin May Explain New Scare Line

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m. EST.)

HAVE THE RUSSIANS really gone mad? The probable answer is no, that what the world has been witnessing since Khrushchev arrogantly renewed nuclear testing right in the middle of the Belgrade conference of neutrals, is a shift to a scare line. With super-bomb bursts following the angry bluster on Berlin, the Kremlin seems now in the '60s to be playing on the fears of mankind rather than trying to woo world opinion as it did for a while, though mixing threats with blandishments, in the late '50s. One administration official describes this new Soviet attitude as one of "calculated irrationality." The Russians are not really crazy, he believes, but they probably want to be felt capable of doing anything.

Morgan

There are some disturbing indications that this pressure is having precisely the calculated effect on the neutrals. In Europe the other day an Indian official drew an American official aside and said to him very earnestly: "The Russians are crazy enough to blow us all up. Something has to be done to stop them; you Americans are just going to have to make concessions."

This Casper Milquetoast approach abroad does not make life for the Kennedy Administration any easier. On the other extreme, the aggressively radical right here at home continues to make matters equally difficult, with demands for no concessions under virtually any circumstances. This does not leave the White House and the State Dept. very much room.

The latest ammunition furnished the domestic right-wing came from Gen. James Van Fleet, a courageous veteran of field and guerrilla warfare against the Communists in Greece and Korea, but who sometimes shows more impetuousness than wise restraint in doing battle with official policy.

At a small gathering of state officials and business leaders in Lakeland, Fla., Van Fleet dispatched his prepared remarks in 10 minutes and then volunteered the judgment that Laos was lost, Berlin was lost and Adlai Stevenson should have been fired as our U.N. ambassador because he allegedly persuaded the President to withdraw air cover for last April's Cuban invasion, which ended in such tragic and humiliating disaster. (Both Stevenson's office and the White House have previously denied that he had any such hand in those operations.)

Van Fleet asked not to be quoted on these matters but he did not put them off the record and a reporter for the Tampa Tribune present picked them up.

(Editor's Note: Van Fleet has retracted and apologized for his statements about Stevenson. In a telegram to Stevenson, Van Fleet acknowledged his "information . . . regarding Cuba was evidently erroneous.")

So far the administration hasn't concerned itself enough publicly with the task of immobilizing such charges, but in a recent speech at Binghamton, N. Y., the Assistant Sec. of State for Intl. Organization Affairs, Harlan Cleveland, who works closely with Adlai Stevenson at the UN, made a brilliant stab at it.

TO PUT IN SHARPER perspective the lopsided view that the Communists are implacably pursuing, with one uninterrupted success after another, a "master plan" of world domination, Cleveland said that a "true view from the Kremlin would show: troubles with China . . . a 'cancer' in the satellites . . . no sale on ideology . . . Communist parties doing less business . . . neutrals refusing to be bought by arms and dams . . . capitalism not behaving according to the Communist book . . . the western alliance refusing to crumble . . . western Europe getting together . . . regional associations popping up elsewhere . . . the United Nations acquiring a capacity to act in the name of a world community . . . and the hard-line boys right in the Kremlin muttering about people who are 'soft on capitalism'." It's enough, Cleveland observed wryly, to make a Communist try terror as a policy.

As for our side, he asked Americans to remember that the U.S. manages the hard business of living in free alliance with other sovereign states, which the Soviet Union cannot; that we can submit to disarmament in a world in which the rule of force is subjected to the rule of law, which the Soviet Union cannot; that we can live with the Charter of the United Nations, which the Soviet Union cannot; that we can cooperate and accomodate and compromise and identify our own national interests with the interests of most other countries, which the Soviet Union cannot do either.

This picture is a far cry from that reflected by the softies of the far left or the non-convertible hardtops of the radical right, and since, with some qualifications, it is a balanced picture. It is more than a pity that Pres. Kennedy himself has not so far given more personal attention to projecting it.

Area Redevelopment Chief Supports Broad Vocational Retraining Plan

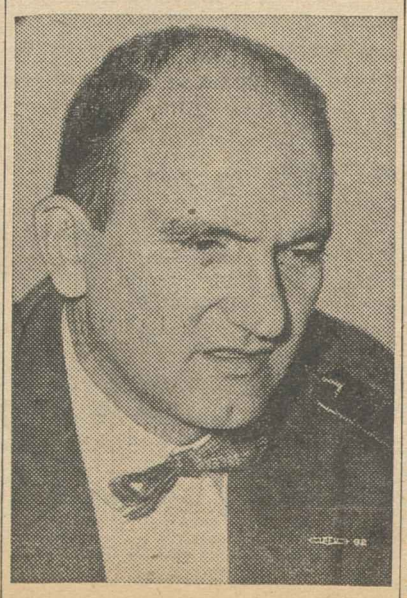
Enactment of the Kennedy Administration's broad program for vocational retraining of jobless workers would be "an enormous contribution" to the reduction of chronic unemployment, the head of the Area Redevelopment Administration has declared.

William L. Batt, Jr., ARA administrator, said the ARA itself has provided "a tool" to help create new jobs, and thus reduce joblessness, by enlisting the resources of communities, states and private enterprise.

But the ARA's provisions for retraining workers in new skills are comparatively limited, he noted in an interview on As We See It, the AFL-CIO's weekly public service program broadcast by the ABC radio network.

"Many of these workers, for example, are located in large cities," Batt observed, "and our program touches only three or four large cities. The Kennedy program [incorporated in bills sponsored by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) and Rep. Elmer J. Holland (D-Pa.)] would make an unemployed worker eligible no matter where he lives. It has more muscle in it. Where we have only $14 million (for retraining), it provides some $600 million over a period of years."

He said the program deserves "top priority" in the next session of Congress. The Senate passed the Clark bill this year and the house Labor Committee reported out the Holland bill, but further action was delayed by the House Rules Committee.



WILLIAM L. BATT, JR.

As for Sen. Clark's bill calling for an emergency program of aid for public works, Batt said: "I am a great believer in being set up and ready to go in the acceleration of public works."

In answer to criticism that the Area Redevelopment Administration was set up by Congress five months ago but so far has had little effect on unemployment, the ARA administrator pointed out that the first appropriations under the act did not become available until Sept. 30 and that development plans must originate with local communities.

"We are nevertheless amazed that of the 660 areas designated as eligible because of heavy and long-standing unemployment, 43 percent have taken steps to organize themselves into representative community committees and have submitted through their states overall economic development plans," Batt said.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE ELECTIONS Nov. 7 will give political observers their first indication since the presidential election last year of the comparative strength of the Democratic and Republican parties.

There are major tests in New York, New Jersey and Texas—all of them key states. There is also a handful of statewide contests elsewhere and local officials will be chosen by some 700 municipalities scattered over 45 states. The results of such municipal elections, if one party shows general gains, frequently forecast a trend that may be repeated at congressional elections thereafter.

The general observation in advance is that Democrats in New York, New Jersey and Texas are very sharply challenged. The polls indicate that Pres. Kennedy's personal charm for the voters is strong and that his popularity has steadily risen, but this is by no means the same as saying that party strength has risen.

There are local and personal factors in each of the major races that make the results unpredictable. They will undoubtedly effect the future of both the Republican and Democratic parties.

* * *

IN NEW YORK CITY, the Republicans have not yet come to the place of anticipating that their candidate for mayor, State Atty. Gen. Louis J. Lefkowitz, will actually beat Democrat Robert F. Wagner, who is seeking re-election to a third term. But they do not consider it impossible that the Wagner vote will be so sharply cut by the independent candidacy of City Controller Lawrence E. Gerosa that Lefkowitz might squeeze in.

The Republican objective, in any case, is to slash any Wagner plurality far below the usual overwhelming margin Democratic candidates have in the city. This, they consider, would further dim Democratic prestige—already badly sullied by school and construction scandals and by a bitter feud between Wagner and the old-line party leaders.

For Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, the Republican who plans to win re-election next year and use the strong New York State base in a major drive for the GOP presidential nomination in 1964, the situation could not have developed more happily.

* * *

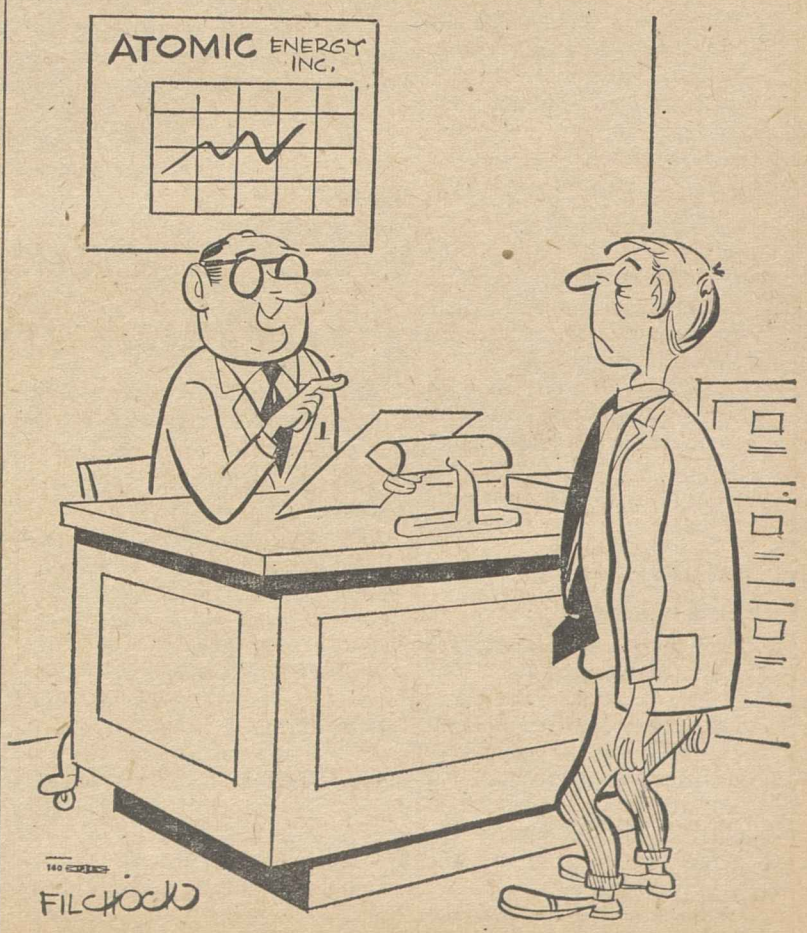
IN JERSEY, former Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell is hoping to take over the state for the Republicans by winning the governorship in a race against Democrat Richard P. Hughes. Mitchell has the advantage of national stature and the support of a party apparently unified after a bitter primary. Democrats say the "gap" is closing and they called in Pres. Kennedy to speak in behalf of Hughes.

Mitchell in the past has been a supporter of Richard M. Nixon in Republican presidential politics but if he becomes governor it would not be hard to think of him as shifting to Rockefeller.

In Texas, the real question is whether anti-liberal elements of the state Democratic Party will continue their trend toward the Republican Party.

The Democratic candidate for Congress in a special election in the San Antonio district, State Sen. Henry B. Gonzales, is a liberal who normally carries his county by large majorities. He ise hotly challenged now by a conservative Republican, John Goode, who is getting the full support of national GOP conservative leaders. A victory for Goode would give impetus to the Republican effort to build a strong base in the state.

There is a special congressional election in Louisiana, too. It pits two announced conservatives against each other—Republican Charlton H. Lyons and Democrat Joseph D. Waggoner. Lyons is an oilman who says he thinks like Sen. Barry Goldwater. Waggoner is a former president of his local Citizens Council, a segregationist group.



"I understand you got a fatal dose of radiation, Endrow, and I want you to know I'm putting you in for a raise!"

CORNERSTONE IS LAID for Labor Unit at Rutgers University Institute of Management & Labor Relations. Shown with trowels are AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler (left) and Lewis M. Hermann, chairman of the Building Committee and vice president of the New Jersey State AFL-CIO. Others are Nicholas Szilazzi, Local 35 of the Bricklayers, mason foreman for the general contractor; Dr. Ernest E. McMahon, director of the institute; and Pres. Frank William of the New Jersey local of the Stonecutters, who inscribed the cornerstone.

Schnitzler Bids Rutgers Probe Automation Field

New Brunswick, N. J.—Rutgers University, which pioneered 30 years ago by establishing an Institute of Management and Labor Relations, could take the lead again by studying the problems brought by automation, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler said here at a cornerstone laying for the labor unit of the institute.

Saying that labor has consistently supported a broad program of federal aid to education and will urge Congress to enact an aid to education bill as its first order of business next January, Schnitzler said education should be a civilizing process.

"We believe that in general the schools should teach our children that there is no virtue in poverty, no morality in oppression of the weak by the strong, no justice in segregation, no comfort in piling up surpluses" while the people of other nations suffer, he said.

Schnitzler told his audience that Rutgers could "devote itself to a special project which is becoming of increasing concern to both employers and workers—the problems of automation, the wholesale displacement of human beings by machines."

The notion that an employer has no responsibility to workers left high and dry by automation will not bear analysis, he said.

"With education and understanding of the problem, I am positive that the transition can be worked out in an orderly way without needless suffering" and by giving displaced workers an opportunity for training for other jobs.

Answers Needed

Schnitzler advised workers and businessmen to stop blaming their troubles on government, and to help find the answers to educational shortcomings such as these:

Half of the top third of high school graduates do not go to college because their families cannot afford to send them; classrooms are in short supply, teachers' salaries are inadequate, and there is a shortage of scientists, engineers and money for creative research.

Funds for the erection of the institute's new labor unit were contributed, the speaker said, by the William Green Memorial Fund, the AFL-CIO, its affiliated international unions and their New Jersey subordinate bodies.

Among others who participated in the program were Vice Pres. Lewis M. Herrman of the New Jersey State AFL-CIO, and Pres. Frank Williams of the Stonecutters' New Jersey local.

Sayen to Leave ALPA Presidency

C. N. Sayen, who has headed the Air Line Pilots since 1951, has notified the union's board of directors that he desires to be relieved of the presidency of the union.

Sayen, asked to be relieved "in the near future" but not later than November, 1962, the date of the next scheduled meeting of the union's governing body. He said his decision was due to "personal reasons." He was re-elected last year to a term of office expiring in 1964.

Major Health Insurance Gains in URW Pact

Akron—The Rubber Workers have hailed as a "major breakthrough" for the union a new agreement between URW Local 76 and A. Schulman, Inc., providing up to 730 days of hospital care in a semi-private room for employes, retirees and their dependents.

A $450 maximum surgical fee schedule also is provided. During hospitalization $15 is paid for the first day visit of the doctor and $5 per day for each visit up to 119 days. The previous contract had lesser benefits.

URW Renews College Program for Members

Akron, O.—Seven special courses designed to meet the needs of Rubber Workers are being offered in the fourth "Chance to Learn" series set up by the international union and the University of Akron.

The series opens the week of Nov. 6 with each class meeting once a week for six weeks.

Six classes are offered between 3 and 5 p. m.—basic economic ideas, improved English, practical politics, social psychology, parliamentary procedure and "America in Crisis." A basic speech course will be held both afternoon and evenings.

The courses, which have University of Akron faculty members among the instructors, are designed to give union members the chance to improve themselves as individuals and as active members of their locals.

"We are happy to continue this joint URW-Akron University education program which is fast becoming a tradition in the Akron area," said URW Pres. George Burdon. "This type of program helps to build better citizens and better-informed leaders in both the union and the community."

Dr. Norman P. Auburn, president of the university, said the school is "very pleased at this evidence of cooperative educational planning."

"We hope that this current effort will prove to be the forerunner of additional and more extensive programs which will prove valuable to the working men and women of our community," he said.

Against Conservative Attack:

MSU President Upholds Role Of Labor Relations Center

East Lansing, Mich.—The Labor & Industrial Relations Center of Michigan State University here has apparently emerged unharmed from a Republican-sponsored hostile legislative investigation.

State Sen. Lynn O. Francis (R), a member of the John Birch Society, has concluded public hearings on his contention that the center is being operated improperly because it is serving labor as well as management and industry. He gained only repudiations of his thesis. Francis has given no indication of when the committee he heads might be expected to report.

The probe was touched off when the Booth newspapers, a conservative Michigan chain, printed a series of articles in which it cited charges of "imbalance" at the center in favor of organized labor and against business. Francis was quoted as charging a film the center produced on the organization and purpose of the AFL-CIO was "propaganda" in favor of unionism and against industry.

The film was in essence the story of the Michigan State AFL-CIO, according to August Scholle, president of the state body, and Jack Stieber, director of the center. The State AFL-CIO paid half the $7,000 cost.

Origin of Charges

Charles P. Rogers, management representative at the center, called the film "unnecessary" and said the center's program was "unrealistic" because it "tries to limit services to management" while "labor is completely free to do what it wants."

The major defense of the center came from John A. Hannah, MSU president and a Republican. He emphasized that the testimony he and members of the center staff gave was on a voluntary basis, since the Michigan constitution gives an elected board of trustees authority over the university—not the legislature.

Hannah, who was forced to wait through two days before being allowed to give his testimony, called the establishment of the center in 1955 a "natural if belated development" of the university in line with the original intent of the Morrill Act designating the former Michigan Agricultural College as a land grant college under the federal act signed by Pres. Abraham Lincoln.

The trustees who authorized the center did not include a single labor man. Yet they acted, the MSU president said, because they realized that "our activities in the industrial field were not properly coordinated and that we should expand those activities in view of the history of industrial development in Michigan and our obligation to contribute . . . to the improvement of labor-management relations."

"If your committee is interested," he said, "in learning whether MSU as a whole has balanced its services to labor unions with comparable services to industrial management, then I most respectfully submit that it must look at the entire university, and not just at the Labor & Industrial Relations Center.

"The finding, I am confident, would be that services to management far outnumber and outweigh services to labor unions."

Serves People

He maintained the center was "wisely conceived" in keeping with the university's relations to all the people of Michigan, reminding Francis and his committee that the people established the university itself "to serve their needs as they developed and were identified."

"It is supported by the tax dollars of all of the people of Michigan, rich and poor alike—farmers, factory workers, businessmen, shopkeepers, teachers—all of those who go to make up our complex society," Hannah said.

"Its obligation is to all of them, not to one segment or another. It is faithful to that obligation. I have confidence that this committee will come to the same conclusion."

Rogers, whose replacement in the center's management post had been talked about for some time, was relieved before the hearings opened and has been reassigned by the university, where he has tenure. Meantime he began touring Michigan with the controversial film and lecturing to conservative groups about what he continues to term is the labor-management center's "unbalance."

Delaware Labor Asks Better State Laws

Wilmington—The Delaware State AFL-CIO, pressing the legislature hard for reapportionment and other law reforms, has adopted a 10-point legislative program at its annual convention here, and has set up finance and policy committees to recommend a plan for raising funds needed to support the program.

The convention voted support for 25 resolutions and instructed committees to study a proposal that all affiliated locals contribute $1 per member per year either by the donation of individual members or upon authorization by the local.

The delegates elected 19 executive board members for a two-year term, and gave a standing ovation to Sen. J. Caleb Boggs (R-Del.), who was elected with labor support last year over former Sen. J. Allen Frear, Jr., conservative Democrat.

Council Pres. Clement J. Lemon introduced Boggs as "one who has supported more progressive legislation in a few months than his predecessor had in 12 years."

Boggs told the delegates that he was "happy to be classified as a friend of organized labor" and said that, as a man with a long memory, he would remember that he would not have been elected except for the hard work of his labor supporters.

The convention called on the legislature, at an expected special session this year or the regular session next year, to achieve some or all of the following objectives:

- Establish a state Dept. of Labor.
- Reapportion the legislative districts to provide fairer representation than the present act of 1897 under which 17 percent of the voters can elect a majority in the state House and about 21 percent in the Senate.
- Improve the workmen's compensation law for injured workers, their wives, and children under 18.
- Extend unemployment insurance benefits from 26 weeks to a 39-week maximum and repeal unfair disqualifications.
- Amend the state constitution to provide for initiative and referendum procedures, and call for a constitutional convention.
- Enact a fair labor standards law with a state minimum wage, and overtime after a specified number of hours.

The program also calls for enactment of a state Davis-Bacon prevailing wage law to prohibit substandard wages on public construction projects, comprehensive consumer protection laws, a state civil service law protecting state employes, and an increase in state assistance to the aged, the disabled, and dependent children.

Delegates urged that the State AFL-CIO appeal to the courts for a fair reapportionment law if the legislature does not act soon.

MCA Accepts Actors' Policy On Agency

Hollywood, Calif.—Music Corporation of America has agreed with the Screen Actors Guild to end either its agency business or its film production before the 1962 fall television season.

The agreement is in keeping with a recent announcement by SAG that after next Jan. 1 it would no longer grant or renew any waivers of its regulations barring an agency from functioning as a producer. The regulations were designed to avoid a conflict between an agent's interests as a producer (the employer) and his interests as an agent representing actors (the employes).

SAG waived the regulations in a number of cases starting in 1952 to encourage and promote television film production and thus create employment opportunities for its members at a time when motion picture production had fallen off.

The Guild now finds that the waivers have accomplished their purpose and are no longer justified.

SAG's board of directors, in a special letter to all members, said it "believes it to be a foregone conclusion that MCA will surrender the agency franchise and maintain and probably expand production activities."

The board said MCA would be permitted to prepare for theatrical production during the transition period, although no actual production may take place. When MCA terminates its agency business, all agency contracts it then has in effect will be automatically cancelled, the board said.

Is Thinking Dangerous?

'Rational' Consumer Disturbs Marketers

The trouble with price-conscious housewives and consumer representatives seeking legislation against deceptive packages and labels on foods and household products is that they are trying to be rational.

At least that's what one industry witness asserted as a Senate subcommittee resumed hearings on packaging and labeling.

Louis Cheskin, head of a Chicago marketing research firm, warned that the "dangerous thinking" exhibited by consumer spokesmen could give modern society a collective nervous breakdown and push civilization back to the 11th Century.

He explained patiently to the subcommittee, with Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) presiding, that "emotional, irrational factors play major roles in the buying of consumer products." Some 90 percent of all purchases, Cheskin estimated, "are for the purpose of meeting psychological needs."

All in the Mind?

Such "psychological satisfactions," he declared, are "necessary for the individual to maintain emotional stability and mental health in a highly-developed industrial society. Our entire social structure," he warned, "depends on the mass production of psychologically satisfying products."

Warning Congress not to meddle in esoteric fields, Cheskin indicated that to require such suggested measures as printing the weight of a product on the front of a soap carton or food can would "mutilate the psychological appeal of the package."

Although none of the consumer witnesses at an earlier hearing in June had suggested eliminating refrigators or motor cars, Cheskin spoke out strongly against any such idea.

'Chaos Would Reign'

"What would happen to the American people if automobiles and refrigerators suddenly disappeared?" he asked. Answering his own question, he declared:

"Our men and women would not be as rational as they are now. Most would behave in an antisocial manner . . . Chaos would reign."

Another packaging researcher, W. J. Faison, told the subcommittee that the problem "is not that the consumer is being cheated," but mostly "one of communication." He said his studies have shown that consumers would prefer to have the quantity of food in a package decreased rather than have the price raised, that they are more concerned with convenience than with price. If people really wanted to save money, he suggested they could make their own bread and cakes instead of buying pre-baked breads and cake mixes.

Don Lefever, merchandising manager for the consumer-owned Greenbelt Co-Op stores, said the problem was one of deception and not psychology.

He cited two packages of cake mixes, one 20 percent larger in size than the other. The smaller package, he said, actually contains more cake mix than the larger.

Looks Deceive

While the standard size for catsup has been for many years a 14-ounce bottle, "recently we have noticed bottles which look approximately the same but contain two ounces less."

A cookie package, reduced in content but in the same-sized carton, has a label that "could well come equipped with a magnifying glass so that the consumer could note the new weight," Lefever declared.

Dog food, he added, traditionally comes in 16-ounce cans but "upon checking recently, we noticed that some of these cans are becoming 15.5, 15 and even 14.5 ounce cans." Two "giant" size package of detergents are in identical size boxes, the co-op official said, but one contains 33 percent less net weight.

He urged an amendment to the Food & Drug Act to permit the Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare to issue regulations standardizing the size of containers.

Meanwhile several agencies have called for an amendment to give workers the right to engage in a lawful strike. These include officers of the New Democratic Party, Pres. David Archer of the Ontario Federation of Labor, Pres. William Jenoves of the Toronto Labor Council, Assistant Director Eamon Park of the Steelworkers, and Chairman J. Sidney Midanik of the Toronto Civil Liberties Committee.

A. R. Johnstone, Canadian vice president of the striking union, said the ruling had made the strikers more determined than ever to win their fight.

'THE METHOD' was brought from Broadway to the union hall when a group of Office Employes enacted a typical white collar organizing situation before the OEIU's Northeastern Organizational Conference in New York. Here the cast discusses the scenario of its 35-minute playlet with Dick Moore, right, actor-director and editor of Equity Magazine, who provided professional guidanee and direction.

Civic Leaders Assail Ontario Strike Ruling

Toronto—Civic and political leaders have added their voices to those of labor in a surge of protests against a magistrate's ruling that Ontario laws contain no guarantee of labor's right to strike.

The ruling came from Magistrate Thomas Elmore, who dismissed two charges brought by Local 299, Hotel & Restaurant Employes, against the Royal York Hotel. Elmore acknowledged that the union had complied wtih every pre-strike step required in the Ontario Labor Act but held that the act contains no specific section giving workers a protected right to strike after completion of such procedures.

Local 299 suffered another jolt, and cries of protest were renewed when an Unemployment Insurance Commission claims officer turned down a union test application for jobless benefits. The case will be appealed to a board of referees and, if necessary, to an umpire in Ottawa.

The workers have been on strike at the Royal York, owned by the Canadian Pacific Railroad, for six months. The hotel management ordered the strikers to return to work on the hotel's terms or be discharged. It later fired them and it was this firing that the union carried to magistrate's court.

The ruling will be appealed.

Prof. Commager Joins UAW Review Board

Detroit—Henry Steele Commager, professor of history and American studies at Amherst College, has accepted appointment to the Auto Workers' Public Review Board, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther has announced.

NMU Pension, Severance Benefits Up

New York—Two benefits for seamen growing out of 1961 contract negotiations between the Maritime Union and deep sea shipping companies—a new severance pay plan and increased pension payments—have been put into effect here.

The severance pay plan, giving seamen wages of from 15 to 80 days if their ship is laid up more than 90 days, the complement is reduced or the ship is lost, sold or transferred, was approved by trustees of the jointly-administered NMU Employment Security Plan. It is financed by an employer contribution of 25 cents per man per day.

NMU Pres. Joseph Curran and Pres. Ralph E. Casey of the American Merchant Marine Institute also announced changes in the NMU pension and welfare programs:

- Effective Nov. 1, 1961, retired seamen receive a 25 percent increase in pension benefits to bring their normal monthly pension to $125 plus social security payments.
- Effective Oct. 1, 1961, surgical hospitalization benefits for dependents of seamen were increased.

The higher benefits were approved by 12 union-management trustees on the basis of an increase of 50 cents per man per day in employer contributions effective last June 16. The agreement was reached by the 40,000-member union and 74 companies operating 590 deep sea vessels.

'61 Raises Won by 2.4 Million to Date

About 2.4 million workers are slated to get wage increases under major union contracts negotiated in the first nine months of 1961, the U.S. Dept. of Labor has reported.

Not included, however, were settlements in construction, the service trades, finance, or those involving fewer than 1,000 workers.

The settlements left rates unchanged for an additional 200,000 workers and reduced for about 17,000. Most workers whose rates were not raised gained benefits from pension and insurance improvements and other supplemental benefits.

The most common wage increases were between 1.5 and 3 percent, the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics said.

Oklahoma Labor Fights 'Work' Petition Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

site for its first meeting. The committee then joined with a group called Oklahomans for Right-to-Work to lay plans for an initiative petition drive announced to begin Jan. 15.

Len Yarborough, executive vice president of the State AFL-CIO, blasted the drive as "a disruptive effort by people who are not residents of Oklahoma to destroy 54 years of good labor-management relations" in the state.

Yarborough pointed out that only one of the CofC committee members is from Oklahoma. He is Robert H. Spahn, production manager of the company which publishes Oklahoma City's only daily newspapers and which forced out the Typographers and other printing trade unions.

The State AFL-CIO, denouncing the "importation of union busters," also pointed out that the two key speakers at the statewide "right-to-work" conference were both Texans —Howard Jensen, vice president of the Lone Star Steel Co. and a member of the Chamber of Commerce committee, and Desmond A. Barry, president of Galveston Truck Lines.

The petition drive followed a sharp defeat for the "work" forces earlier this year in the state legislature, where proponents failed in repeated attempts to force bills prohibiting union shop agreements out of committee.

The "right to work" group will have 90 days after filing an initiative petition with the Secretary of State to collect approximately 136,000 signatures required by law to get the proposal on the ballot. The group announced that it will seek 250,000 signatures during the period beginning Jan. 15.

Meanwhile the State AFL-CIO has filed a $100,000 damage suit and injunction petition against Oklahomans for Right-to-Work, Inc.

The libel suit, filed in Oklahoma County District Court, charged the "right-to-work" group with falsely stating in its newsletter that all union members in the state had been ordered to pay an extra $1 a month to fight "right-to-work" legislation.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Roy Tillman charged that the statement was "calculated to arouse the prejudice, hatred and misunderstanding of citizens of Oklahoma." The State AFL-CIO also asked the court to enjoin the "'right-to-work" promoters from circulating "slanderous" literature and from "intimidating" business in money-raising efforts.

A drumfire of editorial support for "right-to-work" has already begun from the state's traditionally conservative and anti-labor newspapers.

The "right-to-work" group's newsletter says its efforts have "been blessed with a favorable press. Our files bulge with news clippings, letters to the editor and trenchant editorial comment from the grassroots press."

NLRB Upholds Bethlehem in Shipyard Case

The National Labor Relations Board has ruled that Bethlehem Steel's Shipbuilding Division was not guilty of unfair labor practices except on one minor point, when it repudiated long-standing contract terms in negotiating a new contract with two unions in 1959 and unilaterally instituted new work rules.

The company a year later withdrew its unilateral rules and the workers returned to their jobs with wage improvements and other protections.

In the meantime, the company's attitude had resulted in a 152-day strike by 17,000 members of the Shipbuilding Workers and 1,000 members of Technical Engineers Local 151. There was no evidence of "anti-union animus" in the company's refusal to yield, however, the board said in upholding the rulings of a trial examiner who said both the company and the union bargained stubbornly.

The board found that the management of Bethlehem's eight East Coast shipyards did commit an unfair practice when it insisted on a contract clause requiring the signature of employes on grievances, and ordered it to desist.

Shipbuilders Pres. John J. Grogan said the decision was "startling" and lawyers will review it.

Rally Hears Messages:

Berlin Labor Hailed By Kennedy, Meany

Berlin, Germany—Warm expressions of support from Pres. John F. Kennedy and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany for the trade unionists of West Germany were carried by Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers to a labor rally here Oct. 27 in Free Berlin.

Carey represented the AFL-CIO at a mass meeting sponsored by the Federation of German Trade Unions in connection with a visit of 20 executive board members of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. The ICFTU board members came to show their support of West German labor in the face of the Soviet wall that cuts the city in half, and to gather first-hand information on the dangers the wall creates.

Meany said in his message that Berlin is the focal point of a worldwide crisis because here "the Soviet enemy of human freedom and peace is concentrating his heaviest forces of assault and aggression." More than ever before, he declared, "American labor stands solidly with free Berlin and the Federal German Republic devoted to democracy, human well-being and peace."

U.S. workers have "the warmest sympathy with the people of the Soviet Zone of Germany and with all the other peoples behind the Iron Curtain in their common aspiration to fredom," the federation president also said.

'Great Demonstration'

Kennedy's message called the rally a "great demonstration for the cause of fredom," pointing out that free union movements are "focal points for the aspirations of millions who hope for a better life and a freer voice."

Man should not have to depend upon "the largesse of an aloof state for the satisfaction of what is his by right," the President said, concluding: "For this reason, unions in the free world are the very bulwark of individual right, the voice of conscience, the living examples that free men can control their own destinies.

"These are some of the reasons why you gather today. The American people support you in your resolution and commend your determination."

Meany's message said that when the Kremlin and its East German puppets built the wall, "they demonstrated before the world the utter inhumanity of the Soviet system." The wall, like those the Nazis built around the ghettoes of Warsaw and the concentration camps of Hitler, he said, is a "challenge to all lovers of freedom and a grave threat to world peace and liberty."

"To the workers of West and East Berlin," the federation spokesman declared, "I give the solemnest assurance" in behalf of the AFL-CIO and all U.S. workers "that this wall will never divide us from them."

Meany re-emphasized that American labor prizes the principle of self-determination for all captive peoples no less than for the people of Africa and Asia. He wrote:

"We of American labor do not underestimate thet brute power or aggressive design of the Soviet imperialist megaton-maniacs. Only fanatics, devoid of all consideration for life and human dignity, could seek to terrorize mankind as they are now doing with the horrible thermonuclear fallout and political blackmail. But the American people and American labor are not over-awed by their bluster and threats."

Recalls 1948 Blockade

"As in the days of the 1948 blockade," he declared, "American labor realizes what is at stake in Berlin. We are confident that the Berliners with their indomitable spirit will meet their test under fire in a manner worthy of the finest fighters for freedom.

"For our part, we will do our all to rally our country and all other freedom-loving nations for the defense of Berlin. We know that if the freedom of Berlin were sacrificed, the freedom of the entire German people, of all free Europe, and of our own country would be jeopardized.

"When we fight for and together with fredom-loving Berlin, we are fighting for a free America and a free world—for freedom on both sides of the Iron Curtain."

Carey also represented the AFL-CIO at a Brussels, Belgium, ICFTU board meeting where he read another Kennedy message of good wishes and greetings to the world's free trade unions which, he said, are again "demonstrating their force as spokesmen for freedom and opponents of tyranny."

Union Bonding Costs Cut—No Claims Filed

(Continued from Page 1)

Schnitzler and a committee of AFL-CIO secretary-treasurers, agreed that the heavy charge imposed had not been justified on the basis of experience and should be reduced. The reduction was effective as of Oct. 4 (Oct. 8 in Texas) and proportional refunds will be made at the next premium anniversary date of coverage.

Schnitzler said in his report that the reduction in rates is added evidence that "there is no justification for the continued imposition of exceptionally strict and expensive bonding requirements for trade union officers and employes."

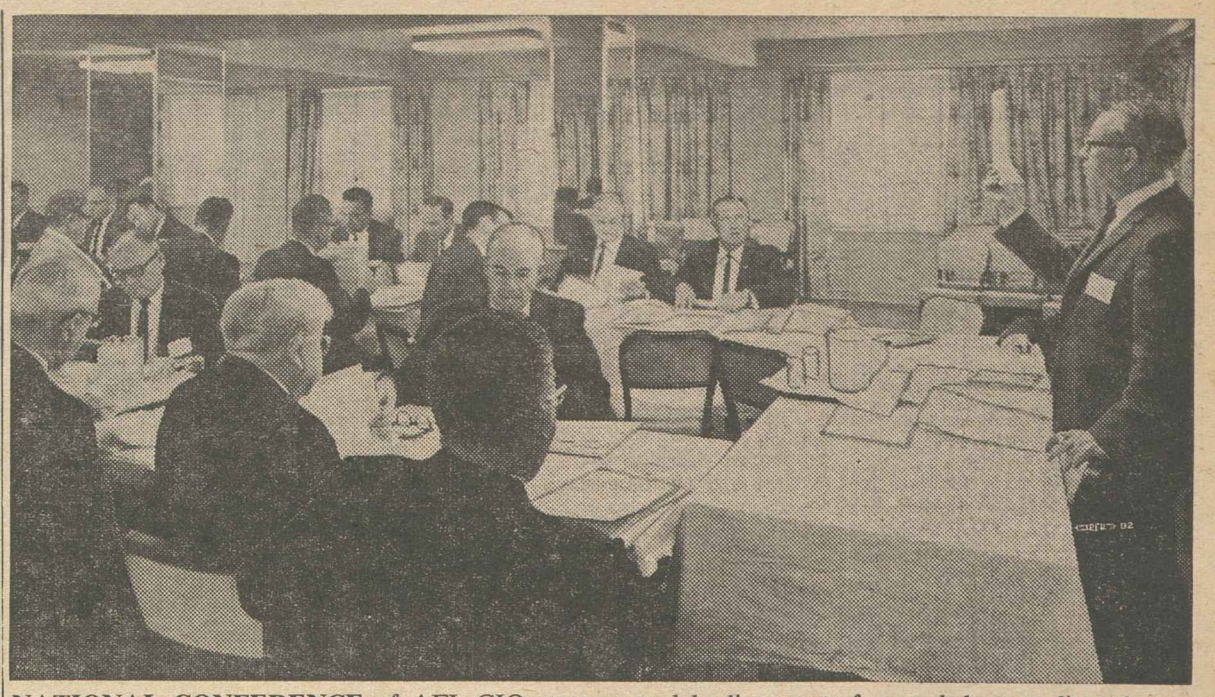
The "faithful discharge of duties" bonds, he said, resulted from "an obscure clause in the Landrum-Griffin Act" and represented "a new concept" in bonding.

Higher Costs Resulted

Declaring that the higher cost of bonds since Landrum-Griffin has had to be met from "union assets that could be used to promote the well-being of union members," Schnitzler added:

"If unions were allowed to develop in cooperation with the surety companies a schedule of rates for commercial blanket fidelity bonds . . . they could obtain greater coverage for a lesser rate and the assets of the trade union movement would be conserved . . . for the benefit of the members."

Union officials who participated with Schnitzler and AFL-CIO General Counsel J. Albert Woll in negotiations with the bonding companies were Secretary-Treasurers Toney Gallo, Cement Workers; William A. Smallwood, Communications Workers; Hunter P. Wharton, Operating Engineers; Arthur P. Gildea, Brewery Workers; Frank L. Noakes, Maintenance of Way Employes; and Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.



NATIONAL CONFERENCE of AFL-CIO state central bodies meets for workshop studies of state social security laws. Here Clinton M. Fair, an assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, presides over sessions analyzing widely-varying workmen's compensation laws and planning to seek improvements.

Meany Hits 'Confused Patchwork' Of State Social Security Laws

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has ripped into the "confused patchwork" of social security laws in the 50 states and called for a coordinated legislative drive to improve protection of workers against the hazards of injury, unemployment, illness and old age.

The federation president's remarks came as the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security convened the first of two conferences of officials from state labor central bodies on state security laws. The conference, held in Washington with delegates present from 22 states east of the Mississippi, was to be followed by a second meeting in Denver, beginning Nov. 6.

Declaring that "the well-being of our country can be no greater than the well-being of its individual citizens," Meany said the nation has "come a long way" from the time when "cradle to the grave" security was looked upon as "a harebrained theory."

"I am convinced," he said, "that a great majority of the American people accept the desirability and the need for that kind of security and I think most Americans are aware that it would not weaken our free society, but rather would make us far stronger."

The three-day conference, featuring closed workshop discussions on workmen's compensation, unemployment compensation and health insurance, concluded with a luncheon session at which discussion leaders reviewed the workshop programs.

Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, termed the sessions "fruitful and instructive" and said the recommendations of the state federations would be "extremely helpful" to the AFL-CIO's social security committee.

Conference discussion leaders and speakers included Dr. Earl T. Cheit of the University of California Institute of Industrial Relations; Philip Booth, U.S. Dept. of Labor's Bureau of Employment Security; and Clinton M. Fair, Ray Munts and Lisbeth Bamberger of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

Meany told the delegates that although old age medical care required federal rather than state legislation "we will need the help of every one of you" to assure passage of the Anderson-King bill.

On the state level, Meany pointed to the wide differences among workmen's compensation laws.

"If you lost an arm in New Mexico," he said, "you might collect $6,840. Step across the border into Arizona, and the same arm would be worth $33,000."

Few Achieve Goal

Only a few states, he noted, pay an injured worker two-thirds of his weekly wage "even though almost all these laws set that percentage as an intended goal."

If the "states rights people" don't want a uniform federal program, Meany declared, the solution is for them "to do a better job in the states themselves."

In unemployment insurance, the AFL-CIO president noted, "there are incredible differences from state to state." He called for minimum federal standards of benefits and added that "it makes no sense" to "wholly isolate" funds from one state to another since some labor markets spread across state lines.

Scheduled to address the first session of the western conference are Assistant Sec. of Labor Jerry R. Holleman and Colorado Gov. Stephen L. R. McNichols.

11-4-61

First Charter Issued for Bolting Teamster Local

(Continued from Page 1)

had come to the AFL-CIO from various Teamster locals on the question of seeking federal local union charters, and that he was "quite sure" that more charters would be issued.

Each of the locals, he pointed out, operates under contract and has to work out its own legal issues.

"We are investigating various situations and will move as the opportunity presents itself," he said. "We will cooperate at the proper time, if they wish."

The situation, he said, "indicates to me that there is a considerable number of workers who will vote for a clean, decent union if they are given the opportunity."

Meany's action followed the recent Executive Council meeting in New York authorizing issuance of charters to Teamster locals "not happy" with the leadership of Teamster Pres. James R. Hoffa and indicating "a desire to join the ranks" of the AFL-CIO.

Luken, a long-time foe of Teamster Pres. James R. Hoffa, led a mass revolt against the IBT that culminated last August in four Cincinnati locals voting to disaffiliate. The vote on membership in Luken's own local of dairy drivers was 1,798 to 2.

Luken has traced the split between the Cincinnati Teamsters and the international back to 1953 when Hoffa's lieutenant in Ohio, William Presser, sent in his brother-in-law Harry Friedman to "take over." Opposition built up quickly to the move to impose direction from outside, with Luken leading the anti-Hoffa elements.

Auditors Rap High Rate of Bank Thefts

(Continued from Page 1)

ficers were involved proportionately in more frauds than bank employes since there are four times as many non-officer employes. He added:

"If one were to place the final responsibility for bank defalcations, it would have to be placed upon the board of directors. Too frequently, directors of banks are selected for window dressing or for the impact they might have upon building deposit balances."

The audit association official also urged all banks to make "mandatory" a two-week vacation for every employe.

He did not indicate employe welfare as a reason, but rather the opportunity it gave to uncover possible fraud in the regular employe's absence.

Commenting on the high rate of bank fraud, Schnitzler noted in his report:

"If you put the record of the officers and employes of banks against the record of trade union financial officers and employes, the balance is shockingly against the banks—and should be shocking to the country."

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Unemployment Rate Stuck Near 7% for 11th Month

AFL-CIO PRES. GEORGE MEANY signs a Federal local union charter to be presented to the Cincinnati Dairy Employes Union, whose 2,200 members have voted overwhelmingly both at a local meeting and in a National Labor Relations Board election to break with the unaffiliated Teamsters. Looking on, left to right, are AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, James T. Luken, president of the dairy drivers' local, and William L. Kircher, AFL-CIO regional representative in Cincinnati who will formally install the charter.

'Hurts Labor Movement':

Meany Hits Hoffa As 'Bad Image'

Teamster Pres. James R. Hoffa has hurt the labor movement through "the very bad image" he presents to the public, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in a network television and radio interview.

"The type of conduct that is tolerated . . . even encouraged" by Teamster officials "is certainly hurting labor," Meany said. But he made it clear that he has no fears that Teamster organizational competition will harm the AFL-CIO.

"The AFL-CIO is not going to break up" nor will its affiliates "cave in and surrender" at the threat of Teamster raids, Meany declared. He said Hoffa was indulging "in a little wishful thinking" when he predicted that the AFL-CIO will fall apart if it doesn't readmit the expelled union.

Meany labeled Hoffa's declaration of a major organizing campaign "just loud talk" and pointed out that "the biggest campaign he has been engaged in"—an effort to prevent Cincinnati dairy drivers from bolting the Teamsters—resulted in a 1664 to 12 defeat for the Teamsters in a National Labor Relations Board election.

Raps Retrenchment

Questioned on the American Broadcasting Co. program, Issues and Answers, Meany warned that expansion, not retrenchment, of government programs is necessary to stimulate the nation's economic growth.

Pres. Kennedy's decision to cut back on spending to avoid a budget deficit he called "a mistake," declaring that a "healthy economy is just as much a weapon in the cold

(Continued on Page 7)

Goldberg Sees Rift in Teamsters

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg has pointed to the revolt of Cincinnati truck drivers as evidence of "general dissatisfaction" within the Teamsters. It shows, he said, that I.B.T. Pres. James R. Hoffa does not have the support "that his propaganda would lead us to believe."

Citing the 1,664-to-12 vote by which the Cincinnati local voted "to rejoin the main body of American labor," Goldberg declared:

"I feel that this is not the end of a single revolt, but the beginning of a general dissatisfaction."

Goldberg's prediction was made in an address to the graduating class of the FBI National Academy, where local law enforcement officers from throughout the nation have been receiving advanced training from FBI instructors.

The Secretary of Labor charged the graduates to use the power of law to protect unions and workers in "the right to strike, the right to

(Continued on Page 7)

Contrasts With Signs Of Upturn

By John Barry

The nation's unemployment rate hit the second highest October level in 10 years as it stuck near 7 percent for the 11th straight month.

The October rate of 6.8 percent was unchanged from September, the Labor Dept. reported, in contrast with signs of recovery in other sectors of the economy.

Over a 10-year span, the level for the month was topped only in October 1958, when a jobless rate of 6.9 percent was recorded. The lowest October rate during the period was 3 percent in 1952.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, interviewed on the program Issues and Answers over the ABC radio and television network, said labor is "not very happy" with the October job report and added that he saw no indications the picture would improve.

"In fact," Meany said, "we feel it will be just as bad in January and February of this coming year as it was in the past January and February."

4 Million-Mark Breached

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' summary report for October showed a seasonal decline of 151,000 in the number of persons out of work, bringing the total to 3,934,000. It was the first time in a year that the figure had dipped under the 4 million mark.

This, plus an October record of 67.8 million jobholders, brought expressions of gratification from Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, who commented on the report in a

(Continued on Page 2)

Strategy Upset for '62:

Democratic Sweep Blow to GOP Hopes

By Willard Shelton

A Democratic sweep of major elections in New Jersey, New York City and San Antonio, Tex., gave a sharp setback to Republican political strategists hoping to lay a foundation for an all-out drive next year to win control of the House of Representatives.

In state and municipal elections in various areas, the GOP scored scattering gains but there was no solid trend of the kind which in earlier years has forecast substantial future victories for the winning party.

With the Republican national campaign machinery wholly in the hands of conservatives—National Committee Chairman William E. Miller, Senate Campaign Committee Chairman Barry Goldwater, House Campaign Committee Chairman Bob Wilson—the GOP lost in Texas, New Jersey and New York City with candidates ranging widely across the political spectrum.

The most stunning result was the victory of Democrat Richard J. Hughes over James P. Mitchell for governor of New Jersey. Mitchell, former secretary of labor in the Eisenhower cabinet, was given a substantial edge in advance speculation, and he had the campaign help both of Eisenhower and of

(Continued on Page 6)

Kennedy to Address AFL-CIO Convention

Pres. Kennedy has accepted an invitation to address the AFL-CIO convention in Miami Beach in December, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has announced.

The President was invited to speak at the opening session Dec. 7, Meany said, but a final decision on the date will be made later. The convention is scheduled to run until Dec. 14.

New Yardsticks Urged for BLS For More Accurate Tally of Idle

"No amount of statistical manipulation can alter the fact that unemployment is our major economic problem" and "has been getting progressively worse for the last decade."

Economic Trends & Outlook, a feature of the November issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist, makes this point in a sharp counter-attack on right-wing charges that government statistics overestimate the number of unemployed workers in the labor force.

If anything, the Federationist article points out, the monthly job survey tends to "understate the unemployment problem."

The AFL-CIO analysis, prepared by the Dept. of Research, declares that the Reader's Digest and other critics of the Bureau of Labor Statistics advocate "a sleight-of-hand approach which would reduce the unemployment figure—but not the number of people unemployed." The article notes:

"Continued high levels of unemployment in the face of mounting economic recovery would indicate the need for governmental economic policies and programs which would stimulate the creation of additional job opportunities. It serves the purposes of opponents of such governmental activity to promote the idea that our unemployment problem isn't as bad as it appears."

Describing the present procedures for estimating employment and unemployment, based on a carefully selected sampling of 35,000 households throughout the nation, the article states:

"The AFL-CIO believes the present figures are sound. But we also believe improvements can be made to enable the data to provide more information on the degree of employment and unemployment."

Counted in the labor force, the AFL-CIO analysis notes, are

(Continued on Page 2)

TWUA Files NLRB Charge:

Threat to Close Mill Laid to Textile Giant

By David L. Perlman

The Textile Workers Union of America has accused giant Burlington Industries of threatening to close its Cleveland, Tenn., mill if workers there vote for union representation.

The Tennessee mill is only a short distance from Rossville, Ga., where Burlington's only organized mill is scheduled to be liquidated next month—unless the Allied Industrial Workers are able to get the National Labor Relations Board to obtain an injunction blocking the shutdown. The AIW has charged that the Georgia plant is being closed to avoid bargaining with the union, which won representation rights last August.

Unfair labor practice charges filed by the TWUA—which has been conducting an organizing drive at the Tennessee plant—allege that a notice to employes by Burlington Board Chairman J. Spencer Love is an attempt to "coerce" workers into voting against a union. An NLRB election has been scheduled for Nov. 20.

Both plants are part of the Peerless Woolen Mills division of Burlington Industries, the nation's largest textile chain.

Love, in a bulletin board notice, warned employes of the Tennessee plant that the mill has been losing money and may have to be closed unless workers show "an understanding of what is required of you" and give management "fullest cooperation in every way."

Rossville Closing Cited

Love specifically mentioned the liquidation of the Rossville plant.

In a letter to the NLRB charging Burlington with unfair labor practices, TWUA Assistant Gen. Counsel Edward Wynne declared:

"It is our contention that Mr. Love's demand for all possible 'cooperation'—when viewed in the light of our pending election, the closing of the Rossville, Ga., Peerless plant, and the whole background of Burlington's plant closing practice in the face of unionization—amounts to an attempt to coerce the employes into voting against our union in the pending election."

The TWUA said it still wants the NLRB vote to proceed as scheduled at the Tennessee plant but it considered that the evidence it presented to the NLRB would help substantiate the AIW case for an injunction.

The notice to employes conceded that "no doubt there have been some management and supervisory failures" but said management's "doors are open for the airing of any genuine, legitimate grievances."

He said the purpose of his letter was "to impress on all employes of this plant the gravity of the situation" and the need for "cooperation" if the plant is to continue operations.

The NLRB general counsel's office was expected to act shortly on the AIW request that it seek an injunction to bar the closedown of the Rossville plant before the labor board has acted on the unfair labor charge.

The AIW pointed out that a Burlington spokesman was quoted in the Chattanooga Times as declaring that the vote for union representation "was a consideration" in the decision to close the Rossville mill.

NLRB Sets Record Pace In Decisions

The National Labor Relations Board has reported that it issued a record-breaking 82 decisions in contested unfair labor practices cases in October, and that it has reduced pending cases from the all-time high of 466 on Aug. 1 to 402 on Nov. 1.

The five-member board, or its three-man panels, broke the previous record of 57 decisions in one month on disputes in which employers or unions or both were accused of violating the labor law.

Chairman Frank W. McCulloch congratulated board members and the NLRB staff for their "intensive efforts" to handle the upsurge in case filings, which in the last five years have almost doubled the NLRB workload.

The board chairman and members Philip Ray Rodgers, Boyd Leedom, John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown also have reduced the backlog of representation election cases to 148 from a peak of 695 on May 1.

McCulloch said that occurred as a result of a change, authorized by Congress, in which the board has delegated its decision-making powers to NLRB regional directors in election cases filed after May 15, 1961. A year ago, 90 days were required to process such cases as against 44 days at present, according to the chairman.

Maine Shoe Union Seeks Merger Talks

Boston—The Boot & Shoe Workers have been notified that an unaffiliated Maine union with 2,800 members has authorized merger talks.

The union is the Lewiston-Auburn Shoe Workers Protective Association (LASPA). If merger terms are approved by both groups, Boot & Shoe will charter the Lewiston, Me., group as an autonomous local.

BSWU Pres. John E. Mara said the LASPA local, unaffiliated for 25 years, will be one of the largest in the AFL-CIO union.

TV Play to Focus On 'Young Gompers'

"Young Sam Gompers" a portrayal of the early life of Samuel Gompers, first president of the AFL, will be carried on the NBC-TV nationwide network Sunday, Nov. 19 at 1:30 p.m. EST.

The play, written by Morton Wishengrad, will be presented on the Eternal Light program produced by the Jewish Theological Seminary of America and NBC.

The play tells of Gompers' job as a cigar maker, the role he played in the struggles of the Cigar Makers Union and the dramatic events of his first strike. Donald Davis will portray Gompers in the TV play.

Idle Tally By BLS Held Understated

(Continued from Page 1)

nearly 11 million persons who are self-employed or employed as unpaid workers in family businesses.

No matter how poor business is, the self-employed are seldom actively seeking outside jobs. Therefore, by including them in the labor force as employed, the actual level of unemployment among wage and salaried workers is partially concealed.

The Federationist article also notes that no attempt is made to translate statistics on part-time employment "into terms which would show how much full-time unemployment they represent. For example, two people employed for only half a week equal one person unemployed full time. And the 2.5 million part-time workers who wanted full-time work in September were equal to 1.1 million workers totally unemployed."

During recessions, the analysis points out, "there is a tendency to understate the unemployment problem because people who would otherwise take jobs are not seeking work." Thus the actual number of people counted in the work force at present is 500,000 below an earlier Bureau of Labor Statistics projection.

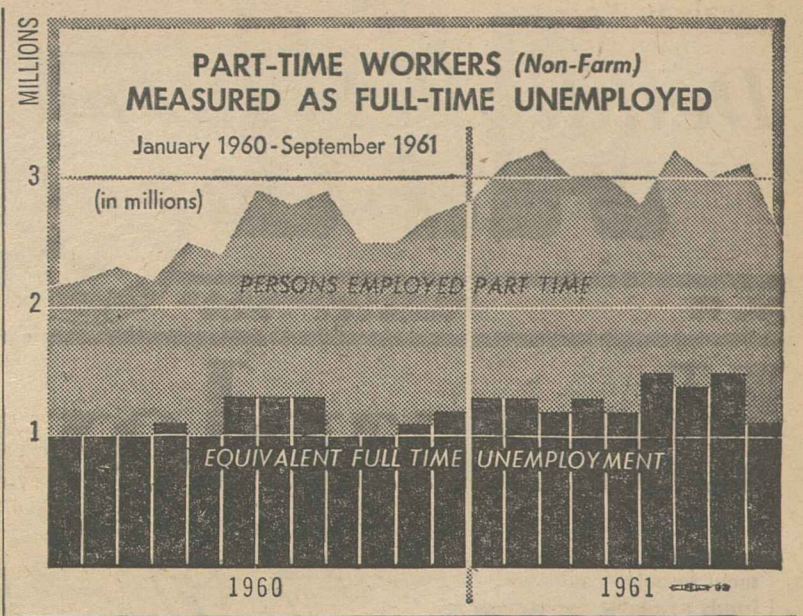
The reason, the AFL-CIO researchers say, is because these people are not job hunting "simply because they feel there are no jobs to be had" and therefore are not counted as part of the labor force.

NLRB Asks Court To Enjoin Employer

Anderson, S. C.—The National Labor Relations Board has invoked a rarely used injunction provision of the Taft-Hartley Act to ask a federal court here to order the immediate reinstatement of three workers fired during an organizing campaign of the Textile Workers Union of America at a mill owned by the West Point Mfg. Co.

A hearing has been set for Nov. 29 on the request for a temporary injunction restraining the company from a long list of alleged unfair labor practices until the NLRB has had an opportunity to rule on the charges.

In requesting the labor board to seek an injunction, the TWUA said only "prompt and decisive action" by the board and the courts could make it possible for a representation election to be held in an atmosphere free of intimidation.



October Jobless Rate Shows No Improvement

(Continued from Page 1)

cable from Japan. But Goldberg added:

"It is disturbing, however, that the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate remains at 6.8 percent. This underscores that we have a stubborn and continuing unemployment problem.

"I wish to reaffirm the determination of the Kennedy Administration to reduce this unemployment problem to manageable proportions."

Goldberg said the Administration would "continue vigorously to pursue our objectives of a higher rate of economic growth, which is the best job insurance."

He also pledged that the Administration would renew its call for speedy congressional enactment of its manpower and retraining bill "so that hundreds of thousands of long-term unemployed can be retrained with upgraded skills for useful jobs."

'One-Two Punch' Needed

Seymour Wolfbein, the Labor Dept.'s manpower expert, declared that a "one-two punch" of a high level of economic activity and a "meaningful" training and retraining program is needed to combat joblessness.

The unemployment problem, he said, "is characterized by a significant number of long-term unemployed made up largely of unskilled and semi-skilled workers."

Enactment of the manpower and retraining bill, he said, would provide the means for training such persons in the skills that today's jobs demand.

In the ABC network interview, Meany noted that the nation's labor force is expected to increase in the 1960s by an average of 1,350,000 a year, against a growth of 820,000 new workers a year in the 1950s.

"Under our present system, we could not assimilate the 820,000," he observed. "And unless we do something about it, we certainly will not be able to assimilate this 1,350,000 coming in each year for 10 years."

Meany repeated the AFL-CIO's call for early enactment of the bill sponsored by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) to provide an emergency program of aid for local public works programs. This, the federation president asserted, would "result in immediate employment for tens of thousands of people throughout the country," would "stimulate business," and would "give the economy a real shot in the arm."

Tax Forgiveness Again Urged

He noted, too, that the AFL-CIO has urged forgiveness of $100 in the income taxes of every taxpayer, which "would be translated into purchasing power" as an additional stimulus to the economy.

The October report showed 1.2 million persons classified as long-term unemployed—out of work 15 weks or longer—reflecting little change over the month. The number of workers idle for more than half a year was 723,000, an improvement of 37,000 over the month and 300,000 since July, but still nearly a quarter-million higher than a year ago.

Wolfbein acknowledged that the October job figures provided no evidence of basic improvement in the economy, despite a "better than seasonal" advance of 786,000 in total employment. Much of this gain he attributed to a "catch-up" in agricultural employment from September, when bad weather delayed harvests.

The weather in the October survey week, he observed, "was just fine."

Total non-farm employment—61.9 million—was at a new peak for October, but the gain of 500,000 jobs in this category was described as seasonal.

If month-to-month fluctuations in unemployment continue to be seasonal, Wolfbein said, the number of jobless will hit 4.4 million in November, 4.5 million in December and 5.5 million in January.

The only favorable signs he cited were an increase of 500,000 jobs since last February in excess of seasonal expectations and an increase of about one hour in the length of the factory workweek since the recession low point.

The October preliminary report also showed 2.3 million workers on part-time for economic reasons, a drop of 150,000 from September.

LABOR COOPERATION and participation in civil defense emergency welfare programs is formalized in a national agreement signed by Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Services activities, and Kathryn D. Goodwin, director of the Bureau of Public Assistance of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare. AFL-CIO resources and trained manpower are made available to the government during any civil defense emergency.

Goldberg Names Legislative Aide

Samuel V. Merrick has been named by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg to head the Labor Dept.'s Office of Legislative Liaison. Merrick, since 1959 a staff member of the Senate Labor Committee, will be responsible for presenting Labor Dept. views and legislative programs to Congress.

Building Trades Score 3rd Quarter Pay Gains

Average hourly pay of union workers in the building trades advanced 0.4 percent in third quarter 1961, the Labor Dept. reports.

The rise matched the gain recorded in the corresponding quarter of 1960 and brought the average hourly rate for seven major trades to $3.83.

Locals to Vote by Nov. 20:

Deadline Settlement Gives UAW Contract at Chrysler

Detroit—The Auto Workers all but wrapped up this year's auto industry negotiations with the signing of a new three-year agreement at the Chrysler Corp., subject to ratification by some 60,000 workers in 88 Chrysler plants.

After negotiations to the edge of a strike deadline, the union's Chrysler Council voted by a 3-1 margin to recommend approval of an agreement containing the same benefits as those provided earlier in the "pattern" settlements with General Motors and Ford.

Chrysler locals have until Nov. 20 to vote on the new contract, which the union said was notable mainly for management's agreement to bolster substantially trust funds available for commitments under supplementary unemployment benefit (SUB) agreements.

In return the agreement provides that Chrysler workers will get 1 cent less an hour in wage increases as of Dec. 4, 1961, and up to 2 cents less on Sept. 4, 1962, and Sept. 4, 1963, unless smaller amounts are needed in the two latter years. The money waived in wages will go in to the SUB fund.

Meanwhile there were these other developments:

- A strike by 13,000 UAW members at three Caterpillar Tractor plants in Peoria, Ill., ended with a new agreement comparable to those in the auto industry. Similar agreements were expected for 5,000 other Caterpillar workers on strike in Decatur, Ill., Aurora, Ill., Davenport, Ia., and York, Pa.
- The UAW served notice of contract termination on the Bendix Corp. and set a strike deadline for contracts covering 15,000 workers in Michigan, Indiana, New York, New Jersey and California.
- UAW has one more contract to go in the auto industry, and one more in farm equipment—for 7,500 workers at the Studebaker-Packard Corp., and for 15,000 at the Allis-Chalmers Co.

In the Chrysler settlement, management agreed to give employes the same economic and job security improvements that Ford and GM had accepted—an increase in the hourly wage rate of 2.5 percent or 6 cents an hour, whichever is greater, each year; additional wage increases for living-cost increases, improvements in pensions, health care, life insurance and separation pay; protection against time lost during short workweeks, and improved working conditions.

In the SUB and separation pay plan, the union agreed that new benefit provisions shall become effective Jan. 1, 1962, and Chrysler agreed to this method of financing the SUB plan, now reduced to 28.94 percent of normal by continued unemployment:

- The corporation will contribute $2 million to the SUB trust fund, in addition to its regular contribution of 5 cents an hour per worker, on the day following ratification of the contract, plus an additional amount early in 1962.
- A reserve trust fund will be established by the corporation but will not be used unless the regular SUB fund is exhausted. Moneys remaining, subject to negotiation at the end of three years, will be used to pay for other types of benefits for Chrysler workers and their families.
- The corporation will assume a "contingent liability" to pay up to $2 millon in SUB benefits if the regular fund and reserve fund should be exhausted.

Chrysler also agreed, the union said, to make other SUB improvements. Productivity factor wage increases for clerical and engineering workers covered by the UAW contract will follow this new formula:

Retroactive to Sept. 4, 1961, base weekly salaries were to rise by $2.53 or 3 percent, whichever is larger; on Sept. 3, 1962, salaries will rise by $2.40 a week or 2.75 percent; on Sept. 2, 1963, by $2.40 or 2.5 percent.

The new Caterpillar contract follows the "big auto" pattern but for the first time provides for a companywide SUB fund. Also it establishes new grievance procedures, guaranteeing arbitration of at least 60 pending grievances a year, according to UAW Vice Pres. Pat Greathouse.

NLRB Allows Picketing Of Remote Broadcasts

The National Labor Relations Board has ruled that Local 662 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers did not break the law when it picketed "remote" broadcasts of a Chattanooga radio station and issued "Do Not Patronize" lists of station advertisers.

Three NLRB members reversed the findings of a trial examiner and dismissed an unfair labor practice complaint in a decision hailed by IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman as "the first definitive guide we have had concerning the right of a union to publicize its dispute with an employer" in the communications industry.

The decision brought an announcement from the Broadcast Employes & Technicians that it is considering an appeal to the board in a similar case, a strike against Station KXTV in Sacramento—now more than a year old—where the NLRB regional director obtained a federal court injunction which has prevented the strikers from publishing or reporting the names of station advertisers.

In the latest case, the NLRB members — Chairman Frank W. McCulloch, John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown—voted to dismiss the complaint, finding that:

- The picketing was lawful because the union picketed the site of the broadcasts—the studios of Station WOGA, "remote" broadcasts from an auto sales room and a mobile transmitter called a "Music-mobile."
- The publicity proviso of the National Labor Relations Act covers the kind of leaflet distribution the union engaged in because, the majority said, the station helped distribute a product when it advertised automobiles—a point which the examiner had denied.

The IBEW local has represented Station WOGA engineers and announcers since 1946. It went on strike Jan. 11, 1960, when new owners failed to agree on terms of a new contract.

NLRB Member Philip Ray Rodgers dissented and voted to uphold the opinion of Trial Examiner Louis Libbin. Member Boyd Leedom, former chairman, agreed that the leaflet distribution was lawful but held that the union should not have picketed "remote" broadcasts.

In the Sacramento case, Trial Examiner Howard Myers found that NABET and the Television & Radio Artists committed an unfair labor practice when they issued "Do Not Patronize" lists against Station KXTV. At the request of the NLRB regional director, a federal judge issued an order restraining the union from giving any publicity whatever to "unfair" lists.

NABET Pres. George W. Smith said his union may ask the NLRB and the courts to lift the injunction. Since the strike started more than a year ago, strikebreakers have petitioned for an NLRB election and NABET has filed unfair labor practice charges against the station for interference with pickets.

In the IBEW case, Freeman said the latest board decision "upholds the right of a union to publicize the names of advertisers" on struck stations and makes it lawful to picket remote broadcasts as a form of legal primary picketing.

Kennedy Lauds Foreign Labor Attaches Here

Pres. Kennedy has expressed his personal appreciation of the work of embassy labor attachés of foreign nations and their cooperation with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Labor and the American labor movement.

Kennedy's views were read by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg at a reception held for resident foreign labor attaches at the State Dept.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany spoke briefly on the American trade union movement's belief and dedication to the need for "freedom and decency for workers all over the world." Among the countries represented at the reception by their labor attachés were Austria, Canada, West Germany, Great Britain, the Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland, Morocco, France and the Netherlands.

The President's letter to Goldberg said that the "work of the labor attaché is central to the resolution of the grave problems that confront so many millions of the world's people." This work, he added, is of the greatest importance for the peace and well-being of future generations."

AMC Pact Ratified As Local Shifts Vote

Kenosha, Wis.—A second vote by a local on the new contract between American Motors and the Auto Workers has resulted in this tally: 6,738 in favor, 3,264 opposed.

When the first vote was taken Oct. 8, UAW Local 72 rejected contract ratification by a margin of 63 votes. The UAW ordered a new vote after contract terms were carefully explained to all members at the AMC plant here.

The vote completed ratification of the new pact, only one in this year's union-management negotiations to set up a profit-sharing and stock-sharing plan for workers. The plan gives workers 10 percent of profits before taxes after deduction of 10 percent for stockholders, plus dividends from stock purchases.

JOHN H. LYONS, JR.

Iron Workers Pick Lyons, Jr. As New Chief

St. Louis—The general council of the Bridge, Structural & Ornamental Iron Workers has elected John H. Lyons, Jr., to finish the term of his late father, who died Oct. 26, as president of the union.

The younger Lyons, who is 42, has been a general vice president since 1958 and executive assistant to the president since last April. He has headed the union's office in Washington since 1955.

The new president joined Cleveland Local 17 as an apprentice in 1937 and later transferred to East St. Louis, Ill., Local 392, continuing to work at the trade while studying for a bachelor of science degree in mechanical engineering, which he received from the University of Missouri in 1942. After service with the Air Force in World War II, he continued to work at the trade until he was named an organizer in 1954. He is now a member of Washington Local 5.

The senior Lyons, who was 70, died of complications following lung surgery. He was the only man in the 65-year history of the union to serve as president, treasurer and secretary.

Timetable Set For New York Teachers Vote

New York—The timetable for a mid-December election in which 43,000 teachers will choose one bargaining agent has been announced by Prof. Nathan P. Feinsinger, University of Wisconsin legal expert.

Chosen by the City Labor Dept. with the approval of the city Board of Education, Feinsinger set these dates for organizations planning to participate in the election, scheduled tentatively for Dec. 15:

Nov. 8, file documents establishing proof of ability to serve as a bona fide bargaining agent.

Nov. 15, release final recommendations by Feinsinger on election details.

Nov. 27, file proof that the organization represents 10 percent or more of the city's teaching employes.

Principal rivals for bargaining rights are the United Federation of Teachers and a group that calls itself the Teachers Bargaining Organization. UFT says the latter group is sponsored by the National Education Association, which was branded a "company union" by the 1957 convention of the AFL-CIO because of its domination by superintendents, principals and supervisors.

UFT is Local 2 of the Teachers. Said its Pres. Charles Cogen: "This is the largest single unit election held within the last 10 years. Victory for the AFL-CIO union, the UFT, will be a major breakthrough into the field of white collar organizing."

Local Transit Pay Up 8.9 Cents in Year

Wage scales of unionized local transit operating employes advanced an average of 8.9 cents an hour, or 3.8 percent, for the year ended last July 1, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported. New averages are $2.57 for elevated and subway operators, $2.45 for surface cars and busses.

Eavesdropping Firm Hit With Order to Rehire 6

A Baltimore trailer company which admitted having "bugged" its plant with hidden microphones in order to eavesdrop on its workers has been ordered to bargain with the Machinists and to reinstate six fired employes with back pay.

A three-member panel of the National Labor Relations Board found that both the Intl. Trailer Co. and Gibraltar Industries, Inc., which has taken over its operations, had committed unfair labor practices.

The two companies, the board held, were so entwined that they were equally responsible for violating the law.

The NLRB panel upheld a trial examiner's findings that the six employes had been dismissed for union activities. The examiner had cited testimony by James W. Fyle, president of Intl. Trailer, who described how workers were selected for dismissal in these words:

"We began literally to clean house . . . anybody that had ever worked at a place that had a union—or we thought by their wages they had at one time been union members, we set up a list and proceeded to go to work . . . we felt that anybody that had been involved in it before probably would be hooked up in it again."

The case was complicated by the confusion over the employer—during one period workers didn't know whether they were employed by Intl. Trailer, which is now in bankruptcy, or by Gibraltar, the former sales agency for the firm, which took over the production of the trailers.

The NLRB said in effect that it didn't matter—both firms were responsible for the unfair practices and both firms are responsible for correcting them.

1961 Strike Activity At Post-War Low

Strike activity in the first nine months of 1961 was below the levels of all corresponding periods since the end of World War II despite a flurry of walkouts in September.

Strike idleness in September totaled 3.15 million man-days, or 0.35 percent of all working time. For all of the year to date the loss was 0.15 percent of working time, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Most of the September idleness was due to strikes by 250,000 General Motors workers, 5,000 truckers on Michigan roadbuilding projects, and 7,000 Kennecott Copper employes in Utah, BLS reported.

Joblessness—Still Stuck

THE RECORD 67.8 MILLION PERSONS holding jobs in October and the drop in unemployment to a shade below 4 million have been interpreted as a brightening in the job outlook by those who take a fast, superficial look at the monthly report.

A somewhat slower and more penetrating analysis of the figures reveals sharply that there has been no real change in the past 11 months—that nearly 70 out of every 1,000 persons ready and willing to work cannot secure employment.

Not only does the job report, in the words of Labor Sec. Goldberg, underscore the "stubborn and continuing unemployment problem," but it forecasts a worsening situation if the monthly fluctuations in joblessness continue on a seasonal basis.

If the unemployment rate in November remains unchanged at 6.8 percent, the number of jobless will be in the vicinity of 4.4 million; if the rate is unchanged in January there will be 5.5 million unemployed.

The lack of any real improvement in the unemployment situation might be understandable if the rest of the economy also were in a rut. But all government reports show income, production, sales and profits registering from moderate to sharp gains as the economy gathers speed on the upswing from the recession.

An economy cannot long retain any semblance of strength or vigor if it is based on chronic unemployment. The prospect of 5.5 million unemployed in January 1962 should spur the necessary legislative and administrative action that will provide jobs for those able and willing to work who are presently reduced to the sufferings and indignities of joblessness.

Shadow of the Past

THE KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION'S decision to avoid a budget deficit by cutting back on expenditures for the Public Health Service, the Food & Drug Administration and other HEW programs, as well as curbing Defense Dept. spending, evokes memories of the previous Administration and its economic policies.

The need at the moment is expansion of government programs to stimulate economic growth. Retrenchment, curbs on spending and other policies designed to produce a balanced budget will slow down the growth needed to absorb the high, chronic rate of unemployment.

The decision to retrench, in the words of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, is a "mistake." In the current state of the cold war the need is for a healthy, growing, expanding economy, one of the key weapons in the continuing struggle with totalitarian forces.

Election Rebuff

THE 1961 "OFF-YEAR" ELECTIONS were dominated by an attempted conservative Republican assault on a handful of Democratic-held offices. In the major fights the GOP was rebuffed; in the numerous municipal elections there were a number of changes on both sides, but the general result was a standoff.

The basic lesson appears to be that articulate, liberal Democrats supporting the programs and policies of the 1960 Democratic Party platform were able successfully to stave off the conservative GOP contenders. Where the Republicans fielded more liberal candidates they fared better, especially where the Democrats nominated conservative or old-line candidates.

Next year will provide a more meaningful test, but in 1961 the conservatives and the "radical right" made little if any impression on the American electorate.

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Adrift

Suppose It Had Been the U. S.:

The Neutrals' Roar of Silence Rivals Boom of Reds' Bombs

The following is reprinted from the Oct. 20, 1961 edition of the London Evening News, prior to the explosion of the 50 megaton-plus H-bomb by the Soviet Union. The article, written by Charles Curran, a Conservative Member of Parliament, is entitled "The Roar of Silence."

By Charles Curran

FOR SEVERAL WEEKS NOW, two tremendous sounds have been deafening the world. Every man and woman on this planet is listening to them.

One is the roar of the H-bombs going off at Novaya Zemlya in Siberia. This is Russia's nuclear testing ground in the Arctic Circle. Up there every day is doomsday.

The fellows who work at Novaya Zemlya must be piling up overtime. There are no teabreaks. Nobody mentions redundancy. Nobody stops for bingo, either.

How are they getting on? Well, you measure the force of a blast, it seems, by using TNT as the yardstick. TNT is short for tri-nitro-toluene, an explosive that became fashionable in the 1914 war.

Now the atom bomb that was dropped on Hiroshima had an explosive force equal to 20,000 tons of TNT. A quaint trifle by Novaya Zemlya standards. No more than a fire-cracker.

For, so far, the Russians have exploded 20 H-bombs. These explosions add up to no less than 35 million tons of TNT.

This is enough (if my arithmetic is right) to wipe out 1,700 Hiroshimas—and still leave Mr. K with a million tons of explosive going to spare.

Is that the lot? Not a bit. It is merely the soup course. The knife-and-fork stuff is still to come.

Next Tuesday week the fellows at Novaya Zemlya will explode a real bomb—50 megatons. And a megaton (in case your Greek is rusty) means a million tons.

Fifty million tons of TNT will explode in mid-air at once. It will be the biggest heard on this planet since Adam and Eve walked out of Eden.

But the noise of Mr. K's bombs is not the only sound you hear in the world just now. I want to draw your attention to the rival roar. It is the roar of silence.

Just imagine. Suppose that it was the Americans, not the Russians, who were firing these bombs. Suppose it was the Americans, not the Russians, who had torn up that scrap of paper signed in 1958 pledging both of them to a nuclear test moratorium.

WHAT THEN? You need no wizard to answer that.

At this moment the globe would be ringing with yells from all those dear neutral nations in Asia and Africa about the wickedness of those wicked Yanks.

Every Communist and every fellow-traveler from Pekin to Ponders End would be in full cry.

The atom maniacs in Washington; the germ generals in the Pentagon; the "Coke" cannibals making war on mankind. Why, the phrases simply write themselves.

The respectable newspapers of Britain would be flooded with letters beginning: "I am not anti-American. Some of my best friends are Americans. But . . ."

For the Yanks are a wicked lot. Every neutral knows that, and so does every fellow-traveler.

They are brash. They are reckless. They positively like hot dogs, and chewing gum, and juke boxes, and commercial TV.

They are warmongers led by super-monopoly finance capitalists—scoundrels with cigars in their mouths, sin in their hearts and adding-machines in their offices.

If the wicked Yanks had broken their word, fired off 35 million tons of H-bomb and planned to fire off another 50 million tons next Tuesday week—well, nobody would be surprised. Would they?

But since it is the Russians who have done all this, the bangs evoke hardly a whimper from the neutrals. Look back at that great get-together of the neutral nations in Belgrade the other day.

Did they view with alarm the doomsday blasts in Siberia?

Did they compete in matching adjectives about Soviet fall-out?

Of course not. For Russia, after all, is not in the same class as America. You must look indulgently at Russia.

If you criticize her at all you must do it more in sorrow than in anger.

Now here I want to pay a compliment to some people in this country. I never expected to find myself doing this. Still, fair is fair.

I am delighted to see that some of our ban-the-bomb crusaders are speaking out plainly against the Russian tests. I applaud their honesty.

They sent a protest deputation the other night to the Soviet Embassy in Kensington Palace-gardens. One member of it said that if the 50 megaton bomb was exploded on Tuesday week it would be "a murderous act of terrorism."

Quite right. Between now and Tuesday week, I hope, the Soviet Embassy will be flooded with protests in the same sort of language.

For if the Russians go on testing in mid-air they will compel the Americans to follow suit—or else sink to the bottom of the nuclear see-saw.

Anyone who wants to know the right words to use to the Soviet Embassy can find out easily. Let him (or her) imagine that this Embassy is in Grosvenor Square.

Morgan Says:

Pomposity, Pretense, Humbug Lose a Foe in Thurber's Death

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m. EST.)

By Edward P. Morgan

I HAVE BEEN CONDUCTING a sort of wake—you might call it a wide-a-wake—over the body of literary works of James Thurber whom I have rather idolized for more than a quarter of a century. I laughed a good deal. This was both inevitable and, I maintain, appropriate.

Morgan

Thurber, who died the other day, would not have tolerated a soggy, morbid wake. Furthermore it is fortunately impossible to mourn a man who is not really gone but who constantly reappears—over the bedstead as a barking seal; in the drawing room as a lancer of pretense and a spiller of drinks; among the daisies as a wistfully troubled dog; on the ingenious and heroic routes of escape from a nagging wife and commonplace reality as the intrepid Walter Mitty, and between the covers of more than two dozen imperishable books as the angry, impatient, brave and hiliariously brilliant defender of the hapless human being.

Thurber had the matchless talent of injecting you into the most absurdly impossible situations and making you feel at home because you instantly recognized the plight as similar to one of your own experiences and it didn't matter whether you extricated yourself or not because you were silently splitting your sides with laughter.

Take, for instance, a book which he wrote in 1937 called Let Your Mind Alone. In it at one point he was spoofing a manual entitled Wake Up and Live by a Mrs. Dorothea Brande in which she had outlined a dozen disciplines for sharper minds. Thurber was particularly incensed with discipline No. 3: "Write a letter without using the first person singular."

"What for?" Thurber demanded to know. "To whom? About what? All I could possibly think of to write would be a letter to a little boy telling him how to build a rabbit hutch, and I don't know how to build a rabbit hutch very well. . . .I remember the time that my father offered to help me and my two brothers build a rabbit hutch out of planks and close-meshed chicken wire. Somehow or other he got inside the cage after the wire had been put up around the sides and over the top. . . . I don't know exactly what happened, but he shut the door and it latched securely and he was locked in with the rabbits. The place was a shambles before he got out, because nobody was home at the time and he couldn't get his hand through the wire to unlatch the door. He had his derby on in the hutch all during his captivity and that added to his discomfiture."

IF THURBER HAD DONE nothing else he would be revered down through time as the man who destroyed, or at least made bedlam of, that hideosity on the American social landscape, the cocktail party. Take, this time for example, a conversation in his last book, Lanterns and Lances, between him and a Mrs. Groper who wanted to know what he thought was the matter with humor in 1951.

"It was suffering from acute hysteria, pernicious fission, recurring nightmare, loose talk, false witness, undulant panic, ingrown suspicion, and occlusion of perception—quite a syndrome," Thurber said. "When reason totters and imagination reels, humor loses its balance too."

Presently a man with a highball glass in his hand wavered over and said to Thurber, "You guys give me a pain in the neck. On the other hand, the pain in Twain stays mainly in the brain."

"For such crude intruders," Thurber wrote, setting a beartrap of a pun, "I always carry a piece of complicated academic drollery, and I gave it to him: 'If you prefer "I think, therefore I am" to "Non sum qualis eram," you are putting Descartes before Horace.' "

For me the party ended right there in a delicious shambles. Thurber, who lived in a milky blindness for more than a third of his life, cut through with sharp humor and acid satire the fatty flesh and vapid foolishness of our times. He has been compared to Mark Twain but to me he stands alone with a sorrowing anger flowing from his pen like life's blood but with nevertheless a twinkle in his mind's eye.

Last July I got a letter from Thurber, mourning with me the tragic, violent death of Ernest Hemingway. "To paraphrase Gen. Pickett at Gettysburg," Thurber wrote, "I could say, 'My noble generation has been swept away,' I, too, have been through the deep depression afflicting so many people during the past two years or so. I keep fighting it, though, and I have no shotgun, thank God. . . . Ernest, by the way, had read a piece of mine, circa 1932, called Suli Suli, in which I wrote, 'I do not intend to be dragged from Jacksonville to Key West and back by an enormous fish.' But he (Hemingway) regarded me as a man, in spite of the fact that I never shot anything bigger than a sparrow, or caught anything larger than a lake trout."

Ah, but James Thurber could bring down pomposity, pretense and utter humbug with a peashooter and for that he will be remembered as one of the biggest big game hunters of them all.

Illinois Labor's Fight for FEPC Hailed at Civil Rights Conference

Chicago—Organized labor's role in the long but successful fight to get Illinois' Fair Employment Practices Act on the statute books was hailed by State Atty. Gen. William G. Clark at the 7th Labor Conference on Civil Rights.

Clark, who as a member of the legislature sought action on FEPC in four different sessions, charged that public officials for too long have given only lip service to civil rights enforcement.

"We have civil rights laws on the books," he declared. "All we need is enforcement."

Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers said "labor in its own way will be the leading force against segregation."

The trade unions are in the fight for equal rights, said Pres. William A. Lee of the Chicago Federation of Labor, because it is "right," and because labor has always been a leader in the struggle for human dignity.

The 500 delegates to the conference, which was sponsored by the Jewish Labor Committee and endorsed by the CFL and the Cook County Industrial Union Council, urged Pres. Kennedy to issue an executive order directing all federal agencies to make their services and funds available only where they are used without discrimination based on race, color or creed.

The resolution was introduced at the concluding session by a panel on health and housing which stressed open occupancy in federal, state and local housing projects. Conference Chairman Morris Bialis, a vice president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, had called for it at the opening session.

The progress and problems in specific areas were studied by other panels on local union programs, public safety and public accommodations, and employment and vocational education.

Civil rights trophy awards were presented John E. Cullerton, manager of the Chicago Joint Board of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes; Vice Pres. Xavier Smykowski and Civil Rights Chairman Walter Griffin of Steelworkers Local 1033, and Irwin T. Klass, editor of the CFL's Federation News.

Honor award certificates were bestowed on Sec.-Treas. Victor Reysa of Retail Clerks Local 1550; Civil Rights Chairman Russell Buckner of Auto Workers Local 719, and Stanley Johnson, editor of the Illinois AFL-CIO Weekly Newsletter.

Dir. Boris Shishkin of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights urged the Chicago labor movement to conduct a complete inventory of human relations, covering all aspects of city life, and to take action where needed.

He stressed the need of working toward the prevention and elimination of discrimination within the labor movement, in employment, in apprenticeship and training, in housing, schools and public services, and in voting and all the other prerogatives of citizenship.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

PRES. KENNEDY MADE AN UNDENIABLE POINT when he said that the election results in San Antonio, New Jersey and New York City would have been labeled a setback for the Administration if Republicans, instead of Democrats, had been victorious. The GOP National Committee chairman, Rep. William E. Miller, insisted a couple of days later that his party was not disturbed by the returns, although it might have been more realistically undisturbed if former Labor Sec. Mitchell had won the governorship in New Jersey, for example.

On specific campaigns, some observations can be offered.

Mayor Wagner's re-election for a third term in New York City does not leave the Democratic Party with an outstanding candidate for governor next year, unless Wagner himself should choose to make the race against Nelson Rockefeller.

Wagner scored a brilliant success when he beat the old-line Democratic machine bosses to capture the party's renomination and went on to re-election. He has promised that he will force a rejuvenation of the party machinery. It is clear, however, that Rockefeller stands a very good chance of winning a second term, especially since his running-mate in 1962 will be Sen. Jacob K. Javits, a Republican liberal with strong appeal to the voters.

* * *

IN NEW JERSEY, A MAJOR MYSTERY to some observers is, and was, why Mitchell did not choose to identify himself strongly and unmistakably with the kind of Republicanism for which Javits stands and, for that matter, for which Sen. Clifford Case stands. Case was Mitchell's sponsor in the race, and in 1960 the senator won a tremendous personal victory even while Pres. Kennedy carried the state.

The theme of fiscal prudence stressed by Mitchell still goes well in Harry Byrd's Virginia, but in a northern state with enormous urban problems—a state such as New Jersey—winning candidates usually base their appeal to the voters more broadly.

The Eisenhower "middle-road" approach lacks pungency except when the general himself is running, and Republicans close to both Mitchell and Case felt strongly that Eisenhower's entrance to campaign for his former secretary of labor was no help.

* * *

IF THERE WERE ANY AREAS where the Republican Party showed clear signs of growing strength, they were Pennsylvania and Texas.

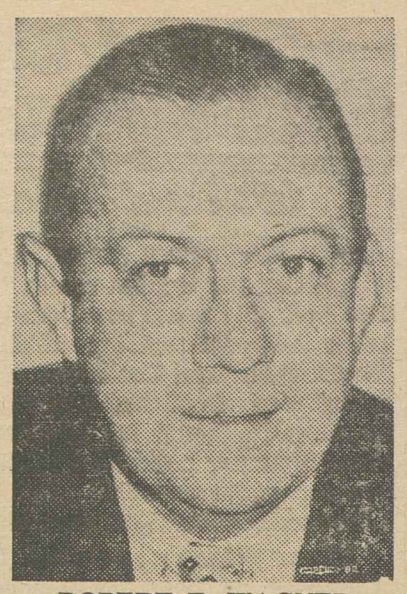
The huge Democratic pluralities built up in Philadelphia beginning in 1948 and reaching a peak of 325,000 last year in the presidential race dropped to below 60,000. The GOP also won municipal elections in various outstate cities where Democrats had been successful in recent years. It is always dangerous to jump to conclusions from single elections, but the Democratic organization that was freshened and given vitality under the leadership of Sen. Joseph S. Clark and Philadelphia's Mayor Richardson Dilworth has revealed signs of fraying.

Liberal Democrats won the special congressional election in San Antonio by electing Henry B. Gonzalez against a Republican, John Goode, who openly said he was a "Goldwater Republican." But GOP strength in Texas is growing as the Democratic Party remains split between conservative and liberal forces.

Nevertheless the GOP, firmly held in the grip of conservative leadership, let a big one get away in New Jersey. Its campaigners showed no evidence that in the big city and suburban areas they are ready to change the policy of acting as if it is un-American for the federal government to invest in school aid, slum clearance, urban redevelopment and water purification.

CERTIFICATES and trophies for work in field of human relations were awarded at Labor Conference on Civil Rights in Chicago. Certificates were presented to (seated, left to right) Sec.-Treas. Victor Reysa, Retail Clerks Local 1550; Civil Rights Chairman Russell Buckner, Auto Workers Local 719, and Pres. Xavier Smykowski, Steelworkers Local 1033. Standing, from left, are Conference Chairman Morris Bialis; Executive Vice Pres. Harry Poole, Meat Cutters; Chairman Jacob Siegal, Jewish Labor Committee, and Civil Rights Chairman Walter Griffin, Steelworkers Local 1033, who is receiving a trophy.

RICHARD J. HUGHES



ROBERT F. WAGNER

HENRY B. GONZALEZ

Three Democrats won nationally significant elections in offyear voting in states which Pres. Kennedy carried last year but where the GOP hoped for major gains. Hughes, a former New Jersey judge who was otherwise almost a political unknown, beat former Pres. Eisenhower's secretary of labor, James P. Mitchell, for governor of New Jersey; Wagner capped his victory over New York organization Democrats in the September party primary by overwhelming Republican Louis J. Lefkowitz for mayor of New York City; Gonzalez, campaigning as a New Frontier candidate, defeated a self-proclaimed "Goldwater conservative," John Goode, in a special congressional election in San Antonio.

Democratic Sweep of Key Races Sets Back GOP Hopes for 1962

(Continued from Page 1)

New York's Republican Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller.

Only in the last two weeks was Hughes, a former judge without broad political experience, given credit for "closing the gap" Mitchell was conceded. Both Pres. Kennedy and former Pres. Truman campaigned for him.

Hughes Blunt on Taxes

Mitchell ran as a "middle-road" Republican pledging no increase in taxes for state social services, while Hughes bluntly said that improved services were necessary and that he would seek to provide them, if forced, by either a state income tax or sales tax. Nearly complete returns showed Hughes the winner by about 38,000 votes, 1,080,535 to Mitchell's 1,042,026.

In New York City, Mayor Robert F. Wagner capped a long and bruising campaign by scoring a decisive personal victory over Republican State Atty. Gen. Louis J. Lefkowitz and an independent Democrat, City Controller Lawrence E. Gerosa.

Wagner won a total of about 52 percent of the vote, with 14 percent going to Gerosa and 34 percent to Lefkowitz. Rockefeller in a post-election statement said that the Lefkowitz campaign had "restored two-party government" to the city, but the results were not what the Republicans anticipated before Wagner smashed old-line Democratic Party leaders in the September primary.

Wagner had a total of 1.2 million votes with more than 214,000 going to him on the Liberal Party voting-machine line and another 59,000 on the line of the new Brotherhood Party, organized by unions in the AFL-CIO Central Labor Council, and with additional backing from unions cooperating in the Labor Committee for Wagner.

Wagner also carried to victory his running-mates, Paul R. Screvane for City Council president and Abraham D. Beame for controller. The Liberal and Brotherhood Parties helped complete the routs of old-line Democratic organization leaders by endorsing and helping elect a Republican, Joseph F. Peroni, for borough president of the Bronx over Democrat John J. Sullivan. Sullivan's backer, Rep. Charles A. Buckley, was among the once-dominant organization men who, with National Committeeman Carmine De Sapio, had tried to break Wagner's career in the party primary.

In the San Antonio race, Democrat Henry B. Gonzalez, running as a Kennedy liberal in a special congressional election, beat off a major Republican drive to defeat John Goode, a self-styled "Goldwater conservative," by 52,000 to 42,000 votes. Gonzalez promptly was called into New York City and New Jersey to aid Wagner and Hughes in their campaigns.

Eisenhower, Tower Campaign

Republicans had thrown both Eisenhower and the new GOP senator from the state, John G. Tower, into the campaign to elect another conservative Republican from Texas. Vice Pres. Johnson campaigned extensively for Gonzalez, who was officially backed by the state AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

In voting across the country, Republicans found their chief cause for rejoicing in Pennsylvania, where normal Democratic pluralities in Philadelphia were sharply reduced and State Supreme Court Justice Anne X. Alpern lost to Henry X. O'Brien, Republican, in a statewide race. The GOP ousted Democratic mayors in half a dozen Pennsylvania towns although Democrat Joseph M. Barr won re-election in Pittsburgh.

In other states, the results were mixed. Republicans won for mayor in Buffalo, Louisville and Youngstown, O., but a Democrat, Eugene Nickerson, was elected county executive in Nassau, Long Island, for the first time in history, and Democrats held control of three of New York's five largest cities and re-elected Mayor Anthony J. Celebrezze in Cleveland for a fifth term.

A Republican, Woodrow W. Mathna, beat Democrat James S. Parobek for mayor of Youngstown, O., but the GOP candidate, Ed Garrigan, was beaten by Democrat Edward Erickson, an advance-prediction "underdog," for mayor of Akron, a long-time Republican stronghold which has also sent GOP Rep. William H. Ayres to Congress repeatedly. The Akron race was marked for the first time by the entrance of the Rubber Workers into municipal affairs, and Erickson was publicly backed by the URW's national officers.

Lucien N. Nedzi, Democrat, won election to the House over Republican Walter Czarnecki in Michigan's normally Democratic 1st District.

Brotherhood Party To Remain Active

New York—The new Brotherhood Party, running candidates for the first time in this city's municipal election this year, intends to continue operation, Acting Sec. Morris Iushewitz said in a statement.

The party, organized by a number of unions from the AFL-CIO Central Labor Council, nominated Mayor Wagner and his Democratic running-mates, giving them another party line on the city's voting machines. Wagner and his ticket also were nominated by the long-established Liberal Party.

"We have learned a great deal in the first campaign," said Iushewitz, "and we will continue our assembly district organizations where we are in direct touch not only with our own rank and file on a daily basis but with all the people of the city. This is where our political work must be done."

Meany Calls for Support Of Radio Free Europe

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has hailed "the vital service" of Radio Free Europe in its fight against "Communist propaganda in one of the world's most strategic areas—the Iron Curtain countries of East Europe."

Saying that RFE's "truth broadcasts" were essential "in the defense of the entire free world," the AFL-CIO president called for labor's support of the network, which is privately financed with contributions.

The full text of Meany's statement follows:

Because it fights Communist propaganda in one of the world's most strategic areas—the Iron Curtain countries of East Europe—Radio Free Europe performs a vital service in the defense of the entire free world.

RFE's truth broadcasts to Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria help keep 80 million captive people informed. As long as the captive people continue to resist the pressures of communism, Khrushchev's bluff can be called.

But RFE—a private, non-profit network supported by contributions from the American people—needs help in holding the line. It provides us with a personal opportunity to aid our country, the free world, and 80 million helpless people under Communist domination.

I urge all members of the American labor movement to support RFE, the free world's strongest and most influential network broadcast to East Europe. Since all of RFE's fund-raising expenses are separately financed, you know that every penny of your contribution will be used in sending undistorted news and information behind the Iron Curtain.

AFL-CIO Lawyer Declares:

Labor Will Continue 'Work' Clause Fight

Labor will continue to fight for repeal of Sec. 14B of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits states to ban the union shop through so-called "right-to-work" laws, an AFL-CIO attorney declared in a nationally broadcast interview.

Thomas E. Harris, associate general counsel of the AFL-CIO, described Sec. 14B as both "anti-union" and "wholly inconsistent with the conception of a National Labor Relations Act."

Questioned on the Mutual Broadcasting network's Labor News Conference, he said the Taft-Hartley provision "invites states to pass anti-union legislation as a way of trying to get industry from other states."

"We can never withdraw our objection to a provision of that sort," he emphasized.

In practice, Harris indicated, "right-to-work" laws have backfired on the states which have enacted them, "mostly the backward agricultural states."

Instead of getting industries which boost the economy and add to purchasing power, the "right-to-work" states have been getting low-paying, marginal industries, Harris pointed out.

"High-wage industries are unionized industries," he noted.

"Right-to-work" laws are an attempt to "undercut collective bargaining," Harris charged.

He said some "right-to-work" supporters are apparently sincere "and not simply professional anti-union publicists" but he mentioned that these people have an "antiquated conception" of society.

The only alternative to effective collective bargaining in 20th Century America, Harris declared, is for the employer to "decide by himself whom he will hire, what he will pay them, when he will lay them off, whether and why he will fire them, whether he will give them pensions."

He sharply challenged the claim of "right-to-work" supporters that such laws also prevent employers from discriminating against union members.

Anti-union employers can and do discriminate in hiring against union members, Harris declared, "but it is almost impossible to prove" such discrimination under "right-to-work" laws.

To meet the threat of "work" laws, Harris said, "union people and those who agree that unions and collective bargaining are a good thing" should "continue to work for a liberal Congress which will repeal Sec. 14B of the Taft-Hartley law."

"Whether or not that succeeds," he added, "we must also continue to work in each of the 50 states for legislatures that are sympathetic with the needs and aspirations of working people."

Merger Plan Agreed on for Chicago Area

Chicago—The Chicago Federation of Labor and the Cook County Industrial Union Council have agreed on terms for merging the labor bodies in the county.

The final question on the merger was resolved when AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Joseph D. Keenan and Joseph Beirne held a special hearing and decided to set up two central labor bodies in Cook County.

The territory now represented by the Chicago Heights Trade & Labor Assembly and the Blue Island Central Labor Union will be combined and extended with all local unions affiliated with these bodies and with the Cook County IUC eligible for membership.

The rest of Cook County, which includes the Chicago Federation of Labor, the South Chicago Trades & Labor Assembly and the Calumet Joint Labor Council, in addition to that part of the IUC membership in the area, will be merged into one organization.

The groups had previously resolved all other questions and issues and are planning the necessary conventions to effect the mergers set out in the decision on geographical boundaries.

Central Bodies' Advisors Named

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has announced the appointment of three new members to the AFL-CIO's Advisory Committee on State and Local Central Bodies.

Named were Thomas L. Pitts, secretary-treasurer of the California Labor Federation; Joseph M. Rourke, secretary-treasurer of the Connecticut State Labor Council, and Miles C. Stanley, president of the West Virginia Labor Federation.

Other committee members are Meany; Stanton Smith, AFL-CIO coordinator of state and local central bodies; Pres. John Rollings of the Missouri State Labor Council; Pres. August Scholle of the Michigan State AFL-CIO; Pres. Harry Van Arsdale of the New York City Central Labor Council; Sec. Fred. A. Erchul of the Milwaukee County Labor Council; AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller; Organization Dir. John W. Livingston and COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt.

Second BLS Survey:

Wide Range Found In White Collar Pay

Average monthly pay in selected white-collar jobs ranges from $252 for beginning file clerks to $1,726 for top-level attorneys, according to a new Labor Dept. Survey of private industry in metropolitan areas.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics survey represented the second annual nationwide study of salaries in selected professional, administrative, technical and clerical occupations.

The survey covered 68 job categories in these fields: accounting, legal, engineering and chemistry, drafting, personnel management, office services and clerical.

Of the 68 job categories—covering salary levels in the winter of 1960-61—monthly salaries averaged less than $500 in 23; $500 and under $1,000 in 32 and $1,000 or more in 13 groups.

"General stenographers, the largest group of clerical workers studied," the report noted, "averaged $341 a month, nationally, which was slightly above the midpoint in the range of average monthly salaries for the 17 clerical work levels included in the survey.

"Among these clerical levels, monthly salaries ranged from $252 for file clerks I to $457 for tabulating-machine operators III," the latter working by machine without close supervision, the study continued.

The study showed that increases in average salaries during the year preceding the survey amounted to 3 percent for the drafting and clerical occupations as a group. The rises ranged from 1.9 percent to 7.7 percent.

The price of the 53-page bulletin is 40 cents. Identified as BLS Bulletin 1310, it is available from the Supt. of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., or from BLS regional offices.

Tyler Fights Depressed Tag —But Not Aid

"Swing the spotlight again to Tyler, Tex.," urged the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in a recent issue of its newsletter, Washington Report.

Tyler deserves fame, the chamber decided, because "its leading citizens gave out a cry of anguish in July when their community was designated by the federal government as a depressed area." The chamber said Tyler was "bustling" and it promised a full study to provide other cities with a model of how to keep out federal "intervention."

Now the facts. The Labor Dept., which classifies depressed areas, said it has never had Tyler so listed. The Area Redevelopment Administration of the Commerce Dept. said Tyler was in a bloc of 43 east Texas counties covered by its rural redevelopment program.

Tyler has been an agricultural "redevelopment area" for five years under the rural program set up by the Eisenhower Administration. It was put there on the recommendation of the Texas Agricultural Extension Service and, observers have noted, this former Agriculture Dept. program was shifted to the new Kennedy Area Redevelopment Administration because rural congressmen made that the price of support for the ARA legislation passed this year.

4 More Units Bolt Teamsters In Cincinnati

Cincinnati—Mopping up operations continued here this week as four more former Teamster groups voted to join the AFL-CIO.

Employes of three small units of the Pepsi-Cola Co., in Blanchester, Ripley, and Hamilton, voted 37-14 to affiliate with Local 152-B of the Brewery Workers, and employes of the Beatrice Food Co. here voted 32-0 to affiliate with AFL-CIO Dairy Employes Local 98.

The latter join 2,200 other Cincinnati dairy workers for whom AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany issued a charter after they voted 1,664 to 12 to leave the Teamsters.

James Luken, leader of the exodus from the Teamsters, said that at least 10 other locals in this area have indicated a desire to break away from the Teamsters and that NLRB elections are already scheduled for employes of Kroger Co., here, and the Cooperative Pure Milk Association, Middletown.

Unions Remodel Education Station

Sacramento, Calif. — Central California's educational television station, KVIE, got a face-lifting when members of the Sacramento Building Trades Council joined contractors and suppliers in a housecleaning project.

John C. Crabbe, manager of KVIE, said that, "Labor's contribution was of great help to the station, but what is really important is the interest and enthusiasm manifested by so many members and officers of the building trades unions who volunteered their skill and time."

Carpenters, electricians and plumbers cooperated with contractors and suppliers of lumber, paint and other materials in remodeling that provided the Community Award TV station with more efficient use of a building formerly

IBEW Local Leader Elected as Mayor

Hamilton, O.—This industrial town of 75,000 has elected the leader of the AFL-CIO in this area as mayor.

Robert E. Westfall, 35, a business manager for the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and President of the AFL-CIO Council for Butler, Warren, and Clinton Counties, made it in his second try for political office.

Westfall, father of three daughters, has long been active in political and community affairs. He has also been an active member of his union, heading up its apprentice training program locally until becoming business manager five years ago.

Born and raised here, he is a member of IBEW Local 648 and started as a journeyman electrician. He attributes his victory to "an awful lot of people who got out and worked for me."

MEMORIAL CROSS marking the spot on a West Berlin street where a young East Berlin student died when he leaped from a window to escape Communist police trying to bar his way to freedom is decorated on behalf of millions of members of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions by Gen. Sec. Omer Becu. Watching, from left, are Walter Sickert, head of the German Trade Union Federation (DGB) in Berlin; DGB Pres. Willi Richter; ICFTU Pres. Arne Geijer, and Pres. Walter Scheveneels of the ICFTU's European Regional Organization.

'Bad Image' of Hoffa Harms Labor: Meany

(Continued from Page 1)

war as the military things that we must have."

Emphasizing that "we can't have prosperity just at the top," Meany added:

"Whatever happens to the people at the lower end of the economic ladder eventually reflects itself throughout the entire structure of our economy."

Businessmen, he said, "should understand that they have a stake in the welfare of those at the bottom of the economic ladder."

To give an immediate spurt to the economy, Meany said, the AFL-CIO program calls for a large-scale federally aided public works program and a $100 income tax forgiveness which "would be translated into purchasing power."

On other problems, Meany said:

- The impact of automation has been uneven, with some industires and unions hard hit, while other fields have been expanding. The chief area of expansion, however, has been in the lower-paid service fields. The effect of automation plus the expanding labor force points up the need for a greater rate of economic growth.
- Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg "is a terrifically hard worker . . . He is doing a very good job."
- Labor's success, reflected in higher living standards which have enabled workers to enjoy automobiles, television sets and other recreation opportunities, is coupled with a lack of identification of some younger workers with the early struggles of unions and has resulted in "far too low" a level of participation in union activities.

"The percentage of members who attend union meetings is certainly a great deal lower than it was a good many years ago when the unions were really struggling for their existence," Meany said.

- Trade unionists "have a responsibility as citizens that comes ahead of their responsibility as trade union members, and I have always thought that. That is the reason we have stressed the importance of trade uinons taking a very active part in community life."

Human Relations Award Given Walsh

New York — Pres. Richard F. Walsh of the Theatrical Stage Employes has been awarded the annual human relations award of the motion picture and amusement division of the Joint Defense Appeal of the American Jewish Committee and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

Walsh is an AFL-CIO vice president. The citation said of him:

"An ardent champion of the interests of his fellow unionists, he has captured and retained the friendly good will of management and has always succeeded in establishing an atmosphere of harmony and cooperation which has immeasurably benefited the industry as a whole and all of the individuals associated with it."

Goldberg Sees Teamsters as 'Dissatisfied'

(Continued from Page 1)

organize, the right to build a strong and free organization."

He noted that there have been times "when the local police power has been used, not to protect the rights of organizers, but to get them out of town. There have been occasions, he said, "when the police power has been used, not to protect individual rights, but to break a strike." He added:

"These things are, I hope, a part of the fading past in America."

Pointing to the success of the labor movement in ousting Communists wherever they had infiltrated into unions, Goldberg said this was accomplished with the help of the FBI "without smear against the great body of Americans who belong to honest unions, and with the result that the labor movement cast these parasites off and emerged stronger."

Declaring that Hoffa does not meet labor's standards, Goldberg said:

"My belief in the ability of the labor movement to rid itself of leadership that does not measure up to the ethical standards required for such leadership is a very deep one—and a very patient one."

West Virginia Labor Backs Rep. Bailey

Clarksburg, W. Va. — A continued program of legislative and educational activity by the West Virginia State AFL-CIO was approved by delegates from 200 affiliated organizations meeting here at the third constitutional convention of the state federation.

The delegates adopted a program calling for improvements in state laws affecting the welfare of workers, and empowered the executive board to increase the per capita tax for affiliated unions by a maximum of 5 cents per member per month, if that should become necessary.

They also:

- Directed that all present federation services be continued or expanded.
- Revised the constitution and bylaws.
- Re-elected Pres. Miles C. Stanley, Steelworkers, and Sec.-Treas. Benjamin W. Skeen, both without opposition.

A recommendation by the state COPE for endorsement of Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey (D) as a candidate for Congress in the new First District was accepted without a dissenting vote after a caucus report of delegates from that district who endorsed the dean of the West Virginia congressional delegation unanimously.

COPE reported that, on 12 important issues in the 1961 session of Congress, Bailey had 10 "right" votes, 1 "wrong" and was absent once.

On the same issues, COPE reported this record for Rep. Arch Moore (R), present First District congressman: 3 "right" votes, 9 "wrong" votes.

Among the 38 resolutions adopted was one calling for support of an amendment to the state constitution, up for a vote next November, which would revise the present state liquor control system; and another calling for all-out support by locals of state and area COPEs.

State COPE Dir. Glen Armstrong presented pins and scrolls to 10 members of the AFL-CIO Women's Auxiliary Div. for 100 hours or more of service.

Midway in the convention Steelworker delegates withdrew and held a caucus which recommended that USWA locals disaffiliate from the state body.

Fallout Hazard Seen For Jet Mechanics

A warning that airline mechanics who work on the engines of jet planes may require special protection against contamination was voiced by Frank Heisler, airline coordinator of the Machinists, as the IAM opened a continentwide conference of U.S. and Canadian airline mechanics and service personnel in Washington.

Jet liners traveling at 30,000 feet and higher, Heisler explained, draw in substantial amounts of radioactive material floating in the stratosphere as a result of the recent Soviet atomic bomb tests. Some foreign airlines have recognized the danger to ground crews and have issued special equipment as well as limiting the time they may work on such engines, he said.

The conference in addition to discussing radioactive fallout was to review bargaining proposals and air transport legislative and technical problems.

At Second AFL-CIO Parley:

Expansion of Social Insurance Urged at Federal, State Levels

Denver—Delegates to the western section of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security conference here heard two speakers call for expansion of social insurance legislation at both federal and state levels.

Jerry R. Holleman, assistant secretary of labor, said "it is obvious that states as a whole have not and will not measure up to acceptable standards" in their laws on workmen's compensation, health insurance and unemployment insurance. The federal government must establish such standards, he maintained, and he urged officers of state AFL-CIO central bodies to support legislation establishing them.

Gov. Stephen L. R. McNichols of Colorado acknowledged the state government's obligation to take care of "these bread and butter issues."

"We have moved far in trying to provide educational facilities, rehabilitate delinquent children, improve the care of our mentally ill and liberalize other social legislation," he said, "but these western states are tough states. It's not easy to explain that a small tax increase is often a big bargain."

Both Holleman and McNichols said automation and population growth create severe problems that have to be worked out at every level of government. Holleman said many area redevelopment plans received by the government have to be bounced back to communities.

"They take the Chamber of Commerce approach," he said. "No one looks first at the manpower that is available in his community and tries to build a program around it. This has caused long delays in getting the provisions of the area redevelopment bill into action."

He called on state delegates to participate in planning these redevelopment projects.

McNichols had a word for the Chamber of Commerce. Concerning social legislation, he said "the chamber keeps looking down instead of trying to go ahead."

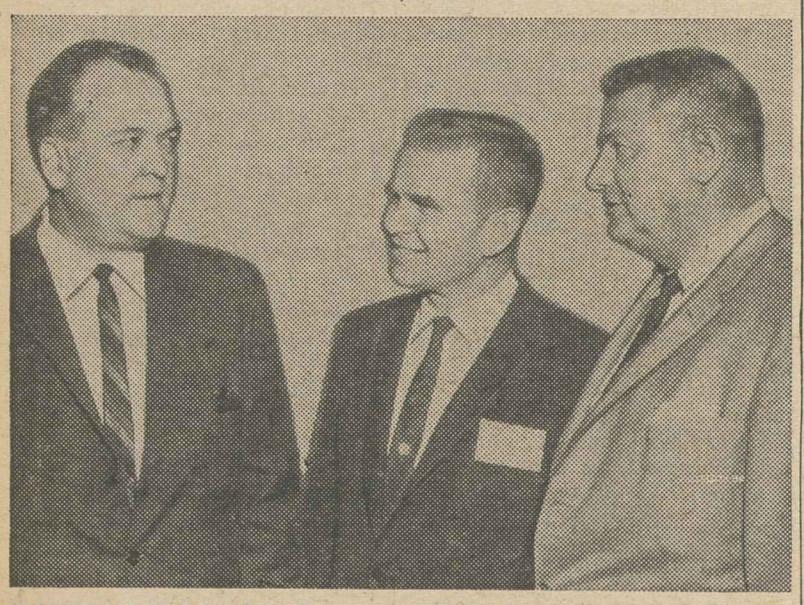
"We're patient, though," he added. "We hope they'll see the light."

He praised the labor movement in Colorado with these words: "They've helped me. They don't ask me to do anything impossible."

Holleman cautioned delegates that "this is no time to relax" in achieving legislative goals because of a friendlier Administration in Washington.

"There were times last year when it got downright lonely up there and we wondered if we really had popular support," he told them. "This is the time to move. Don't relax now."

Thirty-nine officers of central labor bodies in 19 western states attended the conference here. A similar parley for officials of eastern AFL-CIO state central bodies was held last week in Washington.



RENEWING OLD TIES at the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security conference, western section, are, left to right: Jerry R. Holleman, assistant secretary of labor and Albin J. Gruhn and Max J. Osslo, president and vice president respectively of the California State AFL-CIO. Holleman formerly was president of the Texas State AFL-CIO.

3 Had Died of Cancer— 'We Want to Help Now'

"I am sure there are times," Pres. H. C. Crotty of the Maintenance of Way Employes started his letter to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, "when the trials and tribulations that weigh heavily upon you, and for which there are no nice, neat, tidy answers, make you wonder what will be next. I know this is true insofar as I am concerned. Then something happens that brightens your day and restores your confidence in mankind. I had such an experience today, and I would like to share it with you."

This is what happened:

When the AFL-CIO drive to raise $1 million for the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation got under way, the brotherhood asked its local lodges to contribute 10 cents per member. Lodge 1175, part of the brotherhood's Missouri Pacific Federation with headquarters in Wichita, Kan., sent in a check for $117. Since most lodges have 100 to 200 members and would contribute from $10 to $20, the matter was bought to Crotty's attention.

"I concluded that in all probability the lodge had made a mistake in issuing the check," he wrote Meany, "since our records indicated there were 117 members in the lodge. Based on our request, their contribution would have been $11.70."

So, Crotty explained, he wrote Reece A. Story, secretary-treasurer of the lodge. Here is the reply:

"Before writing the check I talked the matter over with the president, the local chairman and a majority of the members of the lodge. Since I received your letter, I have talked to as many other members of the lodge as I could contact.

"They all agreed that the check for $117 is a good idea, because we have the money in the bank, and it is not doing any good lying there. We have had three lodge brothers die of cancer, and we have two brothers now who have it. One is still able to work some, and the other is dying the death of the damned. So you see, Brother Crotty, we want to help now, and as every cent will go to the fund, so much the better.

"If you meet the VERY YOUNG Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, please say hello for us and thank her for letting us help."

Safety Drive Spurred By Los Angeles Labor

Los Angeles—Three accident prevention institutes, under way here in scattered parts of the county, are bringing the latest in safety techniques to union members.

Sponsored by the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO, the institutes are being held once a week for labor unionists in the San Fernando Valley, Long Beach-San Pedro Harbor areas, and the Pasadena-Pomona areas.

The programs were requested, Executive Sec.-Treas. W. J. Bassett said, by delegates to an AFL-CIO conference last June on safety and workmen's compensation. They wanted similar sessions brought closer to members in this far-flung county. Planning was done by the State Div. of Industrial Safety and the federation's own Safety & Industrial Accident Committee headed by Leo Vie.

Instructors come from the state safety division, National Safety Council, Los Angeles City Fire Dept., State Dept. of Public Health, County Optometric Society, Mine Safety Appliances Co. and the Employers Mutual Insurance Co.

Vie said that in 1960 almost 2 million American workers were injured on the job, of whom 17,400 died and another 83,600 suffered permanent, disabling injury. Wage losses exceed $1 billion.

These union members are on Vie's committee: Albert Arismendi, Sheet Metal Workers; Harry A. Baele, Machinists; Albert J. Coughlin, Leroy Devereaux, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Roland E. Flott, Fire Fighters; R. H. Fox, Jr., Operating Engineers; John R. Ladika, Sprinkler Fitters; W. A. Paterson, Carpenters; James H. Reed, Steelworkers; Bert O. Simmonds, Butchers; Daniel A. Streeter, Photo Engravers, and McKay Mitchell, district engineer.

New Syrian Nation 101st Member of ILO

Geneva—The Syrian Arab Republic became the 101st member of the Intl. Labor Organization immediately following its readmission to the United Nations after its split from the United Arab Republic.

WORLD-WIDE SEARCH for weapons against cancer is advanced by a contribution of $250,000 from the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation for the research fellowship program of the Intl. Union Against Cancer. Here Mrs. Roosevelt presents the check on behalf of the foundation to Dr. Harold F. Dorn, secretary-general of the international body. Labor's $1 million March on Cancer, in which the AFL-CIO seeks contributions of a dime a member for the Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation, will help advance this program of cancer research and training, both here and abroad.

New Cancer Institute To Honor Mrs. FDR

Denver—Ground has been broken here for a new cancer research project—the Eleanor Roosevelt Institute for Cancer Research—at the University of Colorado Medical Center.

Sec. of Health, Education and Welfare Abraham Ribicoff hailed the ground breaking as new evidence of the "grand partnership" of state and federal government with voluntary organizations such as the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation which is making the university's new hospital and clinical research wing a reality.

Ribicoff recalled the words of Benjamin Franklin dedicating the cornerstone of the Pennsylvania Hospital, when he praised the "bounty of the government and of many private persons" who sought "relief of the sick and miserable." He said of the huge new additions to the University Medical Center:

"This building, like that earlier one, is founded by the bounty of the state and federal governments and of many private persons. It is, in fact, the result of a grand partnership. I am proud that our department, through the National Institutes of Health, has been able to participate generously in the building of your research programs. You may well be proud that your state—its governor and legislators—has had the vision necessary to underwrite the great expansion on which you are now embarked. And all of us owe a debt of gratitude to those private persons who, through such organizations as the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation, are contributing so much to the forward thrust of medical knowledge both here and elsewhere."

Participating in the ceremonies were Pres. George A. Cavender of the Colorado Labor Council, and Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

Greetings from the foundation were presented in an address by Matthew B. Rosenhaus, its vice president and chairman. Rosenhaus noted that this institute is being built in fulfillment of the foundation's two-point program: construction of new cancer research facilities at outstanding hospitals and medical centers in various parts of the coutnry and sponsoring of an international fellowship program for cancer research and training both in this country and abroad.

Labor's March on Cancer, sponsored by the AFL-CIO, aims to present $1 million to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt at the AFL-CIO convention in Miami Beach on Dec. 8. With labor paying all administrative costs, the entire sum will go for the foundation's two-point program.

11-11-61

Life-Saving Leaflets Free for the Asking

Yours for the asking—and free—are three booklets explaining what you can do about cancer now.

This literature, scientifically prepared by the American Cancer Society, can be ordered in quantity for your local or auxiliary:

1. Cancer Facts for Women.

2. Cancer Facts for Men.

3. What Most People Don't Know About Cancer.

Order from the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation, 521 West 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.

Ohio Labor Adds Protest Against WLW

Columbus, O.—The Ohio State AFL-CIO has asked the Federal Communications Commission to investigate the refusal of radio station WLW in Cincinnati to carry a series of legislative broadcasts sponsored by the state federation last spring.

The FCC is currently investigating a similar complaint brought by the Auto Workers after WLW refused to renew the union's Eye Opener news program.

Ohio AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Elmer F. Cope said the state body's experience backs up the UAW complaint that the station has refused to allow time for programs expressing liberal views.

The Ohio federation said the weekly legislative program was carried on 32 Ohio stations for 18 weeks. Only WLW rejected it.

Cope wrote FCC Chairman Newton Minow that the issue involved "is whether a particular viewpoint . . . is going to be denied access to channels of communications."

Kennedy Order Urged on Housing Bias

Bar Funds, Meany Bids President

New York—An executive order blocking federal funds and guarantees from builders or lenders who discriminate in their housing was urged by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a speech recorded for delivery to the second Conference on Civil Rights of the New York City Central Labor Council.

Meany called for an order "just as explicit" as Executive Order 10925, which bars both discrimination on government contracts and in the federal establishment.

It should apply, he added, "to every lending institution or builder, public or private, that gets any direct or indirect help from the federal government."

Meany's address was heard by about 500 delegates to the one-day conference. He keyed it to "the practical approach," noting that "we need more than moralists" in the struggle against discrimination, segregation and bigotry.

"Some of us may be inspired in this struggle by high moral purpose," he said. "That's fine. Some of us may be overcome, at times, by moral indignation. There's a place for that, too, and it's often justifiable.

"Yet the real issue, it seems to me, is not our moral righteousness. The real issue is what we are doing, in a practical, hard-headed way, to translate this moral righteousness into the form of material justice for those who are now denied it.

"I am sure the most victimized of our fellow-citizens, the Negroes, are encouraged by the increasing number of eloquent voices that cry out against racial discrimination. I am even more certain that the middle-income head of a Harlem family would trade any number of speeches for a chance to live somewhere else.

"We want to get him that chance. And that's what I mean by the practical approach."

Housing the Key

The key to school desegregation at least in the North, Meany said, is housing desegregation—"and the key to housing desegregation is in the hands of the federal government."

"What is the practical approach?" he asked. "The practical approach is to insist that no federal money, no federal guarantee, no federal insurance can be enjoyed by builders or lenders who discriminate.

"And I am happy to say that the Kennedy Administration has made a start in that direction by

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AFL-CIO News

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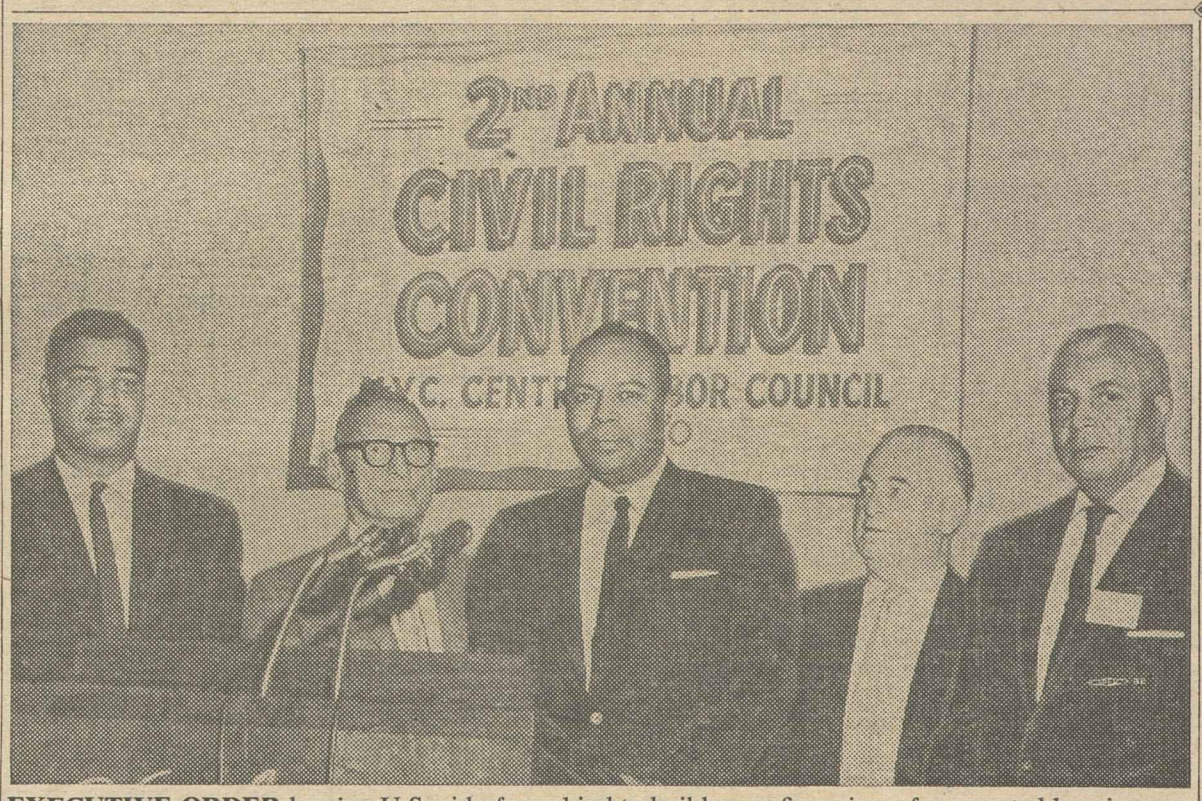
U. S. Must Face Job Issue, Reuther Tells IUD Parley



EXECUTIVE ORDER barring U.S. aid of any kind to builders or financiers of segregated housing was urged by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in address recorded for annual Civil Rights Conference sponsored by the New York City Central Labor Council's Civil Rights Committee. From left to right at the conference are Whitney M. Young, Jr., executive director, National Urban League; Committee Chairman Louis Simon; National Dir. James Farmer of CORE; Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the labor council; and William H. Bowe of the Sleeping Car Porters.

Hits Talk Of 'Freeze' On Wages

By David L. Perlman

Labor's battle against the "massive" unresolved problem of growing technological unemployment must be fought and won in legislative halls as well as the bargaining table, Pres. Walter P. Reuther declared in a keynote address to the Industrial Union Dept. convention.

If the private sector of the economy can't provide full employment, it is up to the federal government to make up the "deficit" in jobs, Reuther told more than 400 delegates meeting in Washington, D. C.

He called for a "new national planning approach" to make full use of the nation's manpower resources, declaring that the United States can no longer rely "on the blind forces of the market place to solve the problem of unemployment."

Asks Shorter Workweek

Warning that the problem of displaced workers will "get worse," Reuther called for a drive "by the whole labor movement" to bring about a shorter workweek through both collective bargaining and legislation.

He urged labor to fight both "a balanced budget philosophy" and proposals for a wage freeze as a supposed solution to the nation's dollar deficit.

So-called "wage restraint," he said, would put the economy "in deeper trouble" by curtailing purchasing power. "Millions of families," he said, "have need but not the purchasing power to create consumer demand."

'Balanced Economy' Needed

A balanced budget in a time of high unemployment, he warned, would result in "unbalancing the economy."

"You can balance the federal budget in Washington only when you balance the family budget of the American people by giving them full employment," Reuther declared.

The vision of the National Association of Manufacturers is "blurred by large dollar signs," he said, and the John Birch Society—"these ugly native fascists"—is "doing everything possible to exploit fear and frustration." Reuther called for labor to provide a "counter-thrust" and "arouse decent Americans to a greater effort."

"No one can win a nuclear war," he declared, but the United States

(Continued on Page 7)

Threat Seen to Job Pickup:

AFL-CIO Warns of Danger In U. S. Budget Hold-Down

The AFL-CIO has warned the Kennedy Administration that a rigid commitment now to a balanced budget for the next fiscal year may thwart attempts to reduce continuing high unemployment.

In a letter to Pres. Kennedy, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared there is a "dangerous possibility" that the level of joblessness in late 1962 and early 1963 "may be no lower than 5.5 percent of the labor force," and in that event a continued deficit would be needed to reduce unemployment to minimum levels.

Meany urged the President to "clarify the Administration's views" on the budget with "emphasis on flexibility," tied to unforeseen defense requirements and the economic situation.

The federation president said the AFL-CIO has become "increasingly concerned in recent months" over Administration statements on the budget for the fiscal year starting July 1, 1962. "It is our hope," wrote Meany, "that these statements and press stories have not placed you and the Administration in a committed position for a balanced budget . . . with very little room for the flexibility that actual conditions may require."

Budget deficits may be needed, Meany continued, when "unemployment is high and considerable amounts of productive capacity are idle." He pointed to the swing from deficit to surplus that was a "major cause" of the 1960-61 recession and added that the country cannot tolerate another "aborted recovery."

The Meany letter cited Pres. Kennedy's statement in the budget review last month that it was his intention to propose a balanced budget for fiscal 1963 "barring extraordinary and unforeseen defense requirements." It pointed to statements by Treasury Sec. Dillion constituting a "rather rigid commitment" and by other Administration spokesmen in the same vein.

Pointing out the hazards of attempting to predict the course of economic events for the next 20 months—to the end of the fiscal year beginning next July—Meany wrote that "unemployment may decline sharply, in which case we would certainly agree that a wise and prudent budget policy should attempt to attain an early budget balance."

But in the opinion of the AFL-CIO, said Meany, the "unfortunately high unemployment of the past 11 months will not drop to a minimum level sharply and quickly." The start of fiscal 1963, he said, may find a rate of unemployment near 5.5 percent.

"In the light of these uncertainties about the course of economic developments in the next 20 months," Meany concluded, "and the need to achieve low levels of unemployment, we urge you to clarify the Administration's views on the budget for fiscal 1963 . . ."

NLRB Seeks to Enjoin Mill Shutdown, Firings

The National Labor Relations Board has petitioned federal courts to issue injunctions blocking the shutdown of a Georgia textile mill and compelling the immediate reinstatement of three workers fired during a union organizing drive in South Carolina.

In a sharp departure from past practices, the board acted in both cases under the rarely-used Sec. 10J of the Taft-Hartley Act.

This provision allows the NLRB to direct General Counsel Stuart Rothman to seek an injunction giving workers immediate protection against alleged unfair labor practices by employers. The effect would be to restore the status quo during the period required for the NLRB to hold hearings and issue a decision on the unfair labor practice complaints.

The labor board has asked federal district judges to:

- Enjoin Burlington Industries—the nation's largest textile chain—from "taking any further steps" to close its Peerless Woolen Mills

(Continued on Page 3)

Grain Millers Beat Off Raid By Teamsters

Gering, Neb.—Employes of the Great Western Sugar Co. here have defeated an attempted raid by the unaffiliated Teamsters in voting emphatically in a National Labor Relations Board election for the Grain Millers as their bargaining agent.

The Grain Millers, successors to the Intl. Council of Sugar & Allied Workers, the bargaining agent at this location since 1938, got 156 votes to the Teamsters' 28.

It was the third time in less than a year that the millers' union routed the truckers in NLRB elections. Last December the Grain Millers won at Burley and Caldwell, Ida.

AFGM Pres. Roy O. Wellborn said his union is prepared to resume negotiations on a new contract for Great Western refinery workers, interrupted by the Teamsters' intervention.

One aspect of the raid was a legal dispute which has not been settled. In the NLRB hearing last spring on the Teamsters' petition for an election, Great Western Sugar management raised a point which will be argued at a hearing Dec. 14 in Washington, D. C. The issue is a 1955 board decision that employes who perform supervisory duties, even on a part-time or seasonal basis, are barred from the bargaining unit.

This board doctrine, according to AFGM Sec.-Treas. H. A. Schneider, hurt AFL-CIO efforts to organize plants whose seasonal operations require employes to assume supervisory duties part of the year.

On a motion by Counsel Alfred Kamin of the Grain Millers the board has agreed, Schneider said, to hear arguments on whether it should end the rule barring such part-time supervisors from union contract protection.

Public Health Body Backs Anderson-King Approach

Detroit—The governing council of the American Public Health Association has in effect endorsed the principle of the Anderson-King bill, which would finance health care for the aged under the social security system without a means test.

In a resolution passed at the annual APHA convention here, delegates voted to support "appropriate proposals, including social insurance mechanisms" for the financing of "adequate health services" for the aged without a means test and on a paid-up basis "without additional fees or payments" for services in institutions, out-patient departments and organized home care programs.

The resolution is directly in contrast to the position of the American Medical Association, which advocates a means test for public health care and has opposed the Anderson-King bill in public hearings.

The APHA membership includes public health officials, doctors, nurses, technicians and other specialists.

Goldberg Finds Sharp Gains in Japanese Pay

Wages and labor conditions of workers in Japan—second only to Canada as a buyer of this country's products—have improved to the point where they lead those in all Asian nations, Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg said on his return from participating in the recent U.S.-Japanese discussions.

"This is true in both absolute levels and in rate of improvement," he said. "Japan has now embarked on a program to double its national income. This program includes an effort to further improve labor standards and the level of living."

This country sold $1.3 billion in exports to Japan last year, and in 1961 the figure is running at an annual rate of $1.8 billion, Goldberg said. Imports from Japan were $1.1 billion last year and are running close to $1 billion this year, he added. He issued his statement at a press conference in Washington.

"I am aware of the hardships," Goldberg said, "which are caused to some workers in the U.S. because of competition with Japanese imports, but restrictive trade measures and limiting imports are not adequate answers.

Exports Mean Jobs

"At the same time, we must recognize that many jobs of Americans depend on exports. We in the U.S. and the American workers as a whole have much more to gain from liberalized trade with Japan than from restrictions.

"We must use all measures or methods available to us to work out satisfactory trade relationships. This should include working together both through direct contacts and through our common membership in such multilateral forums as the Intl. Labor Organization and the General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade (GATT)."

Goldberg said that for workers in particular areas or industries adversely affected by imports, the Administration is weighing proposals designed to help find "other suitable and productive employment and to train workers for such employment."

"A most important factor in dealing with the problems of international trade is that both countries have healthy and expanding economies," he said. "This will increase markets for the products of both countries, and will increase job opportunities in both countries."

Goldberg added that it was agreed there should be a greater exchange between the two countries of persons concerned with labor matters so that those from each country may better know the conditions under which the other lives and works.

Part-Time Ratio Cited:

Number of Jobless Held 'Understated'

Government unemployment statistics tend to understate, not exaggerate, the nation's jobless problem, AFL-CIO Research Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg declared in a nationally-broadcast interview.

Ruttenberg said bluntly that if people working part-time because no full-time jobs are available were included in the unemployment count, the jobless percentage would rise from the present 6.8 to 8 percent or higher.

He also suggested the existence of a "conspiracy" to conceal the seriousness of persistent high unemployment.

The Readers Digest, Ruttenberg said, is "traveling the low road" by charging that the government is deliberately "engineering" high unemployment figures to justify "spending" programs. Dr. Arthur Burns, once chairman of Pres. Eisenhower's Council of Economic Advisers, is taking "the high road" by using "very technical language" to cast doubts on the reliability of the unemployment count, he declared.

Method Unchanged

Ruttenberg, interviewed on the Mutual Broadcasting network's Labor News Conference, noted that the method of compiling the statistics "hasn't been changed at all since Arthur Burns was here in Washington as the chairman of the President's Council of Economics Advisers."

The nation's serious economic problems, Ruttenberg emphasized, arise from unemployment and not from unemployment statistics. He added:

"The people that are unable to do anything about bringing the level of unemployment down through actual economic programs of putting people to work want to hide the high levels by removing these people from the statistics. Well, yes, you can reduce the statistics but you're still going to have the unemployed person. It seems to me this is one of the big problems confronting this Administration."

Ruttenberg disputed statements that U.S. unemployment statistics would be greatly reduced if the United States adopted the British method of computing joblessness. He said studies show that the result would be "substantially the same, one percentage point difference either way."

He expressed concern that the Administration, although acknowledging that the present level of unemployment is too high, "doesn't seem to be engaging in any economic programs that are designed to put these people back to work." He declared:

"We have to do something about providing job opportunities for the people that are unemployed. Only in this way can we demonstrate to the Communist world that the free world . . . can and will handle its unemployment problem."

Ruttenberg Named For Job Data Study

Pres. Kennedy has named a six-member committee, including AFL-CIO Research Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg, to study the government's emplyoment and unemployment statistics and to recommend any changes they may consider desirable.

The President acted at the request of Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, who said there has been both misunderstanding and "much misrepresentation" of how the government gets its statistics and what they mean.

Dr. Robert A. Gordon, chairman of the Economics Dept. of the University of California, was named to head the blue ribbon committee of experts.

UAW Accuses Ford of Dodging Canadian Duty

Windsor, Ont.—The Auto Workers, having stopped the Ford Motor Co. from shipping British-made Fords into Canada duty-free through Jamaica, are now protesting the entry of U.S. Ford products through the same channel.

George Burt, UAW Canadian director, charged the company with "bringing in via Jamaica thousands of past model service parts from the U.S. on which it is not paying proper duty" because it has established a three-man office in Kingston, Jamaica.

Bankers Report Jump In Embezzlement Rate

New York—Bank embezzlements are running at a higher rate than last year's record total, a committee of the American Bankers Association has reported.

For the first six months of 1961, bank officers and employes were guilty of thefts totaling more than $8.5 million, counting thefts over $10,000 each, according to the annual report of the ABA's insurance and protective committee.

The committee advised all banks to carry $1 million in excess fidelity insurance against internal embezzlement, and said that this year's loss of $8.5 million far exceeds the $1.87 million lost in the last fiscal year to bank robbers and burglars.

Last year the 12-month loss was $10.1 million in 111 separate embezzlements, of which six were not fully covered by insurance. Up to July 1 this year there were 65 embezzlements of which seven exceeded the insurance.

It was the second such indication that bankers are alarmed about "internal" theft. Recently an officer of a bank auditors' association warned that, on the basis of recent experience, "an average of one out of eight banks will report a bank fraud this year."

In a speech to Ohio and Arkansas bankers, Executive Dir. F. Byers Miller of the Association for Bank Audit, Control & Operations said FBI reports of 1,771 bank embezzlements during the 1960 fiscal year showed that 8.6 percent of the loss was due to bank presidents, 18.7 percent to bank managers and vice presidents, 30 percent to cashiers and the balance to other employes. **(See Text, Page 4.)**

This record was described as "shocking" by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler in a report to Pres. George Meany and presidents of all unions.

The ABA committee which made the report on this year's bank stealing was headed by Thomas F. Glavey, who said the rise in losses "should not be taken to imply any widespread wave of embezzlements

The discovery of dishonest acts by bankers reflects the effectiveness of internal audits and other protective measures, said Glavey.

Reno Hotel Votes Exclude Shills, Etc.

The National Labor Relations Board has agreed that Reno gambling casino employes—shills, pit bosses, stickmen, boxmen, crap dealers et al—should not be permitted to vote in elections requested by the Hotel & Restaurant Employes among appropriate workers at four Reno hotels. A board panel of three approved an agreement by the union and employers to exclude the casino workers.

In ordering an election by Dec. 15 among room clerks, switchboard operators and other workers, NLRB Chairman Frank McCullough and Member John H. Fanning reversed a board decision of last Apr. 14 declaring the only appropriate bargaining unit would be a multilateral one rather than elections at each hotel as the union asked. Member Boyd Leedom dissented.

Funeral Services Held For John Lax of CWA

Regina, Sask.—Funeral services for John Lax, Canadian director of the Communications Workers, were held in St. Peter's Anglican Church here following his recent death in Cookesville, Ont. He was 50.

A native of Yorkshire, England, who was brought here as a child, he was employed by Saskatchewan Government Telephones for 24 years until he was named a CWA representative for the province in 1951. He was elected director of Dist. 10, which covers all of Canada, in 1959.

Surviving are his widow, Eileen; three children and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lax, who still live in Regina.

AFL-CIO Donates Aid To Algerian Refugees

The AFL-CIO has contributed $10,000 to the General Confederation of Algerian Workers (UGTA) for its welfare work among thousands of refugees who have fled into neighboring Tunisia and Morocco during seven years of struggle for Algerian independence.

In advising UGTA Gen. Sec. Ali Yahia of the gift, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called it a "demonstration" of the AFL-CIO's "continued solidarity with the Algerian workers."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council at its meeting in Miami Beach in February 1960 had allocated an earlier $10,000 to the Algerian trade union center for its work among refugees, many of whom are children and young people. The program also is supported by the Solidarity Fund of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Thousands of workers have been driven into neighboring countries as a result of the long fight of Algerians for freedom from France, and it is among these refugees that the UGTA is working.

Its program has four main sections—apprenticeship training for young workers, trade union education, homes for orphans and the children of workers and general social welfare work among the refugees regardless of whether or not they are workers.

Marine Officers Win 4 Percent Pay Raise

Hoboken, N. J.—The Maritime Union's Brotherhood of Marine Officers has reached agreement on a new four-year contract covering 300 licensed officers of the United Fruit Co.

Capt. George Foster, vice president, said licensed deck, engineer and staff officers are being polled on contract provisions including a 4 percent wage increase, 90 days annual vacation for masters and chief engineers, and other improvements.

15,503 Pages in Record:

Rail Unit Winds Up Hearings on Rules

The Presidential Railroad Commission has wound up the hearing phase of its study of work rules disputes between rail labor and management as five operating unions submitted a final rebuttal of testimony by railroad officials.

The 15-member tripartite commission had originally been scheduled to submit its recommendations by Dec. 1, but Chairman Simon H. Rifkind announced that the report will be delayed because the time required for fact-gathering has been greater than anticipated.

Rifkind said the commission has compiled a record of 15,503 pages of oral testimony given in 96 days of hearings, more than 300 exhibits and a number of special studies by staff committees and outside experts.

"This record," he said, "together with inspection tours covering all branches of railroad service, constitutes the most extensive and intensive examination of the rules and practices which govern the relations between the railroads and the operating employes ever undertaken in the United States."

'Shoddy Fabrication' Charged

Rail unions, in a final joint statement to the commission, charged that management witnesses had resorted to "brazen, shoddy fabrication" in arguing that smaller crews could safely and efficiently operate trains.

The unions challenged a claim by a Chesapeake & Ohio official, Lloyd W. Burks, that smaller management crews had no trouble taking over during strikes on the New York Central and Clinchfield railroads and at strikebound industrial plants when railroad crews refused to cross picket lines.

Union officials who were on the scene testified that management in almost all cases used at least as many crew members as would normally be employed and that on occasions when they did not, they compiled a heavy accident and derailment rate. In one switching operation which did not have a fireman, the unions said the locomotive struck an auto while switching cars across a public crossing.

"The auto entered the crossing on the fireman's side and was not seen by the supervisor operating the locomotive," the union statement declared.

SIX FOREIGN WORKERS brought here under the auspices of New York Local 1-2 of the Utility Workers and the Consolidated Edison Co., New York City, are shown at a welcoming party before they started training in U.S. methods of producing and distributing gas and electric power. From left are Mustapha Marniche, Algeria; Charles Emile Hespel, France; Kahia Lahcen, Morocco; Business Mgr. Michael Sampson of Local 1-2, who greeted the trainees; Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.); Aloysius Anigbo, Nigeria; Morris Mulima, Kenya; Aleya Mongi, Tunisia.

Union, Con Ed Team Up to Give Foreign Workers Taste of U. S.

New York—Six workers, each from a different foreign country, have begun training in U.S. methods of producing and distributing gas and electric power under a joint educational project of Utility Workers Local 1-2 and the Consolidated Edison Co.

The program originated with Business Mgr. Michael Sampson of Local 1-2. A trip to Europe in the summer of 1960 convinced him that one of the best ways to combat Communist infiltration into underdeveloped countries was to show the workers in them how Americans work and live. The company, which employs more than 21,000 Local 1-2 members, endorsed the plan.

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs helped to unsnarl the red tape, but it was not until the Kennedy Administration took office that the mechanics for bringing the trainees to this country were set in operation.

The visitors are Aloysius Anigbo, Nigeria; Charles Emile Hespel, France; Kahia Lahcen, Morocco; Mustapha Marniche, Algeria; Aleya Mongi, Tunisia, and Morris Mulima, Kenya.

Work at Union Rates

They will work in various Con Ed installations for a minimum of six months, receiving for the jobs they perform the wage rates set forth in the union contract. On completion of their training they will return to their own lands to instruct fellow-workers.

The trainees were welcomed at a reception attended by officers and executive board members of Local 1-2, Con Ed officials, guests from other unions and members of missions to the United Nations representing the visitors' countries.

Introducing the trainees, Sampson said U.S. labor is no stranger to combating communism, "since U.S. trade unionists constantly go into countries where Communists are trying to infiltrate to show them that a democratic labor movement does exist in the U.S. and that American workers enjoy the fruits of this free labor unionism."

"But American industry has not wholeheartedly supported this effort," he added, "and the participation of Con Ed is a landmark occasion that we hope will encourage similar programs on the part of other utilities and industries."

Bernard E. Gallagher, industrial relations vice president of the company, said Con Ed is "all for the idea." He expressed hope that other industries will also do their part in training foreign workers.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) congratulated the union and the company on their joint sponsorship of "such a vital venture in international understanding." Official programs have their part, he asserted, but one in which management and labor cooperate in the national interest is "worthy of cheers and applause."

NLRB Seeks to Enjoin Mill Shutdown, Firings

(Continued from Page 1)

plant at Rossville, Ga., where workers last summer voted for union representation by the Allied Industrial Workers. The union—and the NLRB regional office in a formal complaint—charged that the mill was being closed because the company didn't want to bargain with a union.

- Direct the reinstatement of three employes of the Wellington Mill division of the West Point Mfg. Co. at Anderson, S. C., who were allegedly fired because they supported organizing efforts of the Textile Workers Union of America. The NLRB also asked that the company be enjoined from "threatening employes with discharge or other reprisals or promising them benefits to discourage their union activities."

Pollock Hails Action

TWUA Pres. William Pollock hailed the labor board's action in South Carolina as "historic and long overdue."

Pointing out that under past practices many NLRB decisions have turned out to be "post-mortems" because employers have long since killed off organizing drives through firings and threats, Pollock declared:

"If the NLRB follows the precedent it is setting here and establishes a pattern of seeking injunctions in ordinary discharge cases, it will be taking an historic step forward in restoring the right of southern workers to join unions."

In the Burlington-Peerless case, the NLRB asked that the company be required to bargain in good faith with the Allied Industrial Workers on matters including "any economic or other necessity for liquidation."

Speech Presages Shift

The labor board's new policy was presaged by a recent blunt speech in regard to anti-union employers by NLRB Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and by a sharply-worded report by a House Labor subcommittee citing "unconscionable delay" in processing of unfair practice cases.

McCulloch told the Federal Bar Association that the labor board needs "a bigger stick" to deal with wilful violations of the law. Acknowledging union complaints that an order reinstating fired workers long after the event is "no more than a license fee for union busting," McCulloch added:

"The employer willingly pays such fees if it assures him of an operation free from unionism."

He said at the time that the NLRB was studying "various ways of taking the profit out of unfair labor practices," including a greater use of the board's injunctive powers.

The report of the House subcommittee, headed by Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (D-Ill.), specifically called on the NLRB to make greater use of its powers to seek court injunctions against flagrant and continuing unfair practices, declaring:

"Injunctions are now utilized extensively against union activities and to an almost nonexistent extent against employer unfair practices."

In the South Carolina case, U.S. Dist. Judge Robert Martin, Jr., has set Nov. 29 as the date for a "show-cause" hearing on the injunction request. Dist. Judge Frank Hooper has taken under advisement the request in the Rossville, Ga., case.

OCAW Says Thanks For Strike Support

Kansas City, Mo.—The Sinclair Nation Wide Council of Union Employes of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers at its quarterly meeting here formally thanked three unions for backing given during the OCAW strike against the Sinclair Oil Corp. in June and July.

Letters expressing gratitude and appreciation for "support and cooperation" which "helped to bring this strike to a successful conclusion" were sent the Maritime Union, the Marine Engineers and the Masters, Mates & Pilots.

Labor Health Care Pamphlet Available

Labor's case for health care for the aged through social security is presented in a new pamphlet, Health Care with Dignity, based on AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's testimony before the House Ways & Means Committee.

The pamphlet, Publication No. 125, is available at 10 cents a copy or $7.50 per hundred from the Pamphlet Div., AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

NLRB Upholds Unions In Vote, Picketing Cases

The National Labor Relations Board in three recent decisions has overruled two regional directors and modified a board decision that had been in effect for five years.

With Chairman Frank McCulloch participating in each case on the majority side, board panels have upheld the union position by:

- Setting aside two elections lost by unions and ordering new representation elections on the ground that the employer misused his "free speech" rights.
- Deciding that picketing to obtain the reinstatement of a discharged employe is lawful when a union is not trying to compel the employer to recognize it as the bargaining agent for employes.

The facts in each case are as follows:

At the R. D. Cole Mfg. Co. in Newnan, Ga., Pres. E. D. Cole, Jr., was found to have made a speech to employes which "generated fear of economic loss" if the Boiler Makers won an election and "interfered with the election atmosphere." Members Gerald A. Brown, John H. Fanning and McCulloch directed another election within 30 days. Member Philip Ray Rodgers dissented.

In his speech Cole told employes that after the same union lost a 1959 election at the plant, business improved because customers "had confidence" there would be no "interference" from a union. The same business improvement could be accomplished if the company "won the election" again, Cole was quoted as saying.

At the plant of Somismo, Inc., in Chicago, the employer made a speech found by the board to imply that the company would go out of business if the union won. The Teamsters lost, 26 to 28, and filed objections. Board Members Boyd Leedom, Brown and McCulloch ordered a new vote within 30 days, Rodgers dissenting.

In the third case, involving Fanelli Ford Sales, Inc., of New York City, and Local 259 of the Auto Workers, Members Brown, Fanning and McCulloch voted to overrule a 1956 decision in the Lewis Food case and to dismiss a complaint against the union. Rodgers voted not to dismiss it.

This case involved the firing of Michael Marrone, employe of the firm's service department, who had signed a UAW membership form and was seeking to organize at the Bronx auto shop. The union maintained a picket line for two months in 1960 until it was enjoined by a U.S. District Court.

The company charged the picket line was illegal and the NLRB general counsel issued a complaint alleging the union was seeking to force the company to recognize it. The UAW denied it, and the NLRB majority upheld the union. The picketing was directed only at getting Marrone reinstated, the majority ruled.

Government Must Help

THE CONTINUING STRUGGLE to secure equal rights for all Americans is moving forward on many fronts—education, public places, voting, transportation—with reports of new successes.

But as each of these yields to the new pressures for real civil rights, it becomes increasingly clear that two areas that shape and mould the character of discrimination must become first-line targets in the struggle—housing and employment.

Given the overriding power of employers to discriminate in their hiring policies and their refusal in many cases to enter into anti-discrimination agreements with unions—given also the few remaining pockets of discrimination in the labor movement—the need is for a national fair employment practices law applicable to all.

The second need is a firm, unyielding policy by the government that no federal money, guarantees or insurance will be made available to builders or lenders who discriminate in sales or rentals.

A breakthrough in housing and employment discrimination based on national government action is basic to ending all discrimination.

Cynicism on Democracy

THE POLITICAL COMPLEXION of the 88th Congress may well be decided in a half dozen state legislatures where political operators are intent on maintaining power by geographical trickery.

The reshuffling of congressional district lines necessitated by the 1960 census has produced, especially in the states losing congressional seats, a cynical disregard for fair representation.

The first prerequisite of a democracy is that all voters be equally represented in the legislative process on the local, state and national levels. Each citizen's vote must have the same weight in the legislative assemblies or representative democracy becomes a mockery.

The redistricting of congressional seats, on the basis of actions to date, reflects the power drive of political groups concerned only with maintaining their present unfair representation in the state legislatures and Congress. The national effect will be to give more weight in many areas to district lines than to the electorate.

Action by the NLRB

THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD is attempting to restore a semblance of justice in the administration of the Taft-Hartley Act and the outcome may revitalize union organizing efforts, especially in the South.

The board is presently involved in attempting to correct a procedural approach that in the past has constituted a union-busting method for employers willing to pay the small price of a slap on the wrist years after an organizing drive has been smashed.

The board is now moving to secure injunctions in federal court in two cases where unions have filed unfair labor practices, charging in one case that a firm is planning to close down a plant to prevent bargaining after the union won an election, and in another that workers have been fired for leading a unionization campaign. In past years the charges would have been heard in due course—a period of several years in many cases—and a board decision would have been forthcoming after either the plant had been closed or the organizing drive smashed.

The move to secure injunctions to stop violations of the federal labor law while there is still a sense of immediacy and pertinancy is a step to restore fair play and justice.

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1,771 Frauds in 1960:

Strict Internal Audits Urged To Curb High Bank Theft Rate

The following is excerpted from an address by F. Byers Miller, executive director of The Association for Bank Audit, Control and Operation, before members of the Ohio Bankers Association and the Arkansas Bankers Association. The address is entitled "Let's Put Out the Fire."

ACCORDING TO THE Federal Bureau of Investigation, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, there were 1,771 individual cases of bank fraud, with the reported violations totaling $7.4, million for an average defalcation of about $4,200.

It does not take a higher degree in mathematics to figure out that on the basis of these figures, an average of one out of every eight banks in the United States will report a bank fraud this year. While I recognize the weakness of applying United States' averages to an individaul state, nevertheless, if Ohio (or Arkansas) are just average, about 75 Ohio banks (29 Arkansas banks) will report violations to the FBI this year. In fact, it is not beyond the realm of reality to say that while some of you are sitting here listening to me an embezzlement can be taking place in your bank back home.

We should examine the facts to see who perpetrate the embezzlements. Although non-officer cases outnumber the officer embezzlements two to one, keep in mind that there are four times as many non-officer employees. Twenty percent of the officers involved were presidents of the bank.

An FBI survey classifies persons involved in embezzlements as follows:

- 42.7 percent by tellers, clerks and other operating personnel.
- 30.0 percent by cashiers.
- 12.7 percent by managers
- 8.6 percent by presidents
- 6.0 percent by vice presidents.

In looking at the whole problem of loss prevention through internal auditing and control, I think it is necessary to recognize that most of the larger banks of $10 million or over do a fairly adequate job in this area. The area of greatest danger lies in the smaller banks, those under $10 million,

Some say, "We are too small to have an auditor." One leading authority in the field has stated that any bank of $5 million or over in total assets, including trust funds, loan collateral, collections and temporary safekeeping, is of sufficient size to warrant a full-time auditor.

Another excuse for lack of a sound program is the fact that management knows all of the employees, has known them most of their lives, and is sure that they are honest.

Let's face it: no one has ever hired an embezzler. Unless a person is thought to be honest, he is never put in a position where he can steal.

If one were to place the final responsibility for bank defalcations, it would have to be placed upon the board of directors. Too frequently, directors of banks are selected for window dressing or for the impact they might have upon building deposit balances.

There are several things upon which management and directors, particularly of the smaller banks, rely for the proper operation of the bank. Unfortunately, none of these is worthy of this type of reliance. Included in these things would be: supervisory examinations, directors' examinations and fidelity insurance.

As pointed out previously, the examinations are not audits. Banks are examined primarily for liquidity, solvency, capital, and compliance with the laws and regulations of the particular examining agency.

WHILE MOST BANK by-laws call for directors to examine and audit the affairs of the bank, in too many cases these audits are entirely superficial. Most directors are not qualified to conduct a thorough audit.

The old saying that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure is pertinent at this point. It is sounder management to prevent the loss than merely being sure that the loss is spread through insurance after it occurs.

The soundest thing upon which directors and management can rely is an adequate internal auditing program whereby an individual within the bank is delegated this responsibility, and in meeting this responsibility he must have access to, and make his reports directly to the Board of Directors.

Secondly, more and more certified public accountants are becoming skilled in conducting audits of commercial banks. If the board of directors feels that the bank is not of sufficient size to have an adequate internal auditing program, then provision should be made for an external program.

There is no question but that the problem of bank embezzlements is serious. The problem can not be wished away, nor will it be solved if bank directors and top management in so many banks continue to ignore it or be indifferent in their attitude.

Morgan Says:

Thunder on the Right Accents Dearth of Clear Liberal Voices

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m. EST.)

THE VOICE OF THE TURTLE is heard through the land, in and out of season, but where is the voice of the liberal these days? Lamentably, it is not making the noises of leadership.

An important member of the New Frontier, a distinguished liberal himself, sizes the situation up this way: one of the reasons the radical right is currently getting so much attention is that nobody is speaking with authority for the wide swath of citizens to the left of the political center.

Morgan

Adlai Stevenson is swamped with problems at the United Nations and is not in a position now to be the immediate spokesman for the causes of American liberalism. Chester Bowles is caught up in the administrative meshes of the State Dept. Hubert Humphrey's biting staccato has been muted and mellowed by his heavy and important responsibilities as assistant majority leader of the Senate.

Pres. Kennedy himself has always been much more of a pragmatist than a liberal and in its first year the New Frontier has broken no fresh ground on the left. Indeed in fiscal and some other policies, some of its own members make the case privately that the regime has moved to the right along the paths that that amiable conservative, Dwight D. Eisenhower, had blazed. New and significant emphasis to the trend came in the Wall Street Journal. One of its top political reporters, Alan L. Otten, writes that Nelson Rockefeller's political handlers and the governor of New York himself are now stressing his conservative side in aiming at the 1964 Republican nomination and seeking to allay the fears of the GOP right wing.

"The hearts of the conservatives will always belong to (Sen.) Goldwater," a governor's aide told Otten, "but Nelson's acceptability will improve as the more rounded picture becomes known." Rockefeller men, says the Wall Street Journal dispatch, are happily circulating a series of 13 articles on him and Goldwater in the Chicago Tribune which concludes, among other things, that "the two men aren't as far apart as is supposed."

What is the reason for this increasing accent on the right? Is it that there are no more liberal causes to be championed? Hardly. Is it that the conservatives are proving that they have all the answers? There proof, so far, consists of little more than thundering complaints against "big government," "softness on communism" and demands for "total victory" in the Cold War.

"The right is wrong," a thoughtful New York liberal Democrat and intellectual declares, but confesses worriedly, "I don't know what the right answers are. We mustn't be too hard or too soft. Perhaps we have got to hit the middle line, but what is the middle line?"

CERTAINLY THERE IS no disgrace in trying to find it. I suspect that liberals, whether they will admit it or not, suffer in common with exponents of the right, middle and partisan fringes a disease which might be called hardening of the political arteries. They get locked into positions that are no longer useful. They can fall victim to the slogan approach just as their friends on the radical right can. This is ironic because the liberal, of all people, is supposed to be intellectually supple.

Some liberals can hardly bear to grapple with the crises of the Cold War because of the horrors of nuclear holocaust to which the major ones might lead. But this does not deter the reactionary radicals of the right, as Walter Lippmann calls them. The silence or the soft-pedaling diffident confusion of the liberals leaves a vacuum which the right is filling with frightening thunder.

Never were liberals under heavier responsibility to think clearly, and never were the clear voices of liberalism more urgently needed to be heard. It is not softness to demand that the government clarify and justify its civil defense policy. It is not softness to demand that the government justify resumption of nuclear weapons testing in the atmosphere by more than a mere statement that "we have to do it to keep ahead of the Russians." In a sense the liberal is the keeper of the country's conscience and also the inspirer of boldness. The liberal dare not stand down silently now.

Forand Reports 300,000 Joining National Council of Senior Citizens

Three hundred thousand persons—members of educational, senior citizens, agriculture, labor and medical groups—have joined the National Council of Senior Citizens for Medical Care, Chairman Aime Forand, former Rhode Island member of Congress, announced in an interview at his new home in Bethesda, a suburb of Washington.

Interviewed on As We See It, an AFL-CIO public service program heard on the ABC radio network, Forand said that although the national council has been organized only two months, members of 47 organizations have already joined.

"This is going to be a non-partisan, non-political, very democratic organization," Forand said. "It is now a temporary organization, pending a convention which we hope to hold in the not too far distant future."

Headquarters are in the Coronet Hotel, 200 C St., S. E., in Washington.

"We are getting letters from all parts of the country asking for further information on our organization and what can be done to join or help," Forand reported.

"We are very hopeful that in the next session of Congress my dream (of passage of a bill for health care under social security) will become a realization. I have very great hopes that the legislation will be passed in 1962.

"Our big stumbling block still is the Ways & Means Committee of the House, and I am asking people from every section of the country to tell their congressman to press the members of the committee to report out the bill. The committee has held hearings, and if we can only get the bill out of the committee and on to the floor for a vote, it will pass. And when its gets over to the Senate, I am confident there also, and with the Administration favorable to this type of legislation, we should, before the next election, have a health care system in operation."

AIME FORAND

Forand said that he had taken the temporary chairmanship of the organization because "I believe in taking care of human beings and helping them in every way I can."

"I'll get nothing at all, no benefits whatsoever, because I'm not covered by social security," he added. "But I believe we have a responsibility to take care of our aged."

Two groups of physicians in California, one in Los Angeles and another in the San Francisco area, have joined the Forand organization, the former congressman said.

"We have doctors writing to us asking that their names not be used at this time, but we even have some on our advisory board," he asserted.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

VICE PRES. JOHNSON in speeches across the country has been speaking bluntly about the spread of right-wing fanaticism fed by the John Birch Society and various other groups. The Roman Catholic bishops of the U.S. have received a report warning against the "extremists" who sow domestic discord by casting doubt on the integrity and patriotism of national leaders.

The reason for their concern is the unmistakable evidence that in the kind of political vacuum the country now suffers, the Birchites and comparable right-wing organizations are flooding Congress, the White House and the newspapers with letters preaching that all the difficulties we face should be blamed on internal treason.

A Michigan letter-writer told the President that he was "indignant" and said "we can no longer stand by while the Communists infiltrate our government." He called for the impeachment of Chief Justice Earl Warren—and for good measure added that Justice Felix Frankfurter and Justice William O. Douglas were also "Reds" who should be impeached.

* * *

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS are getting many similar letters—long, single-spaced letters that often come from substantial local businessmen claiming that only they and their few associates really understand the Communist dialectic.

A typical letter—this one from a woman to a newspaper—praised Maj. Gen. Edwin Walker, who was disciplined and who then resigned from the Army after he had been shown to have promoted an indoctrination program for troops using materials that cast doubt on the integrity of former Pres. Truman, former Pres. Eisenhower—and, by extension at least—of Kennedy, too.

Said the woman: "If our people and our troops know the devious enemy they are fighting, the dangers may be minimal—but the many-fronted sham battle which Americans have been waging against the Communist conspiracy is a losing one . . . and everybody except our leaders seems to realize it. . . . The General deserves our everlasting gratitude."

* * *

THE REPORT TO the Catholic bishops—submitted by the chairman of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, Archbishop William E. Cousins of Milwaukee—said that some anti-Communist groups "unwittingly" diverted attention from genuine problems—the penetration of Communist groups in Africa, Asia and Latin America—by their doctrine and tactics.

Often, the report warned, the right-wing fanatics "consider as Communist views and positions what most Americans consider as legitimate, if controversial, political attitudes." They try to infiltrate other groups secretly, and they "tend to harass and persecute" individuals they have arbitrarily labeled Communist or pro-Communist.

These points apply precisely to the John Birch Society, its approach and tactics, though the society was not named.

Johnson in speeches in the Carolinas and in Detroit challenged groups of Americans "who, in the very name of freedom, are urging the people to distrust their own elected leaders, their own long-cherished institutions."

"They are the Americans who spread rumors that the executive branch is loaded with traitors, and that distinguished former Presidents, Democrat and Republican, were either disloyal or dupes," he said.

The nation cannot afford this "blunderbus of allegations," he said, nor can it afford the sowing of "seeds of discord . . . arraying brother against brother, class against class, race against race," so that in the end there is a "war of doubt and disunity" turning the nation into a "house divided against itself."

"I designed and built that electronic brain with my own two hands . . . and now it keeps flashing, 'Get lost' . . . 'Get lost' . . . !"

Labor Accord Speeds Big Missile Base

IAM Parley Hits 'Laxity' In Air Safety

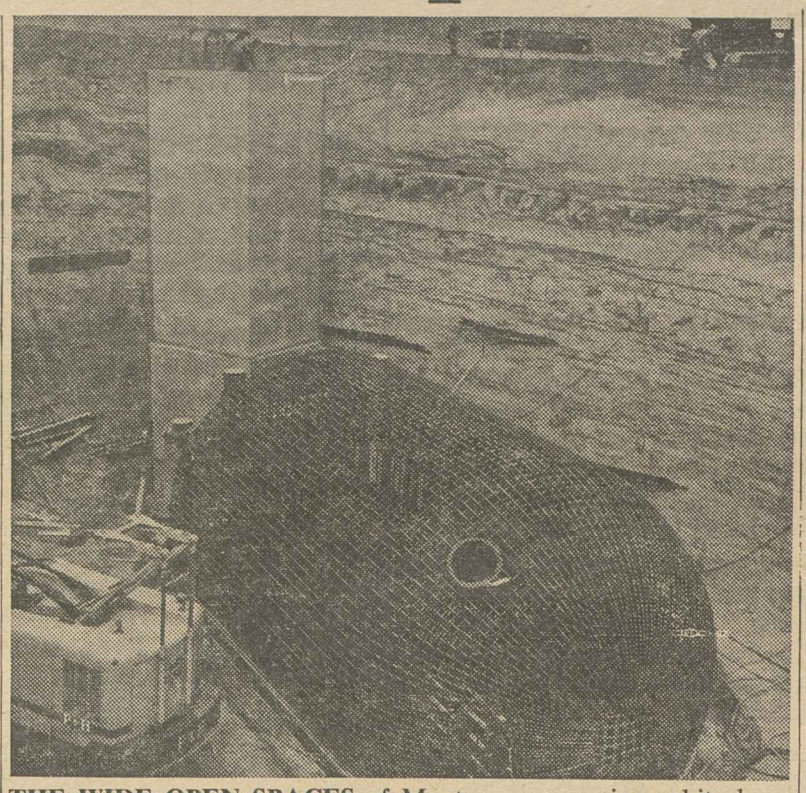
A conference of airline mechanics and ground service workers has criticized companies and government agencies in a charge that economic considerations are put ahead of the safety of passengers and employes, and has adopted programs aimed at correcting what it termed safety hazards on the airlines.

Some 110 delegates representing 43,000 members of the Machinists in the U.S. and Canada drafted safety proposals to be submitted to the airlines during negotiations and urged stricted safety standards on government agencies.

Delegates met with officials of the Federal Aviation Agency and the Civil Aeronautics Board to report some of the safety problems faced by IAM members on the airlines. The conference discussed hazards due to radar exposure, oils, fluids and toxic solutions; test flights and licensing requirements. Among their findings were these:

- Some mechanics have been "pressured" by their supervisors to certify equipment the mechanics considered not airworthy, and some have been discharged for refusing to certify such equipment.
- The FAA has failed to protect mechanics in the performance of their safety duties.
- IAM members should be named to committees investigating air crashes, since equipment failure often is blamed.

The conference urged that the Public Health Service and other agencies make "painstaking studies" of the effect of radioactive fallout on aircraft, and said federal regulations should prohibit the operation of any airfield which lacks minimum medical facilities.



THE WIDE OPEN SPACES of Montana are coming a bit closer together because of the construction of 165 missile sites at Malmstrom Air Force Base, a $16 million undertaking. Pictured is the steel shell of a control capsule at a launching site for the Minuteman missile. The capsule will be covered with concrete and buried underground.

Horseshoers Stress Organizing, Training

Toronto—"Organize the Unorganized" was the theme of the 53rd biennial convention of the Journeymen Horseshoers of the U.S. and Canada, a small but vital affiliate of the AFL-CIO.

Pres. George Miller of Hot Springs, Ark., told the delegates there was a great deal of work to be done among the harness-horse and race-horse industry all over Canada, other than in the central section.

There is only one local in Canada, located in Toronto. It has 10 members. The international has a total membership of about 300.

"How great a goal we will achieve, we will be able to better tell in two years," said Miller.

Miller said the union has done effective organizational work at the major barns and tracks in eastern United States, "without too much opposition from management. We have in fact received quite a bit of co-operation."

He said the union also is interested in developing its training program, a program "to maintain the traditions and standards that have been maintained through the centuries."

The union operates on a minimal budget, without any paid officers, with both Miller and Fred Webb, secretary-treasurer operating out of their homes in Hot Springs, Ark., and Milan, Ind.

The training program is very important, "because since the horses have left the streets, the books on horseshoeing have left the libraries," Miller said. Peculiarly enough, the fashion of shoeing a horse hasn't changed since King Solomon's time.

The horseshoers' union, which once had 17,000 members, was formed in 1874 in Boston. It was one of the earliest unions to become affiliated with the former AFL.

The reason the union has lost so much of its membership is obvious, "for wherever the horse was a work animal, it has passed out of existence," said Miller.

The United States selective service program for the military has affected the apprenticeship program, though it continues to attract younger men, he added.

The trade is learned in a three-to-five-year apprenticeship, during which time members travel about the country and give individual teaching courses to young workers.

The average wage scale is $6,000 a year for five-day, 40-hour workweek. The horseshoer, however, is generally paid by piece work, although some are on a retainer basis plus piece work and others are employed full time with a race track or racing association.

Carla Disputes Spur Flood Insurance Push

Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.), joining in a fight started by the Texas AFL-CIO, has announced he will "push with all the resources at my command" for federal insurance against flood damage such as that caused by Hurricane Carla.

Holders of insurance policies in parts of Texas battered by Carla's high winds and flooded by the waters swept into low-lying coastal areas have charged that insurance companies are trying to avoid paying claims on the ground that damages were caused mostly by high water. The insurance policies, they say, for the most part do not cover water damage.

"The damage from this disaster ran into hundreds of millions," Yarborough said, "the victims wait for settlement, but the collectors of insurance premiums are barricaded behind the fine print in long policies."

Congress passed a flood insurance act in 1956. It was signed by then Pres. Eisenhower, but Congress never appropriated the $7.5 billion it authorized for protection.

The measure originated in a Senate Banking subcommittee headed by former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-N.Y.), after disastrous floods caused by cloudbursts in New England, and had a long list of co-sponsors. It provided for both insurance and a loan program for repair of flood-caused damages and specifically included damage resulting from "the water component of any hurricane or other severe storm."

"Where private insurance companies fail and refuse protection," Yarborough said, "government-encouraged insurance should be used to give to Gulf Coast families the protection necessary to encourage them to rebuild their homes and their businesses."

Many of the flood victims in both Texas and New England were union members.

Kansas AFL-CIO Urges 'Work' Repeal

Topeka—Delegates to the Kansas State AFL-CIO convention called for repeal of their state's "right-to-work" constitutional amendment, enactment of a state anti-strikebreaker law, and determined opposition to segregation and discrimination "within or without the labor movement."

The four-day convention in a roll call session re-elected Pres. William S. Holly and Sec.-Treas. F. E. Black without opposition. Vice Pres. H. J. Yount was defeated, 496 to 385, by Merle E. Worman of Topeka, a member of the Plasterers. Yount, an Auto Worker from Kansas City, had served since the merger of the former AFL and CIO state bodies four years ago.

Harmony Marks Work At 165 Montana Sites

By Eugene A. Kelly

Great Falls, Mont.—The biggest construction project in Montana history—the building of 165 Minuteman missile sites on 28,000 mighty acres of mountain and prairie—offers an example of achievement made possible by labor-management cooperation.

Everything about the Minuteman project at Malstrom Air Force Base is vast and spacious, like the Rocky Mountains—the size of the contract, the number of men involved, the distances between sites, the difficulties of moving workers and materials, the importance of the job.

But most interesting of all, to the men involved, is the fact that a large degree of harmony has been established at the conference table to help reach the goal of completion by November 1962.

A recent walkout that lost approximately 150 man-days of labor was considered a test of the machinery set up by Pres. John F. Kennedy and the Dept. of Labor to handle disputes—and the machinery came through undamaged, according to a spokesman for the President's Missile Sites Labor Commission.

"We got them back to work by cooperation of the management and the union involved," said Executive Sec. Julius Kuczma. "The machinery works—not only at Malmstrom, but at 20 other missile sites where construction is going forward."

"Everybody has worked hard to maintain good relations," said James Bottomly, Great Falls lawyer who is contract administrator for the primary contractor and formerly was on the staff of Sen. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.). For that he credits the "responsible attitude" of union representatives as well as other factors.

Credit Passed Around

Building trades leaders pass the credit back to Bottomly, his superiors, the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. and Col. Harry E. Goldsworthy, Army officer in charge.

"They're living up to the project agreement negotiated by the AFL-CIO and the state building trades," says Pres. Rudy Enquist of the Operating Engineers, who also heads the state Building Trades Council.

The Malmstrom project is considered typical of the progress achieved since the establishment of the President's Missile Sites Labor Commission and the no strike-no lockout pledge by labor and management. When disputes occur, they are talked out at the site and then referred to the commission in Washington, D. C., if they persist, Kuczma has said.

Few Disagreements

Since the construction work started last March at Malmstrom AFB there have been a few disputes which have been resolved at weekly conferences every Wednesday between union spokesman and Bottomly. One dispute has been referred to Washington, and referred back to the union and a subcontractor involved for settlement.

The smooth pace of the far-flung construction job drew the attention of the People's Voice, weekly paper in Helena, Mont., where Managing Editor Harry L. Billings saw the story as an example of the desire of labor and management for mutual understanding, and assigned Associate Editor Gretchen G. Billings—his wife—to visit the jobsites.

Mrs. Billings told how two big contractors joined forces to win the bid—the George A. Fuller Co. and the Del E. Webb Corp., doing business as Fuller-Webb — and the problems they faced.

"The most distinguishing feature of the area in which the sites are being built is space," the reporter observed." "The 28,000 square miles encompassing the project are only 20 percent of the land area of this vast state, yet they are equal to the combined area of the industrial states of New Jersey, Maryland, Massachusetts and Rhode Island."

Pointing out that Montana has an average population of 4.6 persons per square mile as against 545 persons in the industrial states, Mrs. Billings told of the "formidable communications problem" facing labor and management.

Communications by Air

Fuller-Webb uses planes, helicopters and shortwave radio, with the helicopter serving as an ambulance when needed. Construction workers travel as far as 80 miles each way in their own cars.

"Roads, such as they are in many places, have been bulldozed out merely to give access to a site," the reporter continues. "Winter is moving into Montana and, whether by helicopter or automobile, travel is going to be difficult.

"With these built-in handicaps, Fuller-Webb came to Montana to construct a vital defense project. They had the money, they needed the labor force. Montana labor leadership was equal to the task of supplying the manpower with an astounding and commendable lack of confusion and delay."

Prevailing Wage Applies

The contractors work under the prevailing wage contracts of the area, and also have project agreements with most unions.

The magnitude of the project would have been staggering any place in the country, but in Montana no single town could supply the number of workers. Union leadership had to make some changes in standard procedures . . . because efficiency was necessary to orderly progress on the job.

Oddly enough, anti-labor forces are using this efficiency as an example of union "giantism" and have found fault, Mrs. Billings discovered, with travel time allowances, the hiring hall and other businesslike arrangements. She says:

"The fact that Montana unions haven't had a complaint filed against them by the National Labor Relations Board for a single instance of discriminatory hiring, in processing thousands of men under the job referral system, is a situation trade unions can be proud of.

"The referral system has been the key to success in providing manpower for this defense effort. It has not only provided the contractor with qualified workmen, it has protected local citizens against an influx of outside workers. While there have been some skills the Montana labor market could not supply . . . over 80 percent of the jobs are held by local workmen."

Fuller-Webb officials have high praise, Mrs. Billings reported, for the speed and efficiency with which Montana labor adjusted to the requirements of the job.

Kennedy Picks Labor Aides:

Committee to Tackle Youth Job Problem

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and three other representatives of labor have been named by Pres. John F. Kennedy to a 23-member committee whose duty it will be to "attack vigorously the mounting problems of jobless youth" and to "help put youth into jobs."

The President, emphasizing concern over the plight of nearly 1 million out-of-school and out-of-work youth, and the millions who will enter the labor force in the next few years, announced establishment of the newly formed President's Committee on Youth Employment with Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg as chairman.

Other members include Pres. C. J. (Neil) Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.; Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communication Workers; Mrs. Mildred Jeffrey, Auto Workers' community relations director; Dr. James B. Conant, former Harvard University president; Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer of the Meyer Foundation; Pres. James M. Nabrit, Jr., of Howard University, and four Kennedy Administration officials.

Conant, named committee vice chairman, used the term "social dynamite" in describing the country's unemployed youth in his recent book, "Slums and Suburbs."

Kennedy named his committee as Goldberg announced a comprehensive program to help solve the problem of unemployed young people.

As an important part of the program, the President said in a statement, he established the committee to "bring the nation's attention and resources to bear on this vital national problem."

Citing October employment of 67.8 million as the highest for any October in history, a rise of a full hour in the factory workweek since January and earnings averaging $94 a week, Kennedy said there were bright spots even in the jobless picture—specifically, a decline of 900,000 in the number of long-term jobless who had been out of work four months or more.

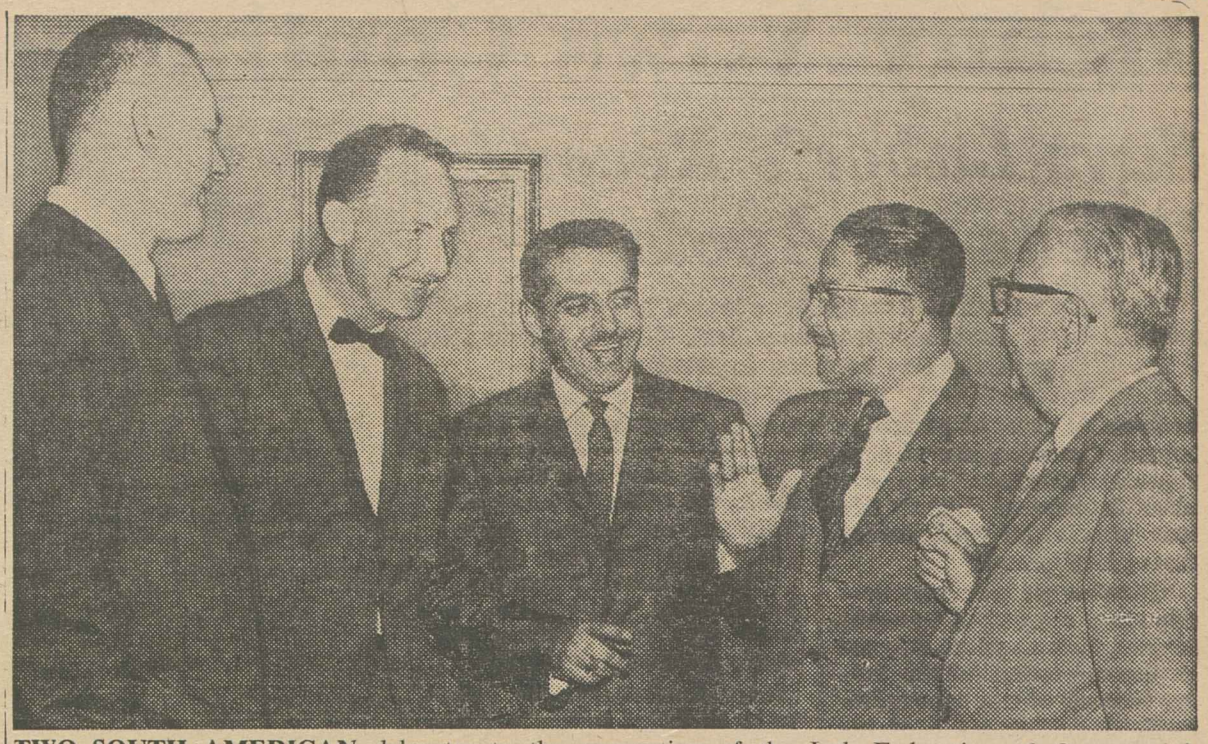
But, the President said, "I am not satisfied with an unemployment rate which has remained at about 6.8 percent seasonally adjusted for the last 11 months." Saying he was disturbed about unemployment in general and particularly the "serious plight of the nearly one million out-of-school and out-of-work youth," he said:

"Our youth are our greatest resource, and the social and economic implications of protracted unemployment" among young jobseekers now, and in the years ahead, "demand immediate attention and action."

The committee has been asked to submit recommendations before Congress returns in January. Goldberg outlined its duties in a letter to Kennedy:

Marshal and coordinate all resources for an "all-out attack" on the problem; develop public understanding and generate public support for programs to solve it; encourage establishment of similar state and community committees; act as a clearinghouse for information and research.

To illustrate the size of the problem, Goldberg said that in 1963 there will be a million more boys and girls reaching the age of 16 than in 1962.



TWO SOUTH AMERICAN delegates to the convention of the Intl. Federation of Commercial, Clerical & Technical Employes in West Berlin are shown here in an animated discussion with U.S. union officials during a stopover in Washington, D.C. Left to right are: Ernest S. Lee, Inter-American representative of the Commercial, Clerical & Technical Employes; Pres. James R. Suffridge of the Retail Clerks; Felix R. Loli C., general secretary of the Commercial Employes Union of Peru; Adalberto Miranda Giron, representing the Commercial Workers Union of Ecuador; Serafino Romualdi, AFL-CIO Inter-American representative.

Morgan Essay Contest Keyed to Foreign Policy

The 1961 Edward P. Morgan Essay Contest has been announced by the ABC Radio network, which annually sponsors the competition among undergraduates of colleges in the United States.

The subject for this year's essay is "Youth's Role in U.S. Foreign Policy."

The AFL-CIO, which sponsors Morgan's news broadcast each weekday night, has joined ABC radio stations and Furman, Feiner & Co., agency for the sponsor, in establishing a fund from which scholarships for graduate study will be awarded the writers of the best papers by a young man and a young woman.

The winners, who will be picked from the writers of the top 10 essays, in addition will receive three-day all-expense visits to New York and Washington. In New York they will meet with broadcast industry leaders and in Washington with cabinet members, senators and representatives who serve on key congressional committees, the heads of federal agencies and labor leaders.

All 10 of the semi-finalists also will receive 24-volume sets of the Encyclopedia Britannica.

Final judging will be done by a board composed of Under Sec. of State Chester Bowles; Chairman J. W. Fulbright (D-Ark.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Senate Minority Leader Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill.); R. Sargent Shriver, director of the Peace Corps, and Morgan.

Contestants may write as many essays as they want. They must be no more than 600 words long, written on one side of the paper, and sent to the Edward P. Morgan Essay Contest, P.O. Box 75, Mt. Vernon 10, N.Y., with postmarks no later than midnight on Dec. 31.

College Students Eligible

All college students are eligible except employes of American Broadcasting-Paramount Theatres, Inc., its advertising agencies, and their families.

The winners will be interviewed on Morgan's radio program, and he will use their essays as a part of subsequent broadcasts.

"With the lethal mess into which their elders have got things," Morgan observed, "young men and women may be pardoned if they don't want, at first, to claim the future.

"And yet, of course, they will. And therein lies the country's hope and strength. For as they claim it, with all the awful responsibilities it involves, they can claim an increasing voice, not tomorrow but now, in the forums of national and world affairs. It is high time, I hope, that some of these voices of leadership will be heard in this contest."

52,278 Union Bodies Report Under L-G

A total of 52,278 labor organizations have filed with the Labor Dept. under provisions of the Labor-Management Reporting & Disclosure Act of 1959 (the Landrum-Griffin Act), Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg has announced.

U. S. Must Face Job Shortage, Reuther Tells IUD Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

can lead the world to victory in a "war against poverty, ignorance, social injustice, disease."

Priorities Needed

Reuther called on the delegates to "do a better job back home in the congressional districts" because "there is still a long list of unfinished business over on Capitol Hill."

He listed as priorities a federal aid to education bill, health care for the aged under social security and civil rights legislation in addition to full employment programs.

He called also for legislation setting up federal reinsurance for private pension plans so that workers will not lose their pension rights and benefits if their employers go out of business.

Asking that the labor movement "rise above the little things that divide us," Reuther proposed to the delegates a two-point program to be brought by the IUD to the AFL-CIO convention in Miami in December. He called for:

- A massive program to "organize the unorganized . . . so that every union can move forward together."
- A provision for resolution of internal disputes through final and binding arbitration to be written into the AFL-CIO constitution.

'Encouraging Signs'

There are "new and encouraging signs" that a major organizing program can be successful, Reuther declared. He announced that the IUD executive board had voted a $25,000 grant and manpower assistance to help the New York Teachers win a collective bargaining election involving 40,000 school teachers, "even though they are not affiliated with our department." This, he said, follows an earlier grant of $10,000.

Declaring that the organizing successes of the 1930's were made possible by the financial help of established unions, Reuther said: "Having workers organized is more important than whether my union picks up a few dollars in per capita tax."

At the AFL-CIO convention, Reuther said, "every affiliate ought to be called upon to commit some resources" to a new and cooperative organizing effort.

On internal disputes, Reuther praised the efforts of the AFL-CIO Executive Council committee on union disputes, headed by Vice Pres. A. J. Hayes, to work out a solution following a 1959 AFL-CIO convention mandate. Hayes, he said, "deserves the greatest credit" and has shown "infinite patience."

The divisions, he said, are not primarily between former AFL unions and former CIO unions but between industrial unions—including former AFL affiliates—and the building trades.

Reuther urged building trades unions to help develop "workable mechanisms" to resolve disputes so that "we can get on with the job of organizing the unorganized."

The AFL-CIO convention, he declared, should not adjourn "until it has found an answer to these problems."

C. J. Haggerty, president of the Building & Construction Trades Dept., commenting on Reuther's speech, said: "We've had a jurisdictional agreement between the building trades and the IUD since 1958, known as the Miami Agreement. In recent months, the industrial unions have been ignoring it and openly transgressing it."

At a press conference following his speech, Reuther repeated his feeling that the Building & Construction Trades Dept. should cooperate at the convention to help write into the AFL-CIO constitution an internal disputes plan with final and binding arbitration.

'Everything to Gain'

He told reporters that if this is not done at the convention the labor movement will be in "serious jeopardy," that the federation has "everything to gain" from the adoption of such a plan on a constitutional basis.

Reuther said the industrial union differences were solely with the building trades and that AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has worked to secure general approval from all groups for the plan.

In reply to a question on the Teamsters, Reuther said he favored issuing charters to Teamster locals seeking to break away but that he opposes creation of a new international union.

There has been no change in the Teamsters since the union's expulsion from the AFL-CIO, he said, and they still do not meet "the standards of trade union morality."

Ahead on the convention agenda as the AFL-CIO News went to press were scheduled speeches by Meany and by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, action on resolutions and election of officers.

Jurisdictional problems were emphasized in Reuther's 61-page report to the convention on the IUD's activities of the past two years.

Conflicts on jobs have replaced conflicts on bargaining units as the chief area of jurisdictional conflict, the report said, citing unresolved disputes between industrial and building trades unions over construction and maintenance work at industrial plants. It said that "AFL-CIO unions still boycott the products of other AFL-CIO unions."

In other areas, the convention report declared:

- "In the support of freedom, we are a united people . . . We stand firmly with the President of this nation in the pursuit of peace with freedom . . . Horrible though today's weapons have become, their terror cannot be permitted to paralyze our will to freedom."
- Industrial labor "views with great concern new cries for wage restraint and for tight money . . . With higher output, wage levels must advance if further recession is to be avoided . . ."
- Pres. Kennedy has "taken stronger executive action" in the field of civil rights than any of his predecessors "but there is much that can still be done . . . The promise of legislative action to extend civil rights is still to be realized."
- "With the advent of the present Administration, the nation has at last moved off dead center—although only a beginning has been made. The needs of the nation, neglected for eight long and almost leaderless years, are at last gaining attention."
- There are "signs of a turn in the road" in union growth, previously slowed by recession and "an anti-labor attitude in the past Administration . . . The present NLRB assures a fairer administration of the law, and gives greater opportunity for intensified organizing effort."
- IUD pilot organizing projects, involving cooperative area campaigns by unions, indicate that "successful organizing campaigns can be conducted when they are well planned, carefully developed, and coordinated in a manner that permits union cooperation rather than competition."

Meany Vows Continued Fight on Bias

Says Labor's Record 'Needs No Apology'

The AFL-CIO will continue to press toward its goal of "a really free and equal America," federation Pres. George Meany told an Equal Opportunity Day luncheon in Washington.

In the civil rights field, "the record of the labor movement falls considerably short of perfection but it needs no apology," Meany declared. Conceding the continued existence of discrimination in some unions be rejected "abuse" from those who claim "we are not pressing hard enough."

"No other group in America—educators, clergymen, scientists, lawyers, doctors and certainly not employers—comes within hailing distance of our accomplishments. No other group of national scope, as a whole, works as resolutely, as sincerely or as effectively against discrimination as the AFL-CIO.

"And we're going to keep on with the job."

Meany said that a union which discriminates in any way on grounds of race, color, creed or national origin "is flouting the basic principles of the AFL-CIO."

He ran the record on organized labor's long fight to wipe out race bias, pointing out that in 1894 the convention of the former AFL declared "working people must unite to organize irrespective of creed, color, sex, nationality or politics."

Far Ahead of the Nation

"The federation in this respect was far ahead of the rest of the nation," he said. "It was also far ahead of most of its affiliated national and international unions.

"Under the leadership of Samuel Gompers and William Green, the trade unions gradually but surely began to conform to the principles and standards of the central organization. When I became president of the federation, I took up the challenge and renewed the drive to eliminate discrimination in union ranks. At the same time the CIO was blazing its own trail toward that same objective.

"Thus when the merger of the AFL and CIO was effected in 1955, it became possible to write into the constitution of the united labor movement the strongest position in labor history against racial and religious discrimination. To make certain this language would not become a dead letter, permanent machinery was created to see to it that the civil rights policies of the AFL-CIO would be carried out within the trade union movement."

That machinery, Meany continued, has been working "smoothly and effectively," and with no "fanfare or press releases."

"Prejudice can't be wiped out by publicity," he said.

"I don't think we encourage the reformation of a man by publicly calling attention to his past sins, especially when he has repented."

Meany emphasized that if the labor movement totally abolished "pockets" of discrimination, the problem of job equality would be "only a short step closer to solution," because employers who control most hiring would remain "untouched."

"To cite only one example," he said, "one of the most powerful unions in the AFL-CIO, a union that has been in the forefront of the crusade for civil rights, simply could not get an effective anti-discrimination clause written into its most recent contract with the largest employer in its jurisdiction. The employer—the General Motors Corp.

"I have not yet seen, in any of the newspapers that have attacked trade unions, any comparable denunciation of the General Motors Corp. for its attitude, and that includes the Negro press."

If labor cared only about "silencing its critics," Meany said, individual unions could be expelled on discrimination charges.

"But we have a bigger goal," he declared, "We want to do away with discrimination, not simply avoid contact with it."

Most discrimination in unions can be attributed to the "mistaken but deep-rooted prejudices" of "otherwise worthy" men, he said.

"Would we further our cause by casting out these prisoners of prejudice? Or would we simply free them to carry on their discriminatory practices unmolested?

"Expulsion would be justified only if an affiliated union deliberately persisted in discrimination, with no honest effort to change its ways. I do not know of any such instance among the 133 member unions of the AFL-CIO."

Meany recalled the support the AFL-CIO has given to the federal government's efforts to abolish discrimination in areas in which it is involved.

"The AFL-CIO is against racial discrimination for two basic reasons—first because it is wrong, and second, because it weakens and divides our country at a time when America needs to mobilize her maximum and united strength for survival," Meany said.

"Half-freedom," he maintained, is not an adequate substitute for the slavery that was abolished in American a century ago.

'Patience' of Negroes

"The Negro citizens of our country have displayed tremendous patience and self-restraint," he declared. "They have rejected the dishonest overtures of Communist subverters. They have remained solidly loyal, and they have waited and waited and waited for full emancipation."

It is no "mere coincidence," he said, that the country's last anti-Negro stronghold is likewise the last anti-union stronghold.

"The very same southern congressmen who vote consistently against civil rights legislation," he said, "line up solidly against labor and against labor's program. Thus, labor and the Negroes have not only a common cause—we have a common enemy as well.

Labor refuses to be satisfied with the status quo, Meany declared, but "looks forward to a better day for all Americans" and to a stronger America.

LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' quota in AFL-CIO campaign to raise $1 million for Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation was met in full when ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky (left) presented this check to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Allied Industrial Workers and Broadcast Engineers also have filled their quotas.

3 More Internationals Fill Quotas In Labor's $1 Million Cancer Drive

Three more international unions have fully met their quotas in the AFL-CIO campaign to raise $1 million for the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation.

Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers presented a check for his union's full donation to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at a meeting in Washington.

Other full-quota contributions were received from the Allied Industrial Workers and the Broadcast Engineers & Technicians.

In addition, Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers announced that the union's international executive board has endorsed the drive and moved to raise approximately $100,000 as its quota. UAW locals are now being solicited for their contributions on a proportional basis, he said.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council pledged to raise the $1 million in 10-cent contributions from its affiliated unions and their members and to present it as a 77th birthday gift to Mrs. Roosevelt during the AFL-CIO convention opening Dec. 7 in Miami Beach.

The foundation, which is affiliated with the American Cancer Society, will use the fund and other contributions it has received to promote worldwide research into the causes and cure of cancer.

Mrs. Roosevelt's own local union, the New York Newspaper Guild, honored the First Lady of the Free World by making a treasury contribution of $1,000 to the AFL-CIO drive and simultaneously starting a drive for individual gifts from its 8,500 members.

Mrs. Roosevelt has been a member of the ANG's New York local since 1945. Earlier, between 1937 and 1945, she belonged to the Washington local. She is a syndicated writer and is not required by any contract provision to belong to the ANG, but joined as soon as she became eligible

In a letter to UAW unions, Reuther pointed out that "special projects specifically designed to bring to workers and their families the benefits of this drive against cancer" will be organized by the foundation.

"A major and intelligent assault upon cancer can result in wiping out the disease, and—God willing—in a relatively short time," he said.

Accepts Foundation Office

Reuther wrote that he had accepted an invitation to serve as a vice president of the foundation because of his deep concern for cancer victims and his eagerness "to help pay tribute to one of the really great citizens of our time, Eleanor Roosevelt, and indirectly also to one of the greatest Americans of all times—the late Franklin D. Roosevelt."

The Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation has already given $250,000 to the Intl. Union Against Cancer, which unites the scientists of more than 40 countries in the fight against the disease.

Seven fellowships have thus far been awarded citizens of six countries enabling them to do research and study in other nations. Awards went to:

Elsie Ann Burgess, of the University of London, to work in the Cancer Research Div. of Radiumhemmet in Stockholm, Sweden.

Ryo Fukunishi, of the Kagoshima (Japan) University Medical School, to work at the University of Chicago.

S. H. B. Kullander, of Lund (Sweden) University, to work at Yale University.

Yoshiyuki Morimura, of Osaka (Japan) University, to work at the University of Southern California.

R. K. Ralph, an Australian now a post-doctoral fellow at the University of Wisconsin, to work at the Royal Cancer Hospital, Buckinghamshire, England.

B. K. Sinha, from India, now at the New York University School of Medicine, to continue there.

Katherine L. Syndor, now at the University of Chicago, to work at the Chester Beatty Institute, London.

19-81-11

Meany Urges Kennedy Order on Discrimination

(Continued from Page 1)

instructing savings and loan associations with membership in the Federal Home Loan Bank that they cannot permit race to be a factor in mortgage loans."

Negroes often "just cannot afford" to buy desegregated housing, where it is available, because of their "disproportionate" numbers in the lowest income groups, he said.

"We cannot avoid the fact that in general, true job opportunity has been denied to a great many Negroes regardless of their education or their qualifications," Meany asserted.

"Here again we have a practical matter. We have pockets of discrimination in our own ranks, and more and bigger pockets of discrimination created by employers covered by union contracts. Yet the leadership of the AFL-CIO is unanimously committed to equal opportunity for all."

The AFL-CIO has made progress, he said, through education of "recalcitrant" locals, and will continue to make progress. But when "it comes to the employers we're against a much tougher job," he said.

"So what's the practical approach?" Meany again queried. "The practical approach is not mutual recriminations but joint action. The practical approach is a national Fair Employment Practices law, applicable to unions and employers alike."

Government Aid Welcomed

Meany insisted that it is no disgrace to say we "need" the full partnership of government to win equal economic opportunity for all workers.

"We needed the government—in the form of the Wagner Act—before we could hope to assure economic justice for any workers," he recalled.

Other speakers included Chairman Stanley H. Lowell of the New York City Commission on Intergroup Relations; Chairman Louis Simon of the city AFL-CIO's Civil Rights Committee; James Farmer, national director of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE); Whitney M. Young, Jr., executive director of the National Urban League; AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann; Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the city AFL-CIO and Dir. Boris Shishkin of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, who urged the conference to stimulate a community-wide "inventory" showing the status of civil rights in every phase of community life, including unions.

Panel sessions were held on discrimination in education, employment and housing, and on the freedom rides.

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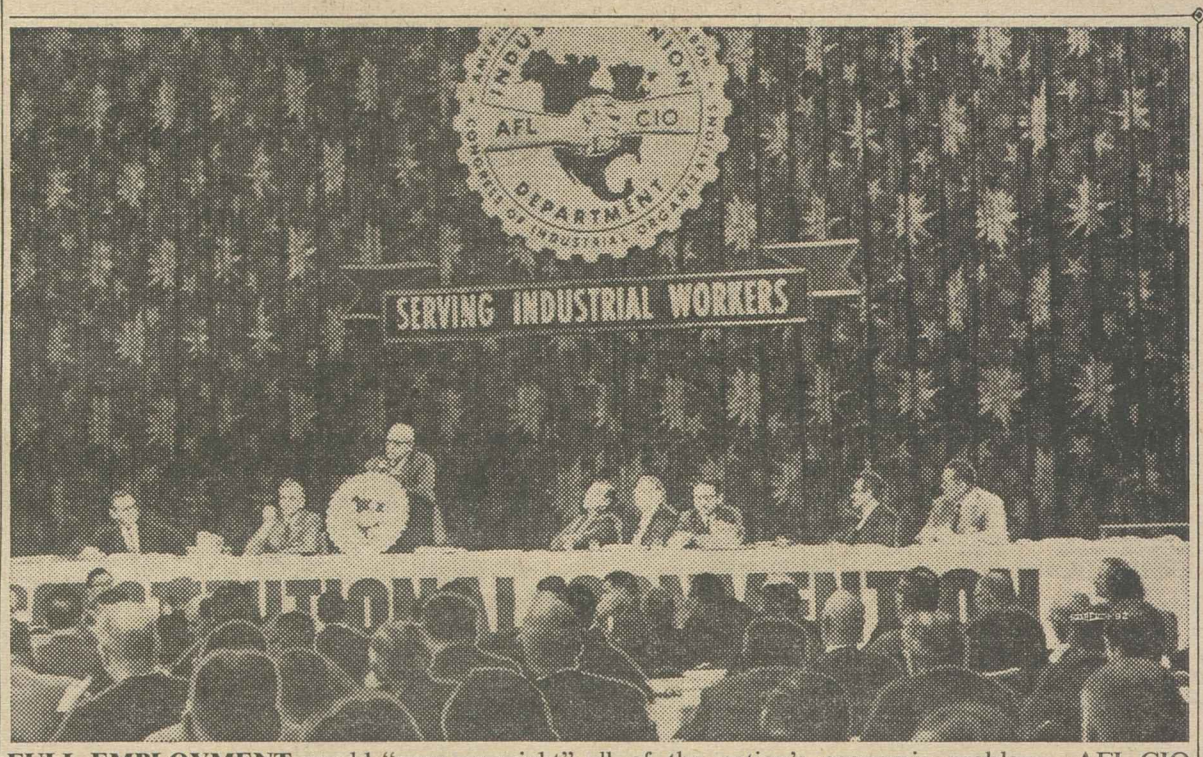
Meany Foresees Unlimited Future for Unified Labor



FULL EMPLOYMENT would "cure overnight" all of the nation's economic problems, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the Industrial Union Dept. convention. Labor unity is essential, he said, "to build up the society in which we live."

President To Open Convention

Pres. Kennedy will address the AFL-CIO convention in Miami Beach at its opening session, to be held on the 20th anniversary of Pearl Harbor, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany announced in making public the names of eight principal speakers.

Kennedy will give the only major address on the opening day, but on Dec. 8 there will be important speeches by four distinguished visitors.

These are Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg at 10:30 a.m.; Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who is expected to receive the $1 million the AFL-CIO is raising for the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation, at 2 p.m.; Frank B. Ellis, director of Civilian Defense, 3 p.m., and Charles L. Bacon, national commander of the American Legion, 3:30 p.m.

Another of America's outstanding citizens will be heard at 2:15 p.m. on Monday, Dec. 11—Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, co-pastor with his father of Atlanta's Ebenezer Baptist Church and a world-acknowledged leader in the fight for full civil rights and civil liberties in the South.

Also scheduled for addresses, but with no times set thus far, are Pres. Arne Geijer and Gen. Sec. Omer Becu of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Industrialists Invited

Meany in addition announced that he had sent his "most cordial invitation" to six of the country's top industrialists, members of the President's Labor-Management Advisory Committee, to be guests of the AFL-CIO during the convention period.

The bids went to Henry Ford II, chairman of the board of the Ford Motor Co.; Joseph Block, president of Inland Steel; Thomas J. Watson of Intl. Business Machines; Richard S. Reynolds, Jr., of the Reynolds Metals Corp.; Elliott V. Bell, editor and publisher of Business Week, and John Franklin, president of the U.S. Lines.

"Labor-management relations would be considerably improved if more representatives of management knew more about the labor movement," Meany said in his invitations.

One way to start the process of learning, he proposed, would be to "attend a labor convention and observe the character of its deliberations and determinations."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council will hold a one-day meeting in

(Continued on Page 2)

Tells IUD Unions Can Repel Foes

By David L. Perlman

"There is no limit to what the American labor movement can do for the country and for the people it represents," if it doesn't dissipate its strength in "useless internal bickering," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the Industrial Union Dept. convention here.

Labor unity is essential, Meany said, to repel "those who want to destroy our movement," to provide leadership and direction "to beef up" the American economy, and to "repeat in 1962" the political success achieved in 1960 through "the very simple method of getting our own people to register and vote."

Declaring that there is no "economic problem that would not be cured overnight if we had full employment," Meany said the alternative is recurrent recessions, which could eventually bring about "the dream of Stalin and Khrushchev—economic collapse of the American system." He warned:

"This is our job and don't expect any help from any other segment of private life in America. Don't expect the doctors, don't expect the bankers, don't expect the employers and don't expect the brokers in Wall Street to do anything about this."

Meany told the convention that the AFL-CIO has got to "try to find a solution" to its internal disputes problems, but he emphasized that a trade union is not "an end in itself" but a means "to build up the society in which we live by building up the standards of those we represent . . . at the lower rung of the economic ladder."

"This was the idea behind labor unity," he said.

From the merger in 1955, he

(Continued on Page 8)

Federal Court Test:

Busmen Challenge Utility Strike Ban

Kansas City, Mo.—The Street Railway Employes have challenged in federal court the constitutionality of Missouri's King-Thompson Act, which has been used to force 800 Kansas City bus drivers back to work without a contract.

U.S. District Court Judge William H. Becker granted the union's request that a three-judge federal court be set up to hear the challenge to the 1947 state law which permits the governor to seize utilities and ban strikes.

The law provides penalties up to $10,000 a day against a union and $1,000 a day against union officers for defiance of a King-Thompson strike ban.

Meanwhile members of Local 1287, who walked out Nov. 14 despite King-Thompson Act seizure of the Kansas City Transit Co. by Gov. John M. Dalton (D), returned to work two days later in compliance with a temporary restraining order issued by Jackson County Circuit Judge Donald J. Murphy. A further hearing was set for Nov. 27.

The attorney for the Street Railway Employes, Bernard Cushman, turned to federal court to seek an order restraining the governor and his agents from using the King-Thompson Act to break the strike and asking the appointment of a three-judge court to hear the case.

While denying the restraining order, Becker agreed to refer the case to a three-judge court, a move which would make possible a direct further appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court. He held that the union had raised "specific and serious constitutional questions as well as the question of preemption by federal law."

Special Court to Sit

The special court, to be named by the chief judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals, will consist of one judge from the Court of Appeals and two district judges.

In challenging the King-Thompson Act, the union made these points, among others:

- The Taft-Hartley Act has preempted the field of peaceful strikes for legitimate objectives. The union cited a Supreme Court ruling declaring unconstitutional a

(Continued on Page 3)

Board Slates Fleet Vote on 'Runaways'

By Eugene A. Kelly

In a decision of major importance to maritime unions, the National Labor Relations Board has ordered the first fleet-wide election among seamen working on ships of a big "runaway flag" operation.

By a 4-1 vote the board decided that U.S. maritime firms may not prevent U.S. unions from organizing their ships by the device of setting up vessel-operating firms on foreign soil, chartering ships from wholly-owned subsidiaries and operating them with foreign crews under a foreign flag.

With Member Philip Ray Rodgers dissenting, the NLRB approved the petition of the Maritime Union for a fleetwide election on 17 United Fruit Co. "banana boats." The 500 unlicensed seamen involved will vote within 30 days for NMU, for Sindimar (the National Maritime Syndicate of Honduras), or for neither.

The decision—fourth in a series of rulings that "runaway flag" vessels are covered by U.S. labor laws when they "possess substantial U.S. contacts" and are a substantial part of U.S. commerce—was hailed by the NMU as "the biggest victory for seamen to date" in the long legal battle to bring American-owned runaways under U.S. laws.

NMU Pres. Joseph N. Curran said the ruling is a landmark for two reasons: United Fruit has the biggest "runaway" operation ever made subject to federal law by an NLRB ruling, and the order is the first affecting a member of the

(Continued on Page 3)

GOP-Business Tie Seen In Campaign Fund Study

By John M. Barry

Officers of the nation's leading corporations pumped the vast bulk of their 1960 political contributions into Republican campaigns, giving less than 5 percent of the total to Democratic candidates, an analysis by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education has found.

Among the executives of 328 corporations, COPE found individual contributions of $500 or more totaling $1,163,310 for the Republican party, $57,963 for the Democratic party, and $1,500 for Americans for Constitutional Action, a relatively new right-wing group now showing signs of expanded political activity.

The findings followed the pattern turned up in the exhaustive listing of 1956 campaign contributions by the Senate Privileges & Elections subcommittee headed by Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.). In that campaign, officers and directors of the same 328 corporations gave $2,325,571 to the Republicans and $124,934 to the Democrats, considering only contributions of $500 or more, the subcommittee reported.

No similar full-scale examination of 1960 political contributions has

(Continued on Page 6)

U. S. Aid Held Vital to Arts Survival Here

New York—The American musician will be as "extinct as the dodo bird" after a few years of public indifference, Pres. Herman Kenin of the Musicians predicted here at a hearing of a House Education subcommittee.

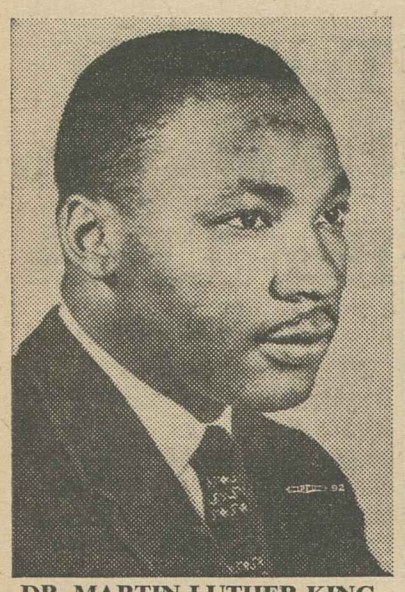
Kenin was one of nearly 50 witnesses who called for some form of government assistance for the performing arts.

Declaring that opera and orchestra organizations have been "subsidized consistently" by musicians because they have "reluctantly agreed to perform for wages that

(Continued on Page 6)

PRES. JOHN F. KENNEDY

ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG

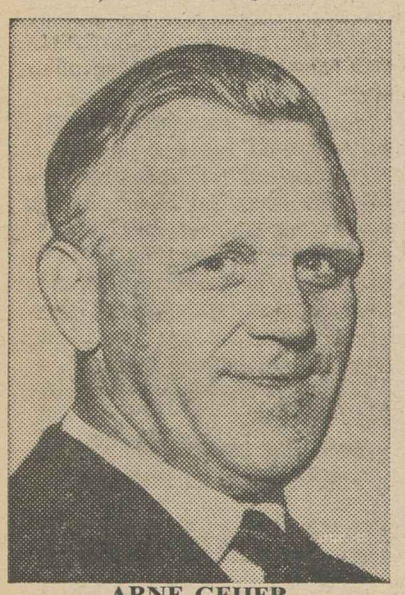


DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

CHARLES L. BACON
National Commander,
American Legion

FRANK B. ELLIS
Director, Office of
Emergency Planning



ARNE GEIJER
President, ICFTU

OMER BECU
General Secretary, ICFTU

EIGHT OF THE MAJOR speakers who will address the AFL-CIO convention opening Dec. 7 in Miami are pictured. Kennedy will speak on the opening day.

Rights Unit Raps Police Role

The U.S. Civil Rights Commission has urged Congress to enact a federal grants-in-aid program to help state and local governments raise the professional quality of their police forces.

In its fifth and final report for the years 1959-61, the commission noted that "police brutality is still a serious and continuing problem" with civil rights implications.

Other recommendations made by the commission in its report dealing with administration of justice were that Congress consider:

- Strengthening existing federal statutes against unlawful violence by state or local officials.
- Legislation making municipal and county governments equally liable with police officers to civil suits based on police misconduct.
- Legislation empowering the Attorney General to bring civil proceedings to prevent jury exclusion because of race or nationality.

Kennedy Tops Guest List For AFL-CIO Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

the convention hotel, the Americana, on Dec. 6.

In the week prior to the convention, five AFL-CIO trade departments will hold their own conventions in Miami Beach. In addition, the Intl. Labor Press Association will hold its annual meeting in Miami Beach during the same period. The AFL-CIO Auxiliaries will meet Dec. 7-11.

A listing of speakers and a summary of programs for the departmental conventions follows:

BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION TRADES DEPT.

Some 350 delegates and an equal number of visitors are expected at the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. Convention to be held Nov. 29- Dec. 1 in the Balmoral Hotel, Miami Beach.

The convention will be preceded by meetings of the department's executive council Nov. 27.

The session will be opened by Pres. Joe E. Henry of the Miami Building & Construction Trades Council, who as temporary chairman will lead the pledge of allegiance to the flag and will present the Most Rev. Coleman F. Carroll, Catholic Bishop of Miami, for the opening invocation. Permanent chairman is BCTD Pres. C. J. Haggerty.

Opening day speakers will be Mayor Herbert W. White of Bal Harbour, Fla.; Sheriff Thomas J. Kelly of Dade County; Pres. William Owens of the Dade County Federation of Labor; Pres. Robert Y. Mooty of the Florida State Building & Construction Trades Council; Pres. Frank Roche of the Florida AFL-CIO; Pres. James A. Brownlow of the Metal Trades Dept.; Louis Sherman, BCTD general counsel; Edward Kelly, labor relations manager for the Associated General Contractors.

The second-day invocation will be given by Rev. John H. Haldeman, pastor of Allapattah Baptist Church. Scheduled speakers are Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg; Chairman Richard J. Mitchell of the National Joint Board; Executive Sec. Peter M. McGavin of the Maritime Trades Dept.; National Dir. James L. McDevitt of COPE; James Noe, consultant to the Peace Corps.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will speak on the final day following the invocation by Rabbi Eugene Labovitz of Temple Ner Tamid. Also slated to be heard are Solicitor Charles Donahue of the Labor Dept.; H. E. Lore of the National Contractors Association; Paul M. Geary of the Specialty Contractors Association.

FOOD & BEVERAGE TRADES DEPT.

The AFL-CIO's newest trade group, the Food & Beverage Trades Dept., will hold its founding convention at the Carillon Hotel in Miami Beach on Dec. 2. The department was chartered by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its meeting last June.

Harry Poole, executive vice president of the Meat Cutters, who is president pro tem of the new department, and Daniel E. Conway, president of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers and department secretary-treasury pro tem, expect about 75 delegates representing some 750,000 members of nine international unions.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and the heads of other trade departments have been invited to speak.

MARITIME TRADES DEPT.

About 125 delegates from 29 unions will attend the convention of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. scheduled for the Hotel Americana in Miami Beach for Dec. 4-6 and will act on a series of resolutions dealing with the maritime industry and with the labor movement generally.

A long list of speakers headed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will be heard. Others scheduled are Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the Building & Construction Trades Dept.; Pres. James A. Brownlow of the Metal Trades Dept.; National Dir. James L. McDevitt of COPE; Maritime Administrator Donald Alexander; George P. Delaney, special assistant to the assistant secretary of labor for international affairs; H. H. Bookbinder, special assistant to the Secretary of Commerce.

Also Deputy Dir. George Brown of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Standards; Pres. John L. Weller of Seatrain Lines, Inc.; Max Harrison of the American Maritime Association; Gordon Chapman, special assistant to the Secretary of State as coordinator of international labor affairs and former secretary-treasurer of the State, County & Municipal Employes; Dir. Nelson Cruikshank of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, and Donald V. Geoffrion, labor relations advisor in the Office of Naval Materials.

Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg is tentatively scheduled for an address.

UNION LABEL & SERVICE TRADES DEPT.

Memorial services for two officers who died since the last convention will highlight the 50th convention of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., to be held Dec. 4 and 5 in the Medallion Room of the Americana Hotel, Miami Beach.

To be memorialized are John J. Mara, president of both the department and the Boot & Shoe Workers at the time of his death last year, and George L. Googe, department vice president and secretary-treasurer of the Printing Pressmen, who died a few months ago.

The department held its silver anniversary convention in San Francisco in 1959. This is the 50th convention because of the changes between annual and biennial gatherings.

Scheduled as speakers are AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; Pres. Paul Hall of the Maritime Trades Dept.; Pres. James A. Brownlow of the Metal Trades Dept.; Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the Building & Construction Trades Dept.; National Dir. James L. McDevitt of COPE; Harry B. Poole, president pro tem of the Food & Beverage Trades Dept.

Also AFL-CIO Organization Dir. John W. Livingston; Mrs. Marcella S. Beatty, special representative, AFL-CIO Auxiliaries; Sec.-Treas. Thomas B. Ward of the Canadian Labor Congress' Union Label Trades Dept.; Pres. Frank G. Roche of the Florida AFL-CIO; Pres. William Owens of the Dade County AFL-CIO; Michael Johnson, director of labor activities for the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation; John E. Cosgrove, assistant director in the Office of Emergency Planning, and C. H. Heasley, national sales representative for labor in the Savings Bond Division of the Treasury.

METAL TRADES DEPT.

The AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. will hold its convention in Miami's Americana Hotel beginning Dec. 4.

The delegates, expected to number between 100 and 150, will hear 10 speakers headed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Other speakers listed include Oscar Smith, director of industrial relations for the Atomic Energy Commission; Adm. M. J. Lawrence, head of the Navy's Office of Industrial Relations; Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg; Assistant Sec. of Labor Jerry R. Holleman; Edward E. Goshen, director of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprentice Training; Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.; Pres. Paul Hall of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.; National Dir. James L. McDevitt of COPE, and Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation.

AFL-CIO AUXILIARIES

About 100 delegates representing some 50 local units and city and state councils will attend the convention of the AFL-CIO Auxiliaries, to be held Dec. 7-11 in the Americana Hotel.

They will hear addresses by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept.; Wesley Reedy, assistant to Schnitzler, and three COPE officials—National Dir. James L. McDevitt and Margaret Thornburgh and Esther Murray, regional directors of COPE women's activities.

The Auxiliaries will give a reception for Mr. and Mrs. Meany and Mr. and Mrs. Schnitzler the night of Dec. 8. On the evening of Dec. 11, the delegates will attend a style show.

Several constitutional changes are contemplated and the delegates will act on a series of resolutions.

ILPA

Editors of nearly 200 union publications are scheduled to take part in the golden jubilee convention of the Intl. Labor Press Association, Dec. 4-6 at the Carillon Hotel in Miami Beach.

The labor editors will hear Agriculture Sec. Orville Freeman report on the Food for Peace program at the opening session. They will hear AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in an address on Dec. 5. That night, at the convention banquet, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler will present awards to the winners of ILPA's annual journalistic contest.

A. J. Liebling, noted author and critic of the American press, heads a list of professional newsmen who will address the convention, lead workshops and take part in panel discussions. Liebling will speak at the Dec. 6 session.

The program also includes talks by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, Organization Dir. John Livingston and COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt.

Other special features include a photo journalism workshop conducted by Wilson Hicks, former executive editor of Life Magazine; a workshop on readership evaluation techniques by Carl J. Nelson, a leading authority in the field, and an evaluation of the prize-winning labor publications by Joseph Loftus, labor reporter with the New York Times and chairman of the group of 1961 Harvard University Nieman fellows who judged the contest.

ILPA is the official organization of AFL-CIO editors. This year marks the 50th anniversary of the founding of its predecessor organization, the Intl. Labor Press of America.

Judge Rejects NLRB Bid:

Injunction Denied In Peerless Closing

Atlanta, Ga.—A federal district judge here has refused to issue an injunction sought by the National Labor Relations Board to prevent Burlington Industries from closing its Peerless Woolen Mills plant at Rossville, Ga.—the only organized mill in the nation's largest textile chain.

The refusal was a setback to the NLRB's newly-launched effort to "take the profit out of unfair labor practices" by providing immediate protection for workers and their unions.

In requesting an injunction to prevent Burlington from closing the plant before the NLRB has had time to act on pending unfair labor practice charges, the labor board accused the company of "a serious flouting" of the law by refusing to bargain with the Allied Industrial Workers and carrying out a threat to close the plant if the 1,600 workers voted for union representation.

U.S. District Court Judge Frank Hooper, in denying the injunction request, held that "management has the right to liquidate and go out of business without the necessity of bargaining with its employes concerning its liquidation."

AIW Pres. Carl W. Griepentrog said in a statement: "The failure to issue an emergency injunction to protect the long years of loyal service of 1,700 Peerless Woolen workers again shows the double standard in so much of today's labor-management relations.

"Injunctions against unions are issued almost daily at the drop of a company lawyer's hat but here the NLRB, in a commendable attempt to preserve employment in a southern textile town, has been rebuffed by old-fashioned arguments."

Approximately half of the mill's workers have already been terminated and the shutdown is scheduled to be completed by Dec. 31.

The NLRB said it will go ahead as scheduled with a Dec. 11 hearing before a trial examiner on the unfair labor practice charges. The agency said no decision had been made as to whether the denial of an injunction would be appealed.

Meanwhile the Textile Workers Union of America, which had been engaged in an organizing drive at a Burlington-Peerless mill at Cleveland, Tenn., 40 miles from Rossville, issued a strong condemnation of Burlington's labor policies. The Cleveland organizing campaign was sharply affected when Burlington announced its Rossville shutdown.

The TWUA executive council, meeting at Charlotte, N. C., adopted a resolution describing Burlington Industries as "the chief proponent of one of the textile industry's most cruel anti-worker tactics: If you can't stop your employes from organizing, then liquidate the plant or move."

At the Tennessee plant, the TWUA lost an NLRB representation vote on Nov. 17, 399 to 292. Before the election, the company posted references to the closing of the Georgia plant on bulletin boards.

The chairman of the board of Burlington Industries, J. Spencer Love, had warned in a posted notice to employes at the Tennessee plant that the mill had been losing money and might have to be closed unless the workers show "an understanding of what is required of you" and give management "fullest cooperation in every way."

The TWUA council also declared that another Burlington plant at Cincinnati—where the union has been organizing—is being closed down.

Still to be acted on is an NLRB request for a temporary injunction which would require the West Point Mfg. Co. to reinstate three workers fired during a TWUA organizing drive at an Anderson, S. C., mill. District Court Judge Robert Martin, Jr., has set Nov. 29 as the date for a show cause hearing.

Bus Drivers Fight Ban on Utility Strikes

(Continued from Page 1)

Wisconsin law requiring compulsory arbitration of public utility disputes.

- The Missouri law interferes with the process of collective bargaining.
- Constitutional rights of workers, including freedom of speech, are in effect nullified by the state law.
- In the specific case, where the bus line serves Kansas City, Kan., as well as Kansas City, Mo., a Missouri law is in effect imposed on a neighboring state, thus interfering with its commerce.

While the Missouri Supreme Court has upheld the constitutionality of the King-Thompson Act, this ruling was not reviewed by the U.S. Supreme Court. In the earlier case, involving the Oil Workers and a St. Louis gas-distributing utility, the high court said all issues were moot because a new contract had been signed and the state had ended its seizure of the utility.

The existing contract between the Street Railway Employes and the Kansas City bus company expired Oct. 31 and the local voted to strike after the company refused to boost its wage offer above a one-half cent an hour increase for each year of a three-year contract. Local 1287 had asked a 38-cent raise plus additional benefits in a one-year contract agreement. Drivers were paid $2.27 an hour under the expired contract.

'Ghost Ship' Run to Port By Sea Union

Tampa, Fla.—The Maritime Union finally has run the "ghost ship" Martha Mac to port.

Trial Examiner George A. Downing of the National Labor Relations Board has recommended that the ship stop trying to run away from NMU and that its owners, Gulfcoast Transit Co., be required to bargain collectively with the union. Also, said Downing, the company should cease doing business with a rival private association.

The company claimed NMU, which was the certified bargaining agent for Martha Mac seamen, lost its majority status after a 1960 strike and after the firm "permanently replaced" a majority of the strikers. Loss of majority status, the examiner ruled, does not absolve an employer from bargaining with a union.

During the NMU's pursuit of the Martha Mac it had asked unions and labor central bodies in all Gulf Coast ports to be on the lookout for the "ghost ship" which vanished into sea mist after eluding union pickets.

French Labor Urged to Aid Algerians' Release

Five Algerian nationalist leaders imprisoned in France ended a 20-day hunger strike a few days after the AFL-CIO had asked Force Ouvriere, the free French trade union center, to use its influence to secure their release.

A compromise agreement worked out with the aid of Moroccan authorities ended the hunger strike. The five originally refused food to win political rights for all Algerian prisoners in France, but later broadened their goal to include their own liberation.

The Algerian leaders, all of cabinet rank, were Mohammed Ben Bella, Hocine Ait-Ahmed, Mohammed Khider, Mohammed Boudiaf and Rahab Bitat.

In a cable to FO Gen. Sec. Robert Bothereau, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany had charged they were "originally kidnaped by the same reactionary forces now seeking to subvert the government of France and impose their dictatorship on the French as well as the Algerian people."

"Freedom for these five and the other unjustly imprisoned Algerian nationalists," Meany said in his cable, "would clear the way for resumption of negotiations to end the tragic war in Algeria, greatly improve prospects for peace and friendship between the French and Algerian peoples, and strengthen the forces dedicated to making democracy and human freedom invincible in France and Algeria."

Some 4,000 other Algerians imprisoned in France ended a 19-day hunger strike 24 hours before their leaders. They acted under an agreement, approved by Ben Bella, which specified they would be regarded as political rather than criminal prisoners, and hence would be held under less confining conditions.

NLRB Vote Ordered In Runaway-Flag Case

(Continued from Page 1)

shippers' "American Committee for Flags of Necessity."

The NMU petitioned for an election two years ago, following the signing of union cards by 375 of the crewmen on board the ships, operated by Empresa Houdurena de Valpores, a UFCO subsidiary. The NMU represents seamen on 20 United Fruit vessels which fly the U.S. flag.

United Fruit argued that U.S. laws do not extend to its Honduran-flag ships because it does not employ the seamen and charters the ships from Empresa.

Board Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and three NLRB members said the record shows that "Empresa's maritime operations are a part of a single integrated operation under continuous, direct control . . . of United Fruit and are an essential part of a seagoing enterprise located in and directed from the U.S. and engaged in the commerce of this nation."

The board's order recited these facts: UFCO is a New Jersey corporation with headquarters at Boston, with 8.5 million of its 8.7 million shares of stock owned by citizens of the U.S.; the bulk of its trade between U.S. ports and Latin American locations is carried largely on ships owned or chartered by UFCO; the company's import business exceeds $1 million a year.

The issue was not, the majority said, whether the law should "follow U.S. investments abroad" but whether the shipping involved is essentially shipping of this nation—and they ruled that it is.

The NMU and other maritime unions, alarmed by dwindling jobs due to the registration of American ships under foreign flags, have been carrying their fight to the board, which upheld the union position in three recent cases—those of West India Fruit & Steamship Co., Peninsular & Occidental Steamship Co., and Eastern Shipping Corp.

Clause on Job Bias Asked in Contracts

Providence—The Rhode Island AFL-CIO has urged all affiliated local unions to negotiate contract clauses or policy statements outlawing discrimination in hiring. A model contract clause was drafted by a committee headed by state central body officers and Lawrence N. Spitz of the Steelworkers.

Non-Farm Jobs Gain; Idle Rate Still 6.8%

Non-farm employment rose by a more than a seasonal 168,000 to an all-time record of 55.2 million in October, according to the Labor Dept.'s detailed report for the month.

The detailed figures brought no change from the previous announcement that unemployment was at the rate of 6.8 percent of the labor force. Although the job situation has improved over the months, the labor force has also grown.

Normally there is little change in the number of jobs in industries other than agriculture between September and October. The increase in trade, government, finance and other services raised the total beyond the previous monthly high of 55.1 million, set in December 1959, and above the 54,387,000 of May 1960, regarded as the start of the current recession.

Since February, when the recession low point of 52.5 million non-agriculture jobs was reached, payrolls in this category have gone up by 2.7 million workers.

Factory jobs were down by 65,000, which is about seasonal for the September-October period, to 16,598,000.

Factory workers' earnings rose to a record high in October as the average workweek increased by 36 minutes to 40.3 hours and average hourly earnings went up two cents to a record $2.35. The new weekly average, before taxes, is $94.71. This was $1.51 more than the previous record of $93.20 set in July; $2.05 higher than the $92.66 of September, and $4.59 more than in October 1960, when the average was $90.14.

For October the labor force was 71.8 million or nearly 700,000 more than a year earlier.

Workers unemployed 15 weeks or longer totaled 1.2 million, virtually unchanged from September.

Seymour Wolfbein, the department's manpower expert, called the boosts in employment, hours and earnings "significant." He said he was "hopeful" that the rate of unemployment will show a decrease next month.

Auto Workers Set Deadline At Studebaker

The Auto Workers set a strike deadline of Nov. 30 for a new contract with the Studebaker-Packard Corp. after reaching a tentative agreement with the Budd Mfg. Co. on a new national contract, subject to local settlements on or before midnight Nov. 29.

The negotiations in each case followed the pattern set earlier this year in auto industry negotiations—UAW votes to authorize a strike if necessary, the setting of a strike deadline, and national agreements subject to local-level settlements.

Studebaker-Packard, which employs 6,800 UAW members at South Bend, Ind., had made no major concessions before the union took a strike vote and set a deadline. The contract expires Nov. 30.

The union-Budd agreement will give 12,300 workers at four company plants in Indiana, Michigan and Pennsylvania the economic benefits won earlier from auto's Big Three, UAW said. Negotiations on local plant agreements are continuing.

At the Chrysler Corp., last of the Big Three to settle, UAW Vice Pres. Norman Matthews announced that a 2-1 majority of the union's 60,000 Chrysler workers had voted to ratify a new three-year contract. Members in four plants have voted no.

Earlier the union reached agreement on national issues with the Bendix Corp., employing 15,000 in nine California, Indiana, Michigan, New Jersey and New York plants, and settled on an auto-type agreement for 2,200 Maytag Co. workers in Iowa. One new feature is a year-end bonus plan for Maytag workers.

AFL-CIO Joins in Homage to Rayburn

The AFL-CIO was represented at the funeral of House Speaker Sam Rayburn in Bonham, Tex., by Vice Pres. William C. Doherty, president of the Letter Carriers, and Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, who had served in the House under Rayburn.

America lost "one of her finest citizens and most faithful servants" in Rayburn, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in sending his condolences to Rayburn's sisters, and brother.

"Mr. Sam was a giant of a man who loved his country, and the nation returned that affection a hundredfold," he continued. "The men and women of the trade union movement, like all other Americans, owe Mr. Sam an eternal debt of gratitude."

Thanksgiving 1961

ON THANKSGIVING 1961, as the nation pauses to offer thanks for the world's highest living standards and the blessings of freedom, a new blight is spreading over the land.

This new blight—the revival of the "radical right" can endanger both the living standards and the freedom that we celebrate this Thanksgiving. On the altar of an hysterical and grotesquely distorted anti-communism these reactionary groups are willing to sacrifice democracy itself.

The labor movement is a primary target of the ultra-conservative, radical right as it has been since these groups first formed to thwart organization of workers striving to secure the fundamental rights of industrial democracy.

Labor has fought the reactionaries in the battle of the "open shop" triggered by the National Association of Manufacturers at the turn of the century. It fought them on the union-busting "American Plan" that followed World War I. It has been doing battle with these same groups since World War II, the forces that stimulated and poured millions of dollars into the campaign to secure restrictive and punitive labor legislation in the form of Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin.

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AND AT THIS MOMENT these same groups are behind the drive to secure passage of so-called "right-to-work" laws in a dozen states as a further attack on the collective bargaining strength of American unions.

The attack on the labor movement from the radical right encompasses also an attack on labor's support for progressive social and economic programs, the equation of this support with "socialism." In the narrow, know-nothingism of fear without understanding this is translated into "communism."

The American labor movement knows something of communism, for it has long been a prime target for infiltration by the subversive forces of totalitarianism. The free trade unions of America joined the battle from the first and were deeply involved in totally defeating Communist attempts to win footholds in the unions.

The greatest weapon in labor's hands in that struggle was the progress made in coping with the problems of workers. The Communists were defeated within the labor movement because the unions proved that the road to progress and the road to a better life was through freedom and democracy.

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THE HISTORICAL LINE of the reactionary right is clearly delineated for the labor movement—the weakening and eventual destruction of free trade unions, the bulwark of democracy and the force most feared by the Communists.

The current revival of the radical right is a threat not only to labor but to the nation. The potential destructiveness of the ultra-conservatives rests on their ability and capacity to poison free and open discussion in a period when this discussion is vital to formulation of policy to meet effectively and roll back the worldwide Communist threat to peace and freedom.

America must be ready to endure the frustrations and the disappointments and the costs of an endless cold war—a war of nerves, dollars and above all ideas; a war to preserve and extend liberty without obliterating mankind in the process. The rise of the radical right is a threat to America's strength in this struggle with tyranny and terror.

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American Federation of Labor and
Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Pilgrim's Progress

Channeled in New Directions:

Idealism, Courage of the '30s Still Found Pervading Labor

The following is excerpted from an article in the November 1961 issue of the Workmen's Circle Call by Shelley Appleton, manager of Local 23, Ladies' Garment Workers, in New York City, entitled "American Labor at 75."

THE "CRISIS OF AMERICAN LABOR" has become a familiar theme to those who follow the writing of labor experts. Now in its 75th year, the labor movement is reportedly past its peak, baffled by its problems, torn by internal tensions, and saddled with leaders who are either stodgy or corrupt. It is a dismaying inventory. Fortunately, it is far from being an accurate one.

The labor movement is no longer, of course, the crusade it was in the Thirties. In the Thirties, it was a vehicle of rebellion against grinding poverty and the harsh, unqualified despotism of the boss. Those who lived through that period remember the $2 pay checks, the company towns, the yellow dog contracts, the Memorial Day massacre in Chicago.

In any event, beginning in the Thirties, the American labor movement achieved an immense success. It acquired millions of members, hundreds of millions of dollars, mainly in health and welfare trust funds, and far-reaching economic and political influence. Naturally, it also acquired some problems. The underdog, when successful, begins to resemble, in the public mind, a dragon.

One result has been Taft-Hartley, Landrum-Griffin, "right-to-work" laws and, in many areas of the country, an aggressively anti-labor attitude by public officials, all of which have made organizing extremely difficult. "Why aren't labor unions growing?" ask the critics. The answer is, "Because it's hard to grow in the face of so much opposition."

But that is only part of the answer. The fact is that unions have changed a great deal with success. Once they were primarily organizing agencies. Now they have become vast institutions beset by all kinds of complex administrative problems. Also, the spirit and demands of their membership have changed. Weekly wages for factory workers are now in the neighborhood of $95. Many workers' families, with more than one income, have earnings of eight or nine thousand a year.

It would be naive to expect the union that represents this worker to have the same tone as the one that represented him, or sought to represent him, years ago. The drive now is not for industrial democracy, but for a few cents more an hour and perhaps some new fringe benefit. Naturally, the techniques have changed, the fervor has abated.

The truth of the matter, however, is that, in many respects, labor leaders today are showing more idealism and more courage than they did in the Thirties. In the Thirties, for example, very little was done to combat racial discrimination in the labor movement. Critics of discrimination in the labor movement were lonely, scorned and, above all, ineffectual. The same was true of critics of racketeering.

How different the situation has been in recent years. There has been a real drive to end racial discrimination. Unions have dropped restrictions against Negro workers. They have become the main supporters of fair employment practice legislation from New York to California. They are now among the most consistent spokesmen for desegregation in schools, housing and other areas of public life.

THE SIGNIFICANT FACT is that labor, although it has been scathingly criticized on this point, has done far more than any comparable group within the American community. It is a matter of record that many employers' groups and individual employers have used racist propaganda to combat union organization. Ironically, unions that have been criticized for not doing enough against discrimination have been savagely denounced in the South for doing too much. Their contributions to the NAACP, for example, have been widely publicized as part of the anti-labor drive in the South. Yet this has not deterred the AFL-CIO from continuing to press for an end to all discrimination.

Labor now possesses at least as much idealism or morality—call it what you will—as it possessed during an earlier period when these qualities were more often attributed to it. In fact, any realistic comparison would clearly come down heavily in favor of today's labor movement.

Labor leadership today is called upon to make a tremendous effort to work out new techniques for dealing with contemporary problems. I think the situation requires it. However, looking back down the road, not to 1886 when the AFL was founded, but to the 1930s when the modern labor movement really originated, we seem to have travelled quite a distance. I, for one, take a great deal of pride in it.

Morgan Says:

Weaknesses of Radical Right Spotlighted in Kennedy Blasts

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m. EST.)

PRES. KENNEDY HAS DONE his administration and, more importantly, the country at large a service by demonstrating on his West Coast trip how the fringe extremists on both sides of the political thoroughfare are left-footing it together.

Morgan

Scoring alike the radical right and the fanatical far left, the President remarked in Seattle that "it is a curious fact that each of these extreme opposites resembles the other. Each believes that we have only two choices: appeasement or war, suicide or surrender, humiliation or holocaust, to be either Red or dead. Each side sees only 'hard' and 'soft' nations, hard and soft policies, hard and soft men . . . ; one group believes that any peaceful solution means appeasement; the other believes that any arms build-up means war. . . . In short, while both extremes profess to be the true realists of our time, neither could be more unrealistic," or, the President added, be doing the country a greater disservice by sowing doubt, confusion and fear with speciously over-simplified solutions to highly complicated problems.

In Los Angeles Kennedy singled out for attack the sacred shibboleth of the radical right that the real Communist menace is not from abroad but from inside the country. Indeed, though the President was picketed by representatives of both left and right, he made it clear his main target was the right-wing extremism which has been flourishing with well-heeled encouragement in Southern California, Texas and some other inland areas from Salt Lake City to St. Louis.

Of course, the right wing will not now cease its flapping. It may flap even more hysterically. But what the President has done is to give more courage and impetus to the efforts of responsible citizens at the grass roots to show up these thrashing flights for the wild and dangerous gyrations they are.

On the whole the information media; press and broadcasting together, are doing an aggressively better job than they did during the scourge of McCarthyism in putting these movements of madness into true perspective. This may account, in part, for the heartening shrinkage of timidity on many college campuses and community centers in discussing controversial issues.

Still, it can get awfully cold and lonely out there on the limb of intelligent dissent. Jobs can be threatened, reputations besmirched—whether in Hollywood or at P-TA meetings—simply by expressing unpopular opinions. But it is amazing and refreshing how much a supporting opinion from a place like the White House can help combat the subversive powers of fanaticism.

THAT BEING SAID, it is double the pity when individuals and institutions of power and influence fail to show the courage of their expressed convictions. In its issue of September 1, Life Magazine sardonically noted the commercial success and far right-wing tendencies of an outfit called the Christian Anti-Communist Crusade whose gatherings it likened to non-religious "revival meetings." Just a month ago the Crusade, headed by a former Australian doctor named Fred C. Schwarz, held a big three-hour rally in the Hollywood Bowl attended by a number of film luminaries and billed as Hollywood's answer to Communism. The whole affair was televised in 33 cities in six western states at a cost approaching, reportedly, $60,000, a tab picked up by three large business sponsors—The Richfield Oil Company, the Schick Safety Razor Company and the Technicolor Corporation.

Who should appear among the movie stars in front of the camera eye but the publisher of Life Magazine, C. D. Jackson. He publicly apologized to Dr. Schwarz for Life's "oversimplified misinterpretation" of the Crusade, a movement which Jackson then, in effect, proceeded to embrace.

After the Life item appeared, the magazine reportedly was besieged with protests from readers and supposedly was threatened with the cancellation of several million dollars worth of advertising. These pressures may have had nothing to do with Jackson's dramatic action but the latter put Life, a foe of extremism in the past, in unusual company—including that of W. Cleo Skousen, ex-FBI agent and former Salt Lake City police chief. Now one of Schwarz's principal lieutenants, Skousen on that same rally program urged breaking diplomatic relations with Moscow, a full-scale investigation of the State Dept. and withdrawal from the UN unless its charter is revised.

The radical right, in one form or another, has always been with us. If we can resist Communist subversion from within, and we can, we ought to be able to thwart the radicals of reaction too. They have money and a musty aura of respectability but their biggest inventory is their capacity to be utterly ridiculous. President Kennedy's even-tempered observations have spotlighted this weakness but we must keep the spotlight on.

Food, Water Contamination Viewed As Chief Danger from Test Fallout

The U.S. Public Health Service will warn the American public if radioactive fallout from the Soviet Union's nuclear bomb tests approaches a danger point, Dr. John D. Porterfield, deputy U.S. surgeon general, declared on As We See It, public service interview program produced by the AFL-CIO over the ABC radio network.

"Fortunately, we have time in two respects," Dr. Porterfield said. "The current tests by the Russians do not result in immediate radiation of our population. The radioactive material goes up into the atmosphere, floats around and then it comes down. I suspect some of it will not come down until next spring. So we have time to study what will happen and where it will happen."

Porterfield said this country is "concerned not so much with the immediate radiation from a hot fallout as we are with its contamination of food supply. In such cases, a person may take into his body more concentration of radioactivity than he should."

Counter measures, he said, would include "such things as changing the water supply from one which is at a very high level of radioactivity to one which is lower" and "conversion of the diet from certain fresh foods to processed or canned foods."

The deputy surgeon general said studies are being made "on methods of replacing the radioactive elements in the human body by diluting them out or overpowering them with some non-radioactive elements." Farmers, for example, might be asked to take their cows out of the fields "and let them eat hay that has been stored in the barns from a previous year when there had not been so much radioactivity, or where the hay has had a chance to cool off."

JOHN D. PORTERFIELD

Porterfield said studies have shown that fallout in the United States "averaged over a period of a week or two," does not tend to be concentrated in any one part of the country more than another.

So far, he observed, the exact harmful limit of radioactivity has not been determined. He pointed out, however, that "the human species has developed and flourished in the presence of radiation from natural resources—from geological formations and various elements in the soil—from solar rays."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE OBITUARIES on Speaker Sam Rayburn did less than justice to the key role he played a quarter of a century ago in the building of the legislative record of Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal. It was natural that they emphasized his long service as speaker and as a commanding figure in three Democratic National Conventions. But his earlier work as an architect of reform would have made his career a distinguished one.

Former Sen. Hugo L. Black (now a Supreme Court justice) and former Sen. Burton K. Wheeler were pilloried by Roosevelt's enemies for the leading roles they played in pushing through the Public Utilities Holding Co. Act of 1935. The bill passed, nevertheless, and Rayburn was the House sponsor as powerful chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee.

Rayburn in 1936 was sponsor with the late Sen. George W. Norris of the Rural Electrification Act, which brought electricity to more than 90 percent of America's farms. The bill was fought bitterly by the utility lobby as sheer socialism, and has remained the target of continuing flank attacks. Rayburn's championship of the law helped keep the REA intact.

The 1934 Rayburn was sponsor of bills creating two major regulatory agencies—the Securities & Exchange Commission and the Federal Communications Commission.

* * *

THESE MATTERS should be remembered not only because Mr. Sam deserves to have his services recalled but also for the light they throw upon the role which can be played by a Texas Democrat.

The little community of Bonham, where the speaker lived except when Congress was in session, is by no means a Deep South area. It is not torn and ravaged by conscience over the rights of Negro citizens as Deep South states are. But it is a rural area, and from such rural areas many members of the House approach national affairs with a desperate emotional desire to turn back the forces of change.

Mr. Sam was part of the forces of change. He was preeminently a national Democrat. He found himself in harmony with the tides that were running. And he never lacked support from his constituents.

Many tend to look on the South as monolithic but it is not. The New Deal reforms could never have been put through without southern Democrat support, and there is still a strong strain of populism that gives a potential of support for New Frontier economic programs if Pres. Kennedy can find a way to evoke it. Mr. Sam was its symbol—not doctrinaire, never disloyal to his own section and state, but a Texan and a Southerner who served them better because he gave his overriding devotion to the national interest.

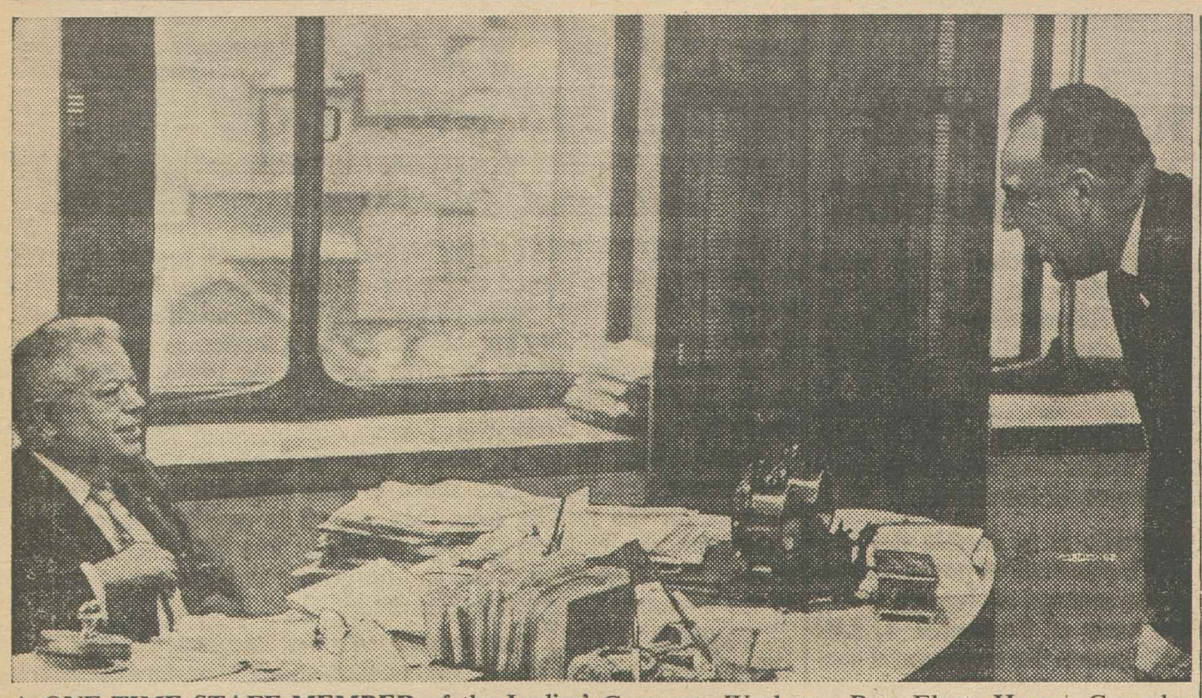
* * *

SEN. BARRY GOLDWATER of Arizona is enjoying a vogue in right-wing Republican circles because he has proclaimed and made capital of his conservatism. Mention of the Goldwater name in connection with the 1964 Republican presidential nomination needs to be set in context.

It is not difficult for an articulate, personally attractive conservative to win a following among the hordes of mossback industrialists who have for years financed extremist groups of right-wingers.

Goldwater is also affectionately regarded by veteran Republican partisans who hold most positions of power in the Republican congressional leadership. But these groups do not control the Republican conventions that nominate presidential candidates. Goldwater was in Atlanta the other day, bidding for support from the southern segregationists. The bitter-end segregationists were defeated in Atlanta itself in a recent election. It seems unlikely that Republicans who control national conventions would nominate a candidate, to face voters all over the country, who says he doesn't think the Supreme Court's school desegregation decisions are "necessarily" the law of the land.

"So now we know what La Pompano de Pisces la Ragoo is!"



A ONE-TIME STAFF MEMBER of the Ladies' Garment Workers, Rep.-Elect Henry Gonzalez (D-Tex.), dropped in at the union's New York headquarters after his election to Congress for a chat with his former boss, ILG Pres. David Dubinsky (left). Gonzalez formerly was ILG education director stationed in San Antonio.

Government, Labor Officials Hail AFSCME on 25th Anniversary

Hailed by Pres. Kennedy for its "progressive influence" in improving the welfare of state and local government workers and warmed by the plaudits of other notables, the State, County & Municipal Employes started its second quarter-century of existence with a testimonial dinner at which a speaker called it "the fastest-growing union in America."

AFSCME Pres. Arnold Zander was honor guest at a silver anniversary banquet in Washington, D. C., arranged by the union's executive board, and received tributes from Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg and Gov. Gaylord Nelson (D) of Wisconsin, former member of the AFSCME staff when headquarters were at Madison, Wis.

Sec. Leo Kramer of the Silver Anniversary Committee said proceeds of the affair will go toward establishing scholarship funds in Zander's name at the Harvard University trade union program and at Ruskin College of Oxford University in England.

Kennedy's message of greeting pointed out that the public service is "an old and honorable profession," and that nearly 9 million men and women in America on all levels of public life are giving their time and effort to government work.

"Your union has exerted a progressive influence toward improving the welfare of state and local government workers," he said.

"It is appropriate on this anniversary that you should honor your founder and president, Arnold Zander, who has exercised such enlightened and responsible leadership."

Sees Increasing Role

Predicting that, as a growing society demands more and better government service, AFSCME will need to play an increasing role in the social process, Kennedy said "I am confident you will perform" with the same devotion and public spirit as in the first 25 years.

Goldberg told the audience: "You have done well," and complimented the union for "outstanding leadership, honesty, integrity and responsibility" in a sensitive field. He announced that a presidential task force on federal employe-management relations, which he heads, will report its findings by the end of November.

Reuther recalled the organizing days of 1936 when the Auto Workers and State, County had about 9,000 members each and were "operating on high-octane inspiration." In the past year, he said, AFSCME has "grown faster than any other union in America."

Saying that labor has two essential jobs—to organize the unorganized and to unionize the organized—Reuther said it can always meet the challenge from without but "the real challenge is within."

Standards Raised

Gov. Nelson said he has "always been impressed by the quality of the leadership" of AFSCME which is helping to "raise standards by trying to improve the quality of public administration."

Kramer recalled that Zander quit a secure state job in 1932 to join a local federally chartered by the former AFL in fighting a bill to take 10,000 Wisconsin state employes out of civil service, and won a charter for a national union of state, county and municipal employes.

Said Zander of the 25 years since the chartering: "They've been good years. It is impossible to do a good job on behalf of public employes without doing a good job for the public."

Federal Aid Held Vital To Save Arts Heritage

(Continued from Page 1)

obviously are substandard," Kenin told the subcommittee:

"The only practical solution to save our dying musical heritage is help in the form of government subsidy," out of federal, state and local funds.

Kenin contrasted government concern for "two breeds of trumpeters—the whooping crane and the musician"—by concluding that the money the government has spent to preserve the whoopers "would finance a Federal Arts Council for a hundred years."

The Arts Council was proposed in a bill introduced in the last Congress by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr.. (D-N. J.), chairman of the subcommittee which concluded hearings here and will meet at a later date in Washington, D. C., and San Francisco. The bill was blocked in 1960, Thompson said, by ridicule, such as a suggestion that poker playing should be considered a fine art.

Witnesses told of financial losses suffered by several famous groups whose musicians have rebelled against contract conditions. The Metropolitan Opera, the New York Philharmonic, the Philadelphia Orchestra were mentioned in the subcommittee's call.

Labor Sec. Arthur Goldberg sent a message commending the subcommittee for its study and saying that the cultural arts are important to the nation's image and its international prestige.

Stokowski Asks Aid

The witnesses included Leopold Stokowski, conductor, who said states and cities should cooperate with the federal government in subsidizing the arts, and Sec. Herman Shumlin of the New York League of Theaters who urged elimination of the 10 percent federal admissions tax on theaters, tax easements for performers and a 5 percent tax on television revenues to subsidize the dramatic arts.

Pres. Ralph Bellamy of Actors' Equity said in a statement that only 12 percent of Equity's members earn $5,000 or more per year. Some 55 percent of those employed earned an average of less than $1,000, he wrote.

Exec. Sec. Donald F. Conaway of the Television & Radio Artists filed a statement showing that 14,318 of the union's 20,000 members earned less than $1,000 during 1959 and that the average earnings were $2,937.

Rep. Robert N. Giaimo (D-Conn.), author of a House resolution which created the inquiry, called for "relief from the sources now benefiting handsomely at the musicians' expense"—the juke box and canned music and radio industries.

Furniture Workers End Arkansas Strike

New York—Furniture Workers Local 270 has settled a month-long strike against the Ballman-Cummings Furniture Co., Fort Smith, Ark., with an agreement giving the 300 workers a wage rise in each year of a two-year contract and a contract clause providing mutual agreement or arbitration on job rates.

UFWA Pres. Morris Pizer said Local 270 is continuing a five-month strike against the Fort Smith Chair Co., whose 200 employes walked out on June 1.

Right of Petition Upheld:

Court Restores Job Of Federal Worker

The Government Employes have won a major court test establishing the right of federal civilian employes to petition Congress for redress of grievances.

U.S. Dist. Judge Alexander Holtzoff ordered the government to reinstate Robert Steck, who had been fired from his job at a Marine Corps installation at Barrow, Calif., after he circulated a petition to his congressman asking an investigation of working conditions at the base.

Holtzoff specifically upheld the claim by AFGE General Counsel Edward L. Merrigan that the Navy regulations under which Steck was fired violated a provision of the Civil Service Act guaranteeing federal employes the right to petition Congress or furnish information to members of Congress.

He held that this protection of the right of petition holds even if the government challenges the accuracy of allegations made in the petition. Holtzoff also said that the fact that the petition was circulated during working hours was not cause for disciplinary action "unless it can be shown there was a serious disruption of work and a substantial loss of time."

The AFGE brought the court test under its Legal Rights Fund, set up through voluntary contributions by the union's members to finance court cases involving important matters of principle or affecting large groups of workers.

Steck circulated his petition in August 1958. The following month, he was served with a dismissal notice charging him with having violated a Navy regulation prohibiting "petitions which are designed to influence congressional action" on the ground that such a petition is a violation of the Anti-Lobbying Act.

Reinstated—Fired Again

The AFGE fought the dismissal and it was eventually cancelled on an appeal to the Secretary of the Navy on the ground that the charges were not specific.

Steck was reinstated but almost immediately afterwards was again given a dismissal notice, this time charging him with having:

- Circulated a petition without prior approval of the commanding officer of the base.
- Circulating it during working hours.
- Including false charges against the commanding officer in the petition.
- "Harassing" employes by asking them to sign it.

Steck appealed the second dismissal to the Civil Service Commission, which threw out the charge of "harassing" employes but sustained the dismissal on the other grounds.

The AFGE has a companion suit in the U.S. Court of Claims seeking back pay for Steck in addition to the reinstatement ordered by the federal district court. A summary judgment granting the back pay is anticipated in view of the reinstatement order.

Walsh-HealeyHikes Set in Chemicals

In an amended determination under the Walsh-Healey Act, Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg has announced increases in minimum wages in the miscellaneous chemical products and preparations industry which will apply to contracts offered by the federal government after Dec. 4.

The industry has had a minimum rate of $1.15 an hour since Sept. 25. For the future it was divided into two sections.

Products Group 1 with a new minimum of $1.42 an hour includes specialty cleaning, polishing and sanitation preparations; surface active agents, finishing agents and sulfonated oils and assistants; and agricultural chemicals.

Products Group 2 with a minimum wage of $1.80 includes adhesives, glues, mucilage, cements and sizes; gelatin; household tints, dyes and bleaches; bluings; writing inks; essential oils; industrial compounds; automotive chemicals, and evaporated salt.

GOP-Business Tie Seen In Campaign Fund Study

(Continued from Page 1)

been undertaken by any congressional body.

The COPE study for 1960 is incomplete, since it lists only those contributors who also appeared in the report on 1956 campaign spending issued by the Gore subcommittee, COPE National Dir. James L. McDevitt cautioned. The list also is limited to contributions made by individuals in the states where their companies are headquartered, McDevitt noted.

COPE's limited listing breaks down as follows:

- Officials of the 100 largest military prime contractors dealing with the federal government gave $530,720 to the Republicans, $31,700 to the Democrats and $1,000 to Americans for Constitutional Action.
- Officials of 88 corporations participating in atomic energy programs gave $188,075 to the Republicans and $4,500 to the Democrats.
- Officials of the 47 leading underwriters of investment bonds gave $185,340 to the Republicans, $3,000 to the Democrats.
- Officials of the 37 leading advertising agencies gave $17,600 to the Republicans, $3,000 to the Democrats.
- Officials of the 29 largest oil companies gave $157,600 to the Republicans, $6,500 to the Democrats.
- Officials of the 17 leading certified airline companies gave $63,475 to the Republicans, $9,263 to the Democrats and $500 to Americans for Constitutional Action.
- Officials of the 10 leading radio and television license-holders gave $20,500 to the Republicans, nothing to the Democrats.

Largest contribution found by COPE was $22,500 given the Republicans by Mr. and Mrs. Spencer T. Olin of the Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp.

The total listed for Americans for Constitutional Action came from contributions of $500 each by Loyd Wright of Trans World Airlines, who also gave $500 to the Republicans; Frederick V. Geier of Cincinnati Milling Machine Co., who gave $3,500 to the Republicans; and Adm. Lewis L. Straus of Radio Corporation of America, who was chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission under Pres. Eisenhower.

GOP Leads in Redistricting of Congress

Party Gains 4 Seats In New York Shuffle

Republicans moved into the lead in the battle for political advantage in the redistricting of Congress as the New York GOP pushed through a frankly gerrymandered reshuffle which is expected to cost the Democrats six seats and ensure the election of four additional Republican members of the House. The state will lose two seats for the 1962 elections as a result of population changes disclosed in the 1960 census.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, a special session of the Illinois legislature was making a last ditch effort to break a deadlock on redistricting. A bipartisan legislative committee reportedly had agreed on a compromise setting up 11 districts likely to go Democratic, 11 leaning Republican and two closely-divided districts. The state, which lost one seat, now is represented by 14 Democrats and 11 Republicans.

Three other closely-divided states —Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Minnesota—have been unable to agree on redistricting and, since all lose seats under the reapportionment of Congress, face the uncertainty of statewide at-large elections. Forty-seven representatives will be elected from the three states, a drop of six from the present total representation of 28 Republicans and 25 Democrats.

Problems Patched Up

Two other states which had apparently faced at-large elections in 1962—Arkansas and Alabama—have patched up redistricting problems.

The Arkansas legislature, in a recent special session, bowed to the protests of three southern counties and amended an earlier redistricting law which would have put them in a district stretching to the far northeast corner of the state. A successful petition campaign had blocked the original redistricting plan from taking effect pending a referendum.

The Alabama legislature failed to redistrict but a special session avoided a wide-open statewide race by setting up a unique double primary. The state's representation will drop from nine to eight in the 88th Congress.

Each of the present nine congressional districts will nominate one candidate in a first Democratic primary next May 1, with a runoff if no candidate gets a majority. The nine candidates will then compete in a statewide primary on May 29, in which each voter will be able to ballot for eight representatives with the low candidate eliminated. That would give the Democrats a single slate of candidates in the November general election in the traditionally one-party state.

At the regular session of the legislature, a redistricting bill which would have carved up the industrialized Birmingham area was vetoed by Gov. John Patterson, who then won agreement for the double primary plan.

In New York, at a two-day special session of the legislature, a Republican-drafted realignment of the state's congressional districts was approved by both houses of the GOP-controlled legislature and signed by Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, all within four hours. The plan, which abolished three normally Democratic districts in New York City and one district in the upstate Schenectady area, had been publicly unveiled only the day before.

Democrats in debate denounced the Republican plan, which included a reshuffle of most of the state's congressional districts, as a "monstrosity" and "a piece of larceny." A handful of Republicans supported Democratic protests but this was insufficient to defeat the topheavy GOP majority.

Court Challenge Hinted

New York City's Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D) set the stage for a possible court challenge by asking the city's attorney to "look into the constitutionality and legality" of the redistricting "with a view to a lawsuit by the city to invalidate it."

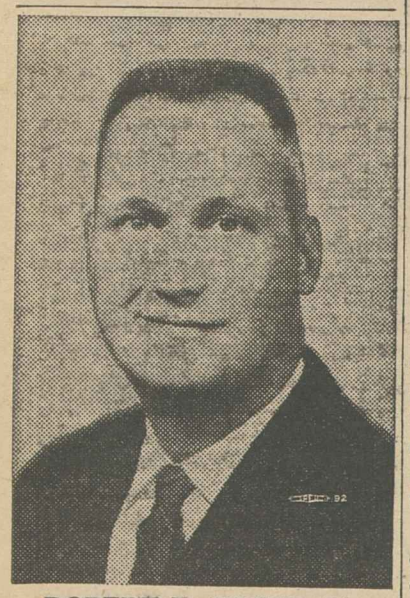
Democratic National Committee Chairman John M. Bailey pointed out that if the new district lines had been in effect in the 1960 congressional elections, the Democrats would have won only 39 percent of the state's congressional representation even though they polled 53.5 percent of the total state vote cast for congressional candidates. As it was, they won 22 seats to the GOP's 21—a percentage of 51.2.

The New York redistricting in effect cancelled out anticipated Democratic gains in California, which gained six additional seats in Congress. In that state, with the Democrats in control of the legislature and the governorship, the realignment of districts was expected to produce a Democratic gain of between six and eight congressmen. Here it was the Republicans who cried gerrymander.

California Democrats have retorted that most of the reshuffling of districts corrected inequitable congressional districts set up by a Republican legislature and adminstration after the 1950 census.

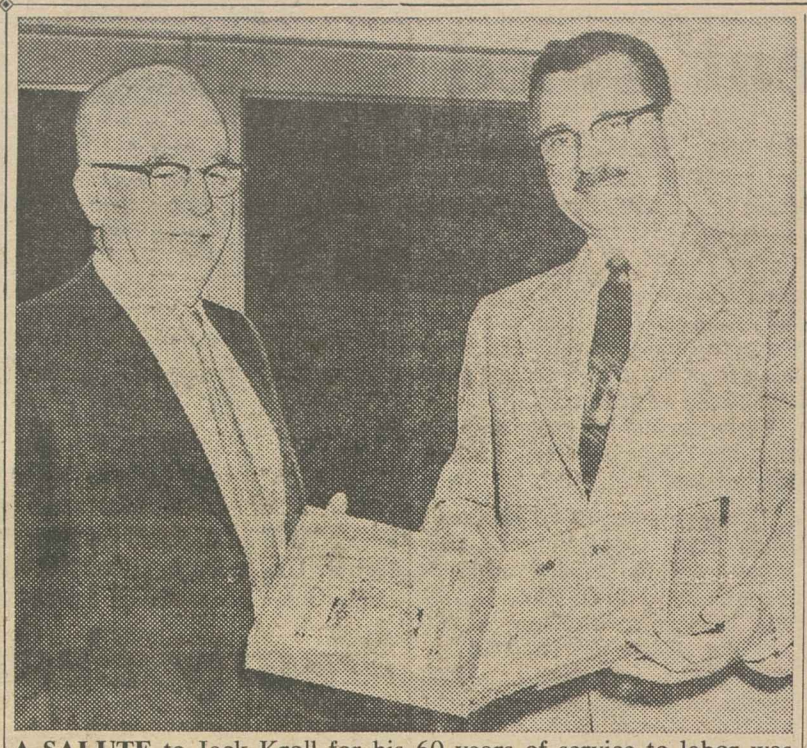
Kentucky and Mississippi, both states which have lost seats, also are faced with at-large elections if they fail to redistrict. However, the legislatures of both states meet early in 1962 and will have an opportunity to act in time for the election deadlines.

The likely overall effect of redistricting is to give the Republicans a head start of perhaps five or six seats in their effort to win control of the House of Representatives. However, if any of the big northern states are forced to elect their entire delegations at large, the pendulum could swing violently either way—to give liberals a solid majority on the House or conversely to give the conservative coalition unchallenged control.



ROBERT E. WESTFALL

The 75,000 citizens of Hamilton, O., have chosen as their mayor, Robert E. Westfall, 35, a business manager of Local 648 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and president of the Butler-Warren-Clinton Counties Labor Council.



A SALUTE to Jack Kroll for his 60 years of service to labor was paid at a testimonial dinner in Cincinnati for Kroll, former co-director of COPE and president emeritus of the Ohio AFL-CIO. In the picture, Kroll (left) receives a memento of the occasion from Pres. Karl Feller of the Brewery Workers.

Tribute to Jack Kroll Cites 60-Year Service

Cincinnati—Sixty years of service to labor and the nation by Jack Kroll of the Clothing Workers were saluted here at a testimonial dinner attended by labor, business and civic leaders.

Kroll, long-time manager of the Cincinnati Joint Board of the Clothing Workers, applied for his first union card in 1901. He rose from a job as apprentice tailor to service as co-director of the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education and president-emeritus of the Ohio AFL-CIO. He had previously been director of the former CIO's Political Action Committee.

Now retired from his COPE post, Kroll received the warm thanks of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, as expressed by Sec.-Treas. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and other speakers.

Ohio AFL-CIO Pres. Phil Hannah praised Kroll for his "pioneering work in awakening the trade union movement to its political responsibilities" and for his "dedication to the labor movement" in Ohio and the nation.

Other speakers included Pres. Karl Feller of the Brewery Workers, Pres. Al Bilik of the Cincinnati AFL-CIO, and Pres. Henry Seibert of the Kentucky State AFL-CIO.

Proceeds of the dinner were dedicated to aid the Amal Vocational High School in Israel, maintained by Histadrut, the Israeli labor federation. On behalf of Histadrut, Feller presented Kroll with a book, prepared in Israel, that tells the story of the Passover in English and Hebrew.

Keenan expressed his appreciation for the services of the silver-haired trade unionist and noted that Kroll's designation of dinner proceeds to support of Israel and Histadrut was in line with a "very definite part of AFL-CIO policy."

"Nowhere in the world," Keenan said, "is the concept of service by a trade union more completely fulfilled than in Israel by Histadrut," which has not only helped build a nation but also is helping build "strong, free labor movements" in the newly independent nations of Asia and Africa.

Recalling that Histadrut was established in 1920, long before Israel achieved its independence, the IBEW officer said it became both a trade union movement and a vital part of the struggle for Israel's independence.

2nd ARA Training Program Approved

A worker training program for the Providence-Pawtucket redevelopment area has been approved by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg—the second such program he has provided for under the Area Redevelopment Act.

The program will provide initially for the training or retraining of 180 persons as typists, auto-mechanic helpers, and machine operators.

Relief Scare In Newburgh Called 'Fraud'

Schenectady, N. Y.—Right-wing demagogues and "conservative opportunists" have exaggerated relief problems in Newburgh, N. Y., and have made public welfare a "whipping boy" to attack the idea of social progress through government, an AFL-CIO spokesman has charged.

Dir. Leo Perlis of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities told the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, at a dinner given by IUE Dist. 3 here, that it has been "clearly established" that the Newburgh welfare scare was a "fraud" and that "thorough investigations disclosed no hordes of chiselers, no army of able-bodied men sponging off relief, no wholesale promiscuity."

Important men in public life accepted the "unsubstantiated charges" of Joseph Mitchell, Newburgh city manager, because they provided a "rallying point for certain irrational forces in our society" and were used to win votes in the recent New York elections, Perlis said.

Asserting that "we should not revile public assistance recipients if we will not rehabilitate them," Perlis offered this formula for effective public welfare programs:

- Provide financial help to people in need on the basis of that need, regardless of the cause.
- Determine the need through professionally-trained social workers who have an understanding of people and their problems, and the competence to handle those problems.
- Give assistance in a dignified manner, on a family-oriented basis, while providing recipients with training for employment along with other rehabilitative services—physical, mental and emotional.
- Utilize the "teamwork" approach by social worker, vocational counselor, physician and psychiatrist.

Carolina Labor Makes Its Views Quite Clear

Columbia, S. C.—South Carolina's two senators and six representatives held a meeting in Columbia to find out what the people are thinking and had no trouble in learning what organized labor wants.

One union spokesman after another asked for repeal of the so-called "right-to-work" provision of the Taft-Hartley Act.

"We're against you 100 percent," Sen. Strom Thurmond (D) told John W. Reece, spokesman for the Aiken Central Labor Council.

"We're 100 percent against you," Reece retorted.

Sec. Treas. E. T. Kirkland of the State AFL-CIO told the congressional delegation that all workers want is a little of the good life enjoyed by manufacturers and insurance people. He declared the Deering-Milliken textile empire closed a Darlington plant after Darlington employes voted for representation by the Textile Workers Union of America and said the company should have been prosecuted "for depriving people of the right to work."

Most of the labor representatives also asked for federal aid to education, health care for the aged through social security and curbs on imports that harm U.S. industry.

Wayne L. Dermoncourt of the TWUA in addition asked the delegation to consider strengthening the Labor Dept.'s new Office of Automation to help cut down on job losses through automation. He also proposed aid for disabled workers, improvements in the federal-state employment service, broadcasting of vocational training opportunities and improved unemployment compensation.

Other labor spokesmen included State Dir. T. J. Volk of the Communications Workers, W. E. Taylor, Jr., of the Newberry-Laurens-Fairfield AFL-CIO, and L. B. Knox of the Catawba Central Labor Union.

Bowling Shirt Ban Held Company Foul

Galion, O.—A local firm which ordered employes to stop wearing bowling shirts bearing the initials UAW, on penalty of being fired, was guilty of an unfair labor practice, an examiner for the National Labor Relations Board has held.

Examiner James F. Foley, after a hearing on charges filed by the Auto Workers has recommended that Power Equipment Co., a subsidiary of the North Electric Co., Detroit, be required to stop interfering with UAW organizing.

At California Parley:

New Skills Training Held 'Urgent' Need

Los Angeles—An urgent call for labor, management and the government to cooperate in a broad program of training and retraining was issued here at a California State AFL-CIO conference on job displacement and skill development.

Ewan Clague, director of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics, said no single segment of the nation can adequately cope with the wide variety of problems stemming from the rapidly changing nature of the work force.

Technological advancements, he said, are displacing some 1.5 million workers each year.

The problems, he emphasized, stem from the failure of the economy to expand rapidly enough not only to take care of the 1.5 million displaced workers, but also to provide jobs for the 1 million new workers added to the work force each year.

State AFL-CIO Executive Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts said the labor federation recognized the "vital need for the labor movement to involve itself in retraining and training programs or face losing contact with the future labor force of the country."

Two Conferences

To plan for this, the federation held two conferences, one here and a second in San Francisco, to hear ideas from and offer suggestions to top federal and state governmental officials in the field of employment.

Pitts said a system of "early warning signals must be developed so we can find out where automation and job displacement will hit next, so we can prepare in advance for such situations."

State Department of Employment Dir. John F. Henning praised the California AFL-CIO, saying its conferences on retraining and skill development are "a sign of its leadership in the nation."

Pitts initiated the conferences after getting new statistical evidence of the impact of the changing nature of the work force on California's labor movement.

The percentage of organized workers in the state has dropped 7 percent—from 42 percent to 35 percent of the total work force—in the past decade.

Pitts warned that it makes no sense to try to hide these facts. Labor must, he said, help provide answers to the problems they raise.

Aid Sought For Children Of Diplomat

New York—A committee representing virtually all phases of economic social and political belief—except Communist—has been organized here to raise funds for the education of the five children of the late Danish and United Nations diplomat, Povl Bang-Jensen.

Bang-Jensen was ousted from his UN post in 1958 for refusing to surrender a list of most of the witnesses who testified before the UN Special Committee on Hungary in its inquiry into the 1956 revolt against Soviet domination. He had pledged to protect their identity.

He was found mysteriously dead on Thanksgiving Day 1959. His death is listed as a suicide, but New York police have never marked the case closed. His widow and their children are Americans.

AFL-CIO Special Rep. Lew Johnson of New York is secretary of the committee. Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D-Conn.) is honorary chairman, with Roy Brewer, formerly an official of the Theatrical & Stage Employes and now a film industry executive, as chairman.

Other labor members include Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers; Sec.-Treas. Patrick Gorman of the Meat Cutters; Pres. Sal B. Hoffmann of the Upholsterers; Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters, and Arthur G. McDowell of the Upholsterers. Treasurer and counsel is Clifford Forster, Box 3206, Grand Central Station, New York 17, N. Y.

Air Engineers Offer Talks on Flight Crews

The Flight Engineers have wired Pres. Kennedy that they are prepared to accept the recommendations of a presidential commission set up to study a three-way dispute involving the engineers, the nation's major airlines and the pilots as "a basis for settlement."

R. A. Brown, president of the Flight Engineers, said his union's acceptance is "contingent on similar acceptance" by the Air Line Pilots and with the understanding that the proposals "are recommendations and not an arbitration award."

One of the recommendations of the presidential commission, headed by Prof. Nathan P. Feinsinger, was for eventual merger of the Flight Engineers and the Pilots, preceeded by a period of close cooperation. The two unions have been sharply at odds over the composition and jurisdiction of the cockpit crew in jet planes.

The commission also said four-men crews on some jets should be reduced to three men, with one crew member having both flight engineer and pilot qualifications.

A spokesman for the Pilots said the union would have no comment at present on either the Feinsinger report or the Flight Engineers' statement.

Cancer March Passes Quarter-Million Mark

Labor's drive to raise funds for the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation passed the quarter-million-dollar mark as three more unions turned in their full quotas, or more, of 10 cents per member.

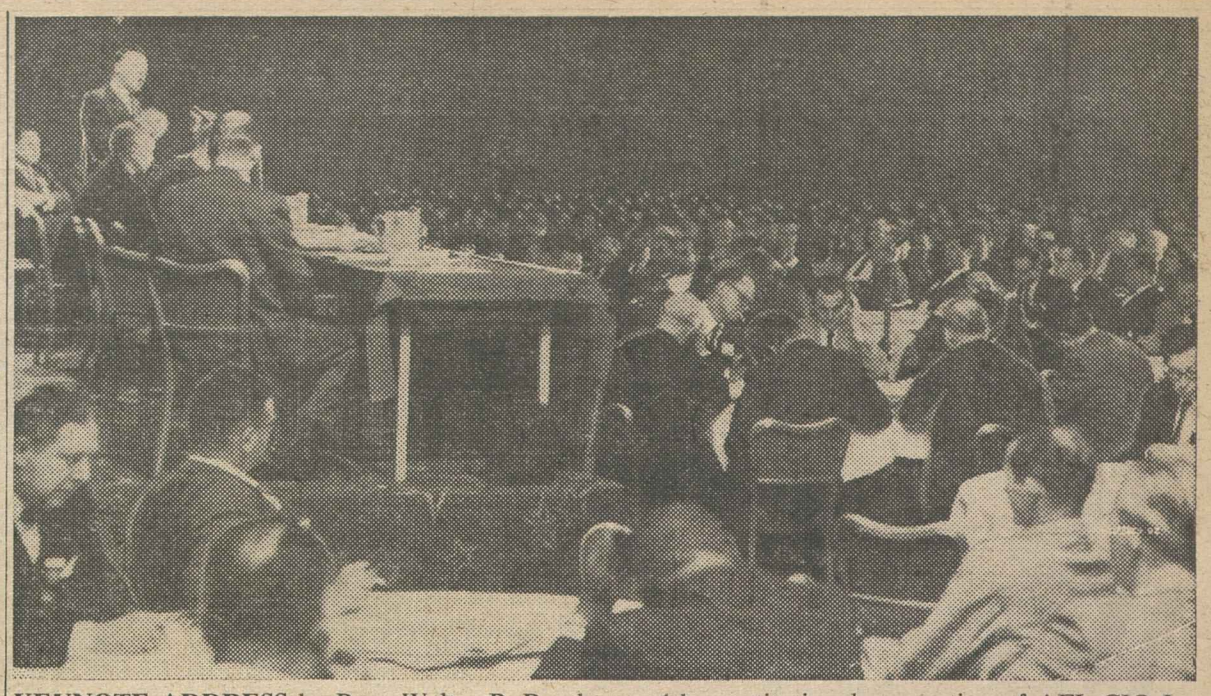
The Bricklayers' 100 percent contribution was contained in approximately 500 separate checks from locals, presented to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany by the union's officers. The Pulp-Sulphite Workers and the Sleeping Car Porters also turned in their full quotas, as have six other unions previously reported.

Many other international unions have reported that their collections are nearly complete. Meany has asked that all contributions be turned in promptly so that labor's donation can be presented to Mrs. Roosevelt when she addresses the AFL-CIO convention on Dec. 8.

The total being sought in labor's drive for the foundation is $1 million.

In another boost for the campaign, the Industrial Union Dept. convention voted a unanimous endorsement of the $1 million goal, declaring that "union members, even more than most Americans, owe an unpayable debt to Franklin D. Roosevelt and now have the opportunity to honor Mrs. Roosevelt and her own greatness."

The cancer foundation "truly merits the full and wholehearted support of the American labor movement," the resolution said.



KEYNOTE ADDRESS by Pres. Walter P. Reuther to 4th constitutional convention of AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. called for labor to set up machinery to resolve internal disputes through binding arbitration and mobilize its resources for a major, coordinated organizing effort.

Meany Sees Unlimited Prospects For Unified Labor Movement

(Continued from Page 1)

said, he has maintained the position "that I don't belong to the AFL and I don't belong to the CIO, but I am a member of the AFL-CIO."

The "real enthusiasm" shown by 3,000 delegates to the recent merger convention of the New Jersey state central body, was evidence, he said, that during the six years of "bickering" over conditions of merger, there was no division among the rank and file union members and delegates.

Praises Missile Sites Body

Praising the operations of the Missile Sites Commission set up under the Secretary of Labor with cooperation by the building trades and industrial unions, Meany declared that during the five months of the commission's operation, loss of time due to work stoppages has been cut to one-twentieth of 1 percent.

The convention, attended by delegates from 58 IUD affiliates, also heard a warning from Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg that unions must do a better organizing job "if the American trade union movement is to remain the force for good it has been in the past."

Citing statistics showing that the percentage of union membership in the work force "has declined each year since 1958" and that half of all union members are concentrated in New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio and California, Goldberg declared:

"If you are seeking a challenge, there it is in black and white."

Goldberg brought to the convention a message from Pres. Kennedy declaring that the nation has been "moving forward" since January and reiterating a previous pledge that he has "no intention of learning to live with prolonged and severe unemployment, with all that it means in human misery and economic waste."

Kennedy said he welcomes both labor's "support of progressive policies" and "your criticism and your independent judgment."

In a series of resolutions, the IUD called on the AFL-CIO convention in December to:

- Write into its constitution machinery for final and binding arbitration of internal disputes "on the basis that existing work and inter-union relationships should be preserved and that no union . . . should take action seeking to obtain work for its members which has customarily been performed by the members of another union."
- Compel the Sheet Metal Workers to "remedy its non-compliance" with an order by the AFL-CIO Executive Council to "cease and desist" from activities against the Steelworkers at the Carrier Corp. plant at Syracuse, N. Y.
- Establish a central organizing fund based upon an equal per capita contribution by each affiliated union to be used for "planned organizing programs on a national scale."
- Set up within the AFL-CIO "a Fair Union Practices Board armed with authority and jurisdiction over all matters of racial discrimination and segregation."
- Endorse legislation which would lift restrictions on jobsite picketing by both building trades and industrial unions.

In other resolutions, the IUD endorsed legislation providing federal aid to schools, health insurance under social security, a shorter workweek, retraining of jobless workers and repeal of Sec. 14B of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits state "right-to-work" laws.

The convention voted strong endorsement of labor's drive to raise $1 million for the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation, denounced resumption of Soviet H-bomb testing, called for a federal program of "reinsurance" to protect workers' equity in private pension funds, and called for establishment of a national planning agency.

IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Sec. Treas. James B. Carey were re-elected, as were 12 incumbent vice presidents. Four new vice presidents were added: Pres. George Burdon of the Rubber Workers; Pres. Max Greenberg, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union; Pres. Ralph Helstein, Packinghouse Workers, and Pres. Karl Feller of the Brewery Workers. Incumbent vice presidents renamed were I. W. Abel, J. A. Beirne, Joseph Curran, Gordon Freeman, A. F. Hartung, A. J. Hayes, O. A. Knight, Paul L. Phillips, William Pollock, Frank Rosenblum, Louis Stulberg and Arnold Zander.

11-25-61

Management, Labor Advisers Named on L-G

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg has named labor and management spokesmen to independent advisory committees on the Labor-Management Reporting & Disclosure Act (the Landrum-Griffin Act).

Goldberg said they, along with a public advisory committee named in October, will enable the Labor Dept. to "obtain the advice of labor, management and the public."

Members of the labor advisory committee, which held its first meeting Nov. 13, are Pres. Al J. Hayes of the Machinists, Pres. George W. Harrison, Railway Clerks; Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, Communications Workers; AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel, Steelworkers, and Sec.-Treas. Toney Gallo, Cement Workers.

Management advisory committee members are Vincent Ahearn, National Sand & Gravel Association, Inc.; William B. Barton, Chamber of Commerce of the USA; Herbert Liebenson, National Small Businessmen's Association; Pres. Daniel P. Loomis, Association of American Railroads; Lambert A. Miller, National Association of Manufacturers, and Pres. Martin E. Segal of Martin E. Segal & Co.

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Meany Asks Lower Tariffs With Safeguards for Jobs

A TOTAL OF 584 separate checks from locals of the Bricklayers, plus a check from the international union, are turned over to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany for the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation. Left to right are Vice Pres. William R. Conners and Treas. George W. King of the Bricklayers, Meany, and Bricklayers Pres. John J. Murphy and Sec. Thomas F. Murphy. Checks from individual locals, based on a 10-cents per member quota, ranged from $1 to $602.40, with the international union adding $4,506.20 to lift the total to its full quota.

Adjustment Needs Stressed at Parley

By Eugene A. Kelly

A broad and liberalized foreign trade program, with trade adjustment features built in to meet the nation's responsibility to workers, firms and communities affected by foreign competition, is both an "economic and political necessity," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has declared.

Reviewing proposals that will be presented to the coming AFL-CIO convention in Miami Beach, Meany told delegates to a three-day world trade conference sponsored by the Machinists that "the time has come" for labor to be "practical as well as idealistic" about world trade.

Meany drove home these points:

- The case for foreign trade—for lower trade barriers—is "overwhelming."
- The inclusion of a trade adjustment program in the U.S. reciprocal trade law is necessary if a new, strengthened trade bill is to be passed—and "specifically it is a necessity if such a bill is to have the backing of the AFL-CIO."
- **The existing law should be strengthened by giving the President power to act in emergencies, to speed grants, loans and unemployment compensation to adversely affected communities.**
- Tax incentives may properly be used by U.S. firms which manufacture goods abroad to be consumed there but no tax concessions are justified for corporations that "deliberately set out, for the sake of extra profits, to rob Americans of their jobs."

Conference Findings Agree

The AFL-CIO president's plea for lowered trade barriers and built-in safeguards for injured workers and industries coincided in its major phases with the findings of the

(Continued on Page 8)

R-T-W Bid Revived In Maine

Waterville, Me.—A revived drive has developed here to secure enactment of a so-called state "right-to-work" law, and its sponsors have been charged with "irresponsibility" by a leading Baptist clergyman.

The Rev. Ralph Reynolds, pastor of the First Baptist Church here, in a statement distributed by the non-partisan Maine Citizens for Industrial Progress, warned that a state ban on union shop agreements "would reverse years of real progress in labor-management relations" and would depress Maine's economy.

Earlier this year the Maine legislature voted down a "right-to-work" proposal by a vote of 98 to 45 in the House and 18 to 12 in the Senate after Gov. John

(Continued on Page 2)

Patience, Forbearance Required:

Haggerty Urges Unity Efforts In Keynote to Building Trades

By Saul Miller

Miami Beach—There is too much at stake for the labor movement "for any of us to think or talk in terms of destruction and chaos," C. J. Haggerty, president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., declared in his keynote speech opening the department's 51st convention here.

Haggerty told over 250 delegates that "as long as there is any hope left, I am confident that the delegation will authorize and empower the officers of this department never to give up the goal of unity but to keep trying."

To achieve unity and solidarity "and our inherent potential for service to the nation's workers, the representatives of labor will have to exercise patience, forbearance and self-restraint."

In a sober and detailed recital of the differences between the Building & Construction Trades Dept. and the Industrial Union Dept., Haggerty reviewed events of the past two years, declaring, "We have tried to point the right approach toward constructive settlement of our differences. We hope they will take that approach. If they do, we still will meet them halfway."

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg told the convention that it would be "the height of folly to let jurisdictional disputes split you asunder and disunite the labor movement." The nation today "more than ever before" needs a united labor movement, he said.

Goldberg expressed confidence that all parties to the dispute could reach "a sensible agreement," adding that these differences "can and should be resolved."

He warned that a split labor movement would aid the Communists and "the anti-labor forces in our own country" who would want nothing better "than to have you expending your time, energy and

(Continued on Page 3)

New York Teachers Vote Dec. 6

New York—The country's largest collective bargaining election in 25 years will get under way Dec. 6 when 45,000 New York City teachers begin long-delayed voting on a representative to act for them in dealings with the Board of Education.

The election, the biggest on record among white collar workers, will be conducted by the Honest Ballot Association. Ballots must be received by mail by Dec. 13, when the HBA expects to start counting. The results will probably be known on Dec. 15.

On the ballot are three contenders for the right to represent the teachers—the United Federation of Teachers, Local 2, an AFL-

(Continued on Page 3)

Steelworkers Urge Companies to Join Fight Against Discrimination

Pittsburgh—An invitation to join in an attempt to "stamp out the evils of discrimination in employment wherever it may exist" is being sent by the Steelworkers to some 2,900 employers with whom the union has contractual relations.

USWA Pres. David J. McDonald has already sent a letter proposing the move to the chief executive officers of the 11 basic steel producers which compose the Steel Industry Coordinating Committee and to the larger aluminum and can companies that have signed union agreements.

In his letter McDonald said the proposal for a joint drive was based on the union's belief that further steps should be taken to implement Pres. Kennedy's Executive Order No. 10925. This executive order established the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity and entrusted to it the task of ending discrimination in job practices against minority groups.

McDonald specfically proposed that each company and the union sign a two-paragraph agreement reading:

"The (name of company) and the United Steelworkers of America hereby pledge their individual support and joint cooperation to the President of the United States in his request to all management and labor for assistance in implementing the principles of Executive Order No. 10925 which aims to stamp out the evils of discrimination in employment wherever it may exist.

"We take this opportunity to publicly declare our intention to aid the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity in every way possible to attain the objectives for which it was created. In addition, we will have our representatives meet to review the situation at the plant level and determine what steps, if any, may be necesary to implement the principles of the President's program."

McDonald recalled that Kennedy had asked the full cooperation of labor and industry when he signed the executive order last Mar. 6. On May 3, he continued, USWA

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HISTADRUT HUMANITARIAN AWARD of the National Committee for Labor Israel was bestowed on Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg at a dinner in New York. Shown above, left to right, are Isaiah Avrech, American representative of Histadrut, the Israeli labor federation; Foreign Minister Golda Meir of Israel; Joseph Schlossberg, president of the national committee; Y. Levy (behind Schlossberg), treasurer of Histadrut; Goldberg, and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

At Histadrut Dinner:

Meany Hits Soviets For Anti-Semitism

New York—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has condemned anti-Semitic policies pursued by the Soviet government which, he said, are a continuation of the same anti-Semitic policies pursued by Joseph Stalin.

He made the statement at a dinner of the National Committee for Labor Israel at which U.S. Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg received the Histadrut Humanitarian Award.

"We can have no illusions about Khrushchev "when he talks about co-existence or he says he wants peace," said Meany. "We must judge him by the record and by events.

"On the day that they moved Stalin's body out of the mausoleum in Moscow and buried it in the Kremlin's backyard, on that day they sentenced three leaders of the Jewish community of Leningrad. They were given a secret trial and given jail sentences for treasonable activities. This is what the Kremlin dictatorship did while they were preaching peace, respect for human beings and saying they were against Stalinism.

"Why did they convict these men in Leningrad? Because Communist totalitarianism cannot allow any group to exist if it believes in a free society. That is the reason for Moscow's oppression of the Jews or of the trade unions. While they supposedly repudiate Stalin, they are pursuing a policy of anti-Semitism and secret trials. We must fight communism with the instrumentality of a free society."

Israel's Progress 'Impressive'

Because Israel is building a democratic society—"a rare commodity in that part of the Mediterranean world"—it must be supported, he said, against those countries which are ready to destroy Israel.

"We must uphold Israel," said Meany, "as an important bastion of democracy and freedom in the Middle East."

Referring to his trip to Israel last September, he said he had found impressive not merely the great material progress being made in that country and by its labor movement, Histadrut, but also by the progress made "in terms of individual freedom and human brotherhood."

"This is why American labor feels a community of interest with Histadrut," he said. "They have the same attitude towards freedom and communism as we have. When I was in Israel, I couldn't help but think of the comparison between their free society and the depotism of East Germany.

Pres. Kennedy praised both Goldberg and Histadrut in a message read by Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., president of the New York City Center Labor Council and dinner toastmaster:

"You have made a distinguished choice in selecting Sec. Goldberg for the award. I came to the same conclusions some 10 months ago as those which motivated you in your selection.

No Time for Disunity

"It is particularly appropriate that Histadrut, the Israel labor federation, present him with the award in view of his long service to the cause of labor and his deep interest in the State of Israel."

Previous recipients of the Histadrut award have included Meany, David Dubinsky, Jacob S. Potofsky, Walter P. Reuther, former Pres. Truman, Eleanor Roosevelt and Justice William O. Douglas.

Goldberg in his acceptance address said he was "confident that the unity of the American movement will be preserved under the leadership of George Meany."

"This is not the time for disunity in labor to prevail," he said. "Our country needs a united American labor movement because it is beneficial to the country as a whole."

Referring to the presence on the dais of two members of Histadrut now in the Israeli diplomatic service—Mrs. Golda Meir, foreign secretary, and Abraham Harman, Israeli ambassador to the U.S.—Goldberg said, "We could leaven our own diplomacy with the able men of the American labor movement as Israel has done."

He said that the basis of American foreign policy is "to extend the hand of friendship to those who share our common aims and aspirations. Who possesses it in greater measure than Histadrut this symbol of human dignity and freedom?"

"An aspect of American foreign policy," he continued, "is to encourage countries like Israel and labor movements like Histadrut becaues we are allies and friends in a great cause, the cause of peace in freedom.

"We know of the real and the false humanitarianism. We have seen how a totalitarian state, which talks humanitarianism, has created economic injustice, suppression of the individual, denial of inherent human rights, discrimination fostered by the state and in the erection of a superpowerful class of powerful men who dominate all others—in brief, in the very opposite of the ideal it preaches.

"Histadrut represents true humanitarianism and I say that this way of life will not only endure but it will prevail."

USWA Bids Companies Join Fight Against Bias

(Continued from Page 1)

officials met with Kennedy, Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg and members of the committee staff. They pledged the union's full support of the President's program.

On June 27, he continued, "we took the first step to implement this support within the union by formally acquainting all our officers, staff representatives, office personnel, local union officers and members regarding their individual and collective responsibility in helping to fulfill our pledge." Copies of the executive order and of the union's statement of policy were ordered posted in all union facilities.

"We now feel that a second step should be taken to insure a realization of the full intent of the President's program," McDonald wrote.

"Accordingly, we are taking this opportunity to invite the chief executive of each company with which we have collective bargaining agreements to join us in signing the attached statement which forthrightly declares our mutual determination to work together to implement the principles of the President's program within the areas of industry under our jurisdiction."

McDonald expressed the hope that all the companies would sign the agreement and would have their representatives meet with those of the union "to review the situation at your company and determine what steps, if any, may be required to realize our expressed intentions."

"I know that you and all the officers of your company are aware of the gravity of this problem we face in our country," he said, "particularly so in view of present conditions and the position we must maintain among the free and uncommitted nations of the world.

"It is because of this that I look forward hopefully to an early and favorable reply from you signifying that you will join us in what should prove to be an outstanding example of the best in democracy at work."

Executive Sec. Francis C. Shane said the union's Committee on Civil Rights is following up with similar invitations to the other companies which operate under USWA labor agreements.

Minister Hits New Maine R-T-W Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

H. Reed (R) had expressed his opposition to a "work" law.

At a series of regional meetings sponsored by the Maine Right-to-Work Committee and reportedly attended by representatives of the National Right-to-Work Committee, plans have been announced for a large-scale advertising campaign against the union shop and for support for candidates for the legislature who will vote for a "work" law.

Raps Pressure

Reynolds, rapping the "continuing pressure" for "right-to-work," declared:

"Such a law would result in irresponsible negotiations by employers, who would be able to bargain with workers individually, and hence from a more advantageous position.

"Irresponsibility is the inevitable consequence at the personal level also. The worker who benefits from the advantages gained by union participation in the bargaining process without contributing to the support of the union is without question immoral and irresponsible. . . .

"No union can become an effective baraiging agent if it does not represent the total work force of laboring men. Progessive employers know that without adequate channels of communication through responsible unions, greater chaos and unrest will result. No right-thinking citizen can condone the disruption of our national welfare by such means during these days when our economic health is of such consequence to the whole world."

Illinois Redistricting Measure Ends Deadlock

Springfield, Ill.—A congressional redistricting bill has been passed by the Illinois legislature at a special session, ending a deadlock which had threatened to force the at-large election of 24 congressmen in 1962.

The state, which now has 25 congressmen—14 Democrats and 11 Republicans—will be entitled to only 24 representatives in the 88th Congress as a result of population shifts disclosed by the 1960 census.

Immediate result of the redistricting is expected to be the loss of at least one Democratic seat in the next Congress. A Chicago district, represented by Edward R. Finnegan, has been combined with the district of Rep. Sidney R. Yates, also a Democrat. A new suburban district is expected to go Republican.

In central Illinois, the districts of Rep. Peter F. Mack (D) and Rep. Paul Findley (R) have been combined, making it a marginal district that could go either way.

A second marginal district was created by the addition of normally Republican suburban areas to the northwest Chicago district now represented by Democrat Roman C. Pucinski.

The reshuffle leaves 11 districts that are regarded as likely to re-elect Democrats and the same number considered to be leaning Republican.

The redistricting bill had been written by a bipartisan committee from the Republican-controlled Senate and the Democratic-organized House after a special session of the legislature had gone into its seventh deadlocked week. The Senate approved the last-minute compromise 48 to 5, with all opposition votes cast by Republicans. House passage was 141 to 29, with 26 Republicans and three Democrats opposed.

Hotel Worker Heads Long Island AFL-CIO

Kiamesha Lake, N. J.—The Long Island AFL-CIO elected Charles J. Browne as president at the second biennial convention here and re-elected other officers. Browne, who is president also of Local 164, Hotel & Restaurant Employes, said a new activity program will be launched early next year.

Washington Unions Boycott Drug Fair

Some 25,000 union members in the Washington area have received a brochure from the Greater Washington AFL-CIO urging them not to make purchases at Drug Fair stores throughout the metropolitan area.

In addition the brochures show some of the anti-union materials used by the retail chain during a recent organizing drive. Boycott pamphlets, bumper strips, posters and press materials were made available to union members.

"We intend to use every legal and ethical avenue open to us to inform union members and their friends in government and industry that Drug Fair is anti-union and that they should shop elsewhere," said Pres. J. C. Turner of the Greater Washington central body.

Human Rights Week Slated Dec. 10-17

Human Rights Week, during which all Americans are asked to help build up active support for human rights, will be observed during the week of Dec. 10-17.

Its highlights will be Human Rights Day on Dec. 10, marking adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations General Assembly on Dec. 10, 1948, and U.S. Bill of Rights Day on Dec. 15.

"At the root of almost every international problem today—in every trouble spot the world over—lies a denial of human rights," the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO, which is promoting the observance, has pointed out.

"Food and technical assistance, important as they are, cannot satisfy the hungers of restless millions. They feel that other needs are equally pressing. They want to be recognized as equals in individual dignity, in national independence, in self-government. They want, in brief, to possess the Rights of Man."

October Report:

Living Costs Edge To New Record

By Robert B. Cooney

The nation's cost of living inched to a new high in October, pushed by higher prices for new cars and a continuing small increase for services, the government has reported.

The Consumer Price Index rose by one-tenth percent between September and October to 128.4, the Labor Dept. said. This means a typical market basket of goods which cost $10 in the 1947-49 base period now costs $12.84.

Relative price stability was indicated by the fact that the October CPI was only nine-tenths of 1 percent above a year ago, "marking the smallest October-to-October advance since 1955," the report noted.

A companion report said factory workers' spendable earnings and buying power each rose to all-time highs in October.

Workweek Lengthens

Spendable earnings, representing take-home pay after deduction of social security and federal income taxes, increased by $1.80 over the month to $84.12 per week for a production worker with three dependents and to $76.50 for a production worker without dependents.

The increases resulted, the report said, from a lengthening in the workweek, which had been reduced by September auto strikes, as well as from a hike in average hourly earnings.

Since consumer prices changed very slightly, virtually all the gain in take-home pay was reflected in greater purchasing power, the report added.

Compared to a year earlier, the report said, weekly spendable earnings were up by $3.70 or nearly 5 percent. The buying power of these earnings was up by about 4 percent.

On the basis of the October CPI, some 930,000 workers are scheduled to receive pay hikes, generally one cent per hour, as a result of cost of living clauses in their union contracts. About 825,000 of them are in auto and farm equipment firms and 75,000 are in the air craft-missile industry.

Car Prices Up

The October increase in the CPI came mainly from a rise of six-tenths of 1 percent in the transportation index. This in turn was caused chiefly by a 3.2 percent hike in dealers' selling prices of new cars, the report noted.

The higher prices for new cars reflected reduced price concessions by dealers compared to prices set on end-of-model year prices for 1961 cars. Used car prices were up again due to continuing firm demand and low inventories.

The medical care index continued upward, this time by four-tenths of 1 percent.

Summarzing the over-the-year changes, the report had this to say:

"Approximately 60 percent of the rise in the Consumer Price Index over the past year resulted from higher charges for services, patricularly advances for health insurance and other medical services, movie admissions, rent and public transportation."

Moderating the rise in service prices were lower average mortgage interest rates and stable average gas and electricity rates, the report added.

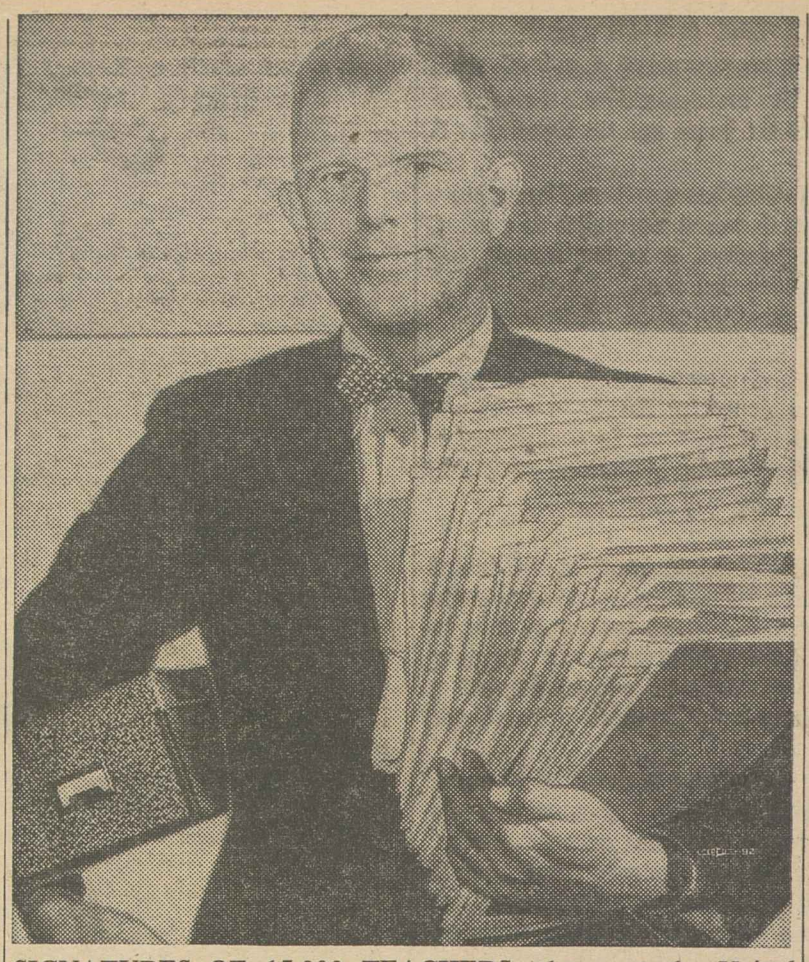
Union Hotels Listed For Miami Area

Miami Beach—The Hotel & Restaurant Employes have listed the following union hotels and motels in the Miami area and suggest their patronage by delegates and visitors to the AFL-CIO convention opening Dec. 7 in Miami Beach:

Miami Beach hotels: Algiers, Allison, Americana, Bal Harbour, Balmoral, Barcelona, Beau Rivage, Biltmore Terrace, Cadillac, Caribbean, Carillon, Casablanca, Crown, Deauville, Delano, Delmonico, di Lido, Eden Roc, Fontainebleau, Kenilworth, Lucerne, Martinique, Monte Carlo, Montmartre, President Madison, Robert Richter, Roney Plaza, Sans Souci, Saxony, Sea Gull, Sea Isle, Seville, Shamrock Isle, Shelbourne, Sherry Frontenac, Shore Club, Singapore and Versailles.

Miami Beach motels: Castaway and Colonial Inn.

Miami hotels: Miami Intl. Airport Hotel, Biscayne Terrace, Dupont Plaza, Everglades and McAllister.



SIGNATURES OF 15,000 TEACHERS who want the United Federation of Teachers, New York, to represent them in collective bargaining are carried to the City Labor Dept. by UFT Special Rep. Dave Selden. The city's 45,000 teachers will make their choice in the country's largest collective bargaining election in 25 years in voting beginning Dec. 6.

New York Teachers to Pick Union, Dec. 6-13

(Continued from Page 1)

CIO affiliate which has the strong backing of organized labor both locally and nationally; the Teachers Bargaining Organization, a hastily put-together combination of so-called professional associations basically opposed to collective bargaining for teachers, including National Education Association affiliates; and the Teachers Union which was expelled in 1941 by the AFL-CIO American Federation of Teachers and barred from official dealings with the Board of Education following charges in 1950 that it was being dominated by Communists.

The Board of Education required each organization seeking a place on the ballot to show by petition that it had the support of at least 10 percent of the teachers eligible to vote, although it was unable to arrive at an official figure for the number of eligibles.

However, the UFT filed with the City Labor Dept. petitions bearing 15,000 signatures including 5,500 on dues checkoff authorization cards. The cards direct the Board of Education to deduct union dues from the teachers' salaries and to turn the money over to the organization under a policy effective Jan. 1, 1962.

The TBO said it submitted petitions with more than 11,000 signatures. The Teachers Union filed 4,000 signatures along with a protest that it had not been notified the deadline for filing was 5 p. m. on Nov. 28 instead of midnight, as it had assumed. It also asked the State Commissioner of Education for a temporary stay of the election.

The AFL-CIO and the Industrial Union Dept. have backed the UFT in the campaign with both money and manpower, as have the Greater New York AFL-CIO and its affiliates. The UFT feels the results of the election in New York may have powerful effect on the salaries, working conditions and professional status of teachers throughout the country.

NLRB Sets 10-Year High In Rulings

The National Labor Relations Board has reported, in a summary of its activities for the quarter-year ended Sept. 30, 1961, that it issued more formal decisions than in any quarter of the last 10 years and cut down the number of cases awaiting board action from 1,009 at the end of the previous quarter to 620.

Despite this record, there were more cases pending disposition at various NLRB levels than on June 31, 1961—7,461 at the end of September, 7,293 at the close of June—because of increased case filings.

The board reported these details of its work:

- NLRB members issued 1,032 formal decisions in the July-September quarter—up 26 percent over the same quarter of 1960.
- Of the 883 decisions in representation cases, 408 were issued by regional directors for the quarter—first full quarter since the board gave directors the power to make such decisions.
- Charges of unfair labor practices, and petitions for representation elections continued at peak rates—up 6 percent over the same quarter of last year.

Unions won 58 percent of elections in which 107,915 workers cast ballots, a slight increase over the preceding quarter and the comparable quarter of 1960. The board said AFL-CIO unions won 653 of 1,218 elections; unaffiliated unions, 378 of 716 elections. "No union" supporters won out in 732 of 1,763 elections.

IUE's John Duffy, Wife, Child Killed

Los Angeles—Intl. Rep. John Duffy of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, former president of the union's District 6 (Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia), his wife and one of their five children were killed in an auto crash on the Los Angeles Freeway.

Duffy, 49, was killed instantly. His wife, Kathleen, died in less than an hour after the accident while the child, Francis, 2, died about five hours later. Four other children were hospitalized.

Funeral services were conducted by Rev. Charles Owen Rice, Pittsburgh labor priest who had married the Duffys.

Haggerty Stresses Need for Unity of Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

money fighting each other, while they took care of you one at a time."

Haggerty's opening address to delegate representing 18 AFL-CIO building industry unions with 3.5 million members touched also on the progress made in the missile construction program. The missile site program today, he said, "is either on schedule or ahead of schedule." The unions in the department, he added, "have done a tremendous job for the security of our country."

Taking note of the creation by Pres. Kennedy of the Missile & Space Sites Labor Commission and the fact that time lost by strikes in this area has been reduced "to the vanishing point," Haggerty declared that building trades craftsmen and the unions responsible for the "outstanding record" should be given "a share of the public recognition."

The Building Trades Dept. president also warned in his key address of a "growing tendency in Washington" to substitute some form of "stabilization" of wages and profits for the "normal processes of collective bargaining." He declared that labor and industry are faced with the "approach of an economic straitjacket," but that it would take "a great deal more evidence than has yet been produced to convince me that America stands to gain from freezing wages or profits."

The greatest weakness in the national economy, he added, is not the danger of inflation but the persistence of an "abnormally high rate of unemployment."

Discussing the problem of an internal disputes plan Haggerty said that the building trades unions will take the position at the coming AFL-CIO convention that the "basic jurisdiction of every affiliated union must be recognized and protected in any internal disputes plan. This was the guarantee written into the AFL-CIO Constitution at the time of the merger. It cannot be amputated now. I confidently predict that this position will receive the overwhelming support of the delegates at the AFL-CIO convention."

Discussing in general the "false pictures" drawn of labor by the commercial press, Haggerty called for creation of a "much stronger and more effective labor press." He urged the Building Trades convention to take "an important step in the right direction by approving plans for the publishing of a new and effective monthly magazine, with wide circulation, by this department."

The report of the department's executive council reviewing many areas of the past two years and containing a number of recommendations included one calling for an increase in per capita from 3 cents to 4 cents per member per month.

In his official report to the convention, Haggerty noted with regret that the dispute between building trades and industrial unions had not improved during the past two years, but added, "It must be our policy to sit down and try to work out an agreement that will be both realistic and equitable to both sides."

In reviewing the problems of the past two years, the department's executive council declared it necessary in the common interest of all affiliates to expand the work of the department with special attenion on a program to provide information on the relationship of building trades unions to the "social and economic affairs of the nation and on the substantial and important contributions" made to the national welfare and national defense."

The council report contained also a restatement of the department's position opposing an "artificial limit imposed by race discrimination" in apprenticeship training programs. It again urged all affiliated unions to prevail upon local joint apprenticeship committees to increase their quotas of new apprentices.

Among several score resolutions submitted to the convention by state and local building trades councils were a number urging the B&CTD to invite the AFL-CIO-ousted Teamsters union to reaffiliate with the department and several calling on the department to disaffiliate from the federation. A number of resolutions dealt also with the problem of having locals of building trades union affiliate with state and local councils.

Missile Sites Record Hailed by Goldberg

Miami Beach—Lost time due to work stoppages at missile sites was a minute fifty-five thousandths of 1 percent in the past six months, Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg announced here.

He told the 51st convention of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. that the President's Missile Sites Labor Commission reported that in the six months period approximately "seven and a quarter million man-days were worked at missile sites. The total number of man-days lost during this period due to labor disputes was a little over 4,000. This means there was a lost-time ratio of .055 percent, which is only one twenty-fifth the average time lost due to work disputes on these bases in the five years before the establishment of the commission."

Goldberg cited this record as an outstanding example of labor's cooperation in the public interest.

The Wisdom of Merger

THE CHALLENGES AND THE PROBLEMS facing the labor movement in 1961 underscore the importance and the wisdom of the merger of the AFL and CIO six years ago on December 5, 1955, in New York City.

In the years since 1955 the AFL-CIO has weathered two recessions, a well-mounted and lavishly-financed campaign to secure punitive and restrictive labor legislation, a major assault on collective bargaining in key industries and a state-by-state drive to weaken trade unionism by passage of so-called "right-to-work" laws.

While these economic setbacks and attacks on trade unionism were occurring, two major trends were taking shape—a change in the nature of the work force and a revolution in technology, a revolution that is making its real impact on American society in the Sixties.

★ ★ ★

THE STRENGTH OF A UNITED labor movement was instrumental in pulling labor through these years of attack; in mounting an all-out campaign of its own on the corrupt influences that infiltrated a few unions and expelling the tainted groups; in engaging successfully in the 1958 and 1960 elections to help implement on the political front a program to help keep America economically strong and responsible.

The strength of a united labor movement is essential to meet the complex problems of the current decade. The labor force is growing in new directions, with heavy emphasis on white collar and technicians' jobs in government and industry and growth in the retail and service trades. These are areas where organized labor has made limited gains while the more traditional areas of union organization are shrinking as automation and new technologies spread.

The strength of a united labor movement is fundamental to the task of organizing these new unorganized, of bringing them the benefits of collective bargaining, job security and the simple dignity that is due every American worker.

★ ★ ★

IT IS THIS SAME STRENGTH that is vital to continued political efforts to secure legislation to alleviate and eliminate the chronically high unemployment that has been weakening the nation, to provide the necessary aid to education, civil rights and other programs essential to the country's and labor's welfare and progress.

The united labor movement in the past six years has gained the know-how and the experience to organize to meet the challenges of the Sixties.

In the past six years the acknowledged internal problems that were brought into the merger, with full realization of their difficulties, have yielded to solutions or have been cut down to manageable size. As these problems move toward final solutions, the strength of the labor movement can be brought into full play in meeting the new challenges and problems.

"There is no limit," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said recently, "to what the American labor movement can do for the country and for the people it represents."

On its sixth birthday, the AFL-CIO can look back with pride at the battles it has fought, at the progress it has brought to the 12.5 million workers it represents. It faces the coming years with the certain knowledge that the strength of a united labor movement is the bedrock on which to build a better America leading the world to peace and freedom.

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Tragic Story of Labor Told:

Study by Expert Shows Cuba Americas' 'First Soviet Satellite'

By Arnold Beichman

OF THE MANY BOOKS on Cuba which have appeared, Daniel James' "Cuba: First Soviet Satellite in the Americas," is the only one to take up the story of what has happened to Cuban labor under Fidel Castro. It is the most authoritative and hard-hitting account of the tragedy of the Cuban revolution yet to appear.

James produces overwhelming evidence to document his main thesis, that Cuba is literally a Soviet satellite. The former managing editor of the New Leader, he relies entirely upon former Fidelistas and does not cite a single Batista source.

James devotes a whole chapter to "The Capture of Labor," aware that "in order to be able to deliver Cuba over to the Communist Party, Fidel Castro had first to deliver over to it the Cuban labor movement." He knows that Castro could not destroy Cuba's free institutions without destroying free trade unionism and, leaning heavily upon information supplied by exiled leaders of the Cuban Confederation of Labor (CTC), he tells the whole shocking story of how Castro systematically wrecked the Cuban unions. It is the first time that that story has been brought together in one place.

During the revolutionary struggle, Castro favored the "democratization of trade-union politics"—as he phrased it in a manifesto—and free union elections. In the first months after taking power, he gave the appearance of fulfilling these promises. Between April and July 1959, James reports, Castro permitted free elections in the CTC's 33 federations, with the result that the July 26th Movement slates won in 28 of them and the Communists in only three (mixed July 26th-Communist tickets were elected in the remaining two). In a free and fair fight, that is to say, the Communists were overwhelmingly repudiated by organized Cuban labor—a complete surprise in view of their superior organization and the backing of Fidel Castro and his younger brother Raul.

The Castro brothers and the Popular Socialist (Communist) Party were chagrined, but quickly recovered from their surprise to launch a drive to take over the CTC by foul means. Raul Castro was named to start a purge of the democratically elected July 26th labor leaders (he had already been selected to purge the July 26th Movement itself), writes James. The old Red labor boss, Lazaro Pena, directed him from behind the scenes. In September and October 1959, the two managed to obtain the removal from their posts—on grounds of "counter-revolutionary activities"—of six top July 26th leaders in four labor federations.

The Castro-Communists had hoped to complete their purge in time for the CTC's 10th congress on Nov. 18, 1959, but they encountered too much resistance from the CTC rank and file. They thereupon decided to combine direct government pressure with the indirect pressure of Raul and Pena, via the Ministry of Labor; for that purpose, they replaced the non-Communist minister with a dedicated Communist, Augusto Martinez Sanchez, on Oct. 16.

Despite this show of power, the Communists could elect only a tiny handful of the 3,000 delegates to the CTC congress. The very first session threatened to end in a riot when the delegates rebelled against a Castro attempt to force them to put three Communists on the 13-man executive committee. Even when Castro himself appeared to restore order and plead for "unity," the delegates reacted overwhelmingly against having Reds on the executive. Castro backed down, only to turn around and order David Salvador, whom he had appointed CTC provisional secretary general, to slip into a new "unity" slate the names of three men who had no known Communist records but were secretly serving the Communist cause.

These three—including incumbent Sec. Gen. Jesus Soto—opened up a real purge of the July 26th labor leaders not three weeks after the CTC congress ended. Backed, of course, by Raul Castro and Labor Minister Martinez Sanchez, by April 1960 they had eliminated more than 20 of the 28 who had been democratically elected the year before to head their respective federations. Even the pliant Salvador was expelled from the CTC on Aug. 2, after a clash with Martinez Sanchez; on Nov. 4, he was arrested trying to flee.

"With Salvador out of the way," writes James, "Communist domination of Cuban labor is complete."

ACTUALLY IT IS PENA, not Soto, who runs the CTC, according to James. Though Pena occupies no official post and only carries the title, "Founder of the CTC," he makes all the decisions from an office in CTC headquarters. Ironically, it was the same Pena who bossed Cuban labor under Batista,

Has this benefited the Cuban worker in any way? On the contrary, reports James, his position is worse than before. "Soviet-like" laws give the labor minister life-and-death control over the worker's every act, and he is not only prohibited from striking but must serve the state as in all Red countries. Worse yet, unlike labor under Batista and even in other Soviet satellites, Cuban labor is militarized.

CUBA: FIRST SOVIET SATELLITE IN THE AMERICAS, by Daniel James. Avon, New York, 320 pp.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

FORMER PRES. EISENHOWER has joined Pres. Kennedy in a denunciation of self-proclaimed "super-patriots" and "extremists" in our political life. It is a welcome comment.

The mark of the right-wing "extremist" today is a claim that nobody understands the nature of communism as well as he and his fellow extremists. It is a claim that he and his fellows—and they alone—have spotted a pro-Communist cancerous growth in our national life that makes this republic vulnerable to conspiracy from within.

It is a claim that citizens high in our national government and in other positions of influence are really crypto-Communists working day and night to undermine our institutions of freedom. It is an assertion that social security and the graduated federal income tax are the work of Lenin and Marx, taking us toward socialism and communism. It is the cry that Chief Justice Earl Warren should be impeached.

To all of these, Gen. Eisenhower bluntly says that this democracy doesn't "need" any "super-patriots." It doesn't need people demanding the elimination of the income tax and the destruction of unions and the advocacy of dictatorship exercised by some man on horseback.

Our strength is honest patriotism exercised in normal ways, accepting the laws passed by the normal processes of a free representative democracy. If we think these laws are badly conceived, we have a full right to seek to change them by normal processes, and this exercise of free speech should not be abused by attributing foul motives to those who disagree.

* * *

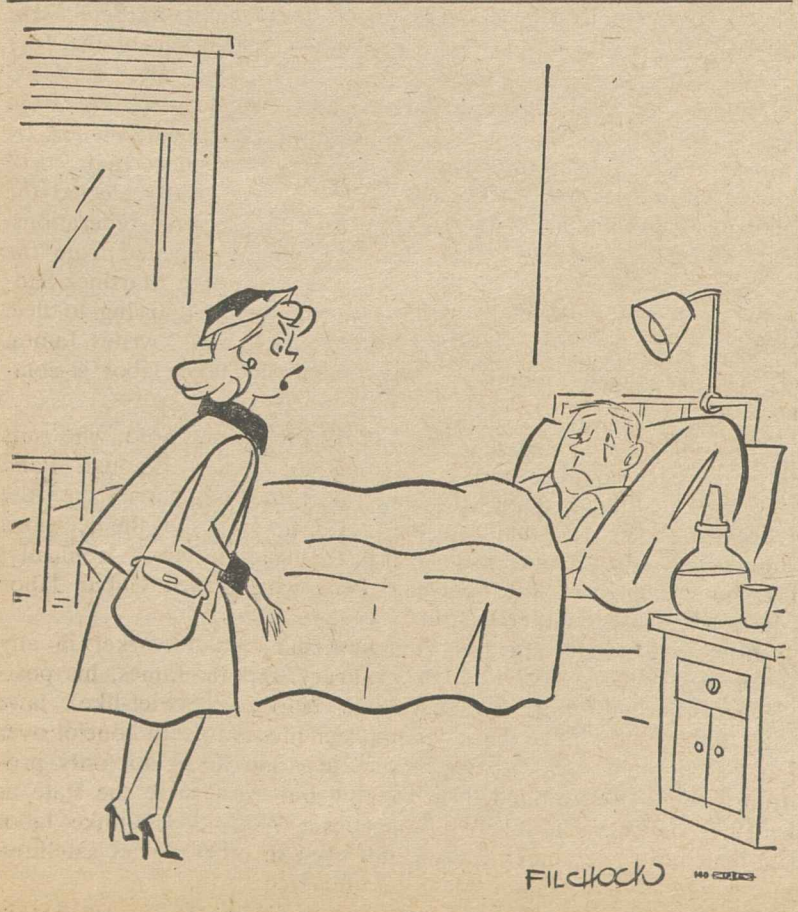
IN A STATEMENT obviously referring to the case of the resigned Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, Gen. Eisenhower also said in his television interview with the CBS commentator, Walter Cronkite, that it was "bad practice—very bad" for a member of the armed services to make public comments "on political matters or economic matters that are contrary to the President's."

Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina is seeking to build a case for Walker as a martyr to Defense Dept. "muzzling" and "censorship" of his political views. But the whole tradition of our country is that the military is subordinate to civilian authority. Its tradition is that the military must be nonpartisan. Gen. Eisenhower himself carried this tradition to the extreme of non-participation in elections for most of his adult life.

It is totally improper for a military officer to seek to indoctrinate troops under his command with a partisan political view to which he himself has become susceptible—and that is exactly what Walker attempted when he was in command of the 24th Division. The indoctrination materials he had presented to his troops intruded directly on issues that were political and current in the United States.

Walker happened to have firm political beliefs of the type that would be called right-wing, and he tried to propagate them. It would have been equally as wrong for him to try to propagate his views if they had been of the type termed left-wing.

Said Gen. Eisenhower: "I believe the Army, Navy, Air officer should not be talking about political matters, particularly domestically and never in the international field, unless he's asked to do so because of some particular position he might hold."



"So, my very first meal as your wife didn't agree with you?"

Southern Workers Trail:

Textile Pay Hike Sought, Organizing Rights Asked

Charlotte, N. C.—A program of substantial wage increases and broader fringe benefits was urged on the southern textile industry by the executive council of the Textile Workers Union of America at its quarterly meeting here.

Wages in the South have risen to the $2 an hour level, the council asserted, but in textiles the average is less than $1.60. Southern textile workers have not shared in the pay hikes granted in American industry generally in 1961, TWUA Pres. William Pollock charged.

A council resolution bluntly said that southern textiles are in a sound position to grant immediate wage increases. Economic conditions are improving, it said, production is 20 percent above the level of early 1961, prices and sales have continued to rise, and the increase in military orders "assures a strong base for the industry's future."

"New equipment and advanced technological methods and innovations are increasing manhour productivity at the rate of 4.5 percent a year," the resolution said. "At the same time the new tax privileges . . . for faster write-offs of investment in equipment assure an even higher rate of increase in manhour productivity because they will enable the industry to install the most modern equipment. . . .

The union's fringe benefit program was spelled out in a separate resolution calling for improved hospitalization, health and life insurance services, supplementary unemployment benefits and pensions.

Freedom of speech, assembly, association and solicitation of union membership are "virtually nonexistent in the rural South," the council charged in a resolution asking the U.S. Dept. of Justice to establish a special enforcement unit to "safeguard the right of trade unions to function freely in the South and to bring reality to the protections provided by law."

Edward P. Morgan is on vacation. His column, which normally appears in this space, will be back in the next issue of the AFL-CIO News.

Cites Beatings

The council cited beatings of union organizers, the tendency of local police to close their eyes to violations of unionists' rights, and "police state" suppression of basic freedoms.

"In town after town," the resolution said, "union organizers are prevented by police from distributing leaflets to factory workers. Police act under the cover of ordinances which, in most cases, are unconstitutional on their very face.

"Union members often are denied the right to rent a meeting hall, or to buy time on the radio, or to take advertising space in the local newspaper. If they substitute the exhausting and tedious method of home visits to convey the union's message, they often are arrested for 'illegal' solicitation."

In a speech during the council meeting to the leaders of three Rock Hill, S. C., locals, Pollock called on southern textile management to "get in step with modern southern industries which are laying the foundation for an expanding economy and a better way of life." Many parts of the South are "moving dramatically toward modernization," he asserted, but while the area's "new face" is growing more and more attractive, "its beauty, so far, is only skin-deep."

"The collective stomach of the South is still underfed and undernourished," he charged, "and all the new industries and booming construction cannot hide the fact that per capita income in the South is still at least 30 percent below that of the rest of the nation, and the average southern industrial worker earns about $800 a year less than the workers in other parts of the country."

CLC Renews Bid for Advisory Body on FEP

Ottawa, Ont.—The Canadian Labor Congress, as it had for the last eight years, has asked Labor Minister Michael Starr for appointment of a citizens' advisory committee to review "in a critical fashion" the operation of the nationwide Fair Employment Practices Act.

The proposal was one of several steps to implement the government's anti-discrimination policies urged on Starr in a presentation by Frank Hall, CLC vice president and chairman of the CLC Human Rights Committee.

The Canada Fair Employment Practices Act outlaws racial and religious discrimination in employment or in trade unions in industries coming under federal jurisdiction. Hall expressed the committee's "deep regret" that Canada is "the only country in the world with nationwide fair employment practices legislation" that has not ratified the Intl. Labor Organization convention on Discrimination in Employment and Occupation.

Hall said that appointment of an advisory committee on which labor, management and community groups would be represented "would be evidence that the strengthening of government anti-discrimination policy, as exemplified by the enactment of the Bill of Rights, is being accompanied by measures designed to implement this policy."

Employer Bias Charged

CLC officers and the Human Rights Committee renewed their charge that many business establishments still practice racial and religious discrimination, and recommended that the Labor Dept. be given the power to initiate FEP investigation and complaints.

They criticized the department for "declining" to do needed basic research into problems of discrimination and pointed out that provincial governments and unions, with much smaller resources, have conducted pioneering surveys on racial restrictions in jobs, housing and public accommodations.

'Besmirch' Societies Denounced by AFL-CIO Aide as Nonsensical

"I don't think we have to organize any besmirch societies," Jay Lovestone, of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs, declared in an address to the All-American Conference to Combat Communism, broadcast on As We See It, AFL-CIO public service program heard on the ABC radio network.

Lovestone, in an obvious reference to the John Birch Society continued: "I can differ with Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Kennedy, and I consider myself a very good anti-Communist who has learned the hard way, but the fact that I differ with them doesn't make either one of them a Communist agent. This is nonsense.

"Not every mistake is treason and not everyone who is mistaken is a traitor. Keep that in mind. If we don't keep that in mind, we play right into the hands of the enemy."

Lovestone reminded his audience, which met in Washington, D. C. that communism originates in Moscow.

"If there were no Soviet threat today, there wouldn't be a Communist Party in the world," he asserted. "They all live not only on Communist cash—on Kremlin cash—they live on the very existence and the powerful aggression of the Soviet dictatorship."

The AFL-CIO staff representative urged Americans to improve, not tear down, the nation's democratic institutions.

He said America's first job is defense.

"We must be so strong that even the most neutral of neutrals—with or without quotation marks—will respect us," he asserted. "We must be so strong that even the most loyal of our allies will say America is a good ally to have. We must be so strong that not even Khrushchev in his moment of worst megalomania will fail to realize that it doesn't pay to act against us."

He also called for maintenance of a growing, healthy economy as a bulwark against communism.

"We must prove by deed, as we can prove, that our system and way of life are superior," he declared. "And when we talk to the Russian people, and when we talk to the world about Russia, we must not hesitate to state, on the basis of their own declarations and confessions, that their system is one of gangsterism and murderism. Murder with them is a matter of principle and philosophy."

Lovestone urged that the U.S. do nothing to help either the Russia or the Chinese dictatorships overcome their problems.

"For example, the Chinese are irritated with the Russians because they think the Russians have not done enough to get the Chinese into the United Nations," he commented, asking: "Must we remove this irritation by helping get the Red Chinese into the UN?"

Fireman-Hero Wins Award Of Rail Union

Eugene, Ore.—A locomotive fireman who risked his life to save a two-year-old boy has been honored by his union at a dinner here.

Donald D. Hambleton received the Fireman of the Month award of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen. He also received the heartfelt thanks of the parents of Danny Zyback, a youngster who "loves trains" and who was playing on the railroad tracks near Eugene—in the direct path of an oncoming Southern Pacific train.

Hambleton, keeping a lookout from the fireman's side of the locomotive cab, spotted Danny between the rails. He shouted a warning to the engineer who immediately applied the emergency brakes, but it was obvious that the train could not be completely halted in time to save the boy.

Hambleton leaped from the cab, raced ahead of the slowing engine, scooped up the boy and dived for the side of the track seconds before the locomotive ground to a halt some four feet beyond where the boy had been.

As a winner of his union's monthly safety award, Hambleton is eligible for the BLFE's annual Fireman of the Year award. The awards, spotlighting the safety role of locomotive firemen, are one method the union has taken to answer charges by railroad management that locomotive firemen are "featherbedders"—unnecessary to railroad operation.

TWUA Editor Moves To United Fund Post

New York—Burt Beck, managing editor of Textile Labor, official organ of the Textile Workers Union of America, has been appointed labor press representative on the public relations staff of the Greater New York Fund.

A veteran of 20 years in the daily newspaper and labor press field, Beck's function in his new post will be to disseminate Greater New York Fund labor news and to work with labor editors in developing feature articles of interest to union members.

COMMEMORATING the ninth anniverary of the death of Philip Murray, late president of the former CIO, Vice Pres. Charles Copeland of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers placed a wreath on the grave in a Pittsburgh cemetery. The IUE has paid a tribute to his memory every year since Murray's death in 1952.

Board Shifts Rule on Union Shop Language

The National Labor Relations Board, moving in the direction of a change long urged by the AFL-CIO, has revised its contract-bar rule in the case of a union petitioning for a representation election when another union has a union-shop contract already in effect.

The board by a 3-2 vote has set up this test for deciding when a union-shop contract clause is legal and thus that existence of the contracts bars a new election:

"Contracts containing ambiguous though not clearly unlawful union-security provisions will bar representation proceedings in the absence of a determination of illegality" by the board or a U.S. District Court.

NLRB Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and members John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown voted to reverse the Keystone rule which since 1958 has established a "presumption of illegality" in a union-shop contract clause unless it quotes certain "precise language" of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The Supreme Court, the NLRB majority ruled, already has "sharply circumscribed" the area in which the provisions of a contract may be termed illegal under Taft-Hartley.

The new rule is more in accord, the majority said, with the law's "objective of stabilizing labor relations" than was the Keystone rule. NLRB members Philip Ray Rodgers and Boyd Leedom dissented, asserting that the majority had misinterpreted the Supreme Court reasoning.

"We welcome this development," said Thomas E. Harris, AFL-CIO associate general counsel, "because in it the board has moved a considerable distance in the direction we have urged it to move."

Federation briefs have been critical of board decisions in the Keystone and Hager Hinge cases.

McCulloch, Fanning and Brown voted to dismiss a petition filed by Dist. 50 of the unaffiliated Mine Workers at the Newark, N. J., plant of Paragon Products Corp. They said a union-shop contract held by Local 1159, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, is a bar to an election despite failure of the clause to quote the "precise" T-H language.

In another case, the board voted 5-0 to define the one-year period during which a union may not picket an employer's premises after losing an NLRB election. The year starts when illegal picketing stops, all board members agreed in a case involving Irvins, Inc., Baltimore, Md., department store chain, and Retail Clerks Local 692.

The board found that the union began picketing Irvins for recognition May 31, 1960, and lost a representation election Aug. 18, 1960. The results were certified Aug. 26, 1960, and the picketing was continued until a U.S. District Court enjoined it Oct. 3, 1960. The one-year period began on the latter date, the board decided.

Meanwhile NLRB Gen. Counsel Stuart Rothman notified all NLRB trial attorneys to seek to include interest of 6 percent a year in all future back-pay awards.

5 AFL-CIO Publications Chosen for School List

Five AFL-CIO publications have been selected by a committee of the National Task Force on Economic Education to help give high school students the minimum understanding of economics issues necessary for good citizenship.

They are among 93 publications chosen by leading economists who culled approximately 7,000 books, booklets, pamphlets and studies in a search for materials that could be used for economic education in the high school curriculum.

In addition, one of the five AFL-CIO publications and parts of two others were chosen for inclusion in a kit being distributed to all high schools. The AFL-CIO has made 25,000 copies of each available without charge.

Recommended to high school students and teachers of economics were:

- **State and Local Taxes, AFL-CIO Publication No. 80.**
- **To Meet the American People's Needs, Labor's Economic Review, June-July 1959.**
- **America's Haves and Have Nots, Labor's Economic Review, August 1960.**
- **Wage Policy for an Expanding Economy, Labor's Economic Review, November 1960.**
- **Federal Taxes, AFL-CIO Publication No. 108.**

Selected for distribution in the kits were Labor's Economic Review for November 1960 and parts of the two publications on taxes which the AFL-CIO has included in a new pamphlet especially designed for the purpose.

The Task Force was set up by the American Economic Association, which named the members, and the Committee for Economic Development, which financed the study. Labor's Economic Review, produced by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, appears monthly in the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

Automation's Impact:

Job Displacement Held Burden of All

Los Angeles—The people of America must all share the burden of aiding workers displaced at the rate of 35,000 a week by advancements in automation.

This was the theme of speeches at a conference on automation called by California's Gov. Edmund G. Brown, who announced plans to establish a special automation advisory board to help anticipate the specific need for skilled workers in this state.

W. Willard Wirtz, undersecretary of Labor, and Dr. Clark Kerr, Pres. of the University of California, joined in urging coordinated labor, management and government efforts to meet the impact of automation.

They suggested Federal, state and industry training and retraining programs, interstate employment placement services, and consideration of government aid to transport unemployed workers to new jobs and help support them during training periods.

Brown heeded a call from California Labor Federation Executive Sec-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts and others in announcing his automation committee composed of management, labor, and public members. The group is expected to spell out in detail the need for more skilled workers and the decline in the need for unskilled labor.

By anticipating the needs of industry long in advance, it was noted, schools will be better able to train students for specific jobs, and individual workers who will be displaced by automation can help themselves and be helped in their efforts to prepare for job losses.

Wirtz decried the failure of the nation to take action in many areas now open to it to increase employment. He noted that if "we would build the 140,000 classrooms we need now, this would directly and indirectly produce nearly 1 million more jobs, in addition to improving the educational system needed to prepare citizens for the job market."

He also attacked the "paradox that some 315,000 workers are being imported this year from other countries for farm labor jobs while 4 million Americans are looking for work."

He called false the response of agricultural growers that American workers are "not available" or "not willing" to perform farm labor jobs.

"The heat in California's Imperial Valley lettuce fields is no hotter than the heat of the blast furnaces in Pennsylvania's steel mills," he said.

"The real answer," he declared, is "that Americans will not do the work the Mexican braceros are doing at the wages growers are paying."

New Program Offers Books For Overseas

State labor bodies and national and international unions have been invited to take part in the Fraternal Bookshelf program, designed to supply people overseas with typical U.S. books.

The program, called by AFL-CIO Intl. Affairs Dir. Michael Ross a "useful device for presenting a more accurate picture of U.S. life to the world," provides a portable library of 99 paperbound books for mailing abroad. The Fraternal Organizations Committee, Box 1960, Washington, D. C., said it can be delivered anywhere in the world for a cost of $40.

A bookplate naming the donor will be attached.

The books include Rachel Carson's The Sea Around Us, de Tocqueville's Democracy in America, the Pocket History of the United States by Henry Steele Commager and Allan Nevins, Walt Rostow's Dynamics of Soviet Society, Charnwood's biography of Lincoln, Emerson's Basic Essays, and John P. Marquand's The Late George Appley.

Horseshoers Launch Harness Track Drive

Toronto, Ont.—The Horseshoers have launched their biggest organizing drive in a bid to gain bargaining rights at harness tracks throughout the eastern United States.

Third Vice Pres. Clayton Thomas of Chicago began the campaign as the union's four-day convention concluded here. His target will be about 100 horseshoers on the harness tracks, and the key to the union's drive is its apprenticeship program.

George Miller, re-elected president, estimated that the two-year campaign could mean a one-third increase in the union's membership, now about 300.

"We will organize first and then we can begin our apprenticeship program in earnest," he said.

The convention approved an assessment of $10 per member per year to finance the organizing campaign. Thomas will continue to work as a horseshoer but the special levy will enable him to change his locale constantly. His one son is an apprentice learning the craft under him.

Organizing in Canada will be handled by James D. Smith of Toronto, newly elected first vice president. He will concentrate on western Canada in the harness field.

Other work accomplished by the convention, in which each of the 30 delegates worked on a committee, included a hospital plan providing coverage of those over 65 coming into the organization.

Sick benefits were stepped up from $10 to $15 a day, not to exceed 10 days for each year.

The union will also put out a quarterly publication for the locals to be read at the meetings.

Although the convention at the Park Plaza Hotel was originally scheduled for three days, the weight of work extended it another day.

The union plans to streamline its constitution. In 13 years it will be 100 years old and there is a desire to bring the constitution up to date.

The Ontario Jockey Club entertained the members at the Woodbine Race Track, with one race named in honor of the horseshoers.

Officers are: Miller, of Hot Springs, Ark., president; Smith, first vice president; Kenneth Wheeler of Baltimore, second vice president; Thomas, third vice president and Fred Webb of Milan, Ind., secretary-treasurer.

Politics in Illinois:

GOP Turns Down FEPC Nominees

Springfield, Ill.—Illinois Republican legislators, most of whom voted against the state's new fair employment law earlier this year, sparked a political uproar by turning down two of Democratic Gov. Otto Kerner's five nominees to the new Fair Employment Practices Commission—a union president and a prominent Negro lawyer.

On a straight party division, the GOP-controlled Senate rejected the nominations of Packinghouse Workers Pres. Ralph Helstein and Earl Dickerson, a 70-year-old Negro civic leader.

For a time it appeared that the commission's Republican chairman, Charles W. Gray, industrial relations director of the Bell & Howell Co., also would be turned down. A Senate committee which had earlier recommended approval of his appointment angrily recalled him after he had sharply criticized its hearing as "a travesty."

Gray, who shares the "modern Republican" views of Bell & Howell Chairman Charles H. Percy—an advocate of the FEPC law—finally won Senate confirmation by a 37-11 vote.

An editorial in the Federation News, weekly newspaper of the Chicago Federation of Labor, charged that Gray was confirmed only because cooler heads among Senate GOP "diehards" realized the party's "hopes of carrying Illinois in 1962 would be dim indeed unless this backward footwork stopped."

The Republican senators, the editorial commented, had "little appetite" for the "modern Republicanism" of Gray and Percy, but "felt it was a choice of swallowing Gray if they wanted sweeteners in the form of campaign contributions."

Rejection of Helstein and Dickerson also drew editorial blasts from Chicago Republican newspapers and from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Dickerson was questioned by the Illinois Senate Executive Committee about past association with allegedly Communist - dominated groups. Helstein was asked about three union staff members charged by the U. S. House Un-American Activities Committee with past Communist associations. Helstein bluntly retorted that the UPWA operates in full compliance with the strict AFL-CIO Ethical Practices codes barring both Communists and corruptionists from elective or appointed office in affiliated unions.

The Chicago Sun-Times said their rejection "lends support to those who suspect that the Republican legislators who voted against FEPC are trying to prevent it from being made operational by crippling it in its launching stage."

The Chicago Daily News pointed out that the election of Helstein in 1946 as UPWA president was an "anti-Red move" and said Communists had been shaken out during his leadership.

A Post-Dispatch editorial denounced the Senate Republicans for "disgraceful obstructionism" of the fair employment law.

The Senate, controlled by the Republicans under an apportionment of districts on the basis of area—assuring rural and small town domination — had been the graveyard of FEPC bills during five previous sessions of the legislature. A compromise bill pushed by Kerner was enacted this year after five GOP members joined Senate Democrats in voting for it.

B & C Locals' Right to Funds Upheld Again

Albany, N. Y. — New York's highest court has upheld the right of former locals of the expelled Bakery & Confectionery Workers to take their treasuries and assets with them when they disaffiliate and join the AFL-CIO American Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

The ABC said the State Court of Appeals action "keeps the record 100 percent clear" in more than a score of court decisions in various states involving secessions from the expelled union.

The appellate court unanimously upheld a lower court's 1958 ruling in the cases of New York City Locals 50 and 51, whose members voted to quit the B&C after its expulsion from the AFL-CIO in 1957 on findings of corrupt leadership.

An attempt by the B&C to enforce a constitutional provision permitting the international to seize the assets of a seceding local had been denied in a decision which upheld the locals' right to "disaffiliate from a corrupt and dishonest association."

WILLIAM GREEN HOMES, new Chicago housing development, were dedicated to the memory of the late president of the former AFL at a ceremony participated in by, left to right, Pres. William A. Lee, Chicago Federation of Labor; Martin J. Dwyer, chairman Chicago Housing Authority commissioners and president, Elevator Operators Local 66; Mayor Richard J. Daley; Harry Green, son of the late William Green; and AFL-CIO Vice Pres. William L. McFetridge.

Metal Trades Hit Runaway Shipbuilding

The AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. has urged a congressional subcommittee to support measures to halt "the deterioration of our U.S. flag merchant fleet and our shipbuilding and ship repair industry."

Pres. James A. Brownlow said the U.S. last year was "a poor eighth" among the world's shipbuilding nations and he warned that it would drop even lower if the trend toward "runaway" shipping continued.

Brownlow filed his department's views in a letter to Rep. John H. Dent (D-Pa.), chairman of a House Labor subcommittee which is holding hearings on the impact of imports and exports on U.S. employment.

Brownlow supported steps to end what he termed "the tax haven device which has made runaway flag operation so profitable." He charged that "U.S. corporate monies are being used to build up foreign flag fleets which bypass our tax laws, our labor laws, our decent working conditions."

U.S. and American-controlled companies, he said, are building some 91 merchant vessels in foreign shipyards, "all scheduled for foreign flag operation."

Housing Project Hailed As Memorial to Green

Chicago—"This is the kind of memorial he would have wanted."

This was the theme of speakers at dedication ceremonies for a public housing project named for the late William Green, president of the former American Federation of Labor from 1924 until his death in 1952.

William L. McFetridge, AFL-CIO vice-president, expressed the gratitude of the federation Executive Council to the Chicago Housing Authority for the 1,099-unit low-cost housing project at Division St. and Ogden Ave.

"We have replaced a terrible slum with a magnificent housing development," McFetridge said.

The $17 million project consists of 15- and 16-story buildings on 20 acres of land. The ceremonies were held on the ninth anniversary of Green's death. A plaque was unveiled by Harry Green, a son of the late AFL president.

Green, a Chicago attorney, recalled that his father had a deep interest in improving the environment of working people, especially their housing and expressed "the thanks of our entire family for the honor paid to his memory."

"This is a tribute in keeping with his life and work," Green said.

Chicago's Mayor Richard Daley pointed out that Pres. Kennedy's program for decent and proper housing for every family had strong support from organized labor and suggested that other housing projects should be named for union officials.

"We have eliminated 60 percent of the dilapidated dwelling units in the city," Mayor Daley said. "This project is a symbol of our determination to remove all blight from our city in the next 10 years."

Contrast with Communism

Pres. William A. Lee of the Chicago Federation of Labor said the ceremonies "speak well for our country and our way of life. Contrast what we do here today with what we see where tyranny prevails. In East Berlin, the Communists erect brutal barriers to freedom.

"In welcome contrast, we dedicate this monument to freedom. We know that the life and work of William Green—who rose from coal miner to spokesman for all labor—will be part of the fabric of our country forever,"

Martin J. Dwyer, president of Elevator Operators Local 66, is chairman of the Chicago Housing Authority board of commissioners, which was responsible for the planning and naming of William Green Homes.

AFL-CIO Aids CARE Relief To Vietnamese

The AFL-CIO has allocated funds for the purchase of 4,000 CARE food crusade packages, at $1 each, for the relief of flood victims in Vietnam, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Lee W. Minton has announced.

Minton represents the AFL-CIO —a founding member—on the CARE executive board.

The relief organization acted to give assistance in the flood-stricken area upon receiving first-hand reports of the suffering in Kien Tuong province, where 30,000 people were said to be completely destitute.

The AFL-CIO-financed gift, which provides for a total of 34 tons of basic supplies, follows CARE's authorization to its mission chief to provide aid consisting of 24,000 food crusade packages, 10,000 blankets, materials for clothing and other help.

Michael Ross, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs, said AFL-CIO European Rep. Irving Bown, representing Pres. George Meany, will participate in the food distribution.

In addition to disaster relief measures, unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO voluntary support a CARE program of sending food, office equipment and other supplies to free, democratic labor bodies in Africa, Asia and other areas.

Individual and union donations for the flood sufferers may be marked "Vietnam Flood Victims" and sent to the AFL-CIO representatives at CARE, 660 First Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

Union Volunteers Aid Charity's Convention

Denver—Two local labor unions donated their services to help stage the 1961 convention of the National Society for Crippled Children here—Local 230, Motion Picture Operators, and Musicians Local 20, Music Performance and Trust Funds. Local officers prepared audio visual aids and arranged the music for the five-day meeting.

KEY WORKERS on the Ed Sullivan television program are shown with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany after show on which Sullivan hailed labor's $1 million fund drive for the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation. Standing, left to right, are Frank Ruggerio, master propman; Meany; Producer Precht; Eddie King, house carpenter, and Sullivan. Kneeling is Stage Manager Eddie Brinkman.

Meany Calls for Liberalized Trade

Urges Broad Program With Job Safeguards

(Continued from Page 1)

conference delegates, IAM Pres. Al J. Hayes said in concluding that there should "no longer be any doubt in anyone's mind as to the overriding necessity for a continued national policy of liberal trade."

Hayes said the conference, first of its kind sponsored by the Machinists, was called to develop specific ways and means in support of liberal trade policies and to help meet problems created by the exploitation of foreign labor.

Conference Chairman Rudy Faupl said the meeting was mandated by the 1960 IAM convention so that U.S. and Canadian contract negotiators would be familiar with the issues raised by some employers in negotiations.

Pres. Kennedy, in a message to Hayes read at the conference, said the U.S., as "the leading industrial power of the world and its foremost trader" must chart a new course in trade policy because of changes in Europe and Japan and "the emerging challenge in trade and aid posed by the Soviet bloc."

"All these," Kennedy wrote, "are events we must contend with and fashion" if we are to assure ourselves and our partners the benefits of economic growth and the capacity to "contend with Communist economic warfare" in the years ahead.

The conference recommended a program including trade adjustment safeguards; machinery to prevent the "flooding" of U.S. markets with foreign goods or the exploitation of labor abroad; the raising of labor standards in other countries through the Intl. Labor Organization and the General Agreement on Trade & Tariffs (GATT); legal changes to deny tax-deferment to firms producing goods abroad at lower taxes; to require management to compete more freely and to prosecute violations of the anti-trust laws through "administered prices and price-fixing conspiracies."

U.S. policies should aim at reducing unemployment to a maximum of 3 percent of the labor force as quickly as possible, and to produce a rate of economic growth "commensurate with the nation's needs and resources," the conference declared.

Others who discussed foreign trade problems included Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg; Herman Patteet, Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions; Chester Bowles, Pres. Kennedy's special representative and adviser on Asian, African and Latin American Affairs; AFL-CIO Research Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg; Dr. Howard Piquet of the Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress; Russell Bell of the Canadian Labor Congress, and IAM Pres. Hayes.

Meany in his closing luncheon speech asserted that this country "cannot prosper, or indeed cannot even maintain itself, without imports from foreign countries."

Nevertheless he predicted a "bitter battle in Congress next year," when Pres. Kennedy seeks to revise and broaden the reciprocal trade policy this nation has followed since the days of Franklin Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, and acknowledged "an increasing amount of concern within our own ranks over our continued support of this policy."

The primary reason, Meany said, is the failure of the American economy, apart from the competition of imports, to provide full employment.

"For eight years," he said, "our annual econmic growth was held down to a snail's pace. And while there has been some improvement this year, and more can be anticipated, it has not had any material success in reducing unemployment."

A trade adjustment program, Meany said, would give the President an alternative to raising tariffs on a product hurt by foreign competition. He could attempt to rehabilitate those affected by using some of these proposed remedies:

- For workers, supplementary unemployment benefits, up to two thirds of former weekly earnings, for 52 weeks; job retraining; retirement at age 60 under social security; the relocation of entire families, if necessary, to areas where jobs are available.
- For industries, loans from the Small Business Administration; technical advice and assistance in increasing efficiency or developing new products; accelerated amortization for investments in developing new products and in bringing about a more balanced economy.
- For communities, loans on the same basis as to business firms, and similar technical assistance.

Meany said these are not revolutionary ideas, that most western nations have authorized such programs, that the approach is similar to that in the Area Redevelopment Act here.

FIRST CONFERENCE on world trade policies convened by Machinists adopted a program for liberalized tariffs plus government action to meet needs of communities and workers affected by imports. Shown speaking is Chester Bowles, special adviser to Pres. Kennedy. At his right are Machinists Pres. Al J. Hayes and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treasurer William F. Schnitzler.

Workers Win as ILO Sets Debate On World 40-Hour Week Standard

Geneva, Switzerland—The Governing Body of the Intl. Labor Organization voted at its 150th session here to put the issue of the 40-hour-week before next year's annual conference.

The vote of 34 to 4, with one abstention, was a victory for the worker delegates over the last-ditch obstructionism of the employers.

Another worker-supported action was the decision to forward to the South African government the resolution, adopted at last June's ILO conference, calling on South Africa to withdraw from the organization because of its racial discrimination policies.

South Africa's continued membership "is not consistent with the aims and purposes" of the ILO, the resolution said.

The four-day session of the government, worker and employer representatives on the ILO's executive unit was dominated by the announcement of David A. Morse, the director-general, that he was resigning to return to national life in the U.S.

Delegates pressed on with a long agenda that dealt mainly with the next two ILO annual conferences.

Jean Moeri, Swiss leader of the workers group, delegate Rudy Faupl and Kalmen Kaplansky of the Canadian Labor Congress joined with other trade unionists to push aside the procedural road blocks raised by employers before the 40-hour-week issue.

The workers "are not interested in legal technicalities or parliamentary trickery," Faupl said in calling for the question to be placed on the 1962 conference agenda for final action.

Earlier this year the ILO voted a recommendation setting 40 hours as the goal to be reached as soon as possible everywhere. However, the decision was invalidated because employer delegates stayed away to prevent a quorum.

At the Governing Body session employers argued that the proposed recommendation could not be voted on again at the next conference. But the ILO legal expert ruled that since the recommendation had already gone through the preliminary discussions the conference could skip another first-stage debate.

While the employers served notice that they would continue their fight in the conference, they had to accept the majority decision that a "final vote" on the projected recommendation could be taken.

Health Questions on Agenda

The questions of hygiene in shops and offices and benefits in case of employment accidents and occupational diseases were placed on the agenda of the 1963 conference. Both were endorsed by the workers group.

A special committee set up to investigate Ghana's complaint that forced labor exists in Portugal's African territory of Angola reported that it had completed arrangements to make an on-the-spot check after hearing 31 witnesses at preliminary hearings.

The committee's final report is expected to be ready for the Governing Body's next session in the spring of 1962, when the issue will be publicly aired.

Procedure similar to that set in motion to deal with the Ghana complaint was initiated at this session in connection with a counter-charge by Portugal that the African Republic of Liberia is failing to observe its obligations to ban forced labor.

12-2-61

Morse Quits ILO Post; Meany Expresses Regret

AFL-CIO leaders and members "regret exceedingly" the decision of David A. Morse to resign as director-general of the Intl. Labor Organization, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a statement hailing the "tremendous record of constructive service" Morse had posted in his 14 years.

Morse unexpectedly presented his resignation to the ILO Governing Body at its regular meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, catching worker, employer and government delegates by surprise. He said he expected to return to American life.

Meany, calling the ILO "one of the most important organizations in the international field," described Morse as a "true international servant."

"The workers of the world, to whose welfare he has contributed with intelligence and devotion, will sorely miss his hand at the helm of the ILO," Meany said.

"We wish him the best of luck in any new undertaking and we want him and the world to know that the workers of the United States deeply appreciate his years of service to the ILO and the cause of humanity."

Morse showed emotion as he announced the decision to the agency he has headed since 1947. He explained he felt the time had come for him "to resume again the duties and responsibilities of normal citizenship in my own country."

The decision had been made easier, he explained, by an offer for service at home where he will engage in activities "kindred to the objects and purposes of the ILO."

The Governing Body had been expecting confidently that Morse would be available next year for another five-year term.

Morse's decision was the cause of "great consternation" for workers, Jean Moeri, Swiss leader, said. Similar praise was expressed from the government and employer benches. George L-P Weaver, U.S. assistant secretary of labor, cited Morse's "single-minded dedication" to the ILO's goal of peace through social progress.

Rudy Faupl, U. S. worker member of the Governing Body, said he was proud "the U.S. has been able to contribute such a dynamic and creative man to the service of the entire world."

"If the ILO today is equipped to advance the aspirations and promote the human welfare of hundred of millions of workers, it is because David Morse has felt in the very fibre of his being the basic material needs and yearning for fundamental freedoms and social progress of great mass of mankind," Faupl added.

The exact date of Morse's resignation is still to be fixed, but he has undertaken to remain to present the 1963 budget at the next spring's session of the Governing Body.

Unions in Louisville Offer Shelter Advice

Louisville, Ky.—The Louisville Building & Construction Trades Council has offered to help advise do-it-yourself fans to build their own family fallout shelters.

The council has named a three-man advisory committee to supply home owners with construction information.

Tax Program Aims for Jobs In Ore Fields

A three-point tax revision program aimed at encouraging the exploitation of low-grade iron ore reserves in the United States has been laid before a House subcommittee by the Steelworkers.

In submitting the statement, Meyer Bernstein, USWA international affairs director, said the proposed tax changes are necessary to solve the problem of shutdowns and unemployment in areas such as the Mesabi Range in Minnesota.

The area abounds in low-grade ores which lie untouched while steel companies that own them import millions of tons of higher-grade ore each year from countries such as Canada, Venezuela and Liberia.

The USWA program provides that foreign subsidiaries of U.S. companies lose their tax advantage and that they be compelled to pay current taxes; proposes five-year amortization for high investment in beneficiation or concentration plants required for the treatment of low-grade ores, and urges removal of the 15 percent depletion allowance enjoyed by firms with subsidiary ore companies operating abroad unless they "undertake significant exploitation" of their low-grade ore in the U.S.

Meany Finds AFL-CIO 'In Good Shape'

AFL-CIO News

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Kennedy Hails Labor's Aid To Get U. S. Moving Again

Unions' Job 'Never Done':

Meany Calls Labor To Serve Nation

By Saul Miller

Miami Beach—The AFL-CIO is in "good shape," ready and willing to play its part in strengthening the nation and defending freedom, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in a keynote speech to the federation's fourth convention.

He told a cheering audience of 3,600 that the federation is neither "satisfied nor complacent" because "labor's job is never done."

There are internal problems facing the trade union movement and "I do not think we should sort of sweep them under the rug. I think that we should try to do something about them. But I do not think that we should overemphasize them," the federation president said, adding:

"I do not think that we should use these problems and our failure to solve them as a convenient excuse for failure to do something else that we very well could do."

The merger that started six years ago, Meany declared, "is a complete and absolute success in every state in the union."

Every state and local labor group in the federation is merged and with a few exceptions, he noted, the mergers are working well.

Points Emphasized

To the nearly 950 delegates and the thousands of guests and observers gathered for the opening of the convention, Meany stressed that:

- The AFL-CIO will continue its "uncompromising opposition" to any form of corruption in the trade union movement.
- Any union that engages in discrimination on the basis of race in any form "flouts the basic principles of the AFL-CIO" and harms the trade union movement.
- The AFL-CIO is dedicated to the task of organizing the unorganized and will exert its full efforts in this area. The federation recognizes, he said, that "we haven't done as good as we should."
- Labor will use its influence against the "so-called lunatic fringe" because it is completely opposed to "the extreme right as well as those on the extreme left who would lead us to disaster."
- The AFL-CIO does not believe in "coexistence propaganda" nor in the "better Red than dead" approach any more than it supports the thesis of the John Birch Society, "whose only contribution is to tear down the character of the great leaders of the nation" and to take the country back to the 19th century.

Meany posed the problems of the nation and the labor movement against the continuing Communist threat to peace in Berlin, the Soviet Union's testing of 50-megaton nuclear weapons, and the Communist base in Cuba. He called on union members to remember that their first obligation is as "good citizens."

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AFL-CIO CHARTER is presented to new Food & Beverage Trades Dept. at its founding convention in Miami Beach by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler. From left to right are Pres. Harry Poole of the department; Pres. Ed. S. Miller of the Hotel & Restaurant Workers; Sec.-Treas. Pat Gorman of the Meat Cutters; Daniel E. Conway, secretary-treasurer of the department and Schnitzler. **(See Story, Page 3.)**

New Fight Pledged In January

By Willard Shelton

Miami Beach—Greeted with tumultuous cheers by an overflow audience of 3,600 AFL-CIO convention delegates and guests, Pres. John F. Kennedy pledged here that he would launch a new battle in January for a sweeping legislative program to keep the country "moving forward."

In a broad-ranging speech thanking labor for its support of policies to keep our country strong and our world defense of freedom vital, the President emphasized especially the role of the AFL-CIO in strengthening "the free union movements of emerging new countries."

"It is no accident that Communists concentrate their efforts among the workers in these nations," he said.

Addressing himself directly to 150 foreign visitors, many from new countries, Kennedy pointed out that in the U.S. with our "strong, free labor movement" workers do not feel "left out."

"I want both sides of the bargaining table here," he declared, to realize that a "strong, free labor movement is vital to our society."

"I don't want workers in the developing nations to be given a

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'Vast Pressures' Cited:

Council Hails Spirit Of United AFL-CIO

Miami Beach—In the face of "vast and varied pressures" during the last two years "the AFL-CIO has maintained unwavering strength of spirit and unity of purpose," the federation's Executive Council reported to the fourth constitutional convention of the AFL-CIO.

The maintenance of that strength and unity "outweighs all other achievements set forth in these pages," the council declared at the conclusion of its 384-page report, "and the credit for it is shared by the leaders of our movement at every level."

The 29-man council, reviewing the two years of "trial and triumph, frustration and accomplishment, disappointment and hope" since the last convention in September 1959, expressed its confidence in "the ultimate triumph of our cause—a better life for Americans and for all mankind."

The council's report covers in 15 major sections a detailed record of the federation in the last two years. It includes a presidential report by Pres. George Meany, a detailed financial report by Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, developments in the labor movement 1959-1961 and sections on the national economy, international relations, social security, the worker and the community—dealing with education, community services, and safety—civil rights, the campaign against so-called "right-to-work" laws, court

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Jobless Rate Drops to 6.1 Percent, First Significant Decline In Year

The nation's unemployment rate dropped sharply to 6.1 percent in November, the first significant decline in a year. The seasonally adjusted joblessrate had been 6.8 percent in October and had stuck close to 7 percent since December 1960.

Pres. Kennedy announced the drop in the jobless rate "with great pleasure" in his address to the AFL-CIO convention in Miami Beach.

"And we're going to have to get it lower," the President told the applauding delegates.

The President also reported that November employment figures showed 67.4 million persons employed—a record for the month. The actual count of unemployed was 3.99 million, an increase of 56,000 but counter to the seasonal trend which normally shows a far sharper rise in the jobless. The unemployment rate is adjusted to take into account seasonal conditions.

The November rate was the lowest since September 1960, when the jobless percentage was 5.7. For previous Novembers, the rate was 6.2 percent in 1960 and 5.8 percent in 1959.

Kennedy hailed the improvement in the unemployment picture as a sign that "the American economy has begun to move, and move strongly out of the lassitudes of re-

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Index to Stories On Convention

Miami Beach—Stories on the AFL-CIO's fourth constitutional convention may be located as follows:

Pres. Kennedy's address—Page 1.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's keynote address—Page 1.

Executive Council report—Pages 1, 5, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16.

Building & Construction Trades Dept. convention—Page 2.

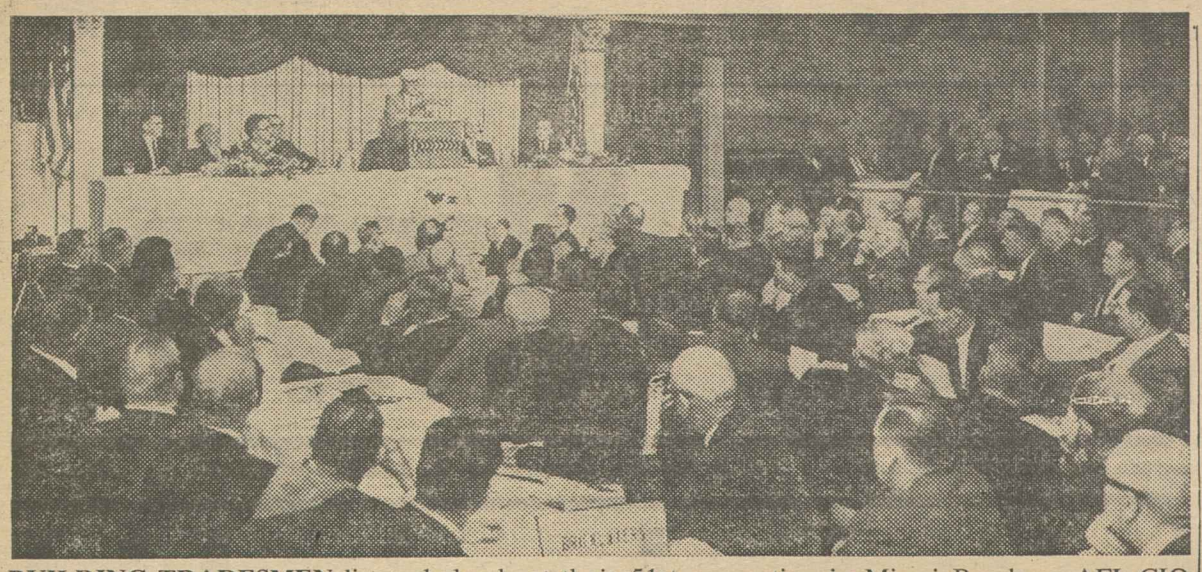
Union Label & Service Trades Dept. convention—Page 2.

Metal Trades Dept. convention—Page 3.

Food & Beverage Trades Dept. convention—Page 3.

Maritime Trades Dept. convention—Page 4.

Intl. Labor Press Association convention—Page 5.



BUILDING TRADESMEN listened closely at their 51st convention in Miami Beach as AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called for greater organizing efforts and laid down the principles for reaching agreement on a plan to settle internal disputes in the federation.

Building Trades Ready to Press Organizing Drive, Haggerty Says

Miami Beach—Delegates to the 51st convention of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Department are firmly convinced that they want to "step out into the field of organization" and have taken steps "to provide funds and activities" for that purpose, Department Pres. C. J. Haggerty declared here.

Haggerty, in a brief response to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's address to the convention in which Meany asserted that labor has not "kept pace" in organizing the unorganized because "we haven't tried," noted the feeling on organizing and added:

"We realize there are many more important things to do than to spend our time in family internal bickering. We want no part of it. We hope we can find ways and means of adjusting it at this coming convention (of the AFL-CIO) . . . so we can get on with our work."

Meany's speech to the department convention at the Balmoral Hotel climaxed the three-day meeting, attended by more than 250 delegates. The delegates adopted resolutions dealing with internal labor affairs, elected Haggerty to his first full term and re-elected Sec.-Treas. Frank Bonadio and 10 vice presidents, including John Lyons, Jr., president of the Iron Workers, recently named to the post by the department's executive council.

Meany pointed out that "we have not organized the same share of the working force today as we had five or 10 years ago," adding that the fault did not lie with internal disputes but was true because "the international unions involved haven't tried, and this applies to the building trades also."

"There are plenty of unorganized workers in this country on new building and I hope the building trades will look into this question and see if they can do something about it," he said.

The AFL-CIO president declared the problem of internal differences in the federation "is certainly not as bad as some people have tried to portray it" and that "it is a disservice to the trade union movement to indicate that the only thing we are concerned with is our internal squabbles and to indicate that the trade union movement is weak and going out of business because of these internal problems. This is just not true."

Approach Must Be Voluntary

In striving for a method to settle and minimize disputes, Meany said, the approach "must be consistent with the tradition of the American trade union movement, based on voluntary agreement, or it will not work." The method also "must provide that we determine this inside the labor movement," he added. Whatever is done, he stressed, "must be directed towards the solution of disputes rather than the allocation of jurisdiction."

He stressed also the problems of automation and high unemployment, the campaign for a so-called "right-to-work" law on the national level, the drive to have labor unions placed under the anti-trust laws and the overriding need to keep America economically strong so that it can lead the free world in the cold war.

The convention adopted a resolution rejecting the proposal for an internal disputes plan adopted at the recent convention of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. It called for an amendment to the federation's constitution setting up machinery under the section dealing with jurisdiction for settlement of disputes in this area by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, with the convention to act on failure to comply with a council decision.

The delegates also adopted a resolution objecting to consideration by the AFL-CIO convention of the IUD internal disputes plan based on the argument that various constitutional problems are involved.

Counter-Arguments Prepared

Haggerty said the department has prepared arguments in opposition to a number of IUD-sponsored resolutions and expects to appear before convention committees and the convention itself to offer them.

The convention adopted a resolution offered as a substitute for a number of proposals to invite the return of the Teamsters, ousted by the 1957 AFL-CIO convention, urging that handling of any bid for reaffiliation be in "complete observance" of all provisions of the AFL-CIO constitution, the codes of ethical practices and the AFL-CIO policies.

The Teamsters were ousted for failure to meet ethical standards in the constitution and the codes.

The convention approved unanimously a resolution to raise the per capita effective Jan. 1, 1962, from 3 to 4 cents per member per month to finance increased activities, including an information program.

The delegates heard a number of speakers from the construction industry including Edward T. Kelly, manager, labor relations, Associated General Contractors of America; Paul M. Geary, Specialty Contractors Association, and H. E. Lore, National Constructors Association.

James L. McDevitt, director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education; Pres. Paul Hall, of the Seafarers; Charles Donahue, solicitor in the Labor Dept., and James Noe of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and special consultant to the Peace Corps, also addressed the convention.

Chairmen Named For 4th Convention

Miami Beach — Following is a list of committee chairmen for the AFL-CIO 4th convention here:

Resolutions — Vice Pres. George M. Harrison, president of the Railway Clerks.

Constitution — Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers.

Credentials — Vice Pres. L. M. Raftery, president of the Painters.

Rules — Vice Pres. William C. Birthright, president of the Barbers.

Executive Council Report —Vice Pres. O. A. Knight, president of the Oil Workers.

State and Local Bodies — Vice Pres. Lee W. Minton, president of the Glass Bottle Blowers.

Education — Vice Pres. Peter T. Schoemann, president of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters.

Label — Vice Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Clothing Workers.

Appeals—Alex Rose, president of the Hat Workers.

November Construction Starts Hit $5.1 Billion

New construction put in place during November had a value estimated at $5.1 billion, according to a preliminary report by the Bureau of the Census.

The total was 5 percent under the revised estimate for October but 6 percent above the level of November 1960.

Uniform Design Suggested:

Label Called 'Potent' Weapon of Workers

Miami Beach—Delegates to the Union Label Dept.'s 50th convention voted enthusiastic support for a stepped-up program of promoting the union label as one of labor's "most potent weapons" to improve working conditions of American workers.

The convention also asked the department's executive board to explore the feasibility of a uniform union label design to insure quick consumer recognition of the various labels, service pins and shop cards.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec. - Treas. William F. Schnitzler emphasized in addresses to the convention the growing identification by the public of the union label as a symbol of quality in both merchandise and services.

"The public has learned increasingly to respect the products that bear the union label, and they expect those products to be good products," Meany declared.

In fact, the AFL-CIO president told the convention, he sometimes gets personal letters of complaint if a union label product fails to satisfy the purchaser.

Meany also emphasized promotion of the union label as the workers' means of helping fair employers. He said:

"We are helping the employer to sell his product. We are helping him to make a better product. We are helping him to get a wider market for that product and, in doing so, we are helping him get the profits that are necessary for him in order to stay in business and to expand his business."

Counters Propaganda

Schnitzler told the delegates that the label can be used to counter anti-labor propaganda which portrays unionism as something imposed on workers. The union label, he declared, can be used to tell the story of decent conditions, fair employers and high standards.

Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers declared that his union's label has been a major weapon against "non-union gangster shops" which undercut union standards.

The ILGWU, he said, is spending $1 million a year to promote its label, and he reported that as a result some non-union employers have asked for a union contract "because customers were asking for the label."

Dubinsky urged the department to "give some thought" to a single, universal label which would identify all products made by members of AFL-CIO unions. This, he said, would eliminate consumer confusion as to which emblems were legitimate union labels.

Dept. Pres. Richard F. Walsh commented that the executive board's study of the possibility of a uniform label design was a step in that direction.

Auxiliaries Commended

A resolution unanimously adopted by the convention praised AFL-CIO Women's Auxiliaries for "volunteer support and untiring efforts" in helping to bring about "increased demand for union label products and union services."

Other resolutions expressed the department's thanks for the "wholehearted cooperation" of the labor press and praised the work of the federation's publication, the AFL-CIO News and the American Federationist.

The period of Sept. 3-9 was officially designated Union Label Week for 1962, and 1963 observance was set for Sept. 2-8.

The convention authorized the department's executive board to call, in its discretion, a national work conference in years when no AFL-CIO convention is scheduled.

The department's secretary-treasurer, Joseph Lewis, told the delegates that a stepped-up program of organizing local and state union label councils is essential to effective promotion of the union label at the community level. He expressed the hope that continued growth of the department would make it possible to set up area union label offices to provide greater assistance in convention and state fair exhibits and other promotional activities.

A memorial service, at which Walsh presided, paid tribute to John J. Mara, who had headed the department from 1956 until his death on July 17, 1960, and to George L. Googe, a vice president of the department at his death on Sept. 19, 1961.

Delegates also saw a preview of the department's new documentary movie, Parade of Progress, a half-hour color and sound film which includes highlights of the 1961 Union-Industries Show at Detroit.

Summer Students Give ICFTU $1,017

Detroit—Delegates to the state AFL-CIO summer school in Port Huron donated $300 to the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and delegates to Auto Worker institutes gave another $717, Education Dir. Don Stevens of the Michigan AFL-CIO said.

LABELS AND INSIGNIA of affiliated unions flank the hall where the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. held its 50th convention. Delegates were told the label has proved a "potent weapon" in improving working conditions.

Convention Approves Report:

Metal Trades Urge Code For New Organizing Drive

By David L. Perlman

Miami Beach—The AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. convention here has set the stage for a major organizing effort by the department and its affiliates by directing its officers to "do everything possible" to help resolve the labor movement's internal differences and improve the department's relationship with other AFL-CIO departments and unions.

The delegates unanimously approved a committee report recommending that the department draw up a "code of organizing ethics" and warning that organizing techniques which "discredit, undermine or criticize other unions are a disservice to the overall membership of organized labor."

Pres. A. J. Hayes of the Machinists, a vice president of the department, headed the committee on organizing. Its report also declared that exploitation by the public press of labor's internal differences has hurt the trade union movement and alienated potential members.

The convention criticized "the intentional airing of organized labor's differences in the public press" and called for a greater effort by the union movement to use publications, radio and television "to rebut anti-labor propaganda."

Earlier the convention had heard AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany warn of new legislative attacks on labor.

Conspiracy Doctrine Revised

He charged that the current attempt to bring unions under anti-trust laws would "put us back to the old doctrine where it was a conspiracy for two citizens to get together in order to improve their conditions."

Meany told the convention that one of the nation's largest employers, a member of the Presidential Labor-Management Advisory Committee, has taken the position that "the Number One cure" for labor-management problems "is to curb the excessive power of unions."

"This is the fight that we are facing in the legislative field," Meany declared.

The convention backed Metal Trades Dept. Pres. James A. Brownlow in his call for legislation which would prevent contractors of the Atomic Energy Commission from using public funds "to defeat equitable collective bargaining."

Brownlow charged in his report that the General Electric Co. had used taxpayers' money to fight the recommendations of a presidential panel for settlement of a dispute at the Hanford, Wash., atomic products plant which GE operates for the government.

He said GE had published advertisements attacking the recommendations of a panel set up by the AEC's Labor-Management Disputes Board, had erected barbed wire barricades and made other strike preparations "all at public expense."

Democracy Evident In Workers' Rights

Miami Beach—The labor movement "has a responsibility to show that democracy is not just profits and coupon clipping," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the Metal Trades Dept. convention.

Democracy, he said, "is the right of the fellow who gets injured on the job to get his compensation. Democracy is the ordinary citizen facing up to a big corporation on a grievance."

Declaring that the trade union movement "has more to contribute to the advancement of American democracy than any other segment of society," Meany added:

"When we think of those things, I'm pretty sure that we will be able to keep our little internal problems in proper perspective."

Brownlow said only the direct intervention of Pres. Kennedy had averted a situation where a government contractor would have been using government money to break a strike aimed at winning acceptance of the recommendations of a government disputes panel.

Other Convention Actions

In other convention actions, the department:

- Condemned the use by some southern communities of tax exemptions, free land and low wages to lure industry and proposed federal aid to help modernize and retain factories in communities where they presently do business.
- Expressed concern at reports that the Administration is considering a freeze on all ship construction subsidies and warned that such an action would constitute a "death blow" to the American shipbuilding industry and endanger U.S. security.
- Urged establishment of safe work practice codes in the utility field in all states and strengthening of existing codes.
- Asked that the international bridge being built over the Niagara River be named after the late John H. Lyons, who was president of the Bridge & Iron Workers, "as a monument to the trade union movement and its members on both sides of the border."
- Voted to raise the salary of the department's president from $25,000 to $30,000.

The convention heard Assistant Sec. of Labor Jerry R. Holleman declare that the Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, of which he is executive vice chairman, "means business" in enforcing the no-discrimination provisions of government contracts.

He said the committee will be "most patient" with those "trying to do the right thing" but will be "most impatient" with anyone trying to "circumvent" the government's policies.

Holleman also said labor must recognize that job opportunities are shifting from the North and East to the West and South "whether we like it or not" and gear its organizing efforts to this trend. One out of every six jobs in the U.S. is in California, Texas or Florida, he said, and "the trend is accelerating."

Earlier, Edward E. Goshen, director of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship, expressed concern at the decline in the number of registered apprentices at a time when the labor force is rising.

Goshen told the convention that a continuing influx of skilled craftsmen is needed "for the welfare and safety of this country" and called for extending apprenticeship opportunity "to all segments of the nation" on a non-discriminatory basis.

Other speakers included Rear Adm. M. J. Lawrence, Navy chief of industrial relations; Oscar S. Smith, director of the AEC's Office of Industrial Relations; AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller; COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt; Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. and Pres. Paul Hall of the Maritime Trades Dept.

ANOTHER UNION, the Clothing Workers, meets its full quota in labor's drive for the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation. ACWA Executive Vice Pres. Hyman Blumberg (left), Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum, and (at right) Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky present check to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany before opening of federation's 4th constitutional convention.

GUEST BADGE of AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. convention is pinned on Edward E. Goshen, director of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship, by Sec.-Treas. B. A. Gritta. At right is Department Pres. James A. Brownlow.

CLC Backs Bolting Locals In Mine-Mill

Ottawa, Ont.—The executive council of the Canadian Labor Congress has pledged the "fullest support and assistance" to workers at Sudbury and Port Colborne, Ont., who are seeking to withdraw from the Communist-dominated Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers.

The council at a meeting here pointed out that the workers—ore miners, smeltermen and refinery employes of the Intl. Nickel Co.—have demonstrated a desire "to return to the legitimate labor movement" by a referendum vote and by endorsing CLC election programs in their local unions. The Steelworkers are offering them the opportunity to return, but the revolt against Mine-Mill is now in the courts.

The resolution said that the CLC, "in conformity with policies democratically established in regular conventions," will continue to render all possible assistance "toward the achievement of their objective of becoming part of the free trade union movement."

Because of its Communist domination, Mine-Mill was expelled from both the former Canadian Congress of Labor in Canada and the former CIO in the United States.

Nine Unions Launch Food, Beverage Dept.

Miami Beach—The AFL-CIO Food & Beverage Trades Dept., representing over 800,000 members of nine AFL-CIO affiliates, was officially launched here at a founding convention and set about the job of providing services for its membership.

The new department elected permanent officers, adopted a constitution that sets out its objectives and guidelines and received a charter from the AFL-CIO. The federation's Executive Council had authorized the creation of the department at its June meeting.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, who presented the charter and served as a delegate of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers, told the founding convention that the new organization had close contacts with the public and therefore the responsibility of securing the widest support of the consumer.

The 55 delegates meeting at the Carillon Hotel elected Harry R. Poole, executive vice president of the Meat Cutters, as president of the department, and Daniel E. Conway, president of the ABC, as secretary-treasurer. Seven vice presidents, chosen by their respective organizations, with two top officers, comprise the executive board.

The 800,000 members in the nine affiliates are engaged in the manufacture, processing, sale and distribution of food and beverage products.

The department will be financed by a per capita tax of 1 cent per member per month paid by each affiliate for that portion of its membership engaged in food and beverage trades. Local food and beverage councils, to be established by the department, will pay annual dues of $25.

Objectives Set Forth

The constitution sets out as objectives assistance to affiliates to secure improved wages and other benefits, coordination of the activities of affiliates, assisting in political, legislative and educational activities, and protecting and safeguarding the well-being of consumers of food and beverage products.

Poole told the convention a real need exists to coordinate activities because of the tendency of large corporations to merge with food and other types of companies in moves for diversification and because of a growing tendency on the part of employers to join forces to oppose legitimate bargaining proposals.

Conway predicted rapid growth for the new department. He added that growth alone should not be the yardstick, but the responsibilities and opportunities to "render greater service to the membership."

Schnitzler spoke also of the little-publicized records of frauds and embezzlements committed in the field of banking. For the first six months of 1961, he declared, bank embezzlements exceeded $8.5 million, an amount equal to 85 percent of the $10 million embezzled in all of 1960.

This story, he said, has been kept from the people. While the bonding companies were voluntarily reducing the rates charged trade unions under the performance bonds requirement of the Landrum-Griffin law, "they were raising the rates charged to all the banks," he said.

The department's seven vice presidents are:

Max Greenberg, president, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Workers; Russell Lasley, vice president, Packinghouse Workers; James A. Suffridge, president, Retail Clerks; Paul Hall, president, Seafarers; Mort Brandenburg, president, Distillery Workers; Harold A. Schneider, secretary-treasurer, Grain Millers; Charles Paulsen, director of organization, Hotel & Restaurant Workers.

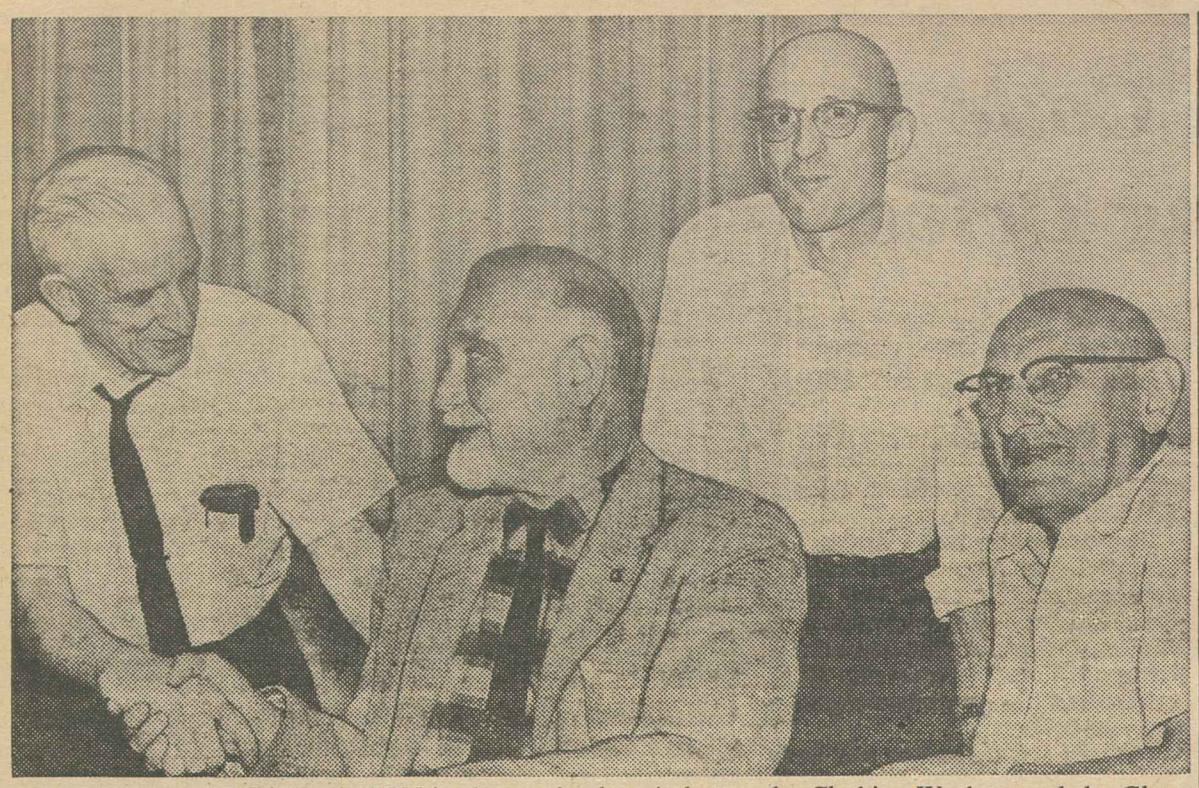
Tobacco Union Pacts Provide 7.5% Hikes

The Tobacco Workers have reached agreement on wage increases of 7.5 percent and other benefits for 14,000 workers in new contracts at American Tobacco Co. plants in Durham and Reedsville, N. C., and Richmond, Va.; Philip Morris plants in Louisville, Ky., and Richmond and Liggett & Myers workers in Richmond, Durham, and St. Louis.

The minimum increase under the three-year pacts is 13 cents an hour. TWIU Pres. John O'Hare said additional wage increases of 5 to 8 cents an hour go to workers in various categories, a fourth vacation week for employes after 25 years of service, an increase in weekly sick benefits, and other gains including an additional holiday and life insurance of $4,000 for seasonal workers.

Others on the union committee were Sec.-Treas. R. J. Petree and Vice Presidents Howard W. Vogt, George Benjamin, E. G. Harvey and William L. Banks.

The three firms produce Lucky Strike, Pall Mall, Herbert Tareyton, Philip Morris, Parliament, Duke and other brands.



TO FURTHER ORGANIZATION in the men's glove industry, the Clothing Workers and the Glove Workers signed a merger agreement in Miami Beach. Sealing the signed pact are Pres. Joseph C. Goodfellow of the Glove Workers; ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky; Sec.-Treas. James Van Der Wall of the Glove Workers and Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum of the ACWA.

ACWA, Glove Workers Approve Merger Plans

Miami Beach—The Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Intl. Glove Workers of America have approved a merger agreement that will enable the two AFL-CIO affiliates to "pool their resources in a common and united effort to raise working standards in the glove industry."

The merger agreement was announced in a joint statement by the top executive officers of both unions. The terms were previously ratified in a general referendum of the IGWA membership.

The IGWA has a membership of about 2,500; the ACWA has about 385,000 members in the male apparel and allied industries. The executive officers of the Glove Workers, Pres. Joseph C. Goodfellow and Sec.-Treas. James Van Der Wall, will continue to serve the merged organization as representatives of workers in the glove industry.

The joint announcement noted that in the past both unions have organized in the glove industry and there has been a history of intermittent conflict and litigation. "As a result," the statement declared, "employers repeatedly were able to play one union against the other, and the outcome all too often was that neither was successful in organizing and representing the workers."

The merger announcement said "we are planning an intensive organizing drive in the men's glove industry," adding that the unions hoped that "this amicable agreement between two former organizing rivals will set an example for other unions to emulate."

ACWA officers representing the union at the signing of the merger agreement were Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum and Exec. Vice Pres. Hyman Blumberg. Officers of both unions said a distinctive union label for gloves will be adopted as soon as practicable. Both unions have traditionally laid great stress on the union label in organizing and consumer education activities.

The ACWA was founded in 1914 and before merger of the AFL-CIO was a CIO affiliate. The IGWA, founded in 1902, was an AFL affiliate prior to the federation merger six years ago. The merger agreement provides that the name of the union will be the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Secondary Handbilling Ruled Legal Publicity

The National Labor Relations Board has extended the publicity proviso of the Taft-Hartley Act to a secondary employer's entire business in a case where two building trades unions handbilled a supermarket under construction in Beaver Falls, Pa.

A board panel by a 2-1 vote dismissed a complaint charging Plumbers Local 115 and Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 712 with engaging in unfair labor practices by distributing "Do Not Patronize" handbills last March at the Golden Dawn Supermarket, where electrical and refrigeration work were being done by non-union workers.

When two contractors filed charges against the unions the NLRB general counsel issued a complaint that the unions were threatening, restraining and coercing the market owner to force him to cease doing business with other persons.

NLRB Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and Member John H. Fanning voted to dismiss the complaint, finding that the handbills were truthful, did not cause a work stoppage or a refusal by employes to handle products or perform services, and therefore were protected by the publicity section of the law. Member Philip Ray Rodgers wrote a dissent, arguing that the section applies only where the primary employer produces products distributed by another employer.

McCulloch and other members were on the majority side in two similar cases—Lohman Sales Co., and Northwestern Construction of Washington, Inc. They ruled that the publicity proviso protected a Denver Teamsters local whose members passed out handbills urging the public not to buy products of Lohman, a struck tobacco distributor. Also, it applied to IBEW Local 73 when it publicized a non-union contractor as "unfair," the majority held.

Court Backs Police Right To Organize

Muskegon, Mich.—A Michigan judge has struck down a city ordinance forbidding Muskegon policemen from belonging to a union. Most of the city's police officers are members of the State, County & Municipal Employes.

Circuit Judge Noel P. Fox held that policemen have a constitutional right to organize and to affiliate with a union of public employes. He said also:

"It is a contradiction in terms to say to a police officer: 'You are mature enough to discharge the responsibilties of a police officer, but you are too immature to form an association with your fellow governmental employes for the purpose of protecting and securing the essential decencies of a livelihood.' "

Declaring that policemen may join a union made up of other government employes—although not a union admitting non-governmental workers to membership—Fox said that "to limit the police officer's associational right simply to members of his own department is to reduce the right to petition to redress grievances to impotency."

The city has indicated that the decision will be appealed to the Michigan Supreme Court, which in 1947 ruled in a similar case that a city has the right to prohibit its policemen from belonging to unions.

Local 201, which represents the Muskegon policemen, is hopeful that the present court will take a different position.

Texas Labor Hits Insurance Firms

Austin, Tex. — The executive board of the State AFL-CIO, citing subterfuges by some insurance companies to avoid paying the losses of certain victims of Hurricane Carla, has urged state and federal officials to continue pressing for remedial legislation.

The board said hurricane losses exceeded $500 million, and commended Gov. Price Daniel (D), Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D) and members of the Texas House of Representatives and the Texas Board of Insurance for seeking to force contract compliance.

In a resolution of tribute to the late House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.), the board urged Texas labor to raise funds for the Sam Rayburn Memorial Library at Bonham, Tex., and to work for a federally-sponsored "crash" research program into the causes of cancer,

Subsidy Laws Revision Asked:

Tax Havens Rapped By Maritime Trades

Miami Beach—A militant convention of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. filed fresh attacks on the runaway-flag practices of American oil and metal companies owning shipping subsidiaries, and called on Congress to enact Pres. Kennedy's program to end present "tax havens" for such runaways.

The convention also endorsed a broad revision of existing ship subsidy laws governing construction and operation of American flag vessels to apply such subsidies on an industrywide basis.

Largest Convention

The largest convention in the department's history, numbering about 110 delegates from 29 national and international affiliates, also heard:

● Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg announce that he would soon recommend to Pres. Kennedy "more flexible machinery" than the present Taft-Hartley Act injunction procedure to meet situations involving "an impasse in collective bargaining in major industries."

● AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany hail the role of the U.S. trade union movement in building a worldwide brotherhood of free workers in unions and labor's role in supporting a U.S. foreign policy devoted to the defense of freedom.

● Maritime Trades Dept. Pres. Paul Hall report the department's role in recommending a new American transport policy and pledge a vigorous fight to salvage the industry and its workers from their present "critical" plight.

The "plight" of the industry was described in the officers' report submitted by Hall, Executive Sec.-Treas. Peter M. McGavin and Vice Pres. Jack McDonald.

In the 16 years since the end of World War II, the delegates were told, "practically all" our merchant marine has "disappeared" from domestic coastal and intercoastal trade. U.S. shipping is carrying only about 10 percent of our foreign commerce, they declared, and our shipbuilding capacity "has dwindled in proportion."

The "cancer that is destroying" the U.S. shipping industry is the U.S. ship whose registration is transferred to a foreign flag, thus escaping American taxation and American wages and safety provisions, the report said.

"Four-fifths of the qualified and documented American seamen" are now unemployed in the industry, it continued.

Goldberg told the sea and shipbuilding industry delegates that Kennedy had "no choice" earlier this year beyond invoking the Taft-Hartley injunction provisions to ward off a maritime strike that would "let the economy deteriorate."

The situation demonstrated "the inadequacy of Taft-Hartley" for dealing with national emergency industrial disputes, Goldberg said.

The President has already asked improvements in the law, the secretary said, and he must be provided "a wide range of alternatives" because the bargaining situation in each industry "must be viewed on its own merits."

Meany, discussing the long history of American labor in promoting a foreign policy devoted to total freedom, told the convention that our trade union movement has always warned against dictatorships "no matter under what banner."

Trade union freedom "is indivisible," Meany told the delegates, and "we know that the freedom of workers anywhere in the world is threatened by the loss of freedom by workers anywhere else."

No type of government except a democracy such as ours, he said, can allow the instrumentality of a free trade union movement.

"No dictatorship of whatever color can afford to allow a free union movement," he added.

That is why the U.S. union movement spends its funds to support a training school for English-speaking African workers in Uganda, he pointed out. It is why the AFL-CIO is developing a program to bring Latin American workers to this country to learn how to run free trade unions and protect their worker organizations from coming under dictatorships.

"We expect no dues-payers," the AFL-CIO President said, from these programs and from others supported in conjunction with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. "We are spending our money on the basis of humanitarianism, of brotherhood, to extend and preserve the freedoms" enjoyed by workers here.

Hall reported that the 29 national and international unions now affiliated with the Maritime Trades Dept. represent a 40 percent increase since the department's 1959 convention.

The convention voted an increase in the per capita dues of affiliates, from 2 cents to 3 cents per month per member, and also approved an increase in minimum monthly dues from affiliates to $50.

AT AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. convention, Sec. Richard Livingston (left) of the Carpenters presents a gavel made by the Carpenters to Department Pres. Paul Hall, who used it during convention sessions.

'To Build Loyalty':

Meany Spells Out Labor Press Goals

Miami Beach—The press of the trade union movement has a single major purpose—to build "understanding and loyalty among union members for the benefit of the entire union movement," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the golden anniversary convention of the Intl. Labor Press Association here.

Labor editors, Meany declared, are "custodians" for the labor movement "of the newspapers they produce."

"They are custodians of the image of this movement of ours in the eyes of our members," he added.

There is no infringment in this doctrine of the concept of the freedom of the press, the federation president continued. It implies no desire "to conceal facts or to distort facts."

The labor press is free in the sense that it is "free from domination by commercial interests," he declared—the commercial interests working tirelessly "to blacken the image of the labor movement," the press for which readers are "an end in themselves" because the more readers, the more advertising, and "the more money it will make." Labor editors bear a different responsibility, he said.

"They have an obligation to see that the union membership gets the truth about the trade union movement, about its philosophy, its objectives, its achievements, and what it hopes to contribute to the preservation of the type of government making possible a trade union movement," he asserted.

In a three-day session devoted to both journalistic seminars and business sessions, the delegates also:

- Heard A. J. Liebling of the New Yorker magazine, author of articles and books on the press, discuss the "vacuum" left by daily newspapers today.
- Heard Agriculture Sec. Orville Freeman outline the inter-relationship of problems faced today by both the farmer and the urban worker and the plans begun by the Administration to use for the purposes of peace the vast abundance of our farms.
- Received reports from AFL-CIO staff representatives on problems in legislative, organizing and central body fields in the coming year.
- Distributed at the annual awards dinner the top awards voted outstanding publications by a committee of professional journalists outside the labor field.

A letter from Pres. Kennedy to ILPA Sec.-Treas. Bernard R. Mullady acknowledged the "crucial function" played by the labor press in helping inform the members of trade unions and stated that the strength and vitality of our whole society depend on keeping workers "informed and interested and active in their unions."

Mullady, editor of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' Newsletter, was elected president of the press association for a two-year term, succeeding Richard C. Howard, business manager of the railroad brotherhood's publication, Labor.

Elected secretary-treasurer was Kenneth Fiester, a member of the AFL-CIO public relations staff in Washington.

New vice presidents elected were Henry Santiestevan of UAW Solidarity, Detroit; Dean Ruth of the Machinist, Washington; Walt Davis of Retail Clerks Local 880 News and Views, Cleveland.

Pres. W. P. Kennedy of the Railroad Trainmen told the delegates that a "new approach" in labor press relations had been worked out in the current labor-management dispute in the work rules field, and that the results proved labor editors must expand their function.

The "featherbed" campaign of rail management, Kennedy said, "was forcing the issue to the hot fire of angry dispute" and "only the charges made the headlines." At this moment, he said, the rail labor press was called in to tell the true story—and the facts were furnished the labor movement.

"To interpret events in the light of your industry's terms is a task demanded by the very nature of labor communication," he said, and this is "where labor journalism can come of age."

Meany Urges Teachers To Choose AFL-CIO

Miami Beach—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has urged New York City's school teachers to vote for "the best kind" of union representation—"the AFL-CIO kind."

In a public message to the 45,000 teachers who began voting Dec. 6 in a mail referendum, Meany said that the AFL-CIO-affiliated United Federation of Teachers is "the only bonafide union in this contest."

Also competing for bargaining rights in the biggest white collar collective bargaining election in history are the Teachers Bargaining Organization, a coalition of so-called professional associations which have opposed collective bargaining in the past, and the Teachers Union, a splinter group expelled from the AFL-CIO American Federation of Teachers in 1941 after charges of Communist domination.

Meany told the teachers that as "a product of the New York school system" and as a native of the city, he has a "special concern" in the election.

"I want the New York teachers to have the best possible representation in collective bargaining, in processing their grievances and in all the other ways that employes normally deal with their employer," Meany declared.

He said representation by an AFL-CIO affiliate would give New York's teachers "the benefit of help from folks who have bargained with the biggest corporations in America"—For professionals as well as for production workers.

Meany pointed out that engineers, newspapermen, actors, singers and other professionals—including public employes — have benefited from union representation.

Each of these groups, he emphasized, "having decided to bargain collectively, has done so through an AFL-CIO union."

"Not," Meany pointed out, "through a well-meaning 'professional' society," but by following the doctrine that "if you're going to bargain, if you need to bargain, you ought to do it right."

Deadline for receipt of ballots by the Honest Ballot Association, which is conducting the election, is Dec. 13.

TOP AWARDS for general editorial excellence among international labor publications went to Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and to Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union editors. Editor Max Steinback of the RWDSW Record (left) and Editor Gordon Freeman of IBEW Journal (right) are shown receiving plaques from AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler at awards dinner of Intl. Labor Press Association in Miami Beach.

20 Union Publications Win Top ILPA Honors

Miami Beach—Twenty union publications won top honors in the annual competition of the Intl. Labor Press Association, three of the publications scoring first prizes in more than one division. The judges were headed by Joseph A. Loftus of the New York Times Washington Bureau, first recipient of the Louis Stark Memorial Fellowship at Harvard University. Others were Nieman Fellows from the press currently holding fellowships at Harvard. Awards were made at a dinner in connection with the ILPA convention here.

Six publications were named for first place awards in the category of general editorial excellence.

Among newspapers, these were the Record, published by the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, for international publications; the Oregon Labor Press, in the central body publications field, and the newspaper from the Homestead, Pa., Steelworkers, the Sentinel of Local 1397, in the local union area.

Among publications with a magazine format, top award for editorial excellence among the international publications went to the Electrical Workers Journal, published by the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Information, published by the Steelworkers' Education Dept. in Toronto, Ont., won the award for central body publications. For local publications, the winner was Hotel & Club Voice, issued by Local 6, Hotel & Restaurant Workers, New York City.

Among international union publications, these were the top awards:

The Machinist, among newspapers, and the Railway Carmen's Journal among magazines, for the best front page.

The Seafarers Log for the best single editorial of the year. The Guild Reporter, organ of the Newspaper Guild, for the best original cartoon and for the best regular special column, Dateline Washington, written by Willard Shelton.

Solidarity, published by the Auto Workers, for the two best feature articles.

Central Body Publications

Among central body publications, the Oregon Labor Press won top awards for the best single editorial and best original cartoon in addition to its award for general excellence.

The Building Tradesman of Detroit won the award for the best front page among newspapers, and San Francisco Labor for the best front page among magazines.

ILPA Cites Staff Of AFL-CIO News

Miami Beach—The AFL-CIO News and its staff were given a citation here by the Intl. Labor Press Association for the weekly News and for the parallel news service sent three times a week to hundreds of labor papers throughout the United States and Canada.

The citation, voted by the ILPA executive council, cited the News and the news service for "exceptionally meritorious service," saying they are of "invaluable assistance to all labor papers in presenting their readers a full and documented report on the labor movement and events of major importance to it."

Presented by ILPA Pres. Richard C. Howard, the citation was accepted by Saul Miller, AFL-CIO director of publications, and Willard Shelton, managing editor of the News.

Awards otherwise went to the Chicago Federation News for the best feature article; to the Tacoma, Wash., Labor Advocate for the best community project; to the Toledo Union Journal for the best regular column, written by Richard T. Gosser.

Among local union magazines, Hotel & Club Voice of Local 6, New York, in addition to its citation for general excellence, won awards for the best front page and for three feature stories.

The paper of the Retail Clerks, Los Angeles—the Voice of 770—won first award for the best front page among newspapers. Other local publication winners were:

Cyclone, published by UAW Local 669, Paterson, N. J., for the best single editorial; Equity, published by Actors Equity of New York, for the first and second best original cartoons; dining room employe, published by Hotel & Restaurant Local 1, New York, for the regular column by E. Sarni Zucca.

Utilities Ask $100 Million in Price Rigging

New York—Suits for treble damages of $100 million and up have been filed against 21 electrical equipment manufacturers by 44 privately-owned utilities which alleged they had been overcharged because of price-rigging.

The suits, filed in U.S. District Court here, named the General Electric Co., Westinghouse, Allis-Chalmers, McGraw Edison Co. and 17 other defendants.

The complainant companies represent about a sixth of U.S. electric power companies. They charge they were forced to pay higher prices for generators and other equipment because the manufacturers divided up territories and "rigged" prices. GE and Westinghouse replied that they had "given fair value" and would vigorously defend themselves in court.

All the defendant companies were among the 29 manufacturers and 45 executives fined $1.9 million in Philadelphia Federal Court last February when seven jail terms also were imposed for price-fixing.

The suits filed here alleged that price-fixing conspiracies started as early as 1948 and continued to various dates last year. One of the suits involved the sale of 96 turbo-generators to 32 of the complaining utilities by GE, Westinghouse and Allis-Chalmers.

The suit, typical of the 11 others, charged the companies with holding secret meetings, agreeing on bids, and carrying out agreed-upon price increases while creating the "semblance of competitive bidding and pricing" to deceive the buyers.

Other suits have been filed against the companies by the Tennessee Valley Authority and a dozen other federal agencies; by New York state, and by other utilities and electric cooperatives.

Council Cites Relations With Church Bodies

Miami Beach—The labor movement has "real ethical and religious significance," the AFL-CIO Executive Council asserted in detailing the trade unions' relations with the churches since the 1959 San Francisco convention.

This significance, the council explained, is based on labor's "long record of developing industrial democracy and brotherhood and of raising the standard of living for millions of Americans through collective bargaining with management for living wages, the reduction of the hours of labor, the securing of safe and healthy working conditions, and the establishment of labor-management arbitration agreements."

The council reported that during the past two years, Charles C. Webber, AFL-CIO representative for religious relations and a member of the General Board of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., has addressed more than 100 meetings of labor or religious groups.

The Office of Religious Relations works closely, the council said, with the Religion & Labor Council of America; participates in workshops aimed at promoting mutual understanding between labor and the churches, and has been active in lining up church opposition to so-called "right-to-work" laws and church support for legislation legalizing the right to organize for migratory farm workers.

SEVENTY BUILDING TRADESMEN gave 600 hours of work and employers donated material for a major face-lifting of educational television station KVIE in Sacramento. The picture shows some of the volunteers—union painters from Local 487, carpenters from Locals 586 and 2170, and laborers from Local 185—on the job at the community-owned station. All the unions are affiliates of the Building & Construction Trades Council of Sacramento & Yolo Counties.

Strike-Lockout Enters 3rd Year; Portland Reporter Staff Firm

Portland, Ore.—Striking and locked-out newspaper workers here entered the third year of their dispute with the Oregonian and the Journal with renewed determination to make a success of their own publishing venture, the Portland Reporter.

The Reporter, which started as a strike weekly and was transformed last February into a commercial daily, is gaining reader and advertiser acceptance slowly but steadily, reports Managing Editor J. Lynn Wykoff. Average net paid circulation for the quarter ending Sept. 30 was 52,734, he said, and advertising volume during the period was nearly 9 percent above the first quarter's operations.

The paper still needs a major break-through in advertising to go "into the black," Wykoff said. A number of the city's leading merchants have joined the list of regular advertisers, but several of the large volume accounts have avoided the new daily, he observed.

The Reporter is all that keeps Portland from a local newspaper monopoly. On the second anniversary of the strike, which began as a Stereotypers' walkout Nov. 10, 1959, Chain Publisher S. I. Newhouse completed his takeover of the evening Journal, once an independent and formidable rival for his morning Oregonian, by integrating production of the two dailies in the Oregonian plant.

Newhouse bought the Journal in August for a reported $8 million, thus achieving what local union leaders had charged was his main goal in the strike. Advertising and circulation of both papers had dropped sharply as a result of a boycott campaign pressed by the strikers.

As evidence that management had deliberately provoked the dispute, union leaders here cite the arrival of strikebreakers from all parts of the country immediately after the Stereotypers walked out over the publishers' demands for a longer workweek, no increase in pay and reduced manning. The strikebreakers replaced not only the Stereotypers, but members of the Typographical Union, ITU Mailers, Pressmen and Photo Engravers. These unions, plus the Newspaper Guild, subsequently took direct strike action themselves or declared a lockout in existence.

With use of the strikebreakers, the Oregonian and the Journal managed to publish, first as a single hybrid paper and later separately.

In an effort to turn the weekly Reporter into an effective strike weapon as a daily, the entire Portland labor movement rallied to provide financial backing. Eighty local unions formed a development company, purchased a building and remodeled it into a modern newspaper plant which it leased at a nominal fee to the Reporter Corp.

The ITU provided the press and printing equipment, and the Stereotypers, Photo Engravers and ITU Mailers came up with the equipment used by their members, all of which also was leased to the fledgling daily. Most of the Reporter's 250 employes have been working for strike benefits.

The paper is being financed through public sale of stock at $10 a share. Some 7,500 individuals now own stock in amounts ranging from $10 to $5,000, Wykoff said.

Another by-product of the strike was the Presidents' Committee of Allied Printing & Related Trades, formed by the heads of international unions involved in the dispute to coordinate their strike efforts and simultaneously to pursue some form of organic unity among the organizations.

Pres. Wilfrid T. Connell of the Photo Engravers heads the Presidents' Committee, and William J. Farson, ANG executive vice president, is secretary. Other founding members include ITU Pres. Elmer Brown, Pres. Anthony J. DeAndrade of the Pressmen and Pres. James H. Sampson of the Stereotypers.

One major project of the committee has been its campaign for state legislation to outlaw professional strikebreakers and their agents. The drive, with AFL-CIO backing, has been directed largely through state AFL-CIO bodies. So far it has won enactment of legal curbs against strikebreaking in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Maryland, Washington and Delaware. A similar statute has been in force in Pennsylvania since 1939.

ITU Turns City into Graphic Arts Center

Colorado Springs—Construction is proceeding rapidly here on a $2.5 million building program which will give the Typographical Union a new ITU training center and a new headquarters building.

Pres. Elmer Brown said the training center is nearly completed and will be in operation next fall, when ITU headquarters will be moved here from Indianapolis. Meanwhile temporary quarters have been set up in the building for the executive officers, but the office of Sec.-Treas. William R. Cloud will not be moved until the new administration building is completed.

Brown said this city, the site of the Union Printers' Home for 70 years, is undergoing a transformation that will make it "the graphic arts center of the world."

The change of headquarters will bring 75 new families to Colorado Springs. Up to 75 other local persons will be employed, and several thousand ITU members and industry representatives will visit the city every year, according to the ITU head.

The new training center will be 2.5 times as large as the Indianapolis building, and will have new classroom facilities and equipment including a new Color King web-fed offset press, a Linofilm system, two Fotosetters, two Linotypes, and a variety of cameras, printing presses and research facilities.

The new administration building will get new electronic data processing and record-keeping machines to service members in ITU's 800 local unions.

NLRB Reopens Probe:

Bribery Story Halts Hotel Injunction Bid

Monticello, N. Y.—A waiter's testimony that he was paid $600 to sabotage union organizing attempts at a Catskills resort hotel has halted, at least temporarily, a court hearing on an injunction against union picketing.

U.S. District Judge Charles M. Metzner was presiding at the hearing in New York Federal Court when the waiter, Larry Slofsky, told a story of alleged bribery, shooting and an attempted "frameup" by a hotel guard.

The National Labor Relations Board, through its Buffalo regional office, asked the court to postpone a decision until it has investigated Slofsky's charges that:

- He started to help Local 343, Hotel & Restaurant Employes, in an organizing drive at the Pines last summer when hotel management threatened to fire him and "blackball" him at other Catskills resorts.
- As a result of the threats, he agreed to tell hotel management what happened at union meetings and to turn over signed membership cards.
- Slofsky was an "undercover" man for the hotel management until Oct. 29, when he "purged" himself in a confession before union Sec.-Treas. Philip Kazansky. The union then permitted Slofsky to rejoin the picket line which has called public attention to the dispute since Sept. 7.

The NLRB regional office had refused to credit the union's complaint that the hotel had discharged 18 to 20 employes for union activities. Instead it acted on management's charge that the union was picketing to force recognition, and issued the complaint on which Judge Metzner will rule later.

After Slofsky testified, the NLRB agreed to reopen its investigation and asked the judge to postpone a ruling. The hotel management denied Slofsky's charges, saying they would be "rebutted at the proper time."

Fired With Others

Slofsky said he had been given $600 in four or five separate payments by hotel representatives. He had worked about two years for the hotel, which is 85 miles from New York City, but was fired after Labor Day with other union supporters "to make it look good," he said.

Kazansky has charged that, when he walked onto the hotel grounds last Aug. 12 to carry on his organizing attempts, a hotel guard fired two revolver shots, which missed Kazansky and another union member. The guard then "planted" some keys on Kazansky's companion and called South Fallsburg police, saying they were "burglar tools." Police refused to act without a magistrate's order.

Kazansky has filed suit for $100,000 damages as a result of the incident, and has asked the NLRB to order the reinstatement of all fired employes.

Los Angeles Labor In Voting Drive

Los Angeles—Unions in the Los Angeles area have launched a major registration campaign aimed at ensuring a heavy labor turnout in the 1962 gubernatorial and congressional elections.

The county COPE organization has urged each local union to have a registrar available in union offices and union meetings and to encourage members to qualify as deputy registrars so that they can enroll voters at plants, meetings, supermarkets and in door-to-door registration drives.

Former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon has announced he will seek the Republican nomination for governor although at present he faces primary opposition from former Gov. Goodwin J. (Goody) Knight. Democrat Edmund G. (Pat) Brown, who beat former Republican Sen. William F. Knowland by more than 1 million votes in 1958, is expected to seek re-election.

W. J. Bassett, treasurer of the Los Angeles AFL-CIO Council on Political Education, has informed members that Nixon supporters are mobilizing a "huge" registration drive in so-called "silk-stocking districts" in the state.

Yale & Towne Strikers Win JLC Support

Philadelphia—The Jewish Labor Committee, in a letter to religious, civic, and community organizations, has called for "moral and financial support" of Machinists who are in the fourth month of a strike against the Yale & Towne Co.

Chairman Joseph B. Meranze said food and funds are needed for the striking workers, and urged all interested groups to write the company urging good faith bargaining and calling on Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg to lend his services in bringing about "early and equitable settlement."

"Boulwarism techniques have been introduced," said Meranze, "in an attempt to destroy the unions. There is a complete breakdown of the collective bargaining process" by the company.

Members of IAM Local 1717 struck last Aug. 31 after months of fruitless negotiations. They charged the company official in charge, former General Electric Vice Pres. Paul Hartig, had followed the bargaining policy attributed to Lemuel Boulware, in his dealings with unions at GE, by refusing to engage in give-and-take bargaining and by demanding elimination or change in 35 of 37 union contract clauses.

These and other company policies, the committee said, "threaten the peace and welfare of the community."

Strike Time Drops Sharply in October

Both the number of workers involved in October strikes and the mandays of idleness dropped substantially from high September levels, the Labor Dept's Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported. More than two-fifths of the October idleness was due to Auto Workers' strikes at Ford Motor plants.

Some 300 stoppages in October and 210 continuing from September involved 277,000 workers who lost 2.38 million mandays, or 0.23 percent of total working time, BLS reported. The ratio for September was 0.35 percent.

The 10-month total for 1961 accounted for 0.16 percent of working time, equaling the low postwar level reached in 1957.

Executive Order to Follow:

Kennedy Recognizes Right Of U. S. Workers to Organize

Pres. Kennedy has approved a task force report recognizing the right of federal employes to organize and expressing the "affirmative willingness" of government to deal with federal employe unions.

Kennedy said he would issue an executive order by the end of the year to put into effect the governmentwide policy proposed by the cabinet-level task force, which was headed by Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg.

The voluntary check-off of union dues is the only task force proposal requiring legislative action.

In releasing the task force report, Kennedy said its recommendations "will provide an effective system" for improving relations between the federal government and its 2.3 million civilian workers.

The federal service is about one-third organized. The task force said its studies showed some 762,000 employes in unions. Of this total, 490,000 are in the Post Office Dept., which is 84 percent unionized. The largest federal employe union, the 150,000-member Letter Carriers, dates from the late 19th century.

Previously there had been no set federal policy, with agency heads deciding on recognizing and dealing with unions.

The task force unanimously made these main recommendations for federal policy:

- On basic principles, "federal employes have the right to join bona fide employe organizations. This right encompasses the right to refrain from joining. Wherever any considerable number of employes have organized for the purpose of collective dealing, the attitude of the government should be that of an affirmative willingness to enter such relations."

- On conditions, only unions will be recognized "which are free of restrictions or practices denying membership because of race, color, creed or national origin, which are free of all corrupt influences and do not assert the right to strike or advocate the overthrow of the government of the United States

- On forms, recognition may be "informal, formal or exclusive."

"Informal recognition" would give an organization the right to be heard, but put the agency under no obligation to seek its views. "Formal recognition" would be granted any group with 10 percent of the employes in a unit or activity of an agency; this would give the organization the right to be consulted.

"Exclusive recognition" would be granted any organization chosen by a majority of the employes in a unit. This would give the union the right to enter "collective negotiations" with management officials in seeking agreements "applicable to all employes of the unit."

- On union membership, "the union shop and the closed shop are inappropriate to the federal service."

- On grievances, unions should have "a recognized role." "Advisory arbitration" may be provided by agreement between an agency and a union granted exclusive recognition.

- On appeals, "a more uniform system of appeals of adverse actions should be established by government agencies. Veterans and nonveterans should have identical rights to appeal adverse actions to the Civil Service Commission."

- On the scope of consultation and negotiations, the union and agency will deal with working conditions and personnel policies and practices. Congressional authority concerning wage levels and other matters will not be interfered with nor will merit system principles.

- In the event of an impasse between management and unions granted exclusive recognition, solution should be "by other means than arbitration" and on an agency by agency basis.

OREGON LABOR honored a friend of labor everywhere, Sen. Wayne L. Morse (D-Ore.), at a recent testimonial dinner in Portland. Highlight of the affair was presentation of horse bridle to the senator, a part-time breeder and horseman. At left is Rep. Gene Heiss of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the toastmaster.

Morse Hailed, Called 'Best Ally' of Workers

Portland, Ore.—The issue "that pales all others . . . is peace," Sen. Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.) declared here at a testimonial dinner in his honor.

Morse told some 1,200 labor and political leaders and other supporters that the United States must show the world it is united behind Pres. Kennedy's foreign policy, it must remain militarily strong and be ready to negotiate for peace.

By working closely with the United Nations, Morse continued, this generation may leave the world "a peaceful procedure for settling world disputes."

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, stranded in Indianapolis by airplane and weather troubles, taped a portion of his speech by telephone.

"The working man has no better ally than Wayne L. Morse," Goldberg declared. "We need him for a new term in Washington."

Morse, who is up for a fourth term next year, was described by Goldberg as "one of the great constitutional lawyers" of the nation and a liberal in the tradition of George W. Norris and Robert LaFollette.

Goldberg said Morse was instrumental in passage of the extended jobless pay program, the area redevelopment program, the expanded housing program and the improved wage-hour law which now covers millions more workers.

Morse also was credited with the success in the Senate of the manpower development and training and the aid to education bills.

Goldberg said Morse "never gives up when he believes he is on the right side." Morse described his audience, made up mainly of trade unionists, as a "treasure house of biased friends."

"They stand with you through thick and thin," he added.

Morse, who has served the people of his state for 17 years, said his "secret weapon" in politics is an enlightened constituency.

He stressed his record as a "constitutional liberal" and said there should be no conflict between human rights and property rights.

"I am fighting to protect the general welfare of the people of this country so that economic freedom of choice and political freedom of choice can survive," he declared.

He said he has made mistakes in the Senate and often changes his mind on issues under debate.

"I follow where the facts lead," he said. "I renew my pledge that I will always be true . . . It is in that spirit that I serve that great President of the United States, John F. Kennedy."

Morse commented that while domestic problems are important, "the issue that pales all others . . . is peace."

He rapped past U.S. policy toward Latin America and said this country should "export bread, not bullets."

"We should export economic freedom, out of which will grow political freedom," he asserted.

George Brown, director of the Oregon AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, estimated the $25-a-plate testimonial had grossed some $40,000.

Rep. Al Ullman (D-Ore.) said the union-sponsored gathering had brought together "probably the largest political audience ever gathered in the state of Oregon."

Other dinner speakers included Oregon Labor Commissioner Norman O. Nilsen and Portland Mayor Terry D. Schrunk. Unable to attend were Sen. Maurine B. Neuberger (D-Ore.), who is recuperating from an operation and Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.) who was confined with influenza.

Slash in Hours of Work Urged by Steelworkers

Pittsburgh—Weekly or annual hours of work in the steel industry "must be shortened in response to the changes wrought by technology and automation," the Steelworkers have declared.

The union, issuing a 15-page economic study entitled "Steelworkers and Automation," also called for a cooperative effort in the areas of government and collective bargaining to ease the impact of technological change.

"Social progress will not flow automatically from the introduction of automation," the study said. "Technology must be managed or controlled, in part by government and collective bargaining, to produce social advancement."

The USWA report said the manufacturing sector of the economy has shown "an alarming trend," with output increasing as employment declines. It continued:

"Part-time work is becoming a norm in industries like steel, auto, rubber, electrical machinery and others. Many towns and cities in our nation can scarcely distinguish their present level of economic distress from that which prevailed in the Great Depression of the 1930s. If we continue to drift, we may well saddle ourselves with a really permanent unemployment problem resembling in duration that of the 1930s."

In steel, the study said, the 40-hour week has been a "misnomer." It has been achieved in only four years since 1937; three of those years were during World War II and the other was in 1951, during the Korean conflict.

Thus, to achieve a 40-hour week and previous job levels "is a dream without a chance of fulfillment," the USWA declared, adding:

"We can, however, increase employment opportunities substantially if we take prompt steps to reduce hours of work."

The report said a 32-hour week in steel would have created 45,300 more jobs in 1958, 65,400 more jobs in 1959 and 56,600 more jobs in 1960. If the economy had been at full capacity during the past three years, a 32-hour week in steel would have put most jobless steelworkers back to work.

The study reviewed the government's responsibility under the Employment Act of 1946 and the role of collective bargaining in meeting technological unemployment.

Injunction Lifted, Unions Push Boycott

Sacramento—Broadcast workers, on strike for 14 months against KXTV, the Jock Whitney TV station here, resumed their "Do Not Patronize" campaign within an hour after U.S. District Court lifted an injunction against the strikers.

The campaign will be extended across the country until the strike is won, said the union members in locals of the Television & Radio Artists and the Broadcast Engineers & Technicians.

The injunction, issued Feb. 23 at the request of the National Labor Relations Board's regional director, prohibited AFTRA and NABET from doing or saying anything to promote a consumer boycott of the John Hay Whitney-owned station or its advertisers. The injunction was removed on petition of the NLRB general counsel because of recent rulings by the new board majority that handbilling of a secondary employer is protected by the "publicity" provisions of the labor laws.

KXTV has been operating with strikebreakers since union members walked out Sept. 26, 1960. The strike came after Whitney interests bought the station and offered contract proposals that would have taken away many previous benefits, the unions said.

RLEA Charges Denial Of Rights, Bolts Hearing

St. Paul, Minn.—The Railway Labor Executives' Association has withdrawn its legal counsel from current hearings into a merger proposal by three railroads after reading into the hearing record a charge that the Interstate Commerce Commission had denied it due process of law.

The RLEA statement by Atty. William G. Mahoney came as ICC Examiner Robert H. Murphy opened the second phase of a hearing into management's request to merge the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Burlington railroads into a line which, RLEA said, would be the world's largest railroad.

The ICC previously had rejected requests by RLEA, other railroads and state utilities commissions that the hearing be postponed to Jan. 16, 1962, or later to give the opponents of unification time to study the voluminous documents and prepare to cross-examine witnesses.

Mahoney said the railroads involved had spent over three years to prepare their proposal, but the date set for cross-examination actually allowed him only two working days to prepare his case because of conflicting dates growing out of other merger hearings.

The RLEA views most seriously, it said, the ICC's refusal to allow it adequate time because the interests of no party to the proceeding will be more vitally affected than will be those of the "thousands of employes of these railroads whose very livelihoods are at stake." The association said it does not understand the need for haste.

Educator Trustee Of Retraining Fund

Bellingham, Wash.—Dr. Wilson Martindale Compton, retired president of Washington State University, has been named trustee of the Re-Education Fund set up under an agreement between the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Intl. Good Music, Inc., of Bellingham.

The fund will finance a program for retraining radio station employes who lose their jobs because of replacement by automated equipment manufactured by the firm. It is financed by contributions of 5 percent on sales of the company's equipment and program services. With money available for retraining under several federal acts, the total fund is expected to exceed $500,000.

Compton was chosen trustee under a provision of the contract that the post go to a person not associated with either union or company. He is former president of the Council for Financial Aid to Education and former director of the U.S. Information Agency.

The Convention Opens

"WE OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, while keenly aware of the perils and problems ahead, look with confidence to the ultimate triumph of our cause—a better life for Americans and for all mankind."

This was the theme as the fourth convention of the AFL-CIO opened, rather than the shrill newspaper headlines dedicated to exploiting the differences that naturally develop in the search for solutions to some of the complex problems facing the nation and the labor movement.

It is the theme of labor's responsibility to the nation, to the community, to the millions of unorganized workers who need and gain the protection secured by legislation initiated and fought for by trade unions.

It is the theme of a labor movement come of age, recognized by national, state and local governments as an important segment of the nation's economy and an important group of the nation's citizens.

It is the labor movement in America helping to create a truly international labor movement reaching from the tip of South America into Africa and Asia, a world trade union movement fighting for peace and freedom.

★ ★ ★

IT IS ALSO THE THEME that labor must stand in the forefront of the fight against tyranny in any form and produce the proof that democracy works, that the American system is not based solely on the cold, unfeeling totals on a profit sheet.

Yet as the AFL-CIO's fourth convention opened two days after the sixth anniversary of the merger of the two separate labor centers, a highly exaggerated version of differences within the federation on how best to handle internal disputes dominated pre-convention press, radio and television reports from Miami Beach. The how and why of difficulties in organizing the unorganized were woven into conflicting stories almost completely missing labor's concern with the population explosion and the resulting growth of the labor force at a time of job displacement and a sharp shift in the nature of employment.

There is also the almost morbid fascination of the mass media with the endless flow of words from the leadership of a union ousted from the AFL-CIO because this leadership could not measure up to the ethical standards of the federation.

★ ★ ★

IN THIS ATMOSPHERE the delegates to the AFL-CIO convention face the difficult task of carefully examining the problems facing the labor movement and shaping the programs and policies to meet these challenges of a new decade.

That these challenges will be met there can be no doubt, not as one looks back down the 80-year history of the modern labor movement in America. And they will be met in the context of a labor movement thoroughly aware of its role in American life and of its responsibility to the nation and to the free world.

The AFL-CIO will emerge from this convention strengthened in its efforts to win for workers and for all Americans an increasing measure of economic security, equality of opportunity and personal well-being. In advancing these goals it will strengthen the nation, which in the ultimate is the single goal of American trade unions.

AFL-CIO News

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American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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LABOR PRESS

On the March

Newburgh Approach Rejected:

Positive Rehabilitation Goals Stressed for Public Welfare

THERE IS A GREAT DEAL of hypocrisy surrounding the ultra-conservative cliques around the nation these days who have chosen welfare aid to needy people as one of their primary targets.

They abound in tears for the sums federal, state and local governments spend to help unfortunate people and berate the spending as "socialism."

On the other hand, these same people appear not the least concerned about the far greater sums which go to private business and industry in the form of outright subsidies, depreciation allowances and tax loopholes.

It would seem that when the government aids the people, particularly the people who are down and out, that is "socialism." But when billions of dollars are handed to business and industry, that is, somehow, an acceptable part of private enterprise.

Since the target of the ultra-conservatives is the millions of people who cannot find employment and have used up all available jobless benefits and so need relief, a closer examination of the relief program is in order.

The inference left by those who are now issuing the broadsides against welfare programs—the John Birchers, Barry Goldwaters and their ilk—is that these vast sums are going to "chiselers and loafers" who are parasites on society and use the money for cheap booze and the spawning of illegitimate children.

By far the most highly publicized incident concerning relief has been the Newburgh, N. Y., situation. Here the city manager, who instituted the program, used the words "chiselers and loafers."

Yet, when he put on a drive to "make work" for the city using all able-bodied men on relief, all he could find was one person—a native of Newburgh itself. That, plus the opposition to stringent cut-backs in relief by New York State, forced the city manager to ease up.

But while Newburgh may be having second thoughts—though this is publicly denied—the drive there set in motion a chain reaction of similar plans for cruel relief limitations in various localities throughout the nation.

Today there are more than seven million Americans on relief at an annual cost of about $4 billion. Obviously, it is a subject that cannot be taken lightly. Many persons, happily, are seeking an answer other than that provided by Newburgh.

Sec. of Health, Education and Welfare Abraham A. Ribicoff, speaking to the National Conference on Churches and Social Welfare, faced this problem squarely.

First, on the Newburgh approach, he said:

"Newburgh's oversimplified 'solution' to our welfare problems is unrealistic, heartless and self-defeating. It is a 'solution' made by the men who did not bother to learn the facts before they acted . . . The city manager set out his conclusions before getting the facts. When his facts were disproved, his crusade for welfare reform fizzled flat."

REJECTING THIS HEARTLESS approach, the Secretary said public welfare can be a constructive force in society.

"Public welfare must be more than a salvage operation," he said. "It must not be confined to picking up the debris from the wreckage of human lives. Its ever-growing emphasis should be on rehabilitation and prevention."

He said public welfare programs must be part of the attack on such problems as dependency, juvenile delinquency, family breakdown, illegitimacy, ill health and disability.

"Public welfare," Ribicoff added, "must have a positive goal: to move people off relief (thus greatly cutting costs in the long run) by renewing their spirit and creating economic and social opportunities for them. It must lead to useful, happy and independent lives for them. It must stress the integrity and preservation of the family unit."

He acknowledged that as long as unemployment levels are high the relief rolls will bulge. But he added: "Almost everyone wants to work. Almost everyone, that is, wants to do genuine work . . . Many families struggle desperately to get off relief rolls. They hunger for self-respect. They want to buy a refrigerator or a TV set without being asked where they got it. We need to give them their chance."

Ribicoff said that from California to New York, trained social workers are constructively counseling families, training and retraining workers, making them a healthy part of society. He will propose extensive Federal aid for such programs based on recommendations made by a group of 20 social welfare leaders which he set up.

This, it would seem, would approach the problem with compassion and understanding and with full comprehension of the facts—a sharp contrast to the merciless ax of Newburgh. (PAI)

Morgan Says:

Antics of Radical Right Recall Pre-Nazi Interlude in Germany

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m. EST.)

IN HIS SWEEPING and magnificent work, The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich, the best selling history of Nazi Germany which moves with the pace, excitement and tragedy, almost, of an epic novel, William L. Shirer states flatly that "the Germans imposed the Nazi tyranny on themselves." The Hohenzollern Empire, he writes, "had been built on the armed triumphs of Prussia, the German Republic on the defeat by the Allies after a great war. But the Third Reich owed nothing to the fortunes of war or to foreign influence. It was inaugurated in peacetime, and peacefully by the Germans themselves, out of both their weakness and their strengths."

Morgan

Still, as Shirer demonstrates earlier in the book, Hitler's sinister star rose out of a swamp of post-World War I frustration, isolation and deeply wounded national pride. The industrialists wanted their empires back, the generals longed to recapture the power and glory of Prussia and the people in general wanted identity with something besides defeat. Cleverly, ruthlessly making the moderate Social Democrats and their associates in the Weimar Republic the scapegoats by constantly smearing them as the "November criminals" for their alleged part in the 1918 armistice—and later the Versailles treaty settlement—Hitler told the country as a whole more or less what it wanted to hear.

Opposed to him at first, the generals began to accept his reassurances that he was not going to undermine them. "The political blindness of the German army officers, which was to prove so fatal to them in the end," Shirer observes, "had begun to grow and to show."

"The political ineptitude of the magnates of industry and finance was no less than that of the generals and led them to the mistaken belief that if they coughed up large enough sums for Hitler he would be beholden to them and, if he ever came to power, do their bidding."

Then, Shirer relates, "the month of September 1930 marked a turning point in the road that was leading the Germans inexorably toward the Third Reich. The surprising success of the Nazi Party in the national elections convinced not only millions of ordinary people but many leaders in business and in the Army that perhaps here was an upsurge that could not be stopped. They might not like the party's demogoguery and its vulgarity, but on the other hand it was arousing the old feelings of German patriotism and nationalism which had been so muted during the first 10 years of the republic. It promised to lead the German people away from communism, socialism, trade unionism and the futilities of democracy. Above all, it had caught fire throughout the Reich. It was a success."

The jerky, disjointed movements of the radical right in the United States are not a success; they have not caught fire and there is no clear and present danger from any incipient fuehrer poised in the right wing of the American political stage. Nevertheless, there are some vague parallels between the ferment of the present day political scene in the U.S. and that fateful, restless pre-Nazi interlude in Germany, parallels from which we should be able to draw some useful lessons.

THE NEW YORK TIMES reports a sharp swing to the right at a meeting of 300 leading California Republicans, a swing to which Richard M. Nixon, in his bid for the party's gubernatorial nomination, "made obeisance." The Times dispatch reported ample evidence at the state GOP conference "that the ultra-conservative juices were coursing strong." A few of our military officers have displayed something akin to political blindness and some magnates of industry and finance a political ineptitude by their interest in radical-reactionary movements which arouse a choking gorge of "patriotism" in passionate promises—to paraphrase William Shirer—to lead the American people away from communism, socialism, trade unionism and, indeed, even the futilities of democracy.

As the day-to-day uncertainties, complications and reversals continue to deny us the probability of any clear-cut "victories" in the forseeable future, national frustration is bound to rise and temptations will increase to buy pat, ready-made solutions to all sorts of internal and external problems. This is the main reason why the Kennedy Administration looks increasingly on the right-wing extremists as a political threat in 1962.

It would be folly to overlook that threat but it would be a foolish mistake as well to inflate it beyond its true importance. The unfunny shenanigans of the radical right must not distract us from the larger job of grappling with communism in the world arena. We have, unfortunately, to cope with both extremes.

The growing concern of thoughtful elements of the electorate about both may be an encouraging indication that we will refuse to be panicked by either.

Community Service Activities Win Firm Place in Union Programs

Miami Beach—Community Service activities are now the rule rather than the exception in the trade union movement, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said in its report to the 4th constitutional convention here.

"Labor's identification with the health and welfare of the total community has resulted in immeasurable benefits not only to all union members but to all citizens as well," the Executive Council asserted.

"The goal of a community which has become fully representative of all the people and fully responsive to the people's needs has not been reached, but long strides have been made in that direction.

"This progress reflects the conviction shared by most AFL-CIO affiliates that the union is more than a union, that it is, in fact, also a community organization, and that the union member is first and foremost a citizen of his community with all the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.

"The extension of union activities beyond the plant gates into the community as a whole is a dynamic expression of this point of view in more concrete terms."

Since the last convention, the council said, CSA has continued to promote and develop its continuing programs and also has initiated new programs.

In 1960 it established blood banking as a priority program. As part of this it reached a formal understanding with the American Red Cross including among the principles a pledge against the segregation of blood along racial lines.

Community Leadership Stressed

This year community leadership has been the priority program "in recognition of our need for greater skills, new techniques and more precise tools for community participation." Rehabilitation also has had priority this year, the work being an implementation of the labor program for rehabilitation adopted by the Executive Council in 1960.

Much work has been done since the last convention in developing relief programs for the unemployed, including adequate public assistance and surplus food programs, the council said, with CSA continuing to press at the same time for labor representation on the boards of community health and welfare agencies; mass anti-polio vaccinations; scholarships for students of social work; fluoridation of water supplies; community health education and establishment of a national health fund or federation for "one-shot" giving.

Other programs continued include aid for Cuban refugees, consumer counseling, and activities geared to integrating Americans from Puerto Rico into life on the mainland of the U.S.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL filed with the convention in Miami Beach a documented record of the Supreme Court's steady reversal of the line of labor law pushed and shoved persistently by the National Labor Relations Board as it was made up under the Eisenhower Administration. Is it not a remarkable thing that the court can be so clear and decisive in its reversals while public opinion, allegedly formed by political leadership and the press, was unaware that the reversals were inevitable?

It is a legend of some sanctity that the Supreme Court follows the election returns. It is a fact, far more soundly based, that the administrative agencies are controlled by the President's power of appointment.

Mr. Eisenhower's NLRB appointees demonstrated the potency of this formula until their decisions reached the point of final challenge.

A trick has been practiced ever since the Taft-Hartley Act was passed over Pres. Truman's veto in 1947. It was a trick devised in the desire to slash the effectiveness of unions in organization, bargaining and political activity without acknowledging the purpose.

Oddly enough, informed commentors seldom seemed to realize that the Wagner Labor Relations Act remained the law of the land —no matter what the amendments, quibbles and lamentations ossified into the Taft-Hartley amendments and the 1959 Landrum-Griffin amendments.

* * *

NO CONGRESS HAS BEEN willing to pass a law repealing the recognition by Sen. Wagner's law that workers have a right to self-organization, to self-choice, to effective promotion of what they deem their economic interests.

The struggle of the past years has been a twofold one. It has been legal and psychological.

The Labor Board of these years—made up of conservative Republicans, company lawyers and self-seeking Democrats who met the literal legal requirements for a bipartisan board put generally were believed to have voted for Eisenhower—handed down a line of decisions saying common union practices were frightful and that common anti-union employer practices were exactly what the statutes intended to legalize and protect.

Workers have paid a penalty from the psychological shock effects. It used to be said that passage of the Wagner Act in 1935 meant that "Pres. Roosevelt wants you to join your union." Passage of Taft-Hartley meant to a great many small-community judges that they could hand out anti-union injunctions with full approval of the late senator from Ohio.

It meant that anti-union employers were encouraged to string out legalistic delays in fighting recognition of workers' organizations. It produced in the White House, as well as in the White House appointees, a belief that the general welfare was somehow served if penalties and sanctions for social stress were applied strictly against workers alone.

The Supreme Court is now reversing the decisions. The assumption of the court is the natural one that, since Congress did not repeal the basic recognition of the right of workers to self-organization, it had no intent to do so.

* * *

SEN. STYLES BRIDGES, who died Nov. 26, had one of the finest minds in the Senate. He used it in behind-the-scenes operations to keep the Republican Party a captive of the Old Guard. GOP liberals had little chance for advancement to committee posts of influence and power under his dominion—although he first won election to the Senate in 1936 as a type of New Deal Republican.

It seems generally agreed that Sen. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, much respected by his colleagues and new chairman of the GOP Senate Conference, will succeed Bridges as chairman of the all-powerful Policy Committee.

Senate Republican liberals have been reduced during Bridges' regime to such a state that it is not certain whether they will put up a fight to name one of their own—such as Sen. John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky or Sen. George Aiken of Vermont—as Saltonstall's successor as head of the Republican Conference.

AGREEMENT ON LOAN of $64,000 to finance improvements and additions to worker-operated meat packing plant in Uruguay is signed in Washington by AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Serafino Romualdi (left), on behalf of the workers, and T. G. Upton, executive vice president of the Inter-American Development Bank.

How to Buy:

Large Families Perplexed by High Food Costs, Modest Pay

By Sidney Margolius

LARGE FAMILIES are running into a real problem, how to feed these families on a workingman's modest pay. Sometimes the problem causes misunderstanding, with the husband urging that food bills be kept within limits that won't bankrupt the family, literally, and the wife trying to point out the genuine difficulties.

One woman writes that she doesn't know whether to laugh or cry about our earlier statement that a family is doing reasonably well if it can feed itself for $1.25 a day per person. With her nine, that much would mean a total of $78.75 a week. Since the average industrial worker earns about $92 a week, if he works all year, we share her indecision whether to laugh or cry. Shoppers surveys have found large families spending as much as 45 percent of income for foods, compared to the more usual 30 percent.

Another reader says her husband gives her $35 a week to buy food and soaps for six. She says it really takes $50, particularly because her children like to eat well. She used to spend $3-$4 a week just for fruit for them. She has two girls, 8 and 11, a boy of 12 and another 21. But her husband, with equal realism, points out that if they don't keep down their food bills they can't meet their other bills.

Here are figures from the U.S. Agriculture Department showing how you can estimate food costs for families of different sizes and ages. Note how costs jump as children get older:

WEEKLY FOOD COSTS

	Low-cost plan	Moderate-cost plan
Children:		
Under 1	$3.00	$3.80
1-3	3.70	4.60
4-6	4.40	5.70
7-9	5.20	6.80
10-12	6.10	8.20
Girls, 13-15	6.40	8.70
16-19	6.50	8.70
Boys, 13-15	7.00	9.60
16-19	8.30	11.20
Women:		
20-34	5.50	7.60
35-54	5.30	7.40
Men:		
20-34	7.20	9.70
35-54	6.70	9.10

But there's more to the story. These costs hold only if there are four in the family. Larger families usually can eat for less per person than small families because they can buy in quantity, and have less waste and spoilage. Government home economists estimate that for a family of two, you need to add about 10 percent for each person; for a family of three, add 5; for a family of five, subtract 5 percent; for a family of six, subtract 10.

Thus, for the reader's family of six, she would have to go on a low-cost plan, which would cost $33.40, and leave her just $1.60 a week for cleaning supplies—which is a tight squeeze.

SOMETIMES FAMILIES trying to keep down food bills rely on bacon as their chief meat, which is a mistake. Bacon gives you less protein for your money than any other meat. In fact, nutritionists consider it a fat, not a meat.

The real answer is the economical use of "good" grade beef, usually the lowest-cost grade generally sold at retail, and stretching this beef with other high-protein foods. The best extender is non-fat milk powder.

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Soup to Nonsense:

But Gosh, Jane, What's Wrong With a Rich Brigitte Bardot?

By Jane Goodsell

READING A MAGAZINE is like being sent to the principal's office. I know I'm in for a good, brisk lecture on how to improve myself.

Never before have there been so many articles telling me how to correct my faults: How to Develop Tact; How to Cure Scaly Elbows; How to Sit Down Gracefully; How to Improve Your Handwriting; How to Succeed; How to Accept Failure; How to Relax.

If they aren't telling me to stop doing something (Quit Worrying; Don't Overeat; Don't Slump Like That; Don't Be Afraid of Fear) they're urging me to start doing something: Knit Yourself a Coat; Investigate Your School's Dental Program; Raise Your Child's I.Q.; Learn to Cook the French Way; Start a Neighborhood Lost and Found; Try a New Sideswept Hairdo.

I realize that all those articles are written to help me, and I'm grateful. I know I'm not perfect. But I do wish the experts could agree on how I should go about making myself into a better person. I'm a born follower, and everyone is giving me a different set of directions. I hardly know which way to turn.

Should I follow the advice in the article telling me How to Control Your Temper? Or the one that cautions me Don't Be Afraid to Get Mad? Which diet should I follow? The Magic Hollywood Formula? Or the Seven Day Grapefruit and Sauerkraut Reducing Plan? Or should I forget them both and listen to the dietitian who asks: Why Not Bake a Chocolate Whipped Cream Delight for Dinner Tonight?

One afternoon I read an article purporting to be A Lesson in Love from Brigitte Bardot. The author accused me (the Modern American Woman) of being a cold, ambitious, over-aggressive type, who had a cash register instead of a heart, and who drove her husband to ulcers. The article urged me to become More Appealingly Feminine, to buy myself a chiffon peignoir and a bottle of sexy perfume.

BUT BEFORE I HAD TIME to put this new program into effect, I ran across another article titled: Common Stocks Are a Woman's Best Buy.

This article scolded me (the Modern American Woman) for failing to live up to my obligations as a family financial expert and for wasting money on frivolous fripperies (like chiffon peignoirs maybe?). The article stated flatly that I should be able to discuss price-earnings ratios and corporate dividends intelligently with my husband. It was an important part of my duty as a wife.

You can see why I'm so confused. What am I supposed to do? Douse myself with My Sin and curl up on my husband's lap for a nice, cozy session with The Wall Street Journal?

There's only one article that hasn't been written: How to Stop Reading Self-Improvement Articles.

Parley to Study Barriers In Path to Higher Learning

The AFL-CIO will sponsor, in cooperation with the American Association of Land Grant Colleges and State Universities, a national conference on equal opportunity for higher education. The sessions will be held Jan. 4 and 5 in Washington, D. C.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said the purpose of the conference "will be to consider what barriers limit the general availability of higher education and to propose methods of removing those barriers so as to guarantee equal opportunity to all children."

Principal speakers will include Michigan State University Pres. John R. Hannah; Russell Thackrey, executive secretary-treasurer of the Land Grant College Association; Pres. Samuel D. Proctor of North Carolina A & T College; John Stalnaker, head of the National Merit Scholarship Corp.; University of Minnesota Pres. O. Meredith Wilson and U.S. Commissioner of Education Sterling McMurrin.

Meany himself will address a dinner session.

Discussion leaders will include trade union officers who serve on the boards of trustees of colleges and universities.

$500 Million a Year:

Nutritional Quacks Milking the Public

A DISTURBING INCREASE in quackery involving false and misleading claims for a great variety of vitamins, minerals, and other food supplements has taken place in recent years.

As a result, millions of Americans are dosing themselves with nutritional nostrums of every description, the Food and Drug Administration reports.

Exploitation of this market is the most widespread and expensive form of medical quackery in the country today. It is estimated that this racket is costing 10 million Americans more than $500 million a year.

Vitamin and mineral food supplements may of course serve a useful purpose when for some special reason the diet requires this kind of supplement.

But when unknowing or unscrupulous promoters distort the facts and claim benefits against diseases or symptoms which are not caused by a dietary deficiency at all—the results can be tragic. People who have serious medical problems are being misled by these false claims to rely on products which do not help.

It is not true that the American food supply is deficient in vitamins, minerals and other essential nutrients. This is the "big lie" of nutrition quackery. It is the theme song of a persistent propaganda campaign to undermine public confidence in the nutritional adequacy of staple foods, and thereby to "soften up the market" for special dietary products, according to FDA.

THE TRUTH IS THAT the American food supply is unsurpassed throughout the world in both quantity and nutritional value. Farming and food processing industries have provided the American people with an ever-increasing variety of wholesale and nutritious foods.

Important staple foods such as flour, bread, milk, margarine, corn meal, and rice contain added vitamins and minerals under standards set by the Food and Drug Administration. The so-called "protective foods"—fruits, leafy vegetables, dairy products, etc.—have become widely used in the national diet. As a result of such developments, coupled with nutrition education in the schools, the once prevalent diet-deficiency diseases such as rickets and pellagra have virtually disappeared in America.

Persons in good health who eat a variety of foods have no need to worry about nutritional deficiencies. Foods, not pills, are the best sources of vitamins, minerals and other nutrients.

Beware of promoters who rush to cash in on new developments in medicine and science to get attention for their products and their exaggerated claims.

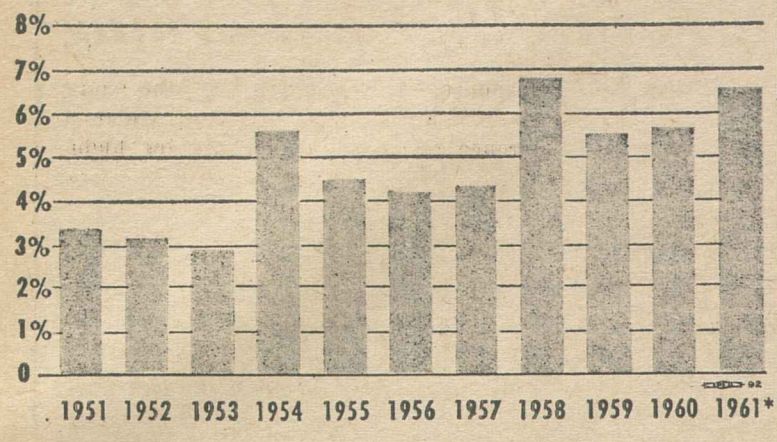
A good example is the attempted exploitation of legitimate medical research which seeks to determine the relationship, if any, between certain heart ailments and the kind of fats consumed in the diet. Much more research is needed on this question. But numerous promoters are taking advantage of incomplete research and are offering products which are claimed to protect against heart disease but which actually have not been proved of value for that purpose.

Similarly, the great public and scientific interest in the problems of aging has brought forth a rash of unwarranted claims for nostrums for older people. A recent example is the promotion of products containing so-called "royal jelly" for rejuvenation. Royal jelly is the special food prepared and given by worker bees to those whom they select to become queens.

For bees, royal jelly is indeed a miracle food, but it has no practical value for humans as a food, drug, or cosmetic. The claims made for it are groundless, says FDA.

Schemes such as these are often difficult to stop through enforcement action alone. To a large extent they can be thwarted only through widespread public understanding of the facts—so that prospective customers will recognize the false claims of self-styled food experts and promoters.

Steady Rise in Unemployment 1951-1961



*AFL-CIO estimate.
SOURCE: U.S. Dept. of Labor.

Expansionary Policies Urged to Spur Growth

Miami Beach—The federal government must develop "expansionary" policies "to carry the present upturn forward to sustained full employment and a rapid rate of economic growth," the AFL-CIO Executive Council told the federation convention here.

The council, in a report on the economic situation, set forth a wide range of policies which it said could bring a "rapid pickup" and help the economy "get off the rollercoaster of frequent recessions."

Reviewing the current economic picture, the report foresaw unemployment remaining at high levels in mid-1962. It said expansionary policies are needed to keep the economy moving upward past that point, since experience shows a slowdown sets in about a year after recovery from a recession.

The council proposed:

- A federal budget policy designed to stimulate rising sales, production and employment.
- A policy of monetary ease, with low interest rates on long-term loans, and an adequate money supply to encourage expanding economic activities.
- Measures aimed at eliminating long-term unemployment due to such factors as economically distressed communities and technological changes that make many old skills obsolete.
- Government estimates of needed changes in all major categories of economic activities to sustain full employment of our growing labor force, a maximum utilization of expanding plant and equipment and a rapid rate of economic growth. Such estimates for a year and for a longer-term period should serve as guidelines for private groups and governmental bodies.
- Rising real incomes to provide adequate family buying power in order to maintain growing mass consumer markets.

Obstacles to Full Recovery

The council saw several problems in the path of achieving full recovery from the recession and a sustained, rapid pace of growth.

"The pricing policies of a few key industries present such a problem and potential danger," the council said.

The price-fixing that occurred in the electrical industry is illegal and can be curtailed by "vigorous enforcement" of the anti-trust laws, the council observed, but another aspect is presented when companies follow the prices set by the dominant firm in a particular industry.

The council also cited steel and auto industry practices of low break-even points and administered prices as drags on economic growth. If prices are allowed to rise in such a controlled manner, the council noted, other price rises may be inspired throughout the economy and the pretext would be created for restrictive budget and monetary policies.

Administered-price formulas also pose the danger of providing a major incentive for high price levels and large profit margins instead of encouraging maximum production rates, the council said.

"To curb these potential dangers" from the pricing policies of giant firms in key industries, the council proposed a spotlight of public attention be turned on their cost-price-profit investment policies through federal agencies and congressional committees.

Recessions may still occur, the council warned, despite these proposed expansionary policies and despite the focus of public attention on pricing policies.

Therefore, the council added, the federal government should be armed with measures in advance to enable effective steps to be taken to minimize the impact and reduce the duration of recessions. The council listed such weapons as presidential discretion to reduce individual income taxes temporarily; a flexible public works program and federal standards on the level and duration of jobless pay benefits.

The council also proposed a series of actions to strengthen the balance of payments position of the U.S. and to strengthen world trade by lessening reliance on the U.S. as world banker through development of an international banking arrangement.

Photo Engravers' Henry Schmal Dies

St. Louis—Henry F. Schmal, secretary-treasurer emeritus of the Photo Engravers and a member of the union since it was founded in 1904, died here after a protracted illness.

He served as secretary-treasurer from 1917 until his retirement in 1959, a period of 42 years that is believed to constitute a record for officers of international unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO.

Born in St. Louis in 1879, his apprenticeship as a photo engraver was interrupted by active service in Cuba during the Spanish-American War. He was president of St. Louis Photo Engravers Local 10 for six years and held other local positions before being elected international secretary-treasurer.

For many years he was a member of the board of governors of the Intl. Allied Printing Trades Association and in 1935 was fraternal delegate of the AFL-CIO to the convention of the British Trades Union Congress.

His wife died in 1925. Surviving are three sisters and a brother.

If Liberals Are to Increase:

Council Warns of Complacency In '62 Congressional Elections

Miami Beach—A "realistic appraisal" of the 1962 congressional elections indicates there is "no room for complacency" if liberals are to hold their present seats and increase their margin, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

In its report to the 4th AFL-CIO convention here, the council noted that the party in power has lost congressional seats in every off-year election in this century except 1934.

The section on political activities emphasized that while the federation's Committee on Political Education is nonpartisan and supports "liberal candidates of both parties, it is a simple fact that many more Democrats than Republicans qualify for COPE support."

The success of liberal legislation in the immediate future, the report stressed, "will depend on the ability of Democrats to retain and extend their present margins."

Reviewing the events of the past two years, the report declared that "there are now more American trade unionists involved actively in political affairs than ever before in the history of the nation." But, it added, the job of broadening the base of the electorate is never-ending because of population shifts and a "mobile membership."

The 1960 elections, the report said, directed attention to four conclusions: the population shift to the suburbs and the growth of metropolitan areas, the increasing concentration of the minority vote in northern cities, the growth of the Republican Party in the south, and the new pattern in voting relating to presidential and congressional voting.

Exploring these four areas in detail, the report concluded that in 1962 COPE will carefully select the areas for concentration of its efforts, extend the successful registration and get-out-the-vote campaigns and expand its educational facilities on issues and the records of candidates.

Aid to Kennedy Cited

Referring to the 1960 registration campaign, the council report declared there is "general agreement" that Pres. Kennedy could not have won in the important industrial states which provided the bulk of his electoral vote without "the tremendous outpouring of new voters resulting from the AFL-CIO registration program."

In assessing the COPE record in the 1960 congressional and gubernatorial elections, the council report said that candidates given maximum assistance by state and local COPE organization won 15 of 19 senatorial elections, 14 of 19 gubernatorial contests and 157 of 258 House seats, or 73.3 percent.

In a review of the 1961 elections, the report commented that while "bossism" is an important issue it is not yet "a magic word" in the sense that "communism and corruption" were in the 1950s. The report noted also that candidates seeking to please both liberal and conservative groups proved unsuccessful while those who took straightaway positions were victorious.

By insisting that it is every American's right and duty to participate in the political process, "the American labor movement has changed the face of American politics," the report declared in looking to the future.

By insisting that campaigns be fought on issues instead of personalities or party loyalties, COPE "has directed a clear, bright light of publicity on the legislative process." By careful compilation and wide distributions of the records of public officials, the report added, COPE has helped the political performance match the promise.

The report pledged finally to "work unceasingly" to do "honor" to "our priceless heritage" of political freedom.

Insurance Firm Profits Cut Job Injury Benefits

Miami Beach—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has charged that state governments are allowing insurance carriers to profiteer from workmen's compensation programs at the expense of injured workers.

The council, in its report to AFL-CIO convention delegates, said only minor progress had been made in some state programs in the past two years and there was an increase in contested claims as insurance companies stepped up efforts to get more of each premium dollar.

"It is a tragic commentary," the council declared, "that after 50 years of workmen's compensation, state legislatures need to be told again and again that the purpose of workmen's compensation is to provide benefits to the injured workman rather than a livelihood for attorneys and profits for the insurance industry."

In a progress report, the council said all 50 state legislatures met in the past two years and only 16 improved their weekly benefit levels. The most significant advance of 1961, it added, was the increased allowance for medical care in many states.

The council said 44 state jurisdictions in effect delegate administration of compensation programs to private corporations. Only Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Puerto Rico, Washington and Wyoming have exclusive funds for insuring this liability.

'Roughshod' Ride of Ike's NLRB Runs into High Court Reversals

Miami Beach—The Supreme Court has taken major steps toward overturning basic decisions of the National Labor Relations Board as it existed under former Pres. Eisenhower's appointees, the AFL-CIO Executive Council reported to the federation's convention here.

Eisenhower appointees "rode roughshod over elementary principles of evidence," the council charged. The result is that in the last two years unions have won 80 percent of major cases reaching the high court—"the greatest string of victories for the labor movement in recent history."

The council report stressed that many provisions of the two-year-old Landrum-Griffin Act have not yet been finally tested in court, but the act has already proved "costly and senseless" in many of its provisions and "burdensome for small unions."

So far as Landrum-Griffin reporting requirements for employers are concerned, the provision is "scarcely more than farcical," the council declared.

The report singled out Apr. 17, 1961, as "the most spectacular single day for unions" in the Supreme Court.

On that day, in four cases, the court "overturned the (former) labor board's Mountain Pacific doctrine on hiring halls, threw out its Brown-Olds mass reimbursement remedy and rejected its views on so-called foreman clauses and general laws clauses."

"It was inevitable," the council declared, that the Eisenhower labor board "would eventually receive its comeuppance at the hands of a fair-minded court."

Unions also won a major victory in two cases setting aside the NLRB's Curtis Brothers doctrine barring recognition picketing, the council noted.

Railway Case Recalled

The report described the railway union shop decision involving dues money expenditures for political purposes as a major case not arising out of an NLRB proceeding. The court, while avoiding ruling on a constitutional issue, set aside the original sweeping injunction of the Georgia courts which would have prevented enforcement of the union shop so long as any union funds were used for legislative or political purposes.

Unions lost one case in the court, the council noted, when the government's use of a Taft-Hartley injunction in the steel strike was upheld in November 1959.

Sharp criticism of portions of the Landrum-Griffin Act and its interpretation were contained in a section of the executive council report which declared:

- "Absurdities" in the election requirements "are causing large union expenditures . . . unrelated to the insuring of fair elections."

The requirement for mailing election notices to members at least 15 days before elections "has cost unions hundreds of thousands of dollars," the council said. Also hit as "costly and senseless" was the requirement for elaborate election procedure and notices even when an election is uncontested and no write-in votes are permitted.

- The act's requirement for "unfaithful discharge of duties" bonds "has cost 50 percent more than an honesty bond, without providing appreciably greater security."
- Among "the most nefarious" provisions of Landrum-Griffin are restrictions on organizational and recognition picketing.

The council noted that when this section was being considered by Congress "repeated assertions were made that it would not preclude picketing to protest an employer's unfair labor practices."

Despite these assurances, the council reported, the board has "thus far ruled" that such picketing is unlawful.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE EMPLOYES Council's 23rd annual convention heard addresses by James L. McDevitt, seated, director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, and Gordon Chapman, special assistant to the secretary of state and former secretary-treasurer of the council's parent union, the State, County & Municipal Employes. Right is Reuben H. Miller, who was re-elected to his sixth term as president of the state council at the Harrisburg convention.

Growth By Organizing Seen As Key to Future

Miami Beach—A "combined effort" of unions in the organizing field is required to meet a "break-the-union" objective among employers and to organize the unorganized, the Executive Council told the AFL-CIO convention here.

"Growth" is the key to the future of both the American labor movement and the American economy, the report said.

"No single union possesses the resources it needs to organize its field to the full," the council declared. To meet the challenge there must be an "intensive, coordinated effort, money and capable organizing personnel."

The council made this report to the convention in recommending a constitutional change creating a permanent standing committee on organization, to recommend programs and policies.

Under present circumstances, it is "all but impossible" for workers in some situations to form unions, the council said. Management uses an "ample supply" of professionals in union-breaking, and is aided by anti-union attitudes in some areas, by "local public officials" and by past "maladministration" by the National Labor Relations Board, the report stated.

Follows Subcommittee Study

The Executive Council report followed a study by a subcommittee including Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther, L. M. Raftery and James A. Suffridge. The circumstances require "a more effective and adequate effort" in organization, the council declared.

The report also listed these activities:

Area organizing conferences have been held under the sponsorship of AFL-CIO regional directors and central bodies. As a consequence of 270 such meetings attended by more than 5,000 union leaders, many central bodies have reactivated dormant organizing committees and some major objectives have been won.

There has been increasing interest by workers in organization, the report said, and a steady annual increase in the filing of NLRB election petitions—from a quarterly average of 1,624 in 1958 to more than 2,400 in 1961.

In a 27-month period ending June 30, 1961, AFL-CIO unions took part in 9,957 NLRB representation elections and won 5,209 for a victory record of 52 percent involving bargaining rights for 378,000 workers.

The report said the use of violence against union representatives has occurred in at least eight states in recent years. The latest incident was in Ellijay, Ga., where two organizers for the Hosiery Workers were attacked by a knife-wielding mob and held incommunicado for 24 hours by Ellijay police on charges of "inciting to riot."

In the 28-month period ending Aug. 31, 1961, AFL-CIO organizing staff members provided more than 50,000 mandays of effort in organizing campaigns while an additional 1,800 were given to AFL-CIO departments and 21,000 to directly affiliated local unions and central bodies, the report said.

White Collar Potential

"There can be no doubt," the council told the convention, "that the American labor movement must reach deeper into white collar ranks if it is to continue to maintain its present influence and its present ability to bargain effectively.

"Money and manpower are indispensable ingredients for organizing. These must be forthcoming in greater supply if the organizing challenge of today is to be met."

Unless some "common sense, reasonable method" is adopted to resolve the question of organizing rivalry, the council stated, necessary organizing progress will not be made.

The report pointed out that the NLRB is probably the most important federal agency to organizing-minded unions. For the last eight years the labor law has been administered "in a manner inimical to trade union advance," the council said. With the appointment of a new chairman and another new member this year by Pres. Kennedy, the council said, "a halt to the glaring anti-union bias previously noted seems to have been made."

'A Major Force':

Council Cites AFL-CIO Drive Against Racial Discrimination

Miami Beach—Organized labor in the past two years has been "a major force" in the drive to wipe out racial discrimination practices—the last remaining "badges of human slavery" in this country—the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared in its report to the 1961 convention here.

Labor has geared its organizational machinery, the council noted, "to the task of rooting out all discrimination based on race, creed, color and national origin—in its own ranks, in employment, in schools, in housing, in public accommodations, in transportation and at the polls."

The AFL-CIO has directed its efforts, the council said, in two main directions:

- It has stepped up the pace of the civil rights drive in its own ranks through compliance procedures, area and regional conferences and through expanding civil rights machinery among AFL-CIO affiliates.
- It has helped mobilize public opinion and concerted community action in behalf of equal opportunity for all Americans through meetings, conferences, publications, films and radio and television programs.

Unfinished Business

Despite outstanding progress in several areas since the federation last convened in 1959, much remains to be done, the council observed.

It found encouraging signs in the calm, peaceful desegregation of schools this year in Atlanta, Dallas and Galveston and in the absence of incidents as integrated schools reopened in New Orleans.

"Yet these notable examples of progress stood out against the prevailing pattern of non-compliance with the Supreme Court's ruling in most of the southern states," the council found. "And even in Chicago more than 100 Negro pupils were denied admission to 11 schools with predominantly white enrollment and resorted to court action in an effort to gain acceptance."

Desegregation of public transportation facilities was advanced by the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission barring race discrimination on interstate buses and the terminals they use, the council recalled.

"The order was received in the South with calmness, but set off a new spate of litigation by those intent on resisting integration to the end," the report said.

The council termed 1961 "a record year" for the enactment of legislation to curb discrimination in housing, with 17 new laws put on the statute books in 10 states and three cities. The report added, however, that "housing still remains as much a restricted and segregated area as any in the whole civil rights field."

Quoting the findings of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission in September 1961 that Negroes in some 100 counties in eight southern states were denied voting rights "by discriminatory practices, by threats and by intimidation," the council declared.:

"Organized labor has insisted and will continue to insist on vigorous federal action to assure that there be full exercise of the franchise by all American citizens, without intimidation, restraint and coercion."

Kennedy Order a 'Landmark'

A landmark in progress toward a federal fair employment practices law, the report noted, was Pres. Kennedy's executive order last March establishing the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity. The council's report described the new committee's authority as more far-reaching than that of its predecessors and called special attention to the progress of its Subcommittee on Apprenticeship & Training, headed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

The council reviewed in detail the legislative history of the 1960 Civil Rights Act and the unsuccessful efforts of civil rights advocates this year to liberalize the Senate's "filibuster rule" requiring a two-thirds vote to cut off debate.

The Civil Rights Act, the council said, contained desirable but "only moderate" improvements.

"The obligation to pass strong and meaningful civil rights legislation remains a challenge for the Congress," the report declared.

The gains in labor's own civil rights program, the council said, must be considered "against this background of civil rights struggle against deep-seated obstacles and delaying action in the community at large."

Advancement of the AFL-CIO program since the 1959 convention, the council reported, has been marked by:

- Establishment of civil rights committees or administrative machinery by 24 national and international affiliates—an increase of 10—with 14 international unions reporting civil rights programs administered through their officers and staffs.

Sponsorship of civil rights committees and conferences by AFL-CIO state central bodies in 20 states, plus community-wide programs conducted by local central bodies in many cities and counties.

- Continued efforts of the AFL-CIO Southern Advisory Committee on Civil Rights, made up of executive officers of state bodies in 13 southern states, to help develop a practical program of furthering civil rights in the South.
- Establishment in 1960 of the AFL-CIO Midwestern Advisory Committee on Civil Rights, composed of representatives of central bodies in six midwestern states.
- Increasing use of trade union education programs to win recruits for labor's civil rights drive through conferences, summer schools and special seminars.
- Removal of the color bar from the constitution of the Railway Trainmen by a decisive vote of the union's convention in January 1960, pursuant to its commitment at the 1959 AFL-CIO convention. "The only remaining union with such a bar, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, which made a similar commitment, is to hold its next convention in July 1962," the report noted.
- Determined cooperation by national and international affiliates concerned with 9 out of every 10 complaints received by the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee, followed by firm steps to bring about full compliance with the federation's non-discriminatory policy.
- Financial aid, voted by the Executive Council and contributed by affiliates, which enabled some 400 Negro sharecroppers in Tennessee's Fayette and Haywood Counties to subsist in the face of an ecoonmic boycott against them because they had registered to vote.

Membership Report Lists 12.487 Million

Miami Beach—Per capita dues receipts of the AFL-CIO for the two years ending Sept. 30, 1961, indicated an average federation membership of 12.487 million, according to the report of the secretary-treasurer.

The report gives a breakdown of membership at each convention since the merger in 1955, excluding the organizations expelled from the federation in 1957 on grounds of corruption.

The totals, Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler said, were 12.305 million in 1955, 12.751 million in 1957, and 12.671 million in 1959.

Bargaining Gains Held Bulwark to Economy

Miami Beach—Despite major obstacles, collective bargaining won advances in wages and other benefits for workers during the past two years, the Executive Council reported to the AFL-CIO convention here.

"The rate of improvement unfortunately was restrained by unhealthy economic conditions," the council added, citing the 1960 economic decline and increased joblessness which followed an "incomplete recovery" from the 1958 recession.

The council said union bargaining gains proved "a valuable bulwark against dangerous pressures for wage limitation or cutback" in a period of economic decline.

The council presented these general features of bargaining situations which varied across the nation:

- The typical wage increase won through bargaining in 1960 and again in 1961 ranged from 8 to 12 cents an hour; on a percentage basis, from 3 to 5 percent.
- The majority of contracts were long-term rather than one-year pacts, generally for two or three years; they typically provided for annual wage hikes, either through reopeners or through "deferred" or "annual improvement increases."
- An obstacle in bargaining was "a huge industry propaganda campaign" to link union-won wage increases to inflation..
- An industry publicity campaign tried to brand unions as blocking efficiency through "work rules."
- In several industries, "noteworthy new experiments" were undertaken to have joint study committees work on problems away from bargaining pressures.
- Increased emphasis has been put on measures to ease the adverse impact of technological change.
- Unions continue to stress improvement of health and welfare benefit plans, with the steel and auto industry pacts shifting from a contributory to employer-paid basis.
- Progress continued in negotiating longer paid vacations and more paid holidays.
- Shorter workweeks received increased discussion as a way to maintain employment and meet technological change.

AFL-CIO Spirit, Purpose Found Firm

Council Hails Basic Strength Against Vast, Varied Pressures

(Continued from Page 1)

decisions, national legislation, state legislation and reports of headquarters departments and the federation's trade and industrial departments.

Meany's report, in a summary of the political and economic developments of the last two years, found that on balance "it can be fairly said that in domestic affairs the country has begun to move forward again—not fast enough, not far enough, but at least in the right direction." Part of the credit, he declared, is due to the unity of the labor movement.

Some gains, he said, "have been made toward the permanent elimination of jurisdictional disputes" and he emphasized there are "no divisions" in the AFL-CIO on questions of sound trade union policy. The primary unresolved problem is organizing the unorganized, he said, noting that while the AFL-CIO has held its own numerically "we dare not close our eyes to the fact that our members are a smaller proportion of the total working population."

Meany singled out the "mounting belligerence of the Soviet Union" as creating a world crisis that even overshadows in importance the "problem of persistent unemployment in the United States."

Schnitzler's report showed a decline in the net worth of the federation of $171,061 to a total of $5,270,175, despite a special assessment voted by the council which added $733,483 to the federation's income.

He reported that as of June 30, 1961, on the basis of average per capita payments by all affiliates, the membership of the federation stood at 12,487,000, a decrease of 184,000 from the 1959 figure but 182,000 higher than the membership figure at the date of merger in December 1955.

The report's section on "The Labor Movement 1959-61" shows that all state and local mergers have been completed, that monitorships over two unions have been terminated since the last convention and that a permanent committee on organization has been created.

The council report for the first time contains a study of state and local central bodies indicating that about two-thirds of the total AFL-CIO membership is included in local unions affiliated with state bodies. The report urged full support from all affiliates to increase this proportion to strengthen AFL-CIO programs on all levels.

In the organizing area, the report shows that AFL-CIO unions won bargaining rights for 378,000 new workers during the 27-month period ending last June 30, winning 52 percent of National Labor Relations Board elections contested in that period.

It calls for a "common sense, reasonable method" to resolve the question of "organizing rivalry" in order that necessary organizing progress can be made, and centers attention on the problems of organizing white collar workers.

Growth Need Stressed

A detailed analysis of the state of the national economy points up sharply the need for economic growth and the persistence of a high level of unemployment. The report urged the government to convene an annual economic conference of leading representatives of the economy's major sectors to provide broad guidelines to sustain full employment and rapid growth.

A reliance solely on budget and monetary policies, the report said, would not reduce the rate of unemployment without broad legislative policies, and it held out the possibility of the need for a general reduction in the workweek with no cut in pay.

The report points out that the pricing policies of a few key industries present a potential danger to a full and sustained rate of economic growth.

The role of the AFL-CIO in meeting more directly the challenge of totalitarian communism is documented in the report and the federation's activities in aiding the developing countries of Africa is reviewed. The report deals also with the Communist take-over in Cuba under Fidel Castro and this threat to inter-American security.

This section of the report reviews also the policies of the AFL-CIO in seeking to advance the policy of gradual reduction of trade barriers among free world nations, with maximum benefit and minimum injury to workers.

A 22-page section on social security reviews federal and state legislative developments in old-age benefits, unemployment compensation, medical care, public assistance and workmen's compensation, as well as the labor movement's efforts to improve the organization of health services and expand the effectiveness of medical prepayment plans.

The crisis in education and the battle to secure federal legislation is detailed in the section of the report on "Worker and the Community." The council declares that the failure of Congress to act upon federal aid to education is a source of dismay considering the seriousness of the crisis from kindergarten to the graduate school level.

Progress in community services activities is recorded in the report, with special attention to the development of community leadership programs among labor unions.

The section on civil rights reports the AFL-CIO's endeavors and accomplishments since 1959, both in the legislative and community spheres and within the ranks of labor. In this area, the report says, the federation has "stepped up the pace" of its drive; a number of specific cases are described as examples of the "type of determined, day-to-day efforts carried on by the AFL-CIO to obtain full and lasting compliance with its civil rights policy.

The report declares that the labor movement may face new campaigns to enact so-called "right-to-work" laws in 1962 in at least nine states, indicating a renewed effort on the part of groups seeking to weaken and destroy the trade union movement.

In the area of labor law, the report details the administrative history of the Landrum-Griffin Act and the burdens it has imposed on the labor movement and reviews the recent string of union victories in the Supreme Court stemming from decisions by the NLRB in recent years.

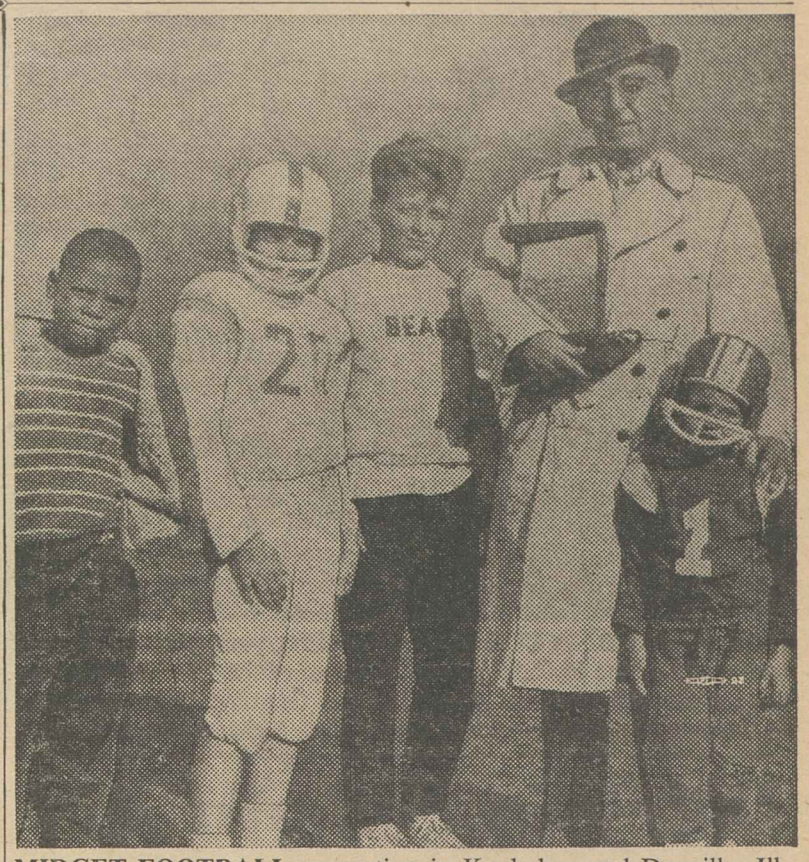
A comprehensive review of the AFL-CIO's work with Congress during the last two years is presented in a 55-page section on national legislation. The scope of the federation's legislative interests is indicated in the 59 areas covered and reveals labor's concern with broad social objectives.

Vote Drive Recalled

The section on political activities reviews labor's successful register-and-vote campaign in 1960 and pinpoints the areas that need further exploration and activity in planning for future campaigns. These include population shifts, the concentration of minority group votes in the North, the growth of the Republican Party in the South and the pattern of voting with regard to the presidency and Congress.

The 1961 elections are analyzed and the general outlook for the 1962 congressional elections is examined. The report stresses that new techniques are needed for communicating with union members and providing them with the tools and information to make mature political judgments.

The report concludes with sections on the activities of the federation's 13 headquarters departments and the constitutional trade and industrial union departments. The latter reports are compiled by the departments and are transmitted to the convention by the council "without approval or disapproval."



MIDGET FOOTBALL promotion in Kankakee and Danville, Ill., won this plaque from fans and players in the two cities for Willard (Bill) Widman, AFL-CIO traveling auditor. Widman, shown with some of his young friends, was a key figure in getting the game started in Kankakee and was active in the Danville program.

Limited Gains Found In State Legislation

Miami Beach—Only a handful of states have made significant progress during the past two years in the fields of labor, social and tax legislation.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council report lists only three increases in state minimum wages. Washington and Connecticut followed the pattern of the federal government and raised minimums to $1.25 in two steps. New York in 1960 adopted a $1 statutory minimum, with a provision for higher rates set by wage boards for various industries.

Laws curbing the use of professional strikebreakers—strongly pushed by printing trades and newspaper unions—were enacted in Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey and Washington.

Four states—Delaware, Idaho, Illinois and Missouri—enacted fair employment laws and Kansas strengthened an existing statute.

The council report noted that nearly all state legislatures were faced with the problem of raising additional revenue to meet continued rising costs.

"In most instances," the council reported, "this was done by increasing regressive levies—particularly sales taxes." The council added:

"In many states, however, the AFL-CIO . . . in cooperation with other groups blocked some of the regressive tax proposals and secured consideration of alternative methods of raising public revenues. For example, in West Virginia, largely due to the activity of the AFL-CIO, the legislature restored the progressive income tax which it had abandoned during World War II."

The council noted that last year "only 9 percent of all state and local tax revenue came from progressive income and corporate profits taxes related to ability to pay."

All sales taxes, said the report, "are insidiously regressive because the neediest are the prime victims.

Jobless Benefit Hikes Meager in Most States

Miami Beach—Although 19 states raised jobless benefits during the 1960-61 legislative years, most of the gains were "very modest" and were accompanied by higher eligibility requirements and stiffer disqualification penalties. Only four states extended duration of benefits.

This record, the AFL-CIO Executive Council reported to the federation's convention here, is significantly inferior to that of preceding years and bears out labor's warning that many states have reached a "saturation point at which they can no longer improve unemployment insurance without federal help."

The council noted that no state has yet met the AFL-CIO's goal of maximum benefits equal to two-thirds of average state wages, payable for up to 39 weeks of unemployment.

In an important departure from the "leave it to the states" philosophy of the Eisenhower Adminstration, Pres. Kennedy last June sent to Congress a proposal for minimum federal standards on amount of benefits, though not duration. However, up to 13 weeks of supplemental federal payments would be provided beginning with the 27th week of unemployment. Maximum benefits would be raised to two-thirds of the state's average wage and could not be denied a worker receiving retraining.

Although "not a perfect bill by AFL-CIO standards," the program asked would "help level out an erratic cycle of economic growth," the Executive Council noted.

Recession Stop-gap

The Executive Council noted that Congress turned to temporary extension of benefits as a stop-gap measure to relieve the hardships of the 1960-61 recession as it had done in 1958.

The 1961 law, however, avoided "an important flaw" of the earlier act by raising the tax on all employers to finance the extension. As a result, since it would not save employers in a state any money if the state refused to participate in the program, jobless workers in all 50 states benefited from the extension. In 1958, only a minority of states participated.

Overhaul Urged in U.S. Job Service

Miami Beach — "A thorough reorganization" of the U.S. Employment Service is needed to help bring about full employment and the retraining and relocation of displaced workers, the AFL-CIO Executive Council has declared.

Its report to the AFL-CIO convention here called for separation of the unemployment insurance system from the job-finding and counseling service "so that placement work is no longer subordinated to paying benefits."

In periods of crisis and rapid economic changes, the council noted, "there is no substitute for a national, centrally operated employment service."

19-Month Tugboat Dispute Settled

Pres. Kennedy has announced settlement of a 19-month-old dispute between the Masters, Mates & Pilots and the Reading Co. under which tugboat officers in the Philadelphia - Wilmington harbor area will get a wage increase of $3.40 a day.

Kennedy said an emergency board he appointed Oct. 11 to investigate the dispute has recommended that cost of living wage increases, accumulated since July 1, become part of the basic pay rates and that a moratorium on further increases be in effect until next Nov. 1.

The board, headed by Joseph Shister of Buffalo, said the agreement was worked out by the railroad, the union, and board members. Others on the board are Edward A. Lynch, Washington, and Lloyd H. Bailer, New York.

BOY SCOUT AND CUB SCOUT units for youngsters in the neighborhood of union headquarters are sponsored by the Philadelphia Joint Board of the Clothing Workers. The union was asked to take over the job through Business Agent Michael Genzano of Cotton Garments Local 170, who has been active in the scouting movement and who is shown above with some of the pioneer members.

Delay in Federal Aid to Schools Seen Damaging America's Future

Miami Beach—There have been few legislative failures "so damaging" to America's future as the refusal of Congress to take any substantial steps toward a program of federal aid for education, the AFL-CIO Executive Council charged in its convention report.

The country not only has an "educational crisis," the council asserted, "but despite the best efforts of the state and the communities to the contrary, the crisis gets worse each year rather than better."

The sharp jump in school age population — 10 million between 1951 and 1961—the startling classroom shortage, the failure of teachers' salaries and working conditions to hold competent men and women, school dropouts and the failure of thousands of qualified students to attend college because of the cost were cited to show the extent of the crisis.

The council pointed out that many more children of workers might receive college training through the spread of junior and community colleges. It also noted that "brainpower" sadly needed by the U.S. "is being as heedlessly wasted today as we once wasted our water and our forests" by the inability of many students to finance graduate work.

"Considering the growing seriousness of the educational crisis from kindergarten to graduate school," the Executive Council said, "the failure of Congress to act upon federal aid to education is a source of dismay.

Cannot Be Solved Locally

"Education in a national problem and it cannot be solved locally. Some states, having a higher per capita income, have more money to spend on education than others. Many of the states which spend the least on their schools actually lead the nation in the percentage of their income spent on education . . .

"It is apparent that inequalities in educational opportunity result not so much from lack of effort as from the inequality of income between the states.

"Federal aid would help level these differences between the states. What is more, since federal revenue is derived primarily through the income tax, federal aid would insure that education would be paid for by those best able to do so.

"This is in fact the key to much of the opposition to federal aid. The Chamber of Commerce and its allies would prefer to see schools financed by low and middle income groups who are the victims of state and local sales and property taxes."

An area of "especially urgent need for federal aid," the council said, is that of children of migratory workers whose educational needs are "uniquely a responsibility of the federal government."

The council cited the record of the 1960 and 1961 sessions of Congress, summarizing the provisions and legislative course of each bill for federal school aid—with final action in virtually every instance blocked in one way or another by the conservative House Rules Committee.

Fight Isn't Over

"The effort to provide adequate support for the schools is not dead," the council pledged.

"What was not accomplished in 1961 remains to be accomplished in 1962 and the years ahead. The education of our young people is a national as well as a local responsibility. This simple fact needs to be recognized through a comprehensive program of federal aid to schools.

"Teachers' salaries need to be raised to a level commensurate with their training and their responsibilities. Obsolete schools need to be replaced and new ones built to meet the requirements of our ever-expanding young population. Federal aid should include a system of scholarships for qualified college students, with no restrictions on their field of study.

"Special attention in a federal aid program should be directed to the community colleges and to the junior colleges which can do much to bring higher education within the means of workers' children. Organized labor will continue to press for such a program until it has become a reality."

Apprentice Training Stressed

The council gave considerable attention to apprenticeship and vocational training. It pointed out that the new technology requires a "tremendous reservoir of skilled workers" who can best be supplied through apprenticeship training, "yet apprenticeship programs continue to lag." To meet the needs of 1970, it said, there should be about 500,000 apprentices, or three times the present number.

"Unless we are successful in meeting the need there is an ever-present danger that manpower training will be undertaken in other ways that will have the effect of debasing the craft standards which we have established," the council said. "Unions must continue their efforts to extend and improve apprenticeship programs."

In addition, unions must help improve the skills of older workers whose skills have become obsolete, the council said.

Vocational training has always been recognized as a supplement to apprenticeship program and not a substitute, the council noted. Its purposes can best be served, the convention was told, if unions are represented on local level advisory committees and make sure that the programs do not invade the apprenticeship field.

The council said the AFL-CIO is backing changes in the Defense Education Act to clarify the difference between technicians, who usually require two years of training, and journeymen, who require four or five years; and to permit training to upgrade the skills of workers already in the trades.

State, Local Central Body Officials Meet

Miami Beach—Some 250 officials of AFL-CIO state and local central bodies met here on the eve of the federation's convention for an all-day closed-session conference on legislative and economic problems.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller presided at the session, which was set up under the direction of Stanton Smith, AFL-CIO coordinator of state and city central bodies. It was the third national conference the group has held.

William Batt, head of the Area Redevelopment Administration, and Frank Fernbach, AFL-CIO economist, led a discussion of depressed area problems and the government's redevelopment program.

Developments in labor's fight against so-called "right-to-work" laws were discussed by Carl McPeak, AFL-CIO representative on state legislation, and John Redding, director of the National Council for Industrial Peace.

'Unceasing Aggressiveness':

World Crisis Laid to Ruthless Red Drive

Miami Beach—The "tragic aggravation" of the world crisis was blamed on the "unceasing ruthless aggressiveness of the Soviet Union" in the AFL-CIO Executive Council's report to the fourth constitutional convention.

The Soviet's "totalitarian empire," the council charged, "is a gigantic military camp poised for war, conquest and domination."

"Its economy is geared to production for war and aggression," the report continued. "The peoples under the yoke of the Sino-Soviet Axis are living under a despotism . . . more totalitarian than any other dictatorship in history.

"The war with which (Premier) Khrushchev now threatens the world would inflict on mankind far more catastrophic destruction than the war launched by Hitler."

Berlin continues to be the focal point of the world crisis, the Executive Council said, but Laos, Viet Nam, Iran and the Congo also are "tinderboxes of an international conflagration."

The AFL-CIO has worked consistently with the other free labor movements of the Americas to meet the threat to "democratic stability" in Latin America posed by "the Communist take-over in Cuba under Fidel Castro," the council reported.

Warnings Recalled

The council noted that as early as May 4, 1960, it had denounced Castro's "complete suppression of trade union independence, political opposition, freedom of press and other domestic rights."

The council on June 28, 1961, backed "unreservedly" Pres. Kennedy's pledge that the U.S. "would not abandon Cuba to communism."

The council pointed out that "persistent efforts and repeated concessions" by the United States have not "swerved the Soviet aggressors from their perilous course."

"On the contrary, the Kremlin rulers have seized upon every Allied concession as an indication of free world weakness and invitation to step up their drive for subverting and dominating every independent country and freedom-loving people," the report said. "Thus is the world being torn asunder by the Sino-Soviet dictatorships through their brute struggles for power inflamed by national conceit and fanatical Communist contempt for human liberty."

The report reviewed the course of relations between the free world and the Communists since the 1959 convention and summarized AFL-CIO actions and statements in relation to developments during the biennium.

It also welcomed the admission of 17 new African states to the United Nations but deplored the continued strife in the former Belgian Congo and warned that "violence and warfare have opened the door to Communist penetration."

The report recounted the backing the AFL-CIO has given the causes of liberty for Algeria and peace in North Africa, and emphasized the friendly relations between the AFL-CIO and the North African labor centers.

It recalled the AFL-CIO has consistently advocated that the crisis over Berlin and Germany be settled within the framework of the principle of self-determination. It noted that the Executive Council, on June 24, declared the Soviet's real aim is to make West Berlin a "so-called free city," and continued:

"This analysis has since been brutally confirmed by the wall which Moscow and its puppet Ulbricht regime have set up to seal off West Berlin from East Berlin. To achieve its goal in the German crisis, the Kremlin has resorted to atomic blackmail diplomacy in order to intimidate NATO and the Big Three in an atmosphere of thermonuclear terror."

The report said the AFL-CIO has continued its support of the foreign economic aid program and backed proposals for long-term planning and financing; persisted in its condemnation of Russia for its "bestial crime" in Hungary; and continued its opposition to dictatorship in Spain, the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Paraguay.

UN Supported

Support for the United Nations was continued and the death of Dag Hammarskjold was mourned.

The council charged the Soviet Union with attempting to use both the UN and the Intl. Labor Organization as propaganda sounding boards and said the ILO, "whose basic conceptions are diametrically opposed to the theory, practice and goal of totalitarian communism," has in recent years become a "special target" of penetration by the Communist bloc nations.

"To date," the report continued, "the western democracies have been able to save the free world from Soviet conquest and Communist domination only by their joint strength—military, economic and political.

"Stepped-up Soviet aggressiveness makes it imperative that this unity and strength be considerably augmented and that NATO be rebuilt so that it can serve ever more effectively in preserving world peace and human freedom."

In the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the AFL-CIO has "continued to play its vigorous role" since the last convention, the report said.

"The AFL-CIO has been in the forefront of the ICFTU affiliates in urging it to greater responsibility and activity in Africa," it went on, "in order to help spread the ideas of free trade unionism specifically and democratic ideas generally."

Meantime, the AFL-CIO has continued to work closely with the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), the western hemisphere arm of the ICFTU.

Continued support also has been given the Joint U.S.-Mexican Trade Union Committee, the report said.

In another area, the report pointed out that the AFL-CIO has continued its policy supporting "gradual reduction of trade barriers among free world nations with maximum benefit and minimum injury to workers both at home and abroad."

"Our major emphasis," the report said, "has been on developing workable proposals for establishment of fair labor standards in international trade, avoidance of market disruption resulting from exports by low-wage countries, and development of a trade adjustment program to provide necessary assistance to workers, firms and communities adversely affected by imports."

Many affiliates have taken advantage of the AFL-CIO relationship with CARE to send food, tools, medicine and educational materials to underdeveloped areas, the report said. AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Lee W. Minton, a vice president of CARE representing the AFL-CIO, has helped to send 80 items of union-made office equipment to developing nations, it noted.

AFL-CIO Council Reports:

Social Security Health Care Would Aid 14.5 Million Aged

Miami Beach—More than 14.5 million persons over 65 entitled to social security or railroad retirement benefits would be protected against the financial consequences of illness by enactment of the labor-backed Anderson-King bill, according to the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The bill, through social security, would provide types of basic health services centered on hospital care but would encourage the use of alternatives such as nursing homes, out-patient clinics and home health services, the council told AFL-CIO convention delegates in its biennial report.

The measure has the support of the Kennedy Adminstration, whereas the Eisenhower Administration opposed the comparable Forand bill in the previous session of Congress. The House Ways & Means Committee, which held hearings at which Pres. George Meany gave AFL-CIO views, refused to clear the bill for floor action.

The report noted that conservative elements have kept up a running attack on the social security approach to health care for the aged, with the AFL-CIO playing a major part in efforts "to spread information on the issue and offset the misleading campaign by the American Medical Association and the less apparent but widespread efforts of business and the insurance companies."

States Fail to Act

The Executive Council said the 1960 Kerr-Mills Act, under which federal matching money is made available to the states to expand medical care for old-age assistance recipients, has proved of little aid to those who need help because of failure of some states to enact supporting legislation and the creation of sometimes "very strict" means tests in other states.

AFL-CIO policy on health and medical care for all Americans, the report said, "is based on the premise that the benefits of modern American medicine should be available to every man, woman and child."

The major obstacles, it went on, are inadequate arrangements for financing medical care; scarcity of professional personnel; lack of necessary physical facilities, and the "poor organization" of health services. To overcome these obstacles, the report asserted, action is needed on the legislative front, on the collective bargaining front and through voluntary community organization.

The AFL-CIO supports amendments to existing federal legislation authorizing loans to non-profit direct-service health plans for the construction of necessary facilities.

"The need for legislation to provide loans for comprehensive medical care plans," the report said, "is receiving increased recognition as it becomes more apparent that high quality medical care can be made most readily available to workers and their families through a substantial expansion in comprehensive direct service health plans based on group practice."

The report in addition urged expansion of medical school facilities, with federal financial aid "the only realistic and practical answer," and reorganization of health services to assure workers and their families "of real protection in return for the funds expended on health plans."

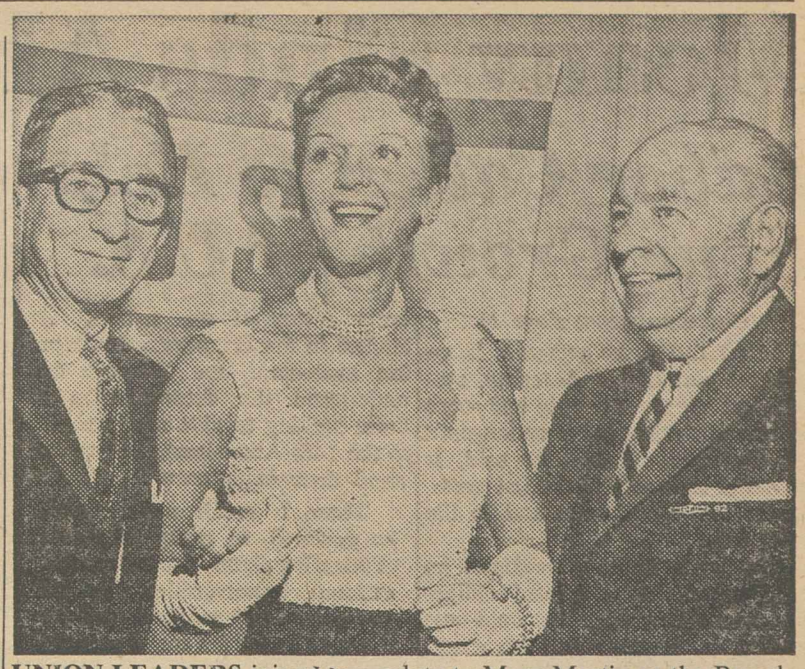
The Executive Council noted that 1960 and 1961 saw a "significant expansion" of social security through amendments "even though efforts to add health benefits for the aged have not yet been successful and despite the fact that opponents of health care have mounted a major attack against the basic principles of the social insurance system."

The changes already made, the report said, "intensify the need" for an increase in the ceiling of $4,800 on annual earnings utilized for both benefit and contribution purposes. A "more realistic" ceiling, it asserted, would permit higher benefits while continuing to maintain the program's fiscal soundness.

The Council observed that a heavy burden "still falls on the state and local assistance programs, reflecting gaps in social insurance, high levels of unemployment, and other unsolved social and economic problems."

"Enactment of adequate social insurance laws, together with other union goals for elimination of poverty and slums," the council declared, "would save a substantial part of the $4-$5 billion expended from general revenues by federal, state and local agencies for public assistance.

"Above all, human dignity and security would be advanced since a means test, with its accompanying investigation into personal resources, is undesirable except as a last resort."



UNION LEADERS joined in a salute to Mary Martin as the Broadway star was honored in New York for her work over the years on behalf of the USO. A member of four AFL-CIO performers' unions, Miss Martin is pictured at the luncheon in her honor with Michael Sampson, left, chairman of the New York City Central Labor Council's Community Services Committee, and James C. Quinn, treasurer of the New York central body.

Improvements in Wage-Hour Law Hailed as Legislative High Spot

Miami Beach—Extension of federal wage-hour protection to 3.6 million additional workers, coupled with a rise in the minimum wage, was hailed as "a long step forward" by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in its report to the convention.

Recounting the two-year battle to get an acceptable bill through Congress, the council noted that predictions of opponents that low-paid workers and marginal industries would be priced out of the market haven't been borne out.

"It appears clear," the report declared, "that extended coverage and increased minimum wages have readily been taken in stride by the economy and with considerable beneficial effects."

The council's report, covering the last session of Congress under the Eisenhower Administration and the first session of the 87th Congress under Pres. Kennedy, spotlighted both accomplishments and shortcomings in the legislative arena.

One of the big plus marks on labor's legislative scorecard was enactment this year of a $4.9 billion omnibus housing bill, described by the council as "the most important and progressive housing measure in more than a decade."

Survived Test Votes

The Kennedy Administration's program, supported strongly by the AFL-CIO, was upheld on key test votes rejecting crippling amendments 47 to 42 in the Senate and 215 to 197 in the House.

As passed, the bill authorizes 100,000 low-rent, public housing loans for families displaced by urban renewal and for moderate income families, direct loans for housing for the elderly and a $2 billion urban renewal program.

The early months of the Kennedy Administration also saw passage of a water pollution bill, which expanded federal aid for construction of sewage disposal plants. Pres. Eisenhower had vetoed a similar bill in 1960 and had described contamination of the nation's water supply as "a uniquely local blight."

Depressed Areas Aided

Another Eisenhower-vetoed program, providing federal aid to depressed areas, was passed during the first months of the Kennedy Administration.

While the 1960 congressional session—the last under the Eisenhower Administration—added little to the record of accomplishments, it was notable for the rare overriding of a presidential veto of a 7.5 percent pay raise for federal and postal employes.

Balancing the congressional record, the Executive Council noted, was the failure to pass a number of major bills which labor considered important to bolster the nation's economy.

One of these is a stand-by program of federal matching funds for state and local public works during periods of heavy unemployment—sponsored by Sen. Joseph Clark (D-Pa.) and described by the council as "one of the most constructive and urgently needed measures introduced in the 87th Congress."

The Administration opposed its enactment this year but indicated that the bill might be endorsed in 1962 if unemployment remains high.

One of the big setbacks during the first session of the 87th Congress was the refusal of Congress to approve construction of facilities to convert waste steam from an Atomic Energy Commission plant at Hanford, Wash., into electric power.

The House repeatedly refused to budge from its opposition, and turned down, by a 251-155 vote, a compromise recommended by a House-Senate conference committee.

Sidetracked by the House Rules Committee was the Administration's manpower development and training bill, endorsed in testimony by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as "an investment in our human resources." Its passage will be high on labor's priority list for the second session of Congress.

The council's summary of the unfinished business of Congress included jobsite picketing legislation, final action on a group of Senate-passed bills to help protect migrant farm workers and their children against exploitation, a tightening of the Welfare & Pension Plan Disclosure Act, and an overhaul of the tax structure. On the tax reform, the Executive Council declared:

"In 1962, Congress should eliminate the unjustifiable loopholes which provide an unconscionable advantage for the few, reduce tax collections by billions, and undermine public support for the American tax system."

The council said part of the added revenue obtained through stopping up loopholes would permit "a downward realignment of the income tax structure and liberalization of the exemption for dependents."

'Work' Law Promoters Make Little Headway

Miami Beach—Sponsors of so-called "right-to-work" laws made little headway during 1960-61 legislative sessions, the Executive Council reported.

They were defeated in "back door" drives as well as frontal attacks on the union shop. Only in Mississippi, where an existing "work" law was written into the state constitution, and in Nebraska, where the "right-to-work" law was toughened by an amendment banning the agency shop, did labor suffer setbacks.

The council warned, however, that strong "right-to-work" forces pose a continuing threat in Oklahoma, Idaho and New Mexico and are active in other states.

In 1961, "right-to-work" laws or constitutional amendments were defeated or blocked in committee in the legislatures of Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Vermont and Idaho.

Also rejected—after legislators had been alerted to the maneuvers—were attempts in a number of states, including Oregon and California, to put through obscurely-worded "right-to-work" measures as amendments to civil rights bills or state labor relations acts.

Repeal Efforts Miss

Labor made significant tries in Indiana and Utah to get the legislatures to repeal existing "work" laws but fell short of the needed majorities in both states.

Here is how the council viewed the situation in states expected to be continuing major battlegrounds:

- Oklahoma—Although the legislature bottled up a "right-to-work" bill, a petition campaign has been launched to force the proposal on the ballot in the 1962 general election. The council noted that "ultra-conservative, radical right groups such as the John Birch Society" are active in the state.
- Idaho—"Right-to-work" was defeated by a small margin in a 1958 referendum and a broad-ranging "agricultural right-to-work" bill was narrowly beaten in the legislature this year. Stepped-up activity by business groups fighting the union shop continues to "pose a threat" in Idaho.
- New Mexico—Repeated efforts have been made, thus far unsuccessfully, to get a "work" law through the legislature and "it appears certain that proponents of 'right-to-work' will launch a campaign again in New Mexico."

Maine, Delaware, Vermont, Oregon, Wyoming and Montana are other states where there are "indications of continuing activity" by "right-to-work" forces, the council noted.

All-Out Fight Urged Against Work Hazards

Miami Beach—A call for "persistent, positive action" to promote occupational health and safety was voiced by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in its report to the convention.

"For too long," the council noted, "so-called old problems have gone unresolved while new occupational diseases have steadily multiplied. The time has come for labor, management and government to face realities and to act in concert."

The council agreed there has been a half-century of organized effort along these lines, but declared that "the American union movement is not satisfied with the results."

The report noted that the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health at its second national conference on job safety May 10-12, 1961, focused labor's attention on the present status of occupational health and surveyed current state programs.

It recounted also the success of the safety training institutes the AFL-CIO is conducting in cooperation with the Labor Dept. and spelled out labor's role in other safety and occupational health activities in the biennium.

AFL-CIO Net Worth Set at $5.27 Million

Miami Beach—The general fund net worth of the AFL-CIO for the year ending June 30, 1961, was $5.27 million, according to the report of AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler to the convention.

This was a decrease of $171,000 in a two-year period.

Total assets rose $351,000 to $7.975 million at the close of the two-year period, but liabilities rose by $522,000 to a new total of $2.705 million. The report was based on financial statements certified to by Main & Co., certified public accountants.

Meany Finds AFL-CIO 'In Good Shape'

Labor Called to Help Spur Growth of U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

Labor today, he stressed, is an integral part of the American system and has more to gain and more to lose if the system is endangered or destroyed. Labor, he said, is proud of its record in time of stress, in the two world wars and in the cold war.

The trade union movement, he emphasized, has a special obligation in helping wage the cold war against an enemy using the weapons of fraud and deceit in an attempt to dominate the world.

He reviewed the impact and importance of the economic problems facing the nation and the necessity for a higher rate of economic growth.

"It is not enough to preserve the system," he said, "we must step up our rate of growth."

More Jobs Needed

Despite a drop in the rate of unemployment, the "long-range prospect is still bad," the federation president stressed. Helping people with various forms of assistance, he said, is no substitute for a job.

In the area of civil rights, Meany won mounting applause when he declared that the "image of America can never look good to the uncommitted nations unless we eliminate racial discrimination from every sector of our nation. As leaders in the democratic trade union movement, we welcome and understand the determination of those seeking to give real meaning to the 14th Amendment and understand their impatience."

There is much work ahead, he declared, in many areas—in eliminating slums, providing educational opportunities for all youngsters and medical care for the aged under the social security system. All of these problems should be handled at the next session of Congress, he declared.

Meany told the convention that the success of the merger at state and local levels is paralleled at AFL-CIO headquarters in Washington, where real merger has been in effect since December 1955. Since the last convention the federation has had a good legislative year at the first session of the 87th Congress and a good political year in 1960, he said.

He commented in discussing the work of the federation at the international level that "a real trade unionist thinks of workers anywhere in the world" because improved benefits and real freedom anywhere in the world is a gain for all and a loss anywhere is everyone's loss.

BRICKLAYERS UNION helps promote use of masonry products and skills with this exhibit at a convention of public housing and redevelopment officials in Washington. Pres. John J. Murphy mans the exhibit, which illustrates imaginative use of masonry in three low-cost public housing units.

Mergers Complete in State Central Bodies

Miami Beach—Merger of AFL-CIO central bodies at the state level has been completed, the Executive Council reported to the federation convention here, and all local central bodies have been merged except in two areas, where five central-body charters were revoked and organization is proceeding under the direction of AFL-CIO regional officers.

Since the last convention, two national conferences of state central body officers have been held and steps taken to increase the effectiveness of state federations. Among them were the following:

- A new office of AFL-CIO Coordinator of State & Local Central Bodies was created and has been functioning since Apr. 4, 1960.
- With Stanton E. Smith as coordinator and Pres. George Meany as chairman of an advisory committee, the office launched a national campaign to secure maximum affiliation of local unions with state and central bodies.
- The first check by state federations showed 48.5 percent of 33,327 locals affiliated or a total of 8.2 million members but the pace of affiliation has picked up though "much work remains to be done."

Reports filed during the first half of 1961 showed, the council said, that 951 local unions affiliated with state federations during the early stages of the campaign and 505 local unions affiliated with local central bodies.

"These affiliations represent only a small fraction of the potential," the report said. "The problem of affiliation at both the state and local levels can be solved only with full support from the national and international unions and vigorous action on the part of the central bodies."

The coordinator's office began a system of annual reports on financial information, officers and personnel, and general information which will give a clearer picture of the situation in 50 state federations and 800 local central bodies.

Per Capita Trend Up

On per capita dues, the council reported a decided upward trend in central body per capita taxes, with annual per capita ranging from a high of $3 per member in Nevada to a low of 24 cents in New York, and affiliated membership ranging from New York's 900,000 to North Dakota's 6,500. The most common rate reported was $1.20.

Local central bodies listed per capita running from 12 cents per year to $6, with the most frequent rate 60 cents.

The level of affiliation does not seem, the report said, to bear any direct relationship to the amount of per capita dues.

"The fact is that in many states a minimum program of activities cannot be supported, even with complete affiliation, except by a relatively high per capita dues rate" because of small population and therefore small union membership, it said.

"The high per capita dues" are an expression of the desire of the labor movement in those states to "maintain their state organizations and to advance the program" of the AFL-CIO, the council said.

Local central bodies reported paying up to $18,000 a year to chief executive officers with the average from $7,000 to $10,000. Staff directors averaged $8,000 to $9,000, office employes from $80 to $100 a week for local and state bodies.

Judge McCree Leaves UAW Review Board

Detroit — Judge Wade H. McCree, recently elevated from the Wayne County Circuit Court to the Federal District Court by Pres. Kennedy, has resigned as a member of the Auto Workers Public Review Board.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Rabbi Morris Adler, chairman of the board, voiced high praise for the work of McCree.

Kennedy Hails AFL-CIO Role, Pledges New Fight for Program

(Continued from Page 1)

choice only between a small group of property owners holding all the wealth and on the other hand the Communists."

'Redouble Your Efforts'

"I ask you to redouble your efforts" to help the new trade union movements in emerging lands, he told the AFL-CIO—to show by example that "freedom and economic growth go hand in hand, that ours is the way of the future."

Said Kennedy:

"I have come to Miami to ask your help—as on other occasions other presidents, from Woodrow Wilson through Roosevelt and Truman, have come to the AFL and the CIO, and each time this organization has said, 'yes'."

Said AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in an immediate response:

"We are delighted that we have a chief executive in the White House who understands the ideals and the aspirations and the real welfare of the people, and say to you, 'don't worry about us. We'll cooperate 1,000 percent.'"

The President thanked the labor movement, too, for its role in the Presidential Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy—the first such joint group since Woodrow Wilson's day that "did not break up, that meets regularly to make plans so the country can go forward together in full employment."

He thanked the AFL-CIO for "tireless" support of his legislative program.

'Satisfactions' Listed

We did not achieve every goal, we may have disagreed on tactics, he said, but "we can take satisfaction that we did pass the $1.25 minimum wage bill with its expanded coverage, we did pass a social security bill, we did pass temporary jobless insurance and aid to children of jobless fathers, we did pass the area redevelopment bill, a water pollution bill, a housing bill stronger than those previously vetoed."

Announcing the first sharp drop in joblessness in more than a year —a decline in the rate from 6.8 percent in October to 6.1 percent in November—Kennedy said, "and we're going to have to get it lower."

He said that in the new Congress in January, unemployment compensation "must be placed on a permanent, rational basis of nationwide standards." The older and retired worker, he said, must be given "social security protection against the staggering costs of medical care."

In a direct challenge to the House Ways & Means Committee, through which the bill must clear originally, Kennedy said that "every member of Congress should have a chance to vote this bill up or vote it down."

"I am confident that when it comes to the floor, they will vote it up," he declared.

Despite the drop in joblessness, the President said, there is "only one way to balance the manpower budget—at full employment. A deficit of 4 million unemployed is as deplorable as any deficit in dollars."

He listed six major areas to which he directed attention:

- A bill to establish a youth employment opportunities program and full-scale government aid to the public schools are essential to meet the needs of millions coming into the labor market and the more than 1 million now out of school and jobless.

"Every child in this country has a right to an adequate education," and the denial of adequate schools bears most harshly on the children of minority groups, he said.

- A program to train and retrain workers whose jobs have disappeared is essential. Workers who lose one kind of job must be retrained to meet the requirements for the new jobs that are created.
- The rights of minorities must be protected, for discrimination in a job "makes no sense at all. It is a blot on our democracy, a drag on our economy."
- New tax incentives must be given industry to reinvest in new plants, so that our rate of reinvestment will be as great as it was in 1955, as a means of promoting full employment.
- There must be a program of federal grants to communities for needed public works. "We do not intend to go back to leaf-raking but neither do we intend to go back to breadlines."
- Our foreign trade must be maintained—our $5 billion surplus in exports.

The loss of these exports would be ruinous, warned the President. It would force us to bring back our troops from Europe, to withdraw to our mainland.

It would mean the loss of jobs here as U.S. investors began "exporting money" instead of goods to the powerful new European Common Market—already more populous than we, with twice the rate of growth and with income three-fifths of ours and going up.

Bidding strongly for support of a new foreign trade policy, the President pledged that he would seek a trade adjustment program to assist the relatively few workers and communities adversely effected by greatly broadened foreign trade, both exports and imports.

"I am hopeful for our country," he said. "I am hopeful for your support for a vital economy, vital trade policies, a sense of labor-management responsibility for stable price levels."

12-9-61

Jobless Rate Dips to 6.1% In November

(Continued from Page 1)

cession." But he emphasized that the nation has not yet achieved full recovery and "too many men and women have been standing idle in the shadow of unused plants."

A separate report on the nation's 150 major labor market areas showed that the number with substantial unemployment dropped in November to 60 from October's 68. These are areas with unemployment of 6 percent or over.

The total of 60 for November was a low for the year; there were 101 major areas with substantial unemployment last spring, an all-time record high. A year ago, 51 areas were so classified, and in 1959, there were 32.

The following eight major areas showed improvement which resulted in their moving from Group D, unemployment of from 6 to 8.9 percent, into Group C, idleness of 3 to 5.9 percent:

Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.; Savannah, Ga.; Worcester, Mass.; Saginaw, Mich.; New Brunswick-Perth Amboy, N. J.; Akron, Ohio; Tulsa, Okla. and Corpus Christi, Tex.

United Labor Charts Goals On Wages, Jobs, Legislation

AFL-CIO News

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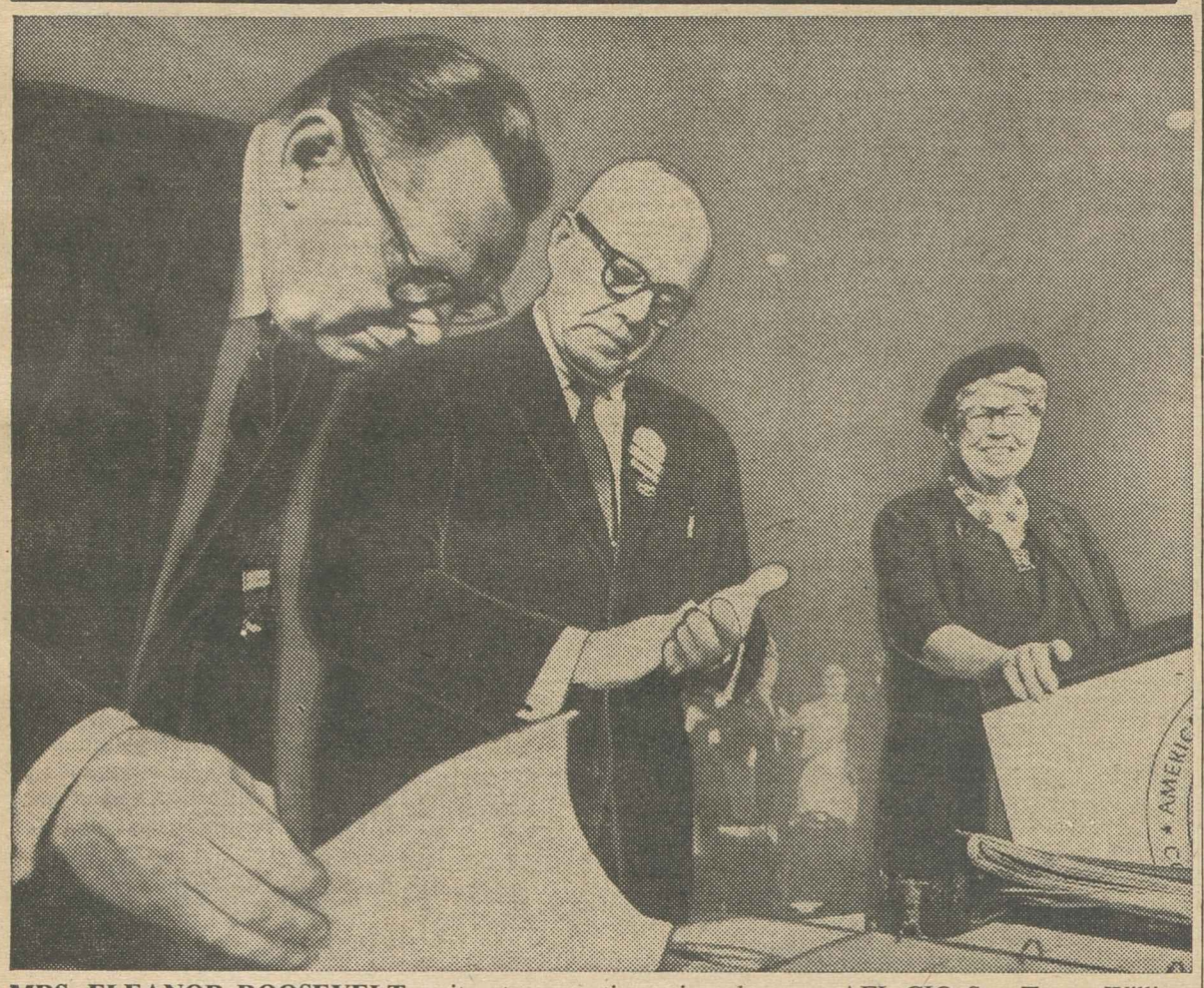

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT waits at convention microphone as AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Pres. George Meany report list of national and international unions that completed or surpassed their quotas in AFL-CIO drive for $1 million for Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation.

Organizing Given Top Priority Tag

By Saul Miller

Miami Beach—The AFL-CIO wound up a five-day convention here basically agreed on handling internal disputes and civil rights problems and united behind a wide-ranging legislative and political program geared to cope with the challenges of the Sixties.

The 950 delegates meeting at the Americana Hotel gave a top priority to "the major unfinished business of the American labor movement"—organizing the unorganized—and reiterated its goal of uniting in the federation all unions that can meet the ethical standards and principles of the AFL-CIO.

The federation's fourth constitutional convention voted the funds to carry on the labor movement's work by increasing the per capita by 2 cents to 7 cents per member per month, and voiced its confidence in its leadership by re-electing AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and the organization's 27 vice presidents.

Meany termed the convention, that acted on nearly 200 policy resolutions, heard a dozen speeches and engaged in pointed floor discussion, "a sound, progressive, historic convention." But he added, "convention resolutions must be implemented to be effective. We intend to put these convention decisions into effect without delay."

The convention moved to give almost immediate implementation to the legislative and economic program by calling a conference on Jan. 22, 1962, in Washington to dramatize the urgency of the problems facing the nation and to urge the second session of the 87th Congress to move these problems.

Appeals Subcommittee Named

The federation's newly re-elected Executive Council also moved quickly to implement convention action on machinery for settling internal disputes, naming a council subcommittee to hear appeals and complaints on compliance, approving David L. Cole as impartial umpire and setting up a broad mediation panel.

In the civil rights area, the council moved to implement the strengthened enforcement machinery by approving Schnitzler as chairman of the Standing Committee on Civil Rights and supporting Meany's proposal for a completely revamped committee.

It also set up a council meeting two months hence to consider other steps to carry out the mandates voted by the convention. The council will meet beginning Feb. 26, 1962, at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

The convention adopted policy resolutions covering almost every aspect of American life, including a comprehensive foreign policy program, and programs to deal with internal matters. Here is an outline of the major actions taken by the convention:

- Gave its resounding approval to a new constitutional plan for settlement of internal disputes within the federation based on mediation, determination by an impartial umpire with appeal to the Executive Council and imposition of sanctions for non-compliance.
- Approved unanimously a broad civil rights program with strengthened machinery for enforcement of the federation's anti-discrimination policy by giving the Civil Rights Committee the authority to initiate complaints of violation of AFL-CIO policy and to refer unresolved complaints to the council.
- Told affiliates expelled in 1957 on findings of corrupt leadership that they could regain affiliation by satisfying the council that they are in compliance with the federation's constitution, rules,

(Continued on Page 3)

Delegates Cheer Passage:

New Disputes Plan Provides Mediation, Appeals Machinery

Miami Beach—The fourth AFL-CIO convention has given its resounding approval to a new constitutional plan for settlement of internal disputes within the federation.

The new disputes plan, written into the AFL-CIO constitution after more than two years of study and investigation, provides for mediation, determination by an impartial umpire if mediation fails, and the imposition of sanctions by the federations's Executive Council for non-compliance.

It provides also for an appeals machinery to the council in those cases where an affiliated union has reason to believe that the impartial umpire's determination is not compatible with the AFL-CIO constitution, not supported by the facts, or is otherwise "arbitrary or capricious."

A permanent subcommittee of the council is created under the plan to hear the appeal. The committee may disallow the appeal, and make the umpire's decision final, or it may refer the appeal to the Executive Council.

The disputes plan, which goes into effect Jan. 1, 1962, replaced the no-raiding agreement signed voluntarily between federation affiliates and the procedures for handling raiding cases provided for in the constitution.

The disputes covered under the plan include, besides the question of established collective bargaining relationships, established work relationships and attacks on the public repute of other affiliates.

At a meeting of the council immediately after the close of the convention, AFL-CIO Pres. George

(Continued on Page 3)

Increase Voted In AFL-CIO Per Capita

Miami Beach—The AFL-CIO convention here voted a 2-cent increase in the monthly per capita tax paid by national and international unions affiliated with the federation, raising it from 5 cents to 7 cents a month.

The per capita increase was recommended by the convention's constitution committee, headed by Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, on the basis of reports submitted by Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler. In presenting the committee's report, Beirne said increased revenue was needed for the AFL-CIO to meet its commitments to such organizations as the ICFTU, expand its organizing and legislative activities, and cover increases in normal operating costs.

'Most Comprehensive' Civil Rights Program Adopted By Convention

By John M. Barry

Miami Beach—A broad civil rights resolution with strengthened machinery for enforcement of AFL-CIO anti-discrimination policy was adopted as a major action of the federation's fourth constitutional convention here.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany described the resolution as "the most comprehensive on this subject ever presented to any convention I have attended."

Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph, head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, termed it "the best resolution on civil rights that the AFL-CIO has yet adopted."

The convention's action on civil rights occurred during Human Rights Week, proclaimed by Pres. Kennedy to commemorate and promote the principles of the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

In addition to establishing the new enforcement provisions, the resolution outlined organized labor's responsibilities as a democratic force in the whole field of civil rights. It listed the basic fair practices the AFL-CIO demands of its affiliates, and set forth a broad legislative program aimed at assuring equal rights for all Americans in every area of human endeavor.

"As trade unionists," the convention declared, "we insist on fair practices in unions, in employment, in housing, in public accommoda-

(Continued on Page 5)

VICE PRES. WALTER P. REUTHER, chairman of the AFL-CIO Committee on Economic Policy, speaks to the convention on economic programs needed by the nation and the collective bargaining program of labor.

Wage Law Protection Urged For 'Exploited'

Miami Beach—"The need of America's working poor for fair labor standards has by no means been fully met," the AFL-CIO convention declared, despite what it called a "significant forward step" in extension of wage-hour protections to 3.6 million more workers and an increase in the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour in several steps.

The convention urged further expansion of the Fair Labor Standards Act's coverage, a faster schedule for reaching the effective date of the $1.25 floor, steps to increase the minimum wage to $1.50 an hour, elimination of unfair exemptions from the act, and reduction of the present 40-hour standard maximum workweek.

"It is gratifying that the Congress has at long last recognized the need for extending protection to unprotected workers and for improving the national minimum wage level," a resolution observed.

It added, however, that "more than 16 million workers who can be covered, many of whom are paid shamefully low wages and are worked for excessive hours, are still denied protection of the act."

The resolution referred specifically to major groups of uncovered workers in the hotel and restaurant, laundry and hospital industries. It described agricultural workers as "a particularly sub-standard and exploited large group" and condemned specific exemptions that exclude smaller groups as a "special favor for their employers" in such fields as food processing, logging and transit.

The convention found the $1.25 minimum wage "insufficient to provide enough to live on decently" and noted that even this amount has been postponed until 1963 for workers previously covered, and until 1965 for workers newly covered. It urged "a more adequate minimum" of $1.50 an hour "to come closer to the act's stated objective of assuring a "minimum standard of living necessary for health, efficiency and general well-being of workers."

Broadened coverage and a higher floor on wages are "required by simple justice," the resolution declared. "The nation's official fair minimum labor standards should be made fair and should extend to all rather than a portion of its workers.

'Attack on Poverty'

"These improvements are required as part of an intensified attack on American poverty and its human waste and social costs to our society. They are required to prevent continued growth of the unjustifiably wide income disparity between the defenseless lowest-wage workers and the rest of the nation.

"We must provide a greater share of our nation's general economic progress to our lowest-income families in order to shore up the moral, social and economic health of the nation."

The resolution also urged:

- An immediate halt to child labor abuses "still shamefully tolerated" in agriculture.
- Rapid elimination of minimum wage differential enjoyed by employers in Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.
- Enforcement of the new amendments to the act on the same principles applied in the past of maximum protection for workers.

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In Collective Bargaining:

Higher Pay, Shorter Hours Affirmed as Labor Goals

By David L. Perlman

Miami Beach—More pay and shorter hours will continue to be organized labor's key collective bargaining goals.

Higher wages, the AFL-CIO convention declared, are "vitally needed" to increase presently "inadequate" consumer buying power and stimulate the nation's economy to a faster rate of growth.

A reduction in hours, the federation said in a companion resolution, is needed to meet the problem of unemployment. To provide jobs for an expanding work force and "to convert our rapid technological progress into a boon rather than a burden."

The convention sharply rejected "efforts to bind bargaining by national formulas, by ceilings, and other constraints."

The public interest, the convention declared, "cannot be served in a democratic society by throttling geniune and unshackled collective bargaining."

"Strong unions are necessary for meaningful and responsible collective bargaining," the AFL-CIO said, warning that "at many bargaining tables" management has adopted a policy of "inflexibility" as "an anti-union weapon."

Good-faith bargaining, with "a sense of common purpose" by labor and management, can serve the interests of both groups, the resolution asserted.

In addition to wages and hours, the convention called for collective bargaining advances on these fronts:

- Programs to assure year-round employment or income and adequate benefits if a worker loses his job—in effect either a full-time job or its equivalent for laid-off workers.
- Improved health, welfare and pension programs.
- Measures "to minimize ill effects on workers of technological displacement and plant relocation."

The AFL-CIO called on its affiliated unions to give "the highest priority" to seeking ways to reduce hours of work so as to provide adequate job opportunities "now and in the future."

Legislation Urged

It urged Congress to consider legislation to help achieve this objective.

Consideration should be given, it declared, to longer vacations, improved retirement, limits on overtime work and other techniques in addition to lowering the basic workweek.

Discussing the convention's collective bargaining resolution, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther gave an answer to those "who say to us that this is no time to fight for a short workweek." Reuther is chairman of the federation's committee on Economic Policy.

He told the delegates:

"We ought to say to them that we are prepared to work 40 hours a week if you can give every American who wants a job a job at 40 hours.

"And if they cannot, then we ought to fight to reduce the level of the workweek until every American who is willing and able to work has a job in the American economy."

The AFL-CIO's collective bargaining resolution warned that "slackening of wage advances" would curtail economic growth.

A continuing pattern of wage increases is needed, the convention declared, "to assure that effective consumer demand can grow rapidly enough both to stimulate and yet keep abreast of national productive ability."

Part of the Remedy

A reduction of hours, the AFL-CIO said, will not by itself solve all employment problems. But, the convention emphasized, when the choice is between "cutting employment or cutting hours, reduction of hours without loss of pay must be an ingredient of our attack on unemployment."

The resolution added:

"We cannot close our eyes to the evidence of the new technology's impact, the coming expanded flow of youngsters into the labor market, and the inability of existing economic policies to achieve full employment. We believe attention must be directed now to obtaining a substantial reduction of standard working hours in the 1960's."

Stiff Safety Standard Asked for 'Non-Skeds'

Miami Beach—Non-scheduled airlines should be required to meet the same operating safety standards that the scheduled lines have to maintain, the AFL-CIO convention told the Federal Aviation Agency.

Organized workers on the scheduled airlines, a resolution pointed out, have consistently fought for "the highest levels of airman performance in piloting, maintenance, dispatching, communications and ground operations."

Union-Busting Tactics Of Employers Rapped

Miami Beach—The AFL-CIO convention laid out a program to fight the new employer technique of "bargaining by ultimatum," to ban the use of professional strikebreakers and to protect the constitutional rights of trade unionists in the South.

A resolution entitled "Boulwarism" lashed the use of the "take-it-or-leave-it" bargaining technique of some employers and declared labor's implacable opposition to this perversion of collective bargaining." The technique is named for Lemuel Boulware, former vice president for labor relations at General Electric.

The convention action noted that, on the initiative of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, the National Labor Relations Board has issued an unfair labor practice complaint against GE's bargaining practices.

Delegate David Fitzmaurice of the IUE told the delegates that Boulwarism has developed beyond "ultimate bargaining" to what the union sees as "no bargaining."

"Boulwarism," Fitzmaurice said, "is the letter to the homes of the members, the weekly newspaper of the company, the captive audience in the shop, the foreman talking individually to members, the company's paternalism [and] attitude concerning pickets . . . the working on our members day after day to soften them up so that when collective bargaining time comes around, the company is successful, and they divide our membership and turn them against the leadership. . . ."

He said labor must expose the intent of these practices to the membership and to shop stewards.

The resolution seeking a ban on the use of professional strikebreakers pledged the AFL-CIO, its state and city central bodies and all unions to press at the federal, state and municipal levels for citizens' job protection laws. The resolution cited the experience in many strikes including those at Kohler Co., the Wilson meatpacking firm, the Henderson, N. C., textile mills, the O'Sullivan company and at many newspapers.

The resolution on the denial of constitutional rights in the South called on the U.S. Dept. of Justice to draft and support civil rights law changes to protect trade unionists' rights. It also pledged the "resources, legal and otherwise," of the AFL-CIO to oppose unconstitutional local ordinances. It also urged the NLRB to protect the free speech rights of trade unions.

The resolution cited the beatings and jailing of two organizers of the Hosiery Workers at Ellijay, Ga., last September. It cited the knifing of two organizers of the Textile Workers Union of America in Fitzgerald, Ga., and the beating and kidnapping of a Hosiery Workers' organizer in Franklin, N. C.

In these and dozens of other cases, the resolution declared, local police and authorities have been witting or unwitting accomplices.

Locals Urged To Join With Central Bodies

Miami Beach—National and international unions were urged by the fourth constitutional AFL-CIO convention to take what action may be needed to make affiliation of their locals with state and local central bodies mandatory.

The action was taken on recommendation of the committee on state and local central bodies. The vote included support for the committee's position that locals be required to pay per capita taxes on full membership "so that the total strength of the AFL-CIO may be mobilized for the important tasks that lie ahead."

"State and local central bodies," the resolution said, "are being called on in ever-increasing degree to provide aid and services to local unions with respect to the administration of state and local laws and ordinances affecting unions and union members.

"The central bodies will be unable to achieve maximum results unless they have the greatest degree of support of the local unions in their respective jurisdictions.

"The records show that about half of the local unions representing approximately one-third of the membership of the AFL-CIO are not affiliated with state and local central bodies and, in many cases, the local unions which are affiliated do not pay per capita tax on their full membership."

The committee commended state and local central bodies for their cooperation in promoting implementation of the established policies and programs of the AFL-CIO, and for the aid they have extended to international and national unions and their locals.

Goals Charted for 'Challenges of '60s'

Organizing Stressed As Unfinished Task

(Continued from Page 1)

laws, standards and policies.

- Instructed the AFL-CIO to set up top-level conferences among unions organizing in the same field to pave the way for cooperative organizing campaigns by unions, groups of unions, or the AFL-CIO itself, and directed new efforts to resolve problems of organizing jurisdiction.
- Called for higher wages and shorter hours as collective bargaining goals to help eradicate unemployment and increase buying power to stimulate the nation's economy to a faster rate of growth.
- Urged an immediate campaign based on registration and get-out-the-vote drives to reverse the historic off-year election trend against the party in power, to help elect additional liberal senators and representatives in 1962.
- **Approved resolutions calling for strong federal policies to promote economic growth to get the economy "off the roller-coaster of frequent recessions and aborted recoveries," including modernization of the federal budget and a sweeping program of tax reform.**
- Backed a completely revised trade program with new emphasis on expanding two-way trade while safeguarding U.S. jobs threatened by imports.

Aid to Underdeveloped

- Renewed organized labor's support for long-term, large-scale economic and technical assistance for underdeveloped nations and called for a shift from emphasis on scattered projects to the promotion of sound national development programs.
- Voiced its conviction that a firm allied position, supported by acceleration and expansion of military preparedness and economic and political unity will force a halt to the Soviet Union's drive to extend Communist control over all Europe.
- **Appealed to all nations to renew with a sense of urgency their efforts to achieve a system of disarmament with adequate controls and inspection and devote the resources thus released to a "massive effort" to raise living standards everywhere.**
- Declared that the "resurgence of right-wing fanaticism with its now open attacks on democracy" constitutes a threat to the nation's liberties and national security.
- Assailed the business-led attempt to put unions under the anti-trust laws and pledged the federation's efforts to fight this campaign and the continuing threat of the campaign to pass so-called "right-to-work" laws.

Consumer Protections Sought

- Called for an agency in the federal government to protect consumers and urged a "leading role" for labor in the field of consumer protection in behalf of its own members and the public at large.
- **Approved a broader and more intensive campaign to organize farm workers and called on all affiliates to support the organizing effort with funds and manpower.**
- Urged further expansion of the wage and hour law beyond the 3.6 million additional workers covered in 1961 amendments, and an increase in the step-up schedule for reaching the new $1.25 per hour minimum wage.
- Gave a top priority to health care for the aged under the social security system as a "must" at the next session of Congress and specifically endorsed the pending Anderson-King Bill.
- Urged a renewed drive for federal standards to correct deficiencies in state unemployment insurance programs with minimum requirements for duration of benefits, eligibility and disqualification provisions.
- **Called on Congress to enact a broad program of federal aid to education including both school construction grants and funds to help pay teachers' salaries.**
- Emphasized the need for all affiliates to participate broadly in community services programs to help meet the personal and social needs of union members.

BEFORE AND DURING the AFL-CIO convention, the Executive Council met on necessary business before referring recommendations to the delegates, including Internal Disputes plan to facilitate agreements between affiliates. Plan was worked out in eight-and-a-half hour session on basis of report from subcommittee headed by Vice Pres. Al J. Hayes.

Convention Gives Approval to Plan For Settlement of Internal Disputes

(Continued from Page 1)

Meany announced that David L. Cole, impartial umpire under the no-raiding agreement, would be the impartial umpire under the new plan with others to be named later.

Meany announced that the council subcommittee to hear appeals from the umpire's determination will consist of himself and federation Vice Presidents Joseph A. Beirne and James A. Suffridge. To insure that the committee would be available at all times, Meany also named substitute members: Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler for Meany, Vice Pres. A. J. Hayes for Beirne and Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan for Suffridge.

All members of the executive council will serve as members of the mediation panel, plus about 30 officers of federation affiliates with names to be suggested by council members.

The disputes plan, which becomes Article XXI of the constitution, was finally worked out at an eight-and-one-half hour meeting of the council on a report from a special council subcommittee headed by Hayes which has been seeking to establish disputes - settlement machinery since the last AFL-CIO convention in September 1959.

An attentive convention followed closely the reading of every word of the lengthy document and, with only the Typographical Union delegates dissenting, gave the plan the necessary two-thirds vote with a cheering show of hands.

Sanctions Provided

The sanctions provided in the plan for unions refusing to comply with the final determination would bar the non-complying affiliate from filing any complaints under the plan and would deny to such an affiliate the use of "any or all of the services or facilities of the federation," as well as give aid to the affiliate which suffers from the refusal to comply with the decision.

The plan specifically declares that it applies to all affiliates of the federation and to their local unions and other subordinate bodies. It also specifically bars resort to the courts to settle disputes or enforce decisions.

The disputes plan section of the constitution provides specifically that it can be amended by a majority vote of future conventions.

Beirne, chairman of the convention's Constitution Committee, which brought the disputes plan amendment to the floor, announced that the action of the Executive Council in recommending the plan was unanimous.

Meany, in calling for the vote after Elmer Brown, president of the ITU, reasserted his union's historic opposition to such plans, said "I commend this resolution most highly." He cited the two meetings of the council consuming nine and one-half hours in a single day in an attempt "to find a reasonable, decent way to solve this problem."

The concept of a new approach to handling internal disputes was adopted by the previous AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco in September 1959 and the council was instructed to develop machinery and if necessary to call a special convention to place the new plan in the constitution. The committee met during the two-year period and made a number of progress reports to the council culminating in the report during this convention.

Relationship Protected

In its 22 sections, the disputes plan spells out in comprehensive detail the rights of all unions and the machinery for settling disputes between them. It says that each affiliate shall respect the established collective bargaining relationship and the established work relationship of every other affiliate.

Dispute settlements and determination under the plan's provisions "shall not determine the general work or trade jurisdiction of any affiliate" but shall be limited to specific disputes.

The president of the AFL-CIO is authorized to establish a panel of mediators from within the labor movement and a panel of impartial umpires "composed of prominent and respected persons." The president may shorten or eliminate the mediation process if he sees fit and refer a dispute directly to the umpire.

An appeal from the umpire's decision must be filed within five days or the decision shall automatically take effect. Any decision referred to the council by the council subcommittee set up to handle appeals can be set aside or altered only by a majority vote of all members of the council.

The subcommittee also will handle complaints of non-compliance with an umpire's decision and determine if an affiliate is actually in non-compliance.

Any dispute in effect before Jan. 1, 1962 will be disposed of under procedures and principles previously in existence and not under the new machinery, except that decisions of the umpire under previous plans will be subject to the sanction provisions of the new plan.

Vigilant Fight Pledged Against 'Work' Laws

Miami Beach—"Right-to-Work" was labeled "the most insidiously misleading slogan of this generation" by the AFL-CIO convention.

The delegates pledged the federation to devote "utmost efforts to the defeat" of so-called "right-to-work" bills and to a continuing drive to repeal existing "work" laws.

The convention also called on Congress to repeal Sec. 14B of the Taft-Hartley Act and urged the Administration to sponsor a bill to that effect. This is the provision which permits states to ban union shop agreements.

Since the last convention, the resolution noted, attempts to outlaw the union shop were made in 16 states despite hopes that the massive defeats suffered by the "right-to-work" forces at the polls in 1958 "would quell for a while at least this assault upon the basic principle of union security."

While the "work" sponsors were defeated in all 16 states, the convention declared: "There are still 19 states where these iniquitous statutes are in force, and there is every reason to anticipate a massive effort to extend them further."

The "well-organized" and "well-financed" groups seeking to impose "right-to-work" laws, the convention charged, "have as their primary motive the weakening and ultimate destruction of the trade union movement."

308 Newsmen Cover AFL-CIO Convention

Miami Beach—A total of 308 reporters, photographers, commentators and radio and television technicians was registered by the Dept. of Public Relations during the AFL-CIO convention here.

Hundreds of feet of film and recording tape were used and the reporters and commentators, who had a battery of 50 typewriters at their disposal and used them all, filed a total of 567,000 words for transmission by Western Union.

Shortly before the convention adjourned, Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler read into the record an expression of appreciation from the working press for the "splendid aid" provided by the federation's public relations staff.

Jan. 22 Conference Set On Legislative Program

Miami Beach—An economic & legislative conference has been summoned by the AFL-CIO to urge the 87th Congress to move to meet the unresolved problems facing the country.

The conference, called by the fourth constitutional convention here, will be held Jan. 22 in Washington, D. C. The resolution specifically asked all national and international unions to send delegations of the same strength as are allotted at an AFL-CIO convention, and central bodies to send two delegates each.

The convention laid out three major purposes for the conference.

"First, it will dramatize the importance of the economic and social problems, led by unemployment, which confront our nation today, and will provide an opportunity to explain to senators and representatives labor's program for meeting them.

"Second, it will permit congressional leaders to express their views and set forth their plans to trade union leaders from all over the country.

"Third, it will serve to stimulate union leaders and other citizens in local communities to make their views known to the members of Congress who represent them."

Leaders of both political parties will be invited to participate and time will be allocated for visits to congressmen.

The convention declared that despite a "slight indication of improvement" in unemployment, "no substantial and continuing relief is in sight." Among other problems, the delegates said, is health care for the aged under social security.

"Action will be forthcoming during the second session of the 87th Congress only if the voters demand it," the resolution said. "This means the widest possible outpouring of opinion by private citizens, individually and through private organizations, clearly expressed to their elected representatives."

Delegates' Cheers Greet Mrs. Roosevelt

No-Raid Pact Agreed to by IBEW, CWA

Miami Beach — A no-raiding agreement between the Communications Workers and the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was announced by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the federation's convention here.

With Meany's assistance, the two unions reached agreement to respect each other's existing bargaining relationships with telephone companies.

Immediate effect of the agreement is withdrawal by the IBEW from organizing campaigns in California, New York and New England in established CWA bargaining units. The announcement said that while there are no reported cases of the CWA raiding established IBEW units in the telephone industry, the agreement requires CWA not to engage in the practice.

In organizing campaigns where neither union already represents workers, either party may call on Meany to help work out an arrangement giving exclusive organizing rights to one or the other. The two unions further agree that if Meany's efforts fail in such situations, they will not use campaign literature that would bring disrepute to either organization or to the AFL-CIO.

Organizing disputes between the IBEW and the CWA in other industries are left for future discussion or settlement under the machinery of the AFL-CIO.

Police-Fire Mergers Hit At Convention

Miami Beach—Opposition to any proposal that fire and police departments be merged was affirmed by the AFL-CIO convention with a warning that where consolidation has been tried, "both police and fire services deteriorate rapidly."

"The expected economies prove to be elusive," a convention resolution said. "The protection which a community has a right to expect is no longer prompt or efficient. The public in general and the labor movement in particular must be truthfully informed of the serious danger to their lives and property when consolidation is proposed."

The resolution, which was sponsored by the Fire Fighters, said, "There is substantial reason to believe" that municipal officials promoting mergers of the two departments "are motivated as much by hostility toward organized labor as by a desire to practice the economies they claim will result."

The Fire Fighters expressed themselves as "shocked" at the prospect that some of their members in a merged force might be ordered to function as police and be "required to suppress the legitimate activities of fellow union members" during a strike.

Welfare Priority Sought In Bankruptcy Act

Miami Beach—The fourth biennial AFL-CIO convention urged Congress to adopt the Celler Bill amending the Bankruptcy Act to give payments due welfare and pension plans the same priority as wages and other direct payments in bankruptcy cases.

The resolution the delegates approved pointed out that contributions to such funds are as much of a direct labor cost to an employer as wages or other fringe benefits.

Cancer Campaign Quotas Met by 27 Affiliates

Miami Beach—Twenty-seven national and international unions, ranging from the small to the large, met or exceeded their quotas in the AFL-CIO's $1 million drive for the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation by the time a total of $680,448.43 was presented to the first lady of the free world during the fourth constitutional convention.

Additional contributions continued to come in during the convention, both to AFL-CIO headquarters in Washington and to convention headquarters in Miami Beach.

The unions which met or went beyond their quota before the presentation were:

Auto Workers, Bricklayers, Broadcast Employes, Building Service Employes, Cement Workers, Retail Clerks, Clothing Workers, Coopers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Firemen & Oilers, Ladies' Garment Workers, Glass & Ceramic Workers, Window Glass Cutters, Hod Carriers, Horse Shoers, Hosiery Workers, Hotel & Restaurant Employes, Allied Industrial Workers, Maintenance of Way Employes, Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, Maritime Union, Meat Cutters, Painters, Sleeping Car Porters, Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers, and United Textile Workers.

'Sister Roosevelt' Cited For 25 Years in Guild

Miami Beach—In a dramatic, emotion-filled ceremony at the AFL-CIO convention here, the Newspaper Guild paid tribute to its most distinguished member—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt—by presenting her with a specially-struck gold pin commemorating her 25th anniversary of membership in the union.

ANG Pres. Arthur Rosenstock, in making the presentation, declared that "we are throwing away the mold" from which the pin was cast "because there is only one of you and there should be only one pin."

The normally impassive working press corps covering the convention joined the rising ovation that followed.

Mrs. Roosevelt joined the Guild's Washington local in 1936 as her husband, the late Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt, was completing his first term in the White House. She became eligible for membership by virtue of her daily newspaper column—My Day. Her membership has been completely voluntary and has yielded no direct contractural benefits, since syndicated columnists are excluded from the coverage of Guild collective bargaining agreements. She is now a member of ANG's New York local.

"She has given us much," Rosenstock declared, "and there is little that she has asked for and nothing adequate that we can do in return."

Addressing her as "sister" in the traditional trade union manner, Rosenstock expressed the Guild's pride in possessing "a dues-paying member of the majestic quality of Eleanor Roosevelt."

Offers to Contribute

Earlier Mrs. Roosevelt had remarked that she hoped her own union would not forget to approach her for a contribution to Labor's March on Cancer. Rosenstock, in response, said that ANG had not intended to do so, but now that she had raised the point, she would be approached along with other members. He noted, too, that the Guild had pledged an amount in excess of its 10-cents-per-member quota in the AFL-CIO drive to raise $1 million for cancer research in Mrs. Roosevelt's name.

The Guild president observed that Mrs. Roosevelt, whom he described as "the first lady of the world," had been given many accolades in the past and concluded the presentation by repeating this citation which accompanied the humanitarian service award given her last year by the ANG's Kingston, N.Y., local:

"You have been on the angels' side of more questions touching the heart of the humanities than any other personage of our day, male or female, and you are as vibrant and dynamic in the autumn of your life as most of us would wish to be in our thirties.

"Your example is a grand challenge, albeit frustrating for most of us. All the superlatives have been exhausted in your name. May you continue to frustrate us for a generation to come."

New Top Post Gets Approval Of Auxiliaries

Miami Beach—The third constitutional convention of the National AFL-CIO Auxiliaries voted approval of a new constitution and a wide range of legislative proposals.

The main action at the four-day meeting, held in conjunction with the AFL-CIO convention, created the post of executive director as the top office in the organization. This post is filled by appointment by the AFL-CIO president, with the approval of the Auxiliaries' executive council.

Mrs. Marcella S. Beatty, who had been the Auxiliaries' special representative with offices in Washington, D. C., became executive director.

Elected to two-year terms were: President, Mrs. Beatrice Weiland of Clintonville, Wis., and Federal Labor Union No. 19806; secretary-treasurer for another term, Mrs. Elda Luebbert of Washington, D. C., who also is president of the Machinists' Auxiliary; first vice president, Mrs. Beatrice Warwood of Akron, O., who also is president of the Rubber Workers' Auxiliary.

Seven vice presidents were also elected. The former by-laws provided for eight vice presidents.

In a series of resolutions the Auxiliaries called for federal aid to education, health care for the aged, consumer protection on drugs, safeguards against exploitation of migratory farm workers, federal standards on jobless pay, and the promotion of health insurance plans.

'First Lady' Receives Cancer Fund Gifts

By Gervase N. Love

Miami Beach—She came in from the side, the lady everybody loves. She was half-hidden by her escort of AFL-CIO vice presidents, but the convention knew she was there. Delegates and visitors hailed her with a roaring welcome that told better than words of the affection and esteem America's workers have for her.

For this was Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, widow of the wartime President whose programs helped revive the trade union movement, a notable character in her own right, a member of the Newspaper Guild, and as Pres. George Meany described her in his introduction, "the first lady of the world."

"Any occasion of a trade union character that can bring to our platform Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is always a happy occasion," he said. "This is a particularly happy occasion."

It was particularly happy because America's working men and women, through their unions, were presenting Mrs. Roosevelt with $680,448.43, the first installment of the $1 million the AFL-CIO Executive Council undertook to raise for the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation in honor of her 77th birthday.

There were 50 pounds of checks in three cartons, ranging in size from 40 cents to the Auto Workers' $100,000. These included the full quotas, at 10 cents a member, of 27 international unions—in most cases more than the full quotas.

The money will be used to build research facilities named for Mrs. Roosevelt at hospitals and medical schools, and to sponsor an international fellowship program for cancer research and training.

To Mrs. Roosevelt the 50 pounds of checks represented not so much paper or so much money—they symbolized the idealism of the labor movement.

Tells Labor's Role

"I think," she said after another ovation at the conclusion of Meany's introduction, "that the labor movement has a great role to play in our country today.

"The labor movement—and perhaps I can say my movement, too, because I think sometimes I work as hard as any of you—I feel that it is part of our job to keep alive the ideals that you started with, the ideals of really helping the people to better conditions, to a better way of life which is part of the basis of democracy. . . .

"So I thank you for the inspiration you give, for the great generosity and understanding you have shown. Through your leaders, I hope you will convey to all the members my grateful thanks, and the thanks of all the members of the board (of the Foundation) who are trying to do something concrete in the field of cancer."

Mrs. Roosevelt expressed hope that the educational part of the fight on cancer might be the most important part, "because we could save a great deal more people than we do if there were more understanding and less fear, if we recognized the symptoms immediately."

She referred to the leaflets that have been made available for distribution, the efficacy of which Meany had cited, and said they were important because they helped people to recognize symptoms of cancer. If people were to have regular examinations, she said, "there would be fewer deaths from cancer and we would be able to lower the percentage very much faster."

"I am particularly happy," she added, "over the international scholarships, because none of us knows who will be the fortunate scientist who will eventually discover the cure. It won't be discovered all at once. You will find one thing and that will lead to another. Very often important discoveries just come by chance or by the fact that two people were talking together, one mind rubbing against the other, and it led to some new train of thought they could carry out.

"Every time we work together for something that benefits mankind, we have taken a step in advance and away from the destructive forces which are so often in the minds of all the peoples of the world."

In his introduction Meany praised the labor press for publicizing the $1 million campaign and for its role in securing the distribution of the cancer leaflets.

Meany announced that a check for $1,000 for the drive had been received from Mrs. Daniel J. Tobin in memory of her husband, the late former president of the Teamsters.

Keep Your Ideals High, Mrs. Roosevelt Advises

Miami Beach—Labor's "great role" as a force for good in the nation drew the warm praise of Mrs. Roosevelt as she replied to compliments given when AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany presented to her labor's gift to the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation:

"You have always had the ideal of serving the needs of the people," she told the convention delegates here. "That is a most important thing to remember, because in our country we are constantly accused of being materialistic people, thinking only of how much money we can make . . .

"I think that it is part of our job to keep alive the ideals that you started with, the ideals of really helping the people to better conditions, to a better way of life, which is part of the basis of democracy."

Citing the plight of low-paid agricultural workers and other areas of unfinished business, such as slums and racial discrimination, she declared:

"I hope that we are going to continue to make of our movement the star in our country that leads the way. We need it badly today.

"Naturally we think primarily of the cloud that hangs over us, the struggle between democracy and communism that goes on every day in the world. I think the very best way is to take the positive attitude that we are going to show in the things that we do for people that democracy has something to contribute that communism never contributes."

Martin Luther King Addresses Delegates:

Labor, Negro Alliance Held Vital to Liberal Progress

Miami Beach—"The two most dynamic and cohesive liberal forces in the country are the labor movement and the Negro freedom movement," Dr. Martin Luther King declared here as he urged the AFL-CIO to increase its efforts to help erase all vestiges of racial discrimination in American life including labor unions.

The famed Baptist pastor is president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and as such is a leader of the non-violent Negro resistance to racial barriers in the nation. He is president emeritus of the Montgomery Improvement Association, whose boycott succeeded in ending segregation on buses in the Alabama city.

Dr. King told the delegates that the labor movement "undeniably . . . has done more than other forces in American society" to wipe out discrimination.

"Aid from real friends in labor has often come when the flames of struggle heighten," he said.

"Negroes are a solid component within the labor movement and a reliable bulwark for labor's whole program, and should expect more from it exactly as a member of a family expects more from his relatives than he expects from his neighbors," he declared.

Recalling the history of struggle that has marked the American labor movement, Dr. King observed that Negroes find this history "mirrors their own experience."

"We are confronted by powerful forces telling us to rely on the good will and understanding of those who profit by exploiting us," he said. "They deplore our discontent, they resent our will to organize, so that we may guarantee that humanity will prevail and equality will be exacted.

"They are shocked that action organizations, sit-ins, civil disobedience and protests are becoming our everyday tools, just as strikes, demonstrations and union organization became yours to insure that bargaining power genuinely existed on both sides of the table."

Thus, he said, "labor's historic tradition of moving forward to create vital people as consumers and citizens has become our own tradition, and for the same reasons."

Negroes, he noted, are almost entirely a working people, with needs identical with labor's needs.

"That is why Negroes support labor's demands and fight laws which curb labor," he said. "That is why the labor-hater and labor-baiter is virtually always a twin-headed creature, spewing anti-Negro epithets and anti-labor propaganda" from his two mouths.

But, he added, "to say that we are friends would be an empty platitude if we fail to behave as friends and honestly look to weaknesses in our relationship." Among these weaknesses, Dr. King maintained, are racial bars against Negro membership in certain unions and denial of apprenticeship training and vocational education to Negroes in some areas.

In an apparent reference to AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph as "a Negro leader who has a reputation of purity and honesty which has benefited the whole labor movement," Dr. King urged "thoughtful examination" of Randolph's criticism of labor's efforts to end discrimination within its own ranks.

"A man who has dedicated his long and faultless life to the labor movement cannot be raising questions harmful to it any more than a lifelong devoted parent can become the enemy of his child," the Atlanta pastor declared.

He urged labor to "cement its bonds with Negroes to their mutual advantage" by rooting out vigorously "every manifestation of discrimination." He held the Negro people up as a political ally adding to the strength "you are going to need to prevent automation from becoming a Moloch, consuming jobs and contract gains."

"Negroes given the vote will vote liberal and labor because they need the same liberal legislation labor needs," he declared, adding:

"Together we can be architects of democracy in a South rapidly industrializing. Together we can retool the political structure of the South, sending to Congress steadfast liberals who, joining with those from northern industrial states, will extend the frontiers of democracy for the whole nation. Together we can bring about the day when there will be no separate idenfication of Negroes and labor. . . .

Dream of Democracy

"This will be the day when he shall bring into full realization the dream of American democracy—a dream yet unfilled. A dream of equality of opportunity, of privilege and property widely distributed; a dream of a land where men will not argue that the color of a man's skin determines the content of his character; a dream of a nation where all our gifts and resources are held not for ourselves alone but as instruments of service for the rest of humanity; the dream of a country where every man will respect the dignity and worth of human personality—that is the dream."

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, famed leader of desegregation movement, gets AFL-CIO convention guest badge from Pres. Meany after addressing delegates.

Meany, Schnitzler Are Re-Elected By Acclaim

Miami Beach—George Meany was unanimously elected to his fourth two-year term as president of the AFL-CIO and was given a standing ovation as he was hailed as "the greatest labor leader of our day" by Vice Pres. Lee W. Minton, who was presiding.

Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler also was chosen without opposition for a fourth term, and 27 vice presidents were re-elected by acclamation.

Meany was proposed for another term in a nominating speech by Vice Pres. Peter T. Schoemann. Schoemann also is president of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, the union to which Meany belongs.

"He was the guiding light which led us out of the division of darkness ino the daylight of unity," Schoemann said. "He was labor's sword and shield when we purged ourselves of the betrayers of loyal, clean unionism. He has been labor's defender in the halls of Congress. He is labor's voice and image throughout the free world. . . .

The nomination was seconded by Vice Pres. Louis Hollander of the Clothing Workers, who declared "we are proud of you, the whole labor movement is proud of you and the whole free world looks up to your continuous leadership."

In a brief acceptance speech Meany said the convention gave the AFL-CIO "the tools to go forward with our work," and urged that "these jurisdictional quarrels and these raiding scraps" be placed in their proper perspective.

"We have come a long way," he said, "but we are still threatened by those who toy with the idea that America would be a better place if we had no unions or impotent and weak ones. And in the final analysis weak or impotent unions are worse than no union.

The Job Ahead

"So we face the job, the very complicated job, of living up to the demands of citizenship . . . By getting these quarrels to where they can be handled in a proper way—not to interfere with our other activities—we can make our contribution to our membership and our contribution to the welfare and to the interests of all of the citizens

Schnitzler, like Meany, was nominated by the head of his own union, Pres. Daniel E. Conway of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

"You and I have witnessed in this convention evidence of outstanding leadership by a great team which speaks more eloquently than any words that I could utter," Conway said. "You have already, by your unanimous action, returned one member of that team to office, and I am certain that you will want to do likewise for the other member of that team."

Seconding the nomination was Sec.-Treas. Charles H. Marciante of the New Jersey AFL-CIO.

Schnitzler predicted that with the "new kind of vitality" the convention gave the AFL-CIO, "we are going ahead now full-speed in the work of organizing the unorganized."

The vice presidents were renominated en bloc on nomination by Pres. John J. Murphy of the bricklayers.

Convention Approves Broad Civil Rights Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

tions, in schools, in citizenship and in every field of life."

It called on all affiliates to:

- Eliminate any remaining segregation of local union membership on the basis of race or color. "Segregation is discrimination," the resolution declared. "Just as we cannot accept the maintenance of separate but equal schools, so we refuse to countenance the existence of separate but equal unions in the ranks of our movement."
- Make sure their contracts do not permit separate lines of seniority on the basic of race, religion or national orgin, and that equal opportunities on the job are guaranteed for all workers.
- Make a special effort to write into contracts non-discrimination clauses covering hiring, promotion and conditions of employment.
- Take the initiative in expanding apprenticeship and training opportunities for all workers and in insuring that qualified applicants are accepted without regard to race, creed, color or national origin.
- Cooperate with the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in effecting compliance with the President's executive order banning discrimination in federal employment and under federal contracts.

The resolution also outlines procedures to be followed in investigating complaints of discrimination, seeking voluntary compliance with the cooperation of the affiliate involved, and referral of unresolved complaints to the AFL-CIO Executive Council for appropriate action.

The federation's Dept. of Civil Rights is directed, in any case where no effort is evident toward correcting discrimination by an employer or a union, to present its findings to the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

Heart of the machinery set up to enforce compliance with AFL-CIO policy is a provision granting the federation's Civil Rights Committee the authority for the first time to initiate complaints on its own motion on the basis of prima facie evidence that discrimination is being practiced.

The convention reviewed "the solid progress" it said had been achieved in the past two years in furthering AFL-CIO Policy on civil rights, commending outstanding gains by a number of international unions, central bodies and AFL-CIO departments.

It gave special praise to Kennedy for setting up the President's Equal Employment Committee as "the beginning of a vigorous drive against discrimination" in areas of federal responsibility.

"Pres. Meany's active membership on the President's Committee and his chairmanship of the important Subcommittee on Apprenticeship and Training has provided a basis for close and constructive cooperation between organized labor and the government in the pursuit of the common objective of nondiscrimination in employment and in work-training," the convention observed.

It found, however, that "serious shortcomings and deficiencies" still persist in all areas.

The resolution renewed the AFL-CIO's support for enactment of fair employment practice acts by the federal government and in states where such laws are not already on the statute books. It called on states and communities to pass enforceable laws to halt discrimination in housing and urged the President to bar any form of federal aid that contributes to segregated housing or its financing.

The convention called for a stronger federal civil rights law, liberalization of the Senate's filibuster" rule, and review by the National Labor Relations Board of all unfair practice cases where false race hate propaganda has been used to coerce employes in their choice of a bargaining representa-

In an amendment offered during floor discussion of the resolution, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. James B. Carey sought to substitute different language dealing with employers' attempts to incite race hatred during NLRB elections. The amendment failed to pass.

Earlier in the convention, Randolph and Vice Pres. Milton P. Webster of the Sleeping Car Porters defended their union and upheld its civil rights activities against criticism in an Executive Council report of last October. The council's report had responded to criticism by Randolph of the AFL-CIO's efforts against discrimination. The convention approved a Resolutions Committee recommendation that all documents relating to the matter be deposited with the council.

Meany emphasized to the delegates that solution of civil rights problems "is not going to be done in Washington alone."

"We will get a good committee and we have a good staff," he said, but much of the effort must be applied at the local level "with the cooperation and assistance of the international unions, of the state federations and of the local central bodies."

Randolph praised the resolution despite his stated desire for stronger sanctions than those provided.

"I am determined," he declared, "in connection with the civil rights committee which may be appointed by the President, and with the civil rights department, with adequate personnel, to make the resolution work. And I hope that it will."

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther said he hoped the policy statement "can be the first step in a whole series of vigorous steps to give meaning and purpose and substance to these noble words in the resolution so that we can go back home together and begin to fight the practical fight to give every American equal rights and equal opportunities and equal dignity in the labor movement and all over America."

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. - Joseph Curran also stressed that the resolution in itself would not "stamp out the evil that has infested our country and made the image of America something for the Communists and others to use."

Other delegates who took the floor to urge decisive action to implement the new program included Vice Pres. Russell R. Lasley of the Packinghouse Workers, Charles Hayes, also of the UPWA, and Louis Manning of the Transport Workers. The latter pointed out the presence of visiting trade unionists from Asian and African nations and declared:

"I want to see a strong resolution passed here today so that the brothers can take it back to their countries."

'Subsidy' of Struck Firms Denounced

Miami Beach — The AFL-CIO convention recorded its "emphatic opposition" to federal government "subsidization" of assaults against legitimate strikes by employers doing business with the government.

A resolution cited as a technique used "the device of contract renegotiation and the absorption by the government of a substantial portion of the additional costs incurred."

The delegates called on the Armed Services Committees of both branches of Congress to make a full investigation of this policy in the Dept. of Defense "or any other branch of the federal government."

"Labor does not deny that under the Taft-Hartley Act the company has a legal right to keep its doors open during a strike any more than we dispute the union's right to withhold its labor when all other means of collective bargaining have failed," the resolution said.

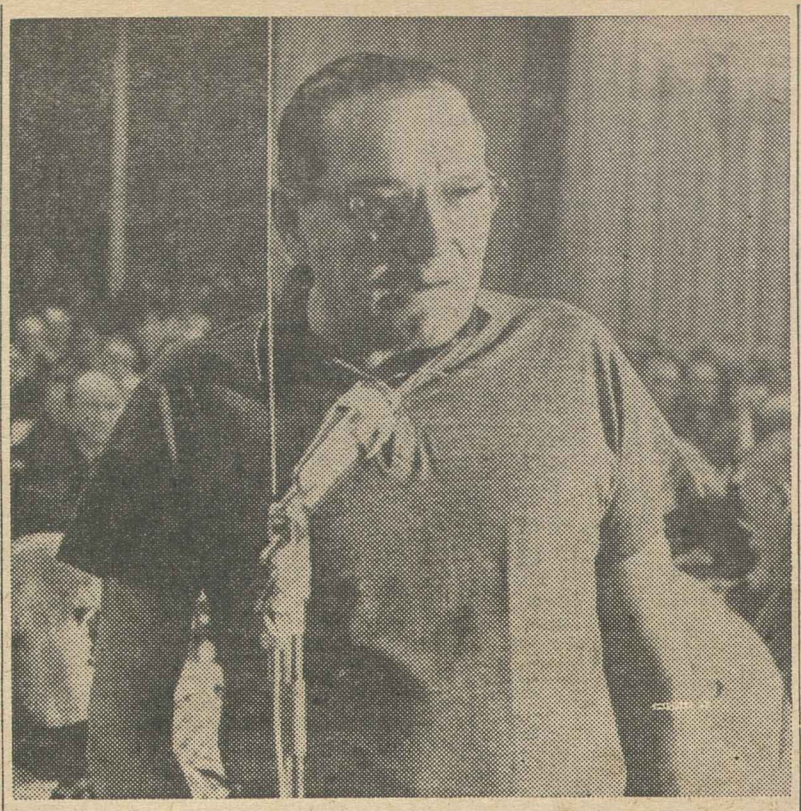
"We vehemently oppose, however, the use of taxpayers' money to assure any company that, no matter what its policies on labor relations, the customer who is buying more than 80 percent of its product will also underwrite three-fourths of the costs for what should be a private dispute between the company and the representative of its employes."

The resolution was prompted by disclosures made through the effort of Rep. Frank Kowalski (D-Conn.) that the Defense Dept. had paid $7.5 million to help underwrite the $10 million cost of strikes by the Auto Workers and Machinists at three United Aircraft Corp. plants.

Situs Picketing Issue Referred to Meany

Miami Beach—Two resolutions on situs picketing were referred by the AFL-CIO convention to Pres. George Meany on recommendation of the Resolutions Committee.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. David J. McDonald, in making the proposal as secretary of the committee, said the hope was that Meany would be able to bring together the interested parties "with a view toward working out an accomodation."



E. C. HALLBECK, president of Postal Clerks, speaks from floor microphone during discussion of resolutions. He represented the union formed from the recent three-way merger of the Post Office Clerks, the Postal Transport Association and the previously unaffiliated United National Association of Post Office Craftsmen.

Federal Tax Reform, Budget Changes Urged

Miami Beach—The AFL-CIO convention has called for federal tax reforms to ensure "that taxes be levied on the basis of ability to pay and in a manner which advances the welfare of the entire nation."

The delegates also approved a resolution urging the modernization of the federal budget. This would enable the President to better manage government resources, the statement said, and lay the basis for sounder monetary, tax and public investment policies.

In the action calling for tax reforms, the AFL-CIO:

- Backed Kennedy Adminstration efforts to end preferential tax benefits for Americans and American firms overseas. Action to end these "unjustified benefits" would boost federal revenue by some $250 million a year, slow the "export of U.S. jobs" and help end the U.S. balance of payments deficit.
- Supported action to close not only the tax loopholes cited by Pres. Kennedy in a message to Congress "but all loopholes." The AFL-CIO estimated the Kennedy proposals would cancel a $1.5 billion revenue loss, whereas all loopholes and tax avoidances are estimated to amount to a $17 billion loss in revenue.

Congress failed to act on the Kennedy proposals to withhold interest and dividends taxes as taxes are withheld from wages and salaries; to repeal the preferential tax treatment granted dividends in 1954; to end the worst expense account abuses; to end the capital gains treatment of profit from the sale of depreciable business property.

- Opposed "the poorly conceived and unwarranted tax credit proposal" urged by the President to stimulate certain types of business investment.

"However," the AFL-CIO said, "we endorse the current Treasury review of the useful life of various types of capital assets in an effort to realistically reappraise legitimate depreciation allowances for tax purposes."

- Urged the Administration to support and Congress to approve flexible use of the federal taxing power so the levy on personal income can be adjusted temporarily according to the needs of the economy.
- Backed federal tax cuts after current loopholes are closed and national security needs are met.

The AFL-CIO, in the resolution on tax policy, also lashed the perennial Herlong-Baker tax reform bill as "a rich man's delight." In slashing the tax rate on higher incomes, this business-backed bill would "reward the already affluent" and undermine progressive taxation while cutting revenue, the AFL-CIO said. The Herlong-Baker proposal is backed by the National Association of Manufacturers.

The AFL-CIO also supported revenue-raising efforts of state and local governments, but urged that state revenue systems be based on ability to pay and not on continuing "regressive sales, payroll and property taxes."

Cooperative devices were urged to enable the federal government to aid state and local levels and the state to aid local sub-divisions.

Anti-Trust Drive Held Bid to Stifle Unions

Miami Beach—The AFL-CIO has branded the business-led attempt to put unions under anti-trust laws as a move aimed at weakening labor "to a point of ineffectiveness" and "halting" future collective bargaining gains.

A convention resolution directed the federation's Executive Council to fight the proposed legislation "with a vigorous education and public relations program."

In two other resolutions dealing with restrictive labor legislation, the convention:

- Called on Congress to review the Landrum-Griffin and Taft-Hartley Acts "with a view to correcting the numerous unfair, unworkable or unnecessary provisions."
- Denounced a bill introduced by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) which would "prohibit strikes and establish compulsory arbitration for . . . any business enterprise engaged in the production of any material essential to the production of munitions." The resolution termed the bill "a threat to the American system of free enterprise and free labor."

The anti-trust resolution said that if big business groups were successful in repealing the Clayton Act provision which declares that "the labor of a human being is not a commodity," then:

"National or even company-wide bargaining would presumably be eliminated. Employes working for any of the multi-plant employers that dominate the American economy would be restrained from using their collective strength in bettering their wages and working conditions.

"Instead workers would be forced to bargain directly with the plant where they are employed as if that plant was a separate entity, completely devoid of the employer's other interests.

"Obviously," the resolution declared, "this would be an intolerable and totally unrealistic situation, and would fatally weaken unions."

The convention resolution on Landrum-Griffin charged that "absurdities" in election requirements were causing unnecessary expense to unions, as were "senseless" bonding provisions.

It attacked the "nefarious" Landrum-Griffin provisions restricting organizational and recognition picketing.

The convention urged the Senate and House labor committees to schedule hearings early in the 1962 congressional session on Landrum-Griffin and Taft-Hartley revisions.

Federal Action Urged:

Growth of Economy Called Key to Jobs

Miami Beach—The AFL-CIO convention has called for strong federal policies to promote economic growth "to get the economy off the rollercoaster of frequent recessions and aborted recoveries."

The resolution outlined a wide range of emergency and long-term policies in economic and fiscal areas to foster a steady expansion of jobs. Unemployment, though down in October, was reported by the Labor Dept. at a 6.1 percent level.

"Unemployment will yield only to a massive, total assault," Auto Workers' Pres. Walter P. Reuther declared in supporting the resolution.

"Halfway, half-hearted measures will not solve unemployment." Reuther, who presented the resolution as chairman of the AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee, said the nation needs 41 million jobs in the next 10 years "just to stand still."

The Kennedy Administration has acted to promote recovery, he said, but he warned "there are danger signals ahead."

The resolution noted that "the present economic advance has a long way to go before full employment and maximum use of plants and machines can be reached."

Despite the urgent need for expansionary activities to overcome the slack in the economy, "there is a recurring outcry" for measures against "inflation," it pointed out.

Those who are alarmed over "an imaginary runaway inflation" seek a balanced federal budget within the coming months, a tighter money supply and "a tight lid on wage increases," the resolution said.

Would Mean Stagnation

Such policies would mean "weak consumer markets, rising unemployment and economic stagnation at home," it added.

To achieve full recovery and full employment, the convention proposed:

- "An expansionary federal budget policy" to meet the nation's needs and spur sales, production and jobs.
- Reform of the Federal tax structure, closing loopholes which could produce $17 billion more in revenue.
- Lower interest rates set by the Federal Reserve system.
- Federal Reserve System purchase of long-term government bonds in the open market, enabling banks to maintain lower interest rates.
- An attack on hard-core long-term unemployment problems along lines of the Area Redevelopment program.
- A federal program of retraining the jobless and updating skills, with government payments during training and for relocating to job areas.
- Improvement of the unemployment compensation system through federal standards on duration and levels of benefits.
- Reorganization of the United States Employment Service.
- A program through which the President's Council of Economic Advisers would set forth economic guidelines to aid private decision-making on prices, wages, salaries and investment, and government decision on spending and taxing.
- Authority to the president to make temporary income tax cuts and to put public works projects into operation to counter downturns.
- Control of corporate price policies through federal agencies or congressional committee studies.
- Efforts toward a more favorable balance of payment through an international banking arrangement to relieve America of burdens as a world banker and reduce reliance on the dollar.

Convention Turns Down Three Charter Appeals

Miami Beach—Three appeals which reached the floor of the AFL-CIO convention were rejected by the delegates on recommendation of the convention Appeals Committee.

One was that of former Pres. Walter Crammond of the Minneapolis Central Labor Union, the charter of which was suspended by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany last July because of failure to comply with rules for keeping records.

A trustee took charge of the central body's affairs and under authority vested in him by Meany, suspended the officers. Crammond appeared personally before the committee, but it refused to upset Meany's action, which previously had been upheld on appeal to the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The appeal of the Springfield (Mass.) Central Labor Council likewise was rejected. Meany had revoked the charters of the council and the Western Massachusetts Industrial Union Council last April because of their failure, despite repeated efforts, to work out a merger agreement. A new central body covering the Springfield area has been chartered.

The Troy (N.Y.) Area Industrial Union Council, which appealed through Former Pres. Joseph Killian, likewise failed to win reinstatement of its charter.

The charter and that of the Troy Central Federation of Labor were revoked on Oct. 27, also because of failure to merge. The difficulty, the committee reported, was that the jurisdiction of the Troy Area IUC overlapped that of the Albany Federation of Labor and that of the Troy CFL. In recommending denial of the appeal, the committee urged that a new merged central body be established in Rensselaer (Troy) County as soon as possible, "and the affiliation of all elements of organized labor in Albany and Rensselaer Counties to their respective central bodies, on an equitable basis, be actively sought."

A Ware Mistake Gets in Proceedings

Miami Beach—Delegates to the AFL-CIO convention got a hearty chuckle when they read the proceedings of the first day's session.

They had heard AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany say, in his keynote address, that "we don't buy the propaganda that you are better red than dead."

In the printed proceedings, it came out: ". . . better wed than dead."

Convention Urges Cooperation:

Organizing Termed Labor's Major Unfinished Business

Miami Beach—The AFL-CIO convention has proclaimed the drive to "organize the unorganized" as "the major unfinished business of the American labor movement."

The convention instructed the national AFL-CIO to encourage top-level conferences among unions organizing in the same field to pave the way for cooperative campaigns by unions, groups of unions or the AFL-CIO itself.

Each affiliate was urged to take a hard look at its organizing activities to determine if a greater and more effective organizing effort is possible.

The resolution also called on unions to encourage their field staffs "to attempt sincerely to solve local problems of organizational jurisdiction and to assist fellow unions in their organizing campaigns."

The AFL-CIO was directed to renew efforts to resolve organizing jurisdiction problems "and see that adequate funds are made available" for organizing "with particular attention being given to assisting unions responsible for organizing the larger sections of unorganized workers."

A committee report accompanying the resolution declared that successful organizing campaigns require "a greater commitment of manpower, time and money than ever before."

The committee called for "carefully prepared public relations and publicity programs" in conection with organizing drives, and warned that "closely coordinated" organizing programs are essential "to prevent the employer from turning potential union victory to union defeat through a last-minute scare and hate program.

Meany Asks 'Common Sense'

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the delegates that cooperation from international union representatives in the field—"a common sense approach"—is necessary for effective organizing. Internal disputes, he said, are "just one of a number" of obstacles.

"It is not nearly as big a factor as some of us have been told," he said. "Of course if a union is not progressing . . . I suppose one reason is as good as another."

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther told the convention that his union—the Auto Workers—is prepared to "lay down $1 million today" for a joint organizing drive "and join with the people in this labor movement to get on the march."

Referring to help the UAW had received from other unions in the thirties, Reuther said:

"Just as the strong helped the weak in those days . . . we are prepared to help unions having a tremendous organizational potential, but who lack the resources."

Reuther termed labor the only element of society "that can mobilize an effective counter-thrust against the forces of reaction." Unless labor moves ahead organizationally, he said, then "not only the labor movement but American democracy" is "in trouble."

AFL-CIO Organization Dir. John W. Livingston, who opened the convention discussion, said labor has "not been standing still" in its organizing activities. The 1.5 million workers organized since the 1955 merger have been largely offset, however, by membership losses from technological changes and plant shutdowns, he said.

He added bluntly: "We haven't been moving ahead as fast as we should." Some reasons, he said, were:

- The "unfairness" of the National Labor Relations Board under the Eisenhower Administration.
- Use by employers of the McClellan Senate committee hearings to smear the labor movement.
- Appeals to race prejudice by southern employers.

Meany told the convention that labor's greatest organizing potential "outside of the retail and service trades, which are expanding," is "in an area where we have our strongest unions . . . the industrial unions and the building trades." He said:

Defines Potential

"There are the greatest number of non-union people or company union people who, I feel, would be most likely to respond to our organizing effort, because they are the same type of people that we have in our strongest unions. They do the same work."

Meany emphasized the need for agreement among competing unions before the AFL-CIO can put its own staff to work helping in an organizing drive.

The labor movement, he said, can "help the entire economy" by organizing workers "and raising their standard of life, and doing the simple trade union job that we were organized for many years ago." In other highlights of the debate:

- Sec.-Treas. John Chupka of the Textile Workers Union of America reported to the delegates on beatings of union organizers in the South, on local and state ordinances used to interfere with organizing campaigns and said:

"We ought to raise our voices against these outrages, and I think the AFL-CIO should lead the way because these things are happening all too often."

- Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers said organizing can move forward if the labor movement can "rise above the most petty differences which separate us."
- Pres. Michael J. Quill of the Transport Workers declared that organizing progress depends on solving the problem of "inter-union raiding."
- Pres. Joseph Curran of the Maritime Union termed the resolution one "which every member and every delegate to this convention supports fully and is willing to do a job in behalf of."
- David Livingston, vice president of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, said the retail industry is dominated by chain stores and "if you want to organize, you must organize nationally." He called for "cooperative efforts" by all unions involved.

Convention Pledges Fight For Equal Redistricting

Miami Beach—The AFL-CIO has pledged to "utilize all its resources" to restore representative government through equitable redistricting of state legislative and congressional districts.

A convention resolution denounced the "disgraceful malapportionment" of most state legislatures, dominated by "rural minorities," which has resulted in city-dwellers being "cheated out of proper representation."

The same rural domination of legislatures is reflected in a wide disparity in population among congressional districts and in "geographically grotesque" gerrymandered boundaries, the resolution declared.

The delegates called on Congress to pass a bill introduced by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.) which would require "geographically compact congressional districts of reasonably equal population, enforceable by the federal courts."

The convention declared that the people "have the right to expect relief from the federal courts" to force state legislatures to adopt periodic, equitable redistricting.

"Every year that Congress and the state legislatures fail to act," the convention noted, "fewer and fewer citizens exert more and more weight at the polls."

The House of Representatives, the resolution charged, "fails to be truly representative of the people" because of inequitable districting. This, the convention declared, is "in violation of the clear intent of the constitution."

The convention voiced the hope that "with leadership from the President, support by Congress and in the courts and with the insistent demand of the people, the ancient disease of unrepresentative government which mars our federal and state law-making bodies can be ended."

Goldberg Bars Freeze, Stresses Productivity

Miami Beach—Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg told the AFL-CIO convention here that the Administration is opposed to a wage freeze and "believes in advancing wages and standards."

Overall, Goldberg declared, the wage increase pattern should be in line with the nation's productivity gains and he said this should be brought about through "responsible collective bargaining."

"We do not believe in a status quo situation," he emphasized. "There is plenty of room for advance in this highly productive economy."

Goldberg said he considered the collective bargaining pattern of the past year to have met this test of responsibility. He told the delegates that the Administration does not seek to impose "a single wage policy" on the economy or discourage correction of inequities between industries and within industries.

He added: "Inequities in wages do exist, there is no question about it. We do not propose in any way to restrict the ability of collective bargaining to remove or solve these inequities. That is the day-to-day business of trade unionism and we encourage and support it."

In a news conference here, Goldberg emphasized the Administration's desire to achieve full employment "on a 40-hour week" basis through full utilization of America's productive capacity.

He emphasized that he considers congressional enactment of "every aspect" of the Administration's six-point "Program for Economic Progress" as "vitally necessary" to solve the unemployment problem.

Drop in Jobless Rate

Goldberg termed the drop in the jobless rate from 6.8 to 6.1 percent in November "a significant breakthrough" and said he looks for further improvement. But he emphasized his concern at the unreduced level of long-term and hard-core unemployment. He noted that the number of persons jobless for 27 weeks or longer has been close to 700,000 over the past year and showed little improvement in November.

There are still "too many" persons who are working part-time because they can't find full-time jobs, Goldberg added. He put the number at 2.42 million in November, up slightly from the previous month.

Goldberg, in his address to the convention, voiced strong optimism "in the future of the labor movement, a united labor movement."

He expressed hope that the convention would "concentrate on what unites us" rather than on "what divides us. Let's concentrate," he said, "on the common devotion and common dedication to the great ideals that brought you all into the labor movement."

The Secretary of Labor reminded the delegates that millions of dollars spent on inter-union rivalry before the merger of the former AFL and former CIO had resulted in a net change of only a few thousand members—"the most expensive repatriation in the history of mankind."

Later, in his news conference, Goldberg said Labor Dept. statistics on labor's jurisdictional disputes show only an "insignificant" number of jobs involved.

Goldberg told the convention that the 1957 expulsion of unions which did not measure up to the AFL-CIO standards was "the finest hour of the trade union movement of America."

Low-Wage Sector

Goldberg said that one of labor's "unfinished tasks" is to "direct more of its attention" to the low-wage sector of the economy "where people are drawing substandard wages."

By building up the buying power in this area, Goldberg said, labor would "contribute to the general welfare and the business welfare as well."

Goldberg praised labor's support of the nation's foreign policy, hailed the AFL-CIO's "forthright stand" on Berlin, and welcomed the decision of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions to hold its 1962 world congress in that city, the "beleaguered outpost of the free world."

Community Services Get Pledge of Action

Miami Beach—Broad participation in the AFL-CIO Community Services program was urged by the federation's fourth constitutional convention here to help meet the "personal and social needs" of union members.

A convention resolution called on all affiliates and their locals to establish Community Services Committees, with full-time staffs if possible at the central body and international union levels, and to work with AFL-CIO community service activities in developing programs and policies.

The resolution noted that organized labor has long recognized that to advance the personal and social well-being of its members it must work "for a wholesome community which provides decent housing, good schools, adequate health facilities, sufficient recreational opportunities and good social service programs for all the people."

The AFL-CIO, the convention said, is committed to promotion of stronger community social service programs and greater participation of unions in community life. It pledge the federation to:

- Encourage equitable labor representation on agency boards and committees, both public and voluntary.
- Stimulate labor participation in formulating agency policies and programs through specialized training programs.
- Assist union members, their families and other citizens in time of need, particularly during strikes, layoffs and unemployment.
- Plan for union participation in local civil defense and disaster relief programs and operations.
- Assist in planning and developing health and welfare services to meet existing community needs in such areas as mental health, alcoholism, aging and the aged, youth, recreation, blood banks, rehabilitation, fluoridation and health education.
- Cooperate with other agencies through voluntary federation wherever possible, for voluntary health and welfare services.
- Cooperate with other agencies in dealing with and in solving social and health problems.
- Participate in all genuine efforts designed to improve the standards and practices of social work.
- Participate in international social welfare programs.
- Assist union members to carry forward their community responsibility more effectively through specialized community leadership training programs.

Opposition Voted To Postal Rate Rise

Miami Beach—Opposition to proposed legislation for postal rate increases which would boost the expense of distributing trade union publications was voted by the AFL-CIO convention.

"It is our conviction," said a resolution passed unanimously, "that the historic status of the postal service should be maintained as a public service properly supported by general tax revenues."

The proposed increases, the resolution said, would "seriously affect the exchange of news and views by placing mail services beyond the economic reach of many publications."

"The unimpeded flow of information to our trade union membership," it declared, "is vital to the preservation of our democratic institutions and our way of life."

A Challenge Met

THE RECORD of the fourth constitutional convention of the AFL-CIO is a record of facing up to the many problems and challenges confronting the trade union movement and fashioning the policies and programs to cope with them.

Out of the nearly 200 resolutions presented to the convention for action, the dozen speeches and the floor discussion, came the answers clearly displaying the determination of the labor movement to better serve its members, the nation and the free world.

The adoption of the internal disputes plan marks a great stride forward for the labor movement, for in this plan the AFL-CIO has created a method for fair and equitable settlement of disputes and quarrels within the federation.

It is the culmination of over two and one-half years of intensive effort to provide answers to problems that have troubled the labor movement from its historic beginnings 75 years ago.

The disputes plan represents the best thinking of the labor movement and reflects the determination of trade unionists to get on with the primary tasks of the union movement in the economic, political and social areas without the drag of internal differences.

The intense attention on the convention floor as the lengthy disputes plan was read, the sea of hands voting assent and the roar of approval that greeted the announcement of adoption was the most dramatic testimony to this feeling that there are too many other important things to be done.

★ ★ ★

ONE OF THESE important areas is the final push to wipe out all forms of racial discrimination in the nation and the few vestiges that remain in some areas of the trade union movement. The convention's civil rights policy is the most comprehensive ever adopted by any labor federation and contains importantly strengthened machinery for enforcing the policy adopted by the delegates.

The convention reflected strongly the feeling that this problem also, like the internal disputes problem, must be resolved so that there are no divisions within the labor movement as it moves forward to grapple with the problems of raising living standards for the exploited, organizing the spreading white collar sectors of the nation and fighting for an economy that can provide jobs for all those willing and able to work.

The delegates shaped policies for a strong and stable economy to cope with continuing high unemployment and job displacement, focusing attention on the need for increasing consumer purchasing power through higher wages and shorter hours.

They made it clear that all unions belong in the federation but only on the basis of meeting the ethical standards and policies that are fundamental to the operations of the AFL-CIO.

They soberly emphasized their determination to support the free world's struggle for peace and freedom and the federation's unyielding opposition to totalitarianism whether of the right or left.

And with a deep concern they dedicated the labor movement once again to the welfare of workers in all countries in building strong and enduring free trade unions that would help bring decent living standards and social justice.

In his keynote speech to the convention, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said simply: "Labor's job is never done."

This theme ran through the convention and affected its every action. It must be the theme also of the delegates as they return to their home areas to implement the programs and policies adopted by this historic convention.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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OK, Let's Get Going

ILPA Head Tells Convention:

Labor Press Job—Informing Members—A 'Tremendous' One

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, introducing Richard C. Howard, president of the Intl. Labor Press Association, to the AFL-CIO convention at Miami Beach for a brief report as a fraternal delegate, said:

"This association is made up of editors and staff people who work on labor papers throughout the country. This association has been conducting a real campaign to improve the character and content of our labor papers and to spread the circulation. I happen to think that they are doing a real good job."

Following are excerpts from Howard's address to the convention.

I WAS PLEASED TO HEAR Pres. Meany credit the labor press for arousing interest and support for Labor's March on Cancer—not only among union members, but among influential segments of the general public.

This is another indication that the labor press is being read, and increasing its power and prestige. This progress is necessary and highly desirable, if the labor press is to do its job.

The job is a tremendous one. The labor press provides the only regular full-time media designed to keep the union member informed of the aims and programs of the trade union movement.

The commercial press will not do this job. In fact, most daily newspapers and some of the most widely circulated magazines constantly paint a distorted and unfavorable image of the trade union movement and its most respected leaders.

If you have doubts on this point, I would commend for your reading a book entitled "The Press" written by A. J. Liebling. The book surveys the omissions, distortions and fiction in some of the country's best known newspapers and magazines.

Liebling was a guest speaker at the ILPA convention. He lamented the fact that daily newspapers are doing such a poor job of reporting the news and suggested that the labor movement might find it necessary to establish competitive newspapers, particularly in those areas where one publisher has a monopoly.

Perhaps Liebling's comments might better have been made to this audience, for you are the trade union leaders who will decide when and where and to what extent the labor movement will fight back against a monopolistic and unfriendly press.

The labor press can do a more effective job but it must be adequately financed. You get only what you are willing and able to pay for.

THE ILPA HAS EXPANDED its program of service to the labor movement by publication of a booklet entitled "Press Relations." You will be hearing about this publication and we hope you will use it and find it helpful. Other publications designed to help the labor press editor and his union are planned, and one is nearly ready for the printer.

Our organization continues its long fight to unmask those phony publications that pose as representatives of the labor movement, only for the purpose of milking thousands of dollars in advertising revenue from gullible businessmen. These publications cannot become members of the ILPA, for they do not conduct their business as required by the ILPA code of ethics. Adoption of the ILPA code of ethics and living up to that code permits member publications to display the ILPA emblem, which is now recognized as the symbol of the bona fide labor press.

We do not expect to expose all the racketeers, or force them all out of business, for new ones seem to spring up as fast as others are exposed. But our fight will hurt them where it hurts the most, in the pocketbook.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

ONE OF THE PROBLEMS California's Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown (D) faces in what appears likely to be a hard fight for re-election against former Vice Pres. Nixon next year is the somewhat colorless image he projects. It may interest people in other states to know that by at least one western liberal journal of opinion, Brown is rated flatly as "the best governor California has had in many decades"—and "that includes Earl Warren," now the nation's Chief Justice but three times elected as the state's Republican chief executive.

This judgment is expressed in an editorial in Frontier, which subtitles itself "the Voice of the New West" and is circulated nationally—though not sufficiently, one fears—as a respected magazine of opinion.

There is always an area of disagreement about a public figure among those who support legislation of the kind in which labor believes. There are still those who think Roosevelt was a trimmer and there are lunatic-fringers who think he was a Communist and an arch-plotter who got our Navy scotched in Pearl Harbor.

Nevertheless, Brown has put together a legislative and administrative record far more comprehensive than most state executives are able to get in a lot more time.

He got rid of the cross-filing law that made California politics a nightmare, producing such results as the nomination of former Senator William F. Knowland on both Republican and Democratic ballots one year, while the next time around he lost to Brown for the governorship by more than a million votes.

Brown has improved the working conditions and the pay of state employes, backed the passage of a fair employment practice law, put through California's first effective water conservation program.

He has supported a good deal of labor and liberal-backed legislation, much of which he got through.

Nixon, however, has obvious pulling power and has carried his state four times in elections (though twice, one supposes, anyone riding Eisenhower's coattails would have got through).

In these circumstances, as Frontier points out, what Brown needs badly is enough money to get on television frequently and talk about his record. He also needs registered voters who care about that kind of thing. The one thing he won't have is newspaper support, and television and campaigns to every town and to factory gates are the salvation of the candidate the newspapers want to bury.

* * *

THE STUDENT NEWSPAPER of the University of Mississippi recently carried an editorial on so-called "right-to-work" laws pointing out that such a law allows "the abnegation of a majority. In fact, it encourages it."

"It weakens the effectiveness of the union and reduces its chances for success," the editorial continues.

A union "cannot be solidly united" unless within a shop it can establish its security "by the democratic practice of election." And "to deny the desires of a majority is to deny the process of democracy itself."

The piece, getting right down to cases about Mississippi's own "work law," ends:

The law "is no boon to the working man. It is an obstacle to his continued improvement. Therefore it must be repealed."

The writer signs himself simply "Coleman." He is a student and a son of former Mississippi Gov. J. P. Coleman. The younger generation can't be composed entirely of self-proclaimed "rightists" and "conservatives" who spout their apprehension of the past and future at NAM conventions.

* * *

SEN. CLIFFORD CASE (R-N. J.) is telling his constitutents that Pres. Kennedy will have to exert great persistence in order to win support for his major legislative programs, including school aid, from Democratic members of Congress.

This is true—and Case is a member of the GOP who, a triumphant winner as a liberal in his last election fight, has a right to say so. A few Republican votes in Charlie Halleck's House, in addition to Democratic votes, would also help.

CLC Makes Xmas Appeal For Royal York Strikers

Ottawa—Special financial support for Royal York Hotel strikers and their families at Christmas has been asked by the Canadian Labor Congress in a message to all unions throughout Canada.

CLC Sec.-Treas. Donald McDonald told officers of all national, international and provincial affiliates that the workers, on strike for some 31 weeks, need a bit of encouragement at the holiday season.

The strike followed nearly eight months of fruitless negotiations. Since then, McDonald said, the Canadian Pacific Railroad owners of the hotel have tried to force "unconditional surrender" on several hundred workers.

The big Toronto hotel has been operated by strikebreakers who cross the picket lines, manned mostly by women and girls. Top civic leaders have refused to cross the lines and many events have been canceled because the Musicians and others refuse to work without a contract.

The CLC is pressing for a settlement and lending its support to fund-raising activities to tide strikers over the holidays and help them brave the usual harsh weather.

For Attacks on Democracy:

Speakers, Delegates Denounce Extremists of 'Radical Right'

Miami Beach—The radical right came under a crossfire from speakers and delegates to the AFL-CIO's fourth constitutional convention here.

Federation Pres. George Meany, in his keynote speech, charged that the John Birch Society seems "determined to take us back into the 19th century" and that its "only consideration in this time of the nation's crisis is to tear down the character and the standing and the personality of the great leaders of this country."

Dr. Martin Luther King also likened today's right-wing extremists to "those who in the second half of the 19th century could not tolerate organized labor."

"Whether it be the ultra-right wing in the form of Birch societies or the alliance . . . between big military and big business, or the coalition of southern Dixiecrats and northern reactionaries —whatever the form, these menaces now threaten everything decent and fair in American life," Dr. King declared. "Their target is labor, liberals and the Negro people. . . ."

A convention policy resolution on civil liberties and internal security charged that "the resurgence of right-wing fanaticism with its now open attacks on democracy and democratic institutions constitutes a threat not only to our liberties but to our national security."

The resolution hit particularly the linking of the extreme right with a few high officers of the armed forces, declaring:

"As we have seen only too often in other countries, intervention of the military into politics results in the undermining of the democratic process of government.

Warren 'Prime Target'

"It is no mere coincidence that one of the prime targets of the John Birch Society is the Chief Justice (Earl Warren). The Supreme Court has been one of the forces which have served to moderate the hysterical excesses of reactionary extremists. The high court has also been the source of an historic advance in the desegregation of our public schools, aiming to outlaw second-class citizenship for a substantial minority of our citizens.

"These attacks on the Supreme Court and its chief justice are irresponsible and vicious; they are designed to undermine our democratic system of government. Their impact abroad — especially in the newly developing countries—can only aid the Kremlin and its allied totalitarian forces."

The convention also called for federal legislation to ban wire tapping except under specific court order in cases involving espionage, treason or kidnapping; upheld the unrestricted right to a passport and to travel consistent with national security, and rejected as "a totalitarian philosophy" proposals to contravene the recent trend to liberalize censorship.

The resolution urged the Administration and Congress to adopt standards of fair procedure in the conduct of all security programs, with guaranteed rights to full confrontation of accusers and cross-examination of witnesses; to specific charges; to subpoena witnesses; to a detailed, written decision; to reconsideration of past decisions, and to be examined and judged only as to the likelihood of unauthorized disclosures.

Building Service Union, AFSCME Reach Pact

Miami Beach—A "memorandum of understanding" on the issue of jurisdiction and organizing activities has been agreed to by the State, County and Municipal Employes and the Building Service Employes, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany reported to the convention.

Meany told the delegates this may not be "world-shaking" but rather "it is preliminary, it is a beginning."

It is important, Meany added, because it brings together in a common effort two unions which have been fighting for 25 years.

He said the presidents of both unions had been meeting on the problem at his request and had reached preliminary agreement on the following principles, approved in turn by their executive boards:

- "The status quo, in terms of existing membership patterns, is to be maintained during the period of this agreement. Each union will continue to represent those members presently affiliated and those who will during the term of this agreement join and remain members of either organization."
- "Neither union will raid established, functioning, local unions affiliated with the other."
- "Wherever competitive organization exists, neither union will countenance any name-calling, scurrilous propaganda or any action of this type detrimental to the best interests of both unions and the best interests of the labor movement."
- "Further meetings between the top leadership of the two unions will be held to discuss on a broader basis the questions of jurisdiction and organizational activity."

Flight Engineers Re-Elect Brown

New York—Ron Brown, president of the Flight Engineers since August of 1959, was re-elected for a two-year term by the union's executive board at its annual meeting here. Also chosen for another term was Glenn B. Iverson as technical vice president. Still in office is Executive Vice Pres. Harry S. O'Brien, whose term has not expired.

Labor Urges Civil Defense Buildup, Raps Soviet Resumption of Testing

Miami Beach—An eight-point civil defense program aimed at correcting the failures of previous programs was adopted by the AFL-CIO convention in a resolution that also condemned Soviet Russia for its "immoral resumption" of atmospheric nuclear bomb testing.

"If we do not have a civil defense program that is at least approximately adequate," the resolution warned, "labor strongly believes that no potential aggressor can accept our statements of nuclear retaliation as seriously meant.

"Surely, if we mean to reply in kind, one of the demonstrations of this intent is a program that will hopefully assure some enhancement of the survival of our civil population."

Program Spelled Out

The principles the convention declared should be embodied in a civil defense program include:

- Total federal responsibility, with rejection as unfeasible of the Eisenhower Administration's policy "that the fallout shelter program is basically an individual problem."
- A group shelter program.
- Federal provision of informational and educational material and the training of competent civil defense leaders.
- Adequate warning devices.
- Transformation of the Federal Radiation Council from an advisory to an action agency with responsibility for gathering radiation data and establishing norms of radiation exposure.
- Government control over destructible new buildings in cities, and compulsory inclusion of shelter space in new structures such as schools, hospitals and office buildings.
- Authority for the President to assure that a civil defense program will not be watered down and subjected to the military program.
- Exploration and exposure to public debate of every possible means of lessening international tensions and of building world law and order.

The resolution called the possibility of thermonuclear war "terrifying" because it might reduce large areas in many countries, including the United States and Russia, to "veritable wastelands."

"Yet Americans have been told that while millions will die, some can survive if proper civil defense measures are taken," the resolution said in urging an adequate program. "As of this date, however, there is within the nation a mass of confusion and consternation concerning the dread threat. There has been no all-out massive preparation for the possibility of survival.

"It is not unreasonable to suppose that such preparation, while it would not guarantee that damage would not be done, would guarantee that an informed people would do the best possible to meet an almost unimaginable circumstance, nor is it unreasonable to suppose that adequate civil defense measures would add some slight deterrent in the minds of the Soviet leaders who might seek thermonuclear war . . .

"Even if there were no deterrent, the United States owes it to itself and to its people to have done everything possible to enhance mathematical chances of survival if war comes."

Delegates Listened, Debated—Acted

AFL-CIO VICE PRES. GEORGE M. HARRISON, chairman of Committee on Resolutions, reports to the convention on proposals recommended by the committee for action by the delegates. Harrison is president of the Railway Clerks.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES comes to the convention and faces cheering delegates and visitors as AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany waits for audience to quiet before presenting Kennedy for his address. The President asked labor's support. Meany replied for America's trade union movement: "We will cooperate 1,000 percent."

MOHAMED CHENNAF

BEN AZZEDINE

FREDERIC F. GUIRMA

MOHAMED ABDERRAZAK

FOUR AFRICAN trade union leaders are convention speakers. Chennaf, from Algeria; Azzedine, from Tunisia; Guirma, from the Upper Volta; Abderrazak, from Morocco.

MORE THAN 300 members of the working press, including reporters and photographers for all media, covered the AFL-CIO's fourth constitutional convention, where in five days the delegates acted on major issues confronting the federation and its affiliates. They filed a total of 567,000 words over Western Union facilities. Some convention highlights were carried "live" on television.

CITATION IS PRESENTED to AFL-CIO by Oliver G. Willits (left) for cooperation of American workers and their unions with the United Community Campaigns. Citation goes to Pres. Meany and to Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, chairman of AFL-CIO's Community Services Committee.

HERE IS SCENE as convention Committee on Resolutions met to discuss, amend, and take action proposing either concurrence or non-concurrence with hundreds of resolutions offered by delegates during course of AFL-CIO convention. Committee work went on during evenings and weekend as well as during convention sessions.

Health Care for Aged:

Anderson-King Bill Gets 'Must' Backing

Miami Beach—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany described health care for the aged under social security as "a very definite must" on the federation's legislative program as the convention voted a strong endorsement of the Anderson-King Bill.

The resolution declared that neither private insurance nor the public assistance approach of the Kerr-Mills Act of 1960 has met the test of providing "the broad protection required for the great majority of the aged who have low incomes."

The labor-backed bill introduced by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.) and Rep. Cecil R. King (D-Calif.) would provide health insurance as a matter of right to retired workers and their families. The program would be financed through an increase in the social security tax paid by employers and employes.

The convention charged the American Medical Association with "spending huge sums on false and misleading propaganda." The convention also blasted the AMA for "exerting improper pressures on organizations and patients" in an effort to deefat the social insurance approach.

Meany, speaking on the resolution after several delegates had testified to the importance of the bill to retired workers, said he considers the issue "one of the most important" on the domestic scene.

He added:

"There is hardly a family in America that is not affected by this problem of what we can do to meet the cost of medical care for the elderly people."

Retired workers with small pensions, he pointed out, "cannot afford to get sick. They cannot afford to fight the catastrophic illnesses that sometimes come with old age."

"The only practical way to handle this sort of a situation," Meany said, "is to place it under social security, where people will build up over the years the equity that is needed when they get on in years and have these serious illnesses."

He told the delegates that labor has "the full backing of the President of the United States" in its drive for enactment of the Anderson-King Bill.

The convention resolution called on the House Ways & Means Committee, which held hearings on the Anderson-King Bill last summer, to "promptly report" the measure "so that the House of Representatives and the Senate can act favorably this spring."

It noted that the issue is not a partisan one and pointed to endorsement by the governing council of the American Public Health Association as "the latest evidence of the soundness" of the social security approach.

The resolution pointed out that the Anderson-King Bill would "supplement, not replace," private insurance and public assistance.

Delegates declared in the resolution that "our members are willing to pay contributions necessary to assure more adequate protection for their aged parents and for their own years of retirement."

They supported provisions of the Anderson-King Bill calling for both a higher social security tax rate and a higher wage base on which social security taxes are based.

Struck Rutland Railway Rejects Arbitration Bid

Washington — Four railroad brotherhoods accepted a proposal by Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg that they submit differences with the Rutland Railway to final and binding arbitration, but the carrier rejected the suggestion.

A two-month strike against the railroad, which serves Vermont and parts of New York, is being continued by the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Trainmen, Conductors & Brakemen and Locomotive Engineers.

THREE DELEGATES are snapped by photographer on convention floor. They are Elizabeth Trippett, IBEW; Mildred Homslo, Flint Glass Workers; Kay Frances Smith, Glass Bottle Blowers.

Soviets Condemned For Anti-Semitism

Miami Beach—The AFL-CIO convention has condemned "the renewed Soviet campaign of anti-Semitism and the persecution of other minority peoples in the USSR."

The adopted resolution said "these inhuman policies" expose Soviet rulers as violators of the ideals of the United Nations Charter and the Declaration of Human Rights.

The resolution said the Soviet government recently tried and convicted in secret the most prominent leaders of the Jewish community in Leningrad "on the trumped-up charge of anti-state activities."

Jewish lay leaders in Moscow and other Soviet cities also have been put on secret trial, convicted and given heavy jail sentences, the resolution said.

U.S. Standards Sought For Jobless Benefits

Miami Beach—Federal standards are needed to correct "basic deficiencies" in state unemployment insurance programs, the AFL-CIO declared in a convention resolution.

The convention noted that only a minority of workers covered by state jobless insurance laws now are eligible for benefits equal to as much as half their wages.

"This falls far short of the standards incorporated when the system began," the resolution declared.

Federal benefit standards and "a larger federal role in the financial structure" would enable the system to meet its purposes more effectively, the convention said, pending a "comprehensive overhauling" under a single federal program, which the AFL-CIO favors.

Pres. John F. Kennedy told the convention earlier that he would seek such nationwide standards in the next session of Congress to place the jobless insurance system on a "permanent rational basis."

The convention resolution said federal legislation should set minimum requirements on the duration of benefits, eligibility, and disqualification provisions of state unemployment insurance laws.

It is charged that the emphasis so far has been on temporary extension of benefits during recession periods and that the wage insurance purposes of the program are being neglected even as new problems arise in the form of long-term unemployment resulting from economic displacement.

States Not Free

"There is no indication that the states can free themselves to place primary emphasis on benefit adequacy and the needs of unemployed workers," the resolution asserted.

"Instead," it said, "the states continue to emphasize low tax rates, small tax bases, low reserve peril points and other characteristics of cheap financing. Experience rating schemes function not to stabilize employment but rather as an arsenal of tax-reducing techniques. Competition among the states for industrial development continues to emphasize tax-reducing methods and thereby undercuts any experimentation and modernization of the program.

"The prospects for a restoration of unemployment insurance and adaptations to new economic needs depend on federal action, both to remove benefit standards from destructive competition among states and to provide for national financing of the long-term unemployment that is caused by nationwide economic displacement."

The resolution went on to pledge:

- Support of the McCarthy-King Bill, which would raise weekly benefits and make them available for the long-term unemployed, extend protection to those now denied any wage insurance, and improve the financial structure of the system by providing some measure of equalization of cost and broadening of the tax base.
- Continued efforts to eliminate experience rating, remove employer interference with the administration of the program, discourage underfinancing of trust funds for purposes of industrial development, and assure the application of sound principles of social insurance financing.
- Efforts at both federal and state levels to expand coverage of jobless insurance.
- Support for suitable, specially-financed state plans to cover employes of non-profit institutions, so long as such plans do not adversely affect the established program.

Save Our Resources, Convention Asks U. S.

Miami Beach—The AFL-CIO has called on Congress and the Administration to give "high priority" to programs to conserve and properly develop the nation's "great but not unlimited" natural resources.

The federation also gave convention endorsement to a "full-scale nuclear power development program," aimed at making the cost of power generated by atomic fuel competitive with conventional sources of energy.

While welcoming signs of a new sense of urgency by the Kennedy Administration, the convention resolution noted critically that steps toward a unified federal resources policy have been "hesitant half measures, lacking the decisiveness that the situation demands."

The convention called on the federal government to meet its responsibilities as "the American people's principal steward of their natural resources."

The resolution asked:

- River basin development programs based on the Tennessee Valley Authority approach.
- "Higher priority and more adequate financing" for programs to develop inexpensive techniques for desalting ocean and brackish water.
- Federal aid in stabilizing prices of minerals and in assisting communities affected by the closing of mines.

In the atomic power area, the convention declared that existing subsidy programs to private utilities for development of nuclear power "have not produced the needed results."

The resolution warned against proposals to allow the federal government "to divert itself of special nuclear materials — the fuel of atomic power plants—and pass the ownership to monopoly and large business."

It called for a reversal of the congressional decision not to permit use of waste steam from the Hanford, Wash., plutonium plant to generate electric power.

"The Hanford plant power conversion features must and will be built," the convention declared.

The convention also called for strengthening of the Federal Radiation Committee with responsibility for establishing "minimum safe levels" of radiation in the United States.

Such an agency, the resolution declared, would be a source of information about fallout hazards and would coordinate research "on the effects of low level doses of radiation on human beings."

Also endorsed was a proposal for federal grants-in-aid for research in the natural resources field.

Pension Insurance Proposal Backed

Miami Beach—The AFL-CIO has called for establishment of a federal system for reinsuring private pension funds to protect the millions of workers whose savings could be wiped out overnight by company failure or technological change.

The convention resolution noted that the government during the great depression solved the problem of loss of savings through bank failure by passing the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Act. This reinsured bank deposits.

Because public policy is affected, the resolution continued, private pension trusts should be required to obtain reinsurance from a new agency along the lines of the FDIC.

Present tax law properly grants privileged treatment to corporate pension trusts where there is protection provided to beneficiaries, the AFL-CIO said, and the same should apply under the proposed federal reinsurance agency contingent on payment of a premium.

Insurance Agents Backed

Miami Beach—The AFL-CIO convention has acted to strengthen the strike weapon of the Insurance Workers.

Delegates approved a resolution urging AFL-CIO state central bodies to seek legislation protecting insurance policies from lapsing because of non-payment of premiums during a strike or labor-management controversy.

Sec.-Treas. William A. Gillen of the Insurance Workers explained that the effectiveness of an insurance strike depended on stopping the sale of new insurance policies and also on stopping the flow of premiums into the company's coffers.

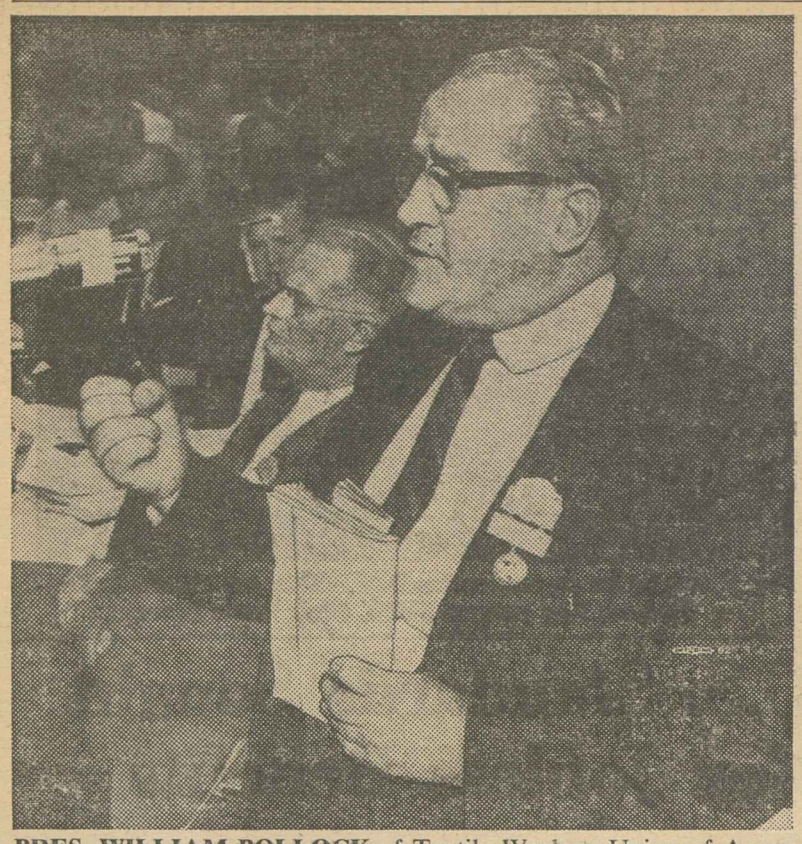
Thus, Gillen went on, "some of our dearest and closest friends and most ardent supporters find themselves compelled to scab on our strikes in order to keep their insurance in force."

Gillen also pointed out that the National Labor Relations Board in early December broke a 17-year-old rule which held only a statewide unit was appropriate for insurance employes. This and the proposed legislation, he added, will enable the union more effectively to face up to such giants as Metropolitan Life, Prudential, John Hancock and others.

Amendments Voted To Constitution

Miami Beach—Delegates to the AFL-CIO convention by the required two-thirds vote approved the following constitutional changes recommended by the Executive Council:

- The newly chartered Food and Beverage Trades Dept. was given equal status with other departments by the amendment of Section 1, Article XII.
- The Committee on Organization was made a standing committee by the amendment of Section 1, Article XIII. The committee was given responsibility for developing organizing policies and programs; it was specified an amendment "shall in no way affect the jurisdiction" of affiliated unions.
- The retirement compensation of AFL-CIO executive officers and their spouses, as covered by Section 9, Article V, was changed. The retirement compensation for the president and secretary-treasurer is to be equal to 60 percent of their highest annual salary; if, after attaining eligibility, the executive officer shall die, either before or after retirement, the surviving widow shall receive an annual annuity of 30 percent computed on the same basis as the officers' benefits.



PRES. WILLIAM POLLOCK of Textile Workers Union of America speaks from convention floor as delegates discuss bold two-way trade policy for future, coupled with effective safeguards against job loss by American workers.

Expelled Unions Must Meet Test:

Compliance With Constitution Ruled Price of Readmission

By Willard Shelton

Miami Beach—The AFL-CIO convention told the Teamsters union and other former affiliates expelled in 1957 on findings of corrupt leadership that they would regain affiliation by satisfying the Executive Council they have put themselves in compliance with the federation's constitution and its "rules, laws, standards and policies."

A resolution adopted by the convention instructed the council to "give consideration" to any application for reaffiliation from an expelled union in the light of existing AFL-CIO rules and the "current situation" within the applicant union.

"So that there will be no misunderstanding," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared from the platform, "if and when" the Executive Council gets a reaffiliation application from the Teamsters, the council "will act—there is no doubt about that—under the constitution that was written by the people in this room—not by me."

"I thought it was a pretty good constitution," Meany said. "I am not the author. But as long as it is there, it is the Bible so far as I am concerned."

The convention resolution instructed the council, if it is assured that an applicant union is now operated so as to "protect the rights of all affiliates" and in harmony with basic federation principles, "to proceed with such reaffiliation."

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne in floor debate read the record on the expulsion of the Teamsters by the 1957 federation convention.

Everything was done in public, he declared, and in application of the publicly-known AFL-CIO constitution and codes. The Teamsters made an appearance before the appeals committee of that convention and the committee "reported in open session." After hours of debate, the convention "voted overwhelmingly to expel."

Beirne continued:

Record Was 'Overwhelming'

"You don't wipe out charges with sweet words . . . We expelled because the record was overwhelming against the ethics which we had also adopted after open debate, after frank and free exchange."

In discussing readmission of the Teamsters, he said: "We have to consider whether we want those ethics still to stand . . . I have heard nobody say, 'let us repeal them.' "

Lashing at verbal assaults on the AFL-CIO by Teamsters Pres. James R. Hoffa since his union's convention last July, Beirne said the AFL-CIO could not "back away" from its own findings against the Teamsters because the union's membership "may look attractive."

Let the Teamsters ask us to "measure them," he said, and we will "make the determination to see whether or not they are fit; make it fairly, squarely, according to our constitution, our ethics and our facts—not television, not the newspaper stories."

Approval of the resolution by the convention followed a half hour of floor debate marked by several exchanges.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph Curran said he supported the resolution as formulated but said, in regard to Teamster raids on AFL-CIO affiliates and the AFL-CIO decision to charter seceded Teamster locals, that this was the "wrong approach."

The Teamsters and Hoffa have been cleared of various charges in court, he said, and "we don't have a free labor movement if we allow people on the outside like (Attorney Gen. Robert F.) Bob Kennedy" to tell us how to run it.

Curran said Hoffa ought to be notified that if he "wants to be brought back in" he must "make a proper request" and "stop the nonsense" of raiding and of public statements that cause "anger and aggravation and irritation."

Delegate Michael Quill said a Transport Workers' convention proposal for reaffiliation of the Teamsters was "flushed down the drain" by the Executive Council in its October meeting. He said that Hoffa was victimized by "trial by television," while "General Motors, General Electric and U. S. Steel" were not "tried by television."

Delegate Patrick E. Gorman of the Meat Cutters said that if a five-member committee were appointed, "most of the things we are now considering that keep these people out of the federation can be dissipated in the thin air" and the Teamsters would be "back in" before the convention ended.

Delegate Paul Hall of the Seafarers said nothing could harm the interests of the Teamsters more than to have "apologists" for Hoffa, "who is a fink from his very heart."

If anyone thinks "we should make a special arrangement for any special union" to get it into affiliation, Meany said, the constitution itself provides a manner in which it can be amended and that should be the approach.

Citation Hails Labor's United Funds Support

Miami Beach—Organized labor was thanked for its long and active support of united community campaigns and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany was awarded a citation by Chairman Oliver G. Willits of the United Community Campaigns of America during the AFL-CIO convention.

Willits said labor had contributed millions of dollars over the years and provided leadership as officers of community welfare councils, United Funds and Community Chests and in United Way campaigns.

"Organized labor, along with business and industrial corporations, has put its spirit and strength into building a system of community services designed to make certain that no one who needs help is neglected and that this help is provided quickly, efficiently and economically," he said.

Willits presented to Meany a plaque expressing appreciation "for his distinguished contribution of personal time and interest and for the generous support of the American labor movement, on behalf of the millions of people helped through the progress and services of the 28,000 agencies supported through the nation's United Funds and Community Chests."

Meany, responding, said that "while this plaque is dedicated to me—and I appreciate it very much—it is really meant for the AFL-CIO and particularly for the active trade unionists who take part in our community service work under Joe Beirne, chairman of our committee, and Leo Perlis as director of our Community Services Activities."

Beirne, an AFL-CIO vice president and Executive Council member, is also president of the Communications Workers.

U.S. Agency Endorsed To Protect Consumers

Miami Beach—The AFL-CIO convention endorsed proposals to establish a Dept. of Consumers in the federal government and to create select congressional committees to investigate consumer problems.

A resolution adopted by the convention said labor must take a "leading role" in the field of consumer protection in behalf of its own members and the consuming public at large.

The resolution called for:

- Legislation to "bring down the high price on prescription drugs, combat misleading advertising by drug companies, and improve the safety and usefulness of drug products generally."
- Enactment of a federal "truth-in-lending" law requiring full disclosure of all finance charges on installment purchases and loans "both in dollars and cents and in terms of a true annual interest rate."
- Stronger protection of consumers by states to curb debt poolers, repeal wage assignment laws and reform "unreasonable" wage garnishment laws.
- Widespread extension of the principles of the consumer cooperative movement and expansion of credit unions, with support from unions, as a proven means of encouraging thrift and as a source of personal loans at a low rate of interest."
- Greater authority for the Federal Trade Commission in policing misleading advertising and deceptive merchandising and packaging practices.
- Stronger powers for the Food & Drug Administration in behalf of the consuming public, including authority to require manufacturers to pre-test therapeutic devices and cosmetic products for safety.
- Defeat of all proposals to permit fixing of retail prices under so-called Fair Trade Laws, whether state or federal.

UAW-Mack Truck Pact Ends 7-Week Strike

New York—Some 4,000 Mack Truck Co. employes returned to work after verbal agreement was reached by management and the Auto Workers on a new contract covering plants in Allentown, Pa., Somerville, N. J., and Cortland, N. Y. The workers, on strike for seven weeks, will vote when the pact has been reduced to writing.

'Buy Union' Drive Seen Potent Labor Weapon

Miami Beach—The AFL-CIO has called on union members and their families to use their "power as consumers" to strengthen the labor movement through supporting the union label principle.

In a resolution pledging "greater support than ever before" to the work of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., the convention declared:

"The economic power of America's millions of union members is virtually invulnerable. No law, no community opposition, no anti-union employer can prevent union members from spending their dollars in behalf of their own union standards."

The convention called on affiliated unions and city and state central bodies to intensify their efforts "in educating their members concerning the vital necessity for demanding union labels, shop cards and service buttons when spending their union - earned wages."

Speaking in support of the resolution, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky called on the labor movement to "join hands" in making the union label a major tool in "the greatest organizing campaign in our history, not in behalf of one union or another alone, but in behalf of all labor."

The label, said Potofsky, stands for "all that we have accomplished for our own members and for the nation."

He pointed out that "billions of dollars are spent each year by the millions of union members and their families" and declared:

"If those dollars we spend could be harnessed to our own welfare and our own goals, what could stand in our way?"

He called for "a massive educational campaign, coupled with the determined use of our consumer power" to help keep the labor movement growing.

The convention also adopted resolutions proclaiming Union Label Week and urging participation by all unions and fair employers in the annual Union-Industries Show.

Also adopted was a resolution introduced by the Ladies' Garment Workers calling on the AFL-CIO Executive Council to study the possibility of "a single unified label to be used by all AFL-CIO affiliates."

A similar proposal, discussed at the recent Union Label & Service Trades Dept. convention, is being studied by that department's executive Board. It would encourage use of a standard union label design within which each union would have its own identifying label.

Forest Access Roads Urged to Halt Waste

Miami Beach—An expanded program of construction of access roads into forest areas of the United States and Canada was urged by the AFL-CIO convention in the hope of salvaging timber that now goes to waste when it is ripe for harvesting because crews cannot reach it.

Unions Urged To Invest in Home Building

Miami Beach—Affiliated unions were urged by Pres. George Meany to take advantage of the AFL-CIO investment counseling service set up under a resolution passed by the Executive Council at a meeting in August 1961.

He spoke after Alexander Bookstaver, head of the department, had shown how unions—particularly those with a voice in the control of large welfare, retirement and insurance funds—could increase the earnings on their money by having it invested in government-insured mortgages.

Bookstaver explained that the service was created to help unions with investment problems, and specifically to "encourage retirement, welfare and general trade unions funds to invest in government-guaranteed and insured mortgage and construction loans."

The purpose, he said, is to stimulate housing and employment, to provide a more adequate interest return on the invested funds, and to make mortgage financing available at reasonable rates.

"This department is at all times prepared to advise and counsel all affiliates with their current investment problems," he said, "as it believes labor's funds can be effectively put to work in the social area of housing."

Meany said "the entire program makes sense, and I recommend it to every organization."

Strong Support Given Aid to Schools

State Resources Held Inadequate for Need

Miami Beach—The AFL-CIO has asked Congress to enact a broad program of federal aid to education, including both school construction grants and funds to help pay teachers' salaries.

"Crowded classrooms, obsolete equipment, and a shortage of qualified teachers" are the result of past neglect of the nation's educational system, a convention resolution declared.

The federation also sought a "long-overdue" program of federally financed college scholarships and asked for federal assistance to help meet the cost of "necessary expansion of college facilities."

"Higher education is a public responsibility," the convention emphasized.

The resolution sought "expanded and improved" programs of apprenticeship and vocational training, declared National Defense Act funds should be used to train skilled workers rather than technicians, and sought special aid for the schooling of children of migratory workers.

The AFL-CIO criticized the "much too slow pace" of school desegregation, calling for "decisive federal action" to enforce the Supreme Court's 1954 decision.

Finally, the convention said, "the schools in a democratic nation should themselves be democratic institutions."

Special Interest Pressures

Educators "should be free from the pressures of special interest groups which may seek to use the schools for their own purposes," the AFL-CIO declared. The convention backed the efforts of organized teachers to establish the right of collective bargaining and said this drive "should have the support of all who believe in better schools."

The resolution pointed out that only federal taxing power can "insure educational opportunity in a nation of states which have unequal resources."

Federal aid should include improved testing and guidance facilities, the resolution declared, "especially in schools serving large numbers of low income families."

A companion resolution emphasized the importance of labor education programs carried on by unions and central bodies.

It commended groups which have carried on effective programs and urged all affiliates and central bodies to establish educational committees and programs in cooperation with the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

WILLIAM DODGE

WILLIAM WEBBER

CLAUDE BARTLETT

TUC Fraternal Delegate Hails Success of British Health Plan

Miami Beach—The British National Health Service is so tremendous a success that "any politician bold enough to advocate (its) abandonment would be committing political suicide," the AFL-CIO convention here was told by Claude Bartlett, a fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress.

Bartlett was one of three fraternal delegates appearing before the convention. He was accompanied by a second delegate from the TUC, William Webber. William Dodge, executive vice president of the Canadian Labor Congress, represented his nation's trade union movement.

Ninety percent of the British people have chosen voluntarily to participate in the National Health Service, Bartlett told the AFL-CIO delegates. A proposal to abandon it "would not get the votes of the patients" and would be "lucky" to get a "tiny handful" of votes among "doctors or dentists, nurses or technicians."

British labor now is concerned about an increase in fees that are a substitute, to some extent, for tax support of the health service, Bartlett said. But since 1948 the service "has won public blessing and medical approval."

"It has survived a searching scrutiny of its costs by an independent investigating committee headed by one of the nation's leading economists. Step by step the forward-looking critics make converts among the conservatives," said Bartlett.

Unions in Britain, as those of the US, are now living through "one of their most testing times," with the Conservative Party government making "an assault on principles and practices which we believe to be essentials in the conduct of industrial relations," Webber told the convention.

This assault, he said, takes the form of what the government calls a pay "pause," meaning in effect a "freeze," and of severe restrictions on consumer credit and taxes on consumer goods.

White Collar Unions Militant

White collar workers are "especially vulnerable," Webber said, but their unions are strong and militant, and "may well emerge stronger" than before as a result of their resistance to the pay "pause."

British labor, he said, "welcomed" the government's decision to open negotiations on British participation in the great new trading area of Europe's Common Market. The exact terms of unification will be studied to see how they effect "the issues that matter most—full employment and higher living standards."

Speaking as Canada's fraternal delegate, Dodge reported on development of the New Democratic Party—a joint enterprise of the Labor Congress and of the former Cooperative Commonwealth Party.

Explaining why Canadian labor felt driven to help organize its own political party, Dodge said flatly:

"I was enthralled as I listened to the address of Pres. Kennedy" to the AFL-CIO convention. "No politician in Canada associated with the old political parties has ever talked that kind of language. And no politician pays the Canadian Labor Congress the high compliment of coming and laying before it the program upon which he speaks and hopes to have its assistance."

The political program of Canadian labor is highly developed, Dodge said. It includes economic planning to meet the "abject failure" of existing policies to solve the "acute" problem of unemployment, and a Bill of Rights that would "adequately protect freedom of speech and assembly and prevent racial and religious discrimination of any kind."

It also includes, he declared, a "complete system of social insurance including comprehensive health insurance. We are not frightened by people who call it socialized medicine—in fact we call it that ourselves sometimes."

Dodge said Canadian union members have a "deep sense of loyalty" to the international organizations with headquarters in the U.S. and added "guiding rules" by which U.S. trade unionists could help keep things that way.

- "Don't treat Canadians as if they were Texans or New Yorkers. Canadians are very determined not to be regarded as a 51st state."
- "Remember that French is one of the official languages of Canada" and that unions with membership in Quebec "should be prepared to accommodate the French-speaking sector."

Broader Drive Mapped Among Farm Workers

Miami Beach—A broader and more intensive campaign to organize Farm Workers was projected by the AFL-CIO convention here.

The delegates adopted a resolution calling on the federation and all affiliated unions "to lend their support to the agricultural worker organizational effort."

It urged the unions "to support the organizational undertaking financially, by publicity in their newspapers and magazines, by cooperation in the legislative effort on behalf of the hired farm workers, and by direct coordination with the actual organization effort."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany hit as "wishful thinking" reports from California that labor was dropping its support of the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee.

"We have revised our campaign. We intend to extend it into various areas," Meany declared. He said complete cooperation is being given by the California State AFL-CIO and local central bodies.

"Any newspaperman listening in can carry the news to California that the AFL-CIO is not getting out of the agricultural campaign," Meany added.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, also president of the Auto Workers, announced that all unions would be solicited for help in the farm worker drive.

"We are going to come to you and we hope that you will contribute to the raising of funds to carry on this fight," he declared.

Al Hartnett, secretary-treasurer of the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, described the substandard conditions of farm worker families and protested their exclusion from the nation's social and labor legislation. He urged "active, urgent, vigorous" action by labor.

Harry Van Arsdale, president of the New York City Central Labor Council, announced that the Committee on Exploitation of Migrant Farm Workers—a group within an affiliate of the CLC—has offered "a full-time organizer to work in any campaign you undertake."

The resolution expressed the aim of "a secure and decent livelihood for farm proprietors and farm laborers alike." It supported the Kennedy Administration farm policies.

Noting that 5 percent of the nation's farms—"the largest and most profitable"—account for 70 percent of all expenditures for farm labor, the resolution urged a series of legislative safeguards.

The resolution urged Congress to end the exclusion of farm workers from legal protection of their right to organize and from the federal wage-hour law and urged fuller coverage under the social security system.

The resolution also called for an overhaul in the administration of policies affecting farm workers.

It commended Kennedy for his pledge to ensure that public law 78—covering the import of some 400,000 Mexican nationals a year—will be administered in a way so as to end its adverse effect on American farm workers.

Convention Backs FCC Law Changes

Miami Beach—A proposal that the AFL-CIO seek amendment of the Federal Communications Act to protect the rights of employes of holders of permits or licenses issued by the Federal Communications Commission was unanimously approved by the AFL-CIO convention.

Specifically urged were an amendment giving a union representing the employes the right to appear before the FCC as a party in interest and another authorizing the Commission to require, as a condition of approval of any action requested of it, that there be "fair and equitable treatment" of employes.

Wage Equality Backed For Federal Workers

Miami Beach—The AFL-CIO has backed up the claim of federal government employes for wages and working conditions "at least comparable" to those prevailing in private industry.

In approving a resolution submitted by 22 unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council, the convention called for:

- A pay raise for both postal and classified government employes.
- Union recognition, including dues checkoff and arbitration of disputes.
- Exclusion of civil service retirement benefits from the federal income tax.
- Amendment of the Hatch Act to provide greater opportunity for government employes to participate in the affairs of government.
- Establishment of a 35-hour week in the government service.

Other sections asked an annual salary review by Congress, sought a continuing employe-management study of automation problems, opposed speedups and time study programs in government agencies, and called for an expanded and improved postal service.

Pension Changes Asked

The convention also called for optional retirement with full annuity after 30 years of service and an increase in benefits for persons on the pension rolls.

Also included was a call for legislation to require that blue collar workers "be paid on a weekly basis and receive their paychecks on the job site."

In a separate resolution, introduced by the Metal Trades Dept., the convention "vigorously objected" to the switch in payment of Navy Dept. blue collar workers from a weekly to a biweekly basis.

Delegates See Need Of Planning Agency

Miami Beach—A national planning agency is needed to deal with the complex economic problems facing America and the free world, the AFL-CIO convention has declared.

Delegates here adopted a resolution urging the Kennedy Administration to seek creation of such an agency.

The primary task would be to carry through the goals of the employment act of 1946; it also would include a technological clearing house to gather data on automation, atomic and solar energy and other developments, and study the interrelation of economic trends.

ILO Backed; NAM Scored For Quitting

Miami Beach — Continued attacks on the Intl. Labor Organization by "some short-sighted employer interests" and the "misguided decision" of the National Association of Manufacturers to withdraw from participation in the worldwide agency were sharply condemned by the AFL-CIO convention.

In a resolution warning that the ILO must not "flinch" from its responsibility of revealing violations of fundamental human rights, the convention also declared it should not be deflected "from its principal objective of improving the conditions of workers everywhere by either the self-serving propaganda of the Communist bloc or reactionary employer opposition."

"The ILO must be assured of sufficient funds to discharge its great mission of establishing and enchancing labor standards and securing social justice," it continued. "The United States, by far the richest member country of the ILO, has a special responsibility in securing adequate financing."

The resolution recalled the more than 40 years of support the U.S. labor movement has given the ILO and pledged continued support "in recognition of the tremendous contribution it has made toward raising the standards of workers, safeguarding human rights and, in recent years, helping the developing countries in their efforts to seek a better life."

It expressed regret at the recent resignation of David A. Morse as ILO director general, calling it a "great loss" not only to the organization but to workers all over the world.

"The international trade union movement," the resolution declared, "owes him a particular debt of gratitude for his unswerving devotion to the principle of tripartitism on which the ILO was founded."

FHA Probe Sought Of 'Sweat Equity'

Miami Beach—The Federal Housing Administration was urgently requested by the AFL-CIO convention to investigate so-called "sweat equity" practices in housing and to take what action the findings may indicate to protect the public interest, health and welfare.

"Sweat equity" is the name given to the practice of selling unfinished houses under the guise of a saving to the buyer, who either finishes the dwelling himself or has a contractor of his choice do the job.

'Active' Support Voted for ORIT

Miami Beach — Active support of the AFL-CIO for the Inter-American regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), the Western Hemisphere arm of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, was unanimously voted by the fourth biennial convention here.

"We are in complete accord with ORIT's plans to step up organizational and educational activities, and with its support of the Alliance for Progress program through active participation in the promotion of social projects sponsored by its affiliated organizations," the resolution said.

It also praised ORIT's cooperation with the international trade secretariats which are active in Latin America.

UN Hailed by Parley; 'Troika' Plan Denounced

Miami Beach—Soviet Russia seized upon the death of Dag Hammarskjold "as a special opportunity for diversifying and stepping up its maneuvers to decapitate and devitalize the United Nations," the AFL-CIO convention charged.

Its denunciation came in a resolution which characterized the USSR's so-called "troika" plan for the UN secretariat as a device which would "paralyze the UN as an instrument for promoting world peace and freedom."

The convention reaffirmed its faith in the UN and the UN charter and urged the U.S. government to take the following steps to strengthen the worldwide organization:

- **Continue to support Hammarskjold's position on the prerogatives of the secretary-general and to reject the "troika" scheme.**
- **Insist that member states meet their charter and financial obligations and the other responsibilities of membership.**
- **Seek establishment of a permanent Commission on the Preservation and Promotion of Human Rights.**
- **Seek to establish permanent machinery in the UN for holding democratic plebiscites.**
- **Support establishment of a permanent Commission on National Freedom to help "colonial and capitive peoples of Africa, Asia and Europe to achieve their national independence."**

African Union Leaders Bring Thanks for Aid

Miami Beach—Four African labor leaders, one of them doubling as a diplomat, brought greetings to the AFL-CIO convention from the trade union movements of their countries—and thanks for American labor's aid.

Frederic F. Guirma, an official in the Building Trades Union of Upper Volta and that new nation's ambassador to the United Nations and the U.S. also brought greetings from Maurice Yameogo, president of Upper Volta and one of many African leaders with labor backgrounds.

"Please do not be worried if it seems that the African labor movement is less classical than what you know," he said. "Africa is a group of young countries. The people know that they must accept many sacrifices, and they are ready to accept them. We need only help and true friendship. It is important that we avoid the way which would lead to the loss of freedom."

Highlights of Algeria's fight for freedom from France were given by Assistant Gen. Sec. Mohamed Chennaf of the Union of Algerian Workers. For seven years, he said, the people and workers of Algeria "have been struggling to free our country from the colonial yoke, to restore our sovereignty and to found a democratic, social and republican state."

The "active friendship and assistance of the AFL-CIO and the people of the United States means a great deal to us Algerians," he said.

"Algerian workers are fully aware," he said, "that political freedom is a prerequisite for social and economic revolution, which in the final analysis is the only guarantee of progress."

Short addresses in French were made by Gen. Sec. Ben Azzedine of the General Union of Tunisian Workers and Mohamed Abderrazak, assistant general secretary of the Moroccan Union of Workers, after which AFL-CIO European Rep. Irving Brown translated into English greetings from their respective organizations.

Tunisian workers, Azzedine said, "are not prepared to forget what the AFL-CIO did to help in the liberation of our country." He warned that for trade unionists in Africa, political independence is not an end in itself but rather a means to secure "prosperity, greater well-being and justice."

Abderrazak said that the labor movement in Morocco "will never forget the support they received from American workers during the dark days of French and Spanish colonialism." In spite of difficulties, he added, Moroccan labor has helped improve living standards, "and at the same time has resisted reactionary feudalism and worked for the re-establishment of democracy."

Strike of 16,000 GM Workers Ends in Canada

Toronto—The Auto Workers and General Motors of Canada reached agreement on a new three-year contract which ended a two-day strike of 16,000 hourly-rated employes. The agreement, subject to worker ratification, provides wage increases and improved pension and welfare benefits in five plants—Toronto, Oshawa, Windsor, St. Catharines and London, Ont.

AFL-CIO Asks Disarmament With Controls

Miami Beach — The AFL-CIO convention has appealed to all nations to renew with a sense of urgency their efforts "to achieve a system of disarmament with adequate controls and inspection" and devote the resources so released to "a massive effort" to raise living standards everywhere.

"The survival of mankind makes imperative the achievement of effective disarmament," declared the resolution adopted by the delegates.

The resolution said the recent Soviet tests demonstrate the gravity and imminent danger to mankind of the threat of nuclear armaments.

The AFL-CIO said the "outrageous, unprovoked, unilateral termination" of the test ban by the Soviet Union and that nation's recent extensive nuclear testing in the atmosphere through high megaton explosions "has aroused the anger and the condemnation of the entire world."

The resolution urged the freeing of the burdens of armament costs on workers and factories so they can be turned "to stamping out hunger, poverty, ignorance and disease."

The conversion to full peacetime production in America can be met, the AFL-CIO said, by careful advance planning.

The convention commended Pres. Kennedy and his administration for the steps taken so far and welcomed the creation of the new disarmament agency to plan disarmament and conversion.

The resolution supported with enthusiasm the step-by-step program for effective disarmament which Pres. Kennedy "eloquently and forcefully" presented to the United Nations.

Soviet Aggression Hit:

Strong Free World Seen Key to Safety

Miami Beach—The AFL-CIO convention here voiced its conviction that a firm Allied position, supported by acceleration and expansion of military preparedness and economic and political unity, will force a halt to Soviet Russia's drive to extend Communist control over all Europe.

The delegates urged the democracies to open a "diplomatic counter-offensive" and demand from Moscow "the end of its aggressive acts, its breaches of agreement and violations of human rights committed since the end of the war." The allied powers are now in a position to negotiate with confidence, the resolution said.

"In all negotiations," it continued, "the democracies should rely on their own strength—military, economic, political and moral. This strength is enormous and should be greatly increased."

The convention assailed Russia for building the "illegal" wall between West and East Berlin, denounced Moscow for browbeating Finland and forcing itself into the smaller nation's presidential election, and condemned it for attempting to create an atmosphere of terror with its bomb tests.

At any conference the western powers cannot consider as negotiable, the resolution said, "their presence in Berlin, freedom of access to Berlin for themselves and the Germans, the right of Berliners to their own way of life and form of government, and the continuation of the present economic, legal and political relations from West Berlin and the German Federal Republic."

In a companion resolution on Latin America, the convention hailed the passing of several dictatorships and the gains made by democracy and expressed regret that, despite improvements, "oppressive regimes still persist, as they do in Cuba, Haiti and Paraguay."

"The Communist tyranny forced upon the Cuban people and maintained through deceit, terror and Sino-Soviet subversion and subvention is the most dangerous to the peace and freedom of all the peoples of the new world," the resolution said.

Commends Latin Labor

It commended free labor in Latin America for its opposition to Castro in Cuba and its support of the forces that tumbled the Trujillo dictatorship in the Dominican Republic, and called on it to aid democratic forces in Nicaragua and Ecuador. It also called for strengthening, through economic aid and political and diplomatic support, democratic regimes threatened by Communist tactics.

The convention appealed to workers and peasants of the Middle East to bring pressure on their governments to settle their differences, particularly between the Arab nations and Israel, "on the basis of mutual recognition of their territorial integrity and national independence."

Support for the principle of freedom of navigation for all nations in the Suez Canal was reaffirmed. Delegates denounced as "repugnant to our principles" attempts by Arab countries to "create distinctions" between American citizens because of their race or religion in the matter of passport visas or permission to do business.

Concern was expressed over the "continuing humanitarian problem" of Arab refugees in the Middle East.

The main task confronting African trade unions, said another resolution, is their strengthening as organizations "dedicated to the protection and promotion of the workers' interests and human rights."

The tie between the trade unions and the struggle for freedom was recognized and they were urged to oppose "every domestic or foreign policy of their country which undermines democracy, breeds dictatorship or fosters the development of the new Soviet colonialism."

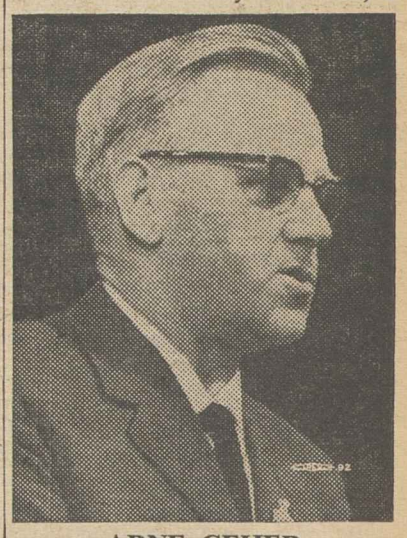
The convention urged the U.S. to support efforts to end the Algerian war by a French recognition of its independence; to denounce Portuguese colonialism in Angola and Mozambique; to reaffirm the boycott of South Africa because of its "outrageous" policy of racial discrimination.

The delegates also urged support for union members and nationalists in their fight for self-determination in North and South Rhodesia and Nyassaland; to help African unions obtain fair labor standards and working conditions on development projects financed by outside governments; and to cooperate with unionists in building an All-African Trade Union Federation dedicated to free trade unionism.

Strengthened ICFTU Cited In Resolution

Miami Beach — The AFL-CIO reaffirmed its long-standing support of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in a resolution which recalled that it had been "reorganized and strengthened" since the last AFL-CIO convention.

Most of the big national affiliates have agreed to increase their voluntary contributions to the Intl. Solidarity Fund to help finance the development of trade unions in countries where they are weak, a convention resolution pointed out here, noting that AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has become chairman of the committee which administers the fund.



ARNE GEIJER
President of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions

"The AFL-CIO reaffirms its vigorous and active support for the ICFTU," the resolution added, "and commends it for its efforts to extend free trade unionism throughout the world and pursuing its unceasing fight against all forms of totalitarianism."

Briefly discussing the resolution, Meany recalled that the AFL-CIO had made available 61 scholarships last year to the school for young African and Asian trade unionists being conducted in Israel by Histradrut, an ICFTU affiliate, and hopes to do the same in the coming year.

He praised the ICFTU as an organization which is attempting, "where freedom still prevails, to build up a bulwark of free trade unions against communism."

Labor Asks Two-Way Trade Program

Adjustment Aid Plan Proposed on Imports

Miami Beach—The basic elements of a completely revised foreign trade program, with new emphasis on expanding two-way trade while safeguarding U.S. jobs threatened with extinction by unusual imports, were approved by the AFL-CIO convention after an hour-long debate.

Pointing out that the orginal Roosevelt reciprocal trade agreements program dates back to 1934, the resolution noted that despite amendments of this plan from time to time, "America now needs an international trade policy geared to the vastly changed world of the '60s." The act expires next year.

"We need a new law and a new approach to the opportunities, problems and challenges of international trade," the resolution declared.

The new law, it said, should provide maximum opportunity for expansion of trade and "measures for easing the impact of increased imports," actual or anticipated, resulting from tariff reductions, through trade adjustment assistance and "other effective measures."

The AFL-CIO proposals would give the President broad authority to negotiate across-the-board tariff cuts to be applied over a period of years, discretionary authority to eliminate tariffs on low-duty items and to make non-reciprocal cuts, and the right to reserve "certain sensitive items in advance from inclusion in such reductions."

The escape clause provisions of the present reciprocal-trade law would be modified so as to apply only to "escapes" from tariff cuts deemed damaging to an entire industry. The "peril-point" concept of existing law would be abandoned and replaced by a clause requiring the President, when determining commodities to be covered by tariff negotiations, to "take account of injury that might be anticipated as a result of tariff reductions for such items."

The resolution also said the President should have the authority to remedy such a situation by raising tariffs, cutting quotas or invoking adjustment assistance without time-consuming administrative processes.

Easing the Market

The AFL-CIO proposals in addition would enable the President to take needed action to ease market disruptions in which "appreciable influxes" of imports result, or threaten to result in "significant" loss of U.S. jobs and U.S. production. Multilateral international action was held out as a possibility.

"In all phases of tariff and trade policy," the proposal continued, "the U.S. government should seek to safeguard historic levels of production of significant domestic industries. This would help assure that competitive imports in and of themselves would not depress U.S. production or employment below historical levels."

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. George M. Harrison, chairman of the resolutions committee, said that under this clause "imports would not be permitted to the point where they cause serious injury to any of our historic industries."

Other phases of the AFL-CIO program included:

- No American industry should be subject to unfair competition resulting from the sale abroad of raw materials at less than the domestic price. Raw cotton is now sold abroad at 8.5 cents a pound less than the domestic price.
- Provision should be made for "effective assistance" to workers, firms and communities adversely affected by imports.
- The government was urged to pursue vigorously every possible way of improving labor standards in international trade to protect U.S. workers against substandard competition from low-wage countries, and to assure workers in other countries a share of the increased returns resulting from expanded trade.

Floor debate produced no opposition to the principle of broadened export-import trade policies. Some speakers suggested that the resolution did not go far enough in setting up safeguards to protect the "exportation" of jobs of American workers.

Vice Pres. Enoch Rust of the Glass & Ceramic Workers asked that action be deferred until a committee from unions affected by imports could study the resolution and make recommendations. His suggestion did not come to a vote.

Pres. William Pollock of the Textile Workers Union of America, the members of which have suffered seriously as a result of imports, said that if such a resolution had been proposed at either a CIO or an AFL-CIO convention in the past, Textile Workers "as a union would have regarded it as a victory."

"We support this resolution," he said. "We think that the labor movement is going further in our direction than it has in the past 15 years. We feel, as a result of this resolution, that we can call upon the various departments of the AFL-CIO to join with us in our presentations before Congress and before the Administration so that they will listen to our problems and see that we are not sacrificed in an effort to take care of the world situation."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said the resolution sets forth "a very significant program for protection of our people who are going to be hurt or who are being hurt." All AFL-CIO departments will cooperate with the international unions, he added, to seek the necessary legislative safeguards.

Other speakers on the resolution included Pres. George Burdon of the Rubber Workers; Pres. George Baldanzi of the United Textile Workers; Pres. E. L. Wheatley of the Operative Potters and Pres. George Fecteau of the United Shoe Workers.

There were scattered votes in opposition when the convention approved the resolution.

MORE THAN 115 OBSERVERS from other countries were visitors at the AFL-CIO convention in Miami Beach. Here is a group from Indonesia, present by invitation of federation.

Acceptance of Strong Unions Seen Vital to Economic Development

Miami Beach—Before there can be full-scale economic development in a democratic society, all employers—including American employers—must realize "the trade union movement has come to stay," a top free world labor leader told the AFL-CIO convention.

Arne Geijer, president of the 57-million-member Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and head of Sweden's labor movement, discussed the link between the aid required in the developing nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the need for economic stability in the advanced nations.

"If we want to prove that democracy is superior to dictatorship as a social order," Geijer said, "then we must solve the employment problem once and for all.

"What the trade union movement considers we are justified in demanding of an industrially developed nation with a democratic constitution is a job for all who are able and willing to work," the ICFTU leader declared.

This requires sound economic policies and these rest on labor-management cooperation, he added.

"But the elementary basis for this kind of cooperation is a sense of respect on both sides," Geijer said. "Thus the employers have to accept the trade unions as the representatives of the employes."

Geijer said he was aware many American employers oppose unions while complaining of what they call labor's unwillingness to assume responsibility for industrial development.

Attacks by Employers

"My personal experience tells me," Geijer declared, "that the trade union movement cannot be expected to take on this responsibility if it is continually exposed to attacks from the employers."

Arturo Jauregui, general secretary of the ICFTU's Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers, announced to the delegates that the workers of the troubled Dominican Republic have organized into free unions and have sought affiliation with ORIT. The Dominican group is the United Labor Front of Independent Unions.

"After 32 years of the Trujillo dictatorship, which ORIT and the AFL-CIO have consistently opposed, the workers of the Dominican Republic have finally had the opportunity to make a free choice and they have immediately come to us, the house of international free labor," Jauregui said.

Jauregui said ORIT has sought, against the opposition of totalitarian governments, hostile employers and ambitious politicians, three basic conditions: free unions and the right to organize; guarantees for bargaining; the right to strike.

Jauregui said ORIT, in supporting Pres. Kennedy's Alliance for Progress, expects it to meet the people's aspirations for housing, cooperatives, social welfare, public education, credit unions and strengthening of free unions.

Geijer said the main work of the ICFTU in the developing nations is to aid in organizing unions and, through the Intl. Solidarity Fund, in combating an illiteracy rate of 80 to 90 percent in Africa and Asia.

Geijer described the work of ICFTU labor colleges in Calcutta, India, and Kampala, Uganda, for English-speaking East Africa. He said another college is to be created for French-speaking West Africa and that other colleges are needed in Asia and Latin America.

Economic aid to the developing nations is "the great question of the day" facing the advanced nations, Geijer declared, asserting present needs require considerably more than the current support of $4 to $5 billion a year. He urged an increase in channeling of such aid through United Nations agencies.

Long-Term Aid Plan Urged by Convention

Miami Beach—The AFL-CIO convention renewed organized labor's support of long-term, large-scale economic and technical assistance for underdeveloped countries and called for a shift from emphasis on scattered projects to the promotion of sound national development programs.

The delegates were sharply critical of the Republican-Southern Democrat coalition in the House for compromising Pres. Kennedy's reguest for long-term borrowing authority and for cutting nearly $900 million from authorizations he had requested for fiscal 1962.

"The inevitable result," they said in a resolution, "will be to seriously hamper U.S. programs to help the developing countries. Restrictions on our own efforts will make it more difficult for us to secure the needed cooperation of our free world partners in the common undertaking to promote economic growth in developing areas."

Program Proposed

The convention urged these specific measures:

- Congressional delegation to the President of authority to borrow from the Treasury funds necessary to finance development loans, and the elimination of "wasteful, inefficient" annual appropriations.
- Authorization and appropriation of "adequate funds" for foreign aid by Congress, with the U.S. and other industrialized nations prepared to supply annually at least one percent of their gross national products.
- Emphasis on the human aspects of economic and social development through such programs as assistance for housing, medical care, vocational training, education, tax reform, land reform, cooperative undertakings and free trade unions.
- The development by the new Agency for Intl. Development (AID) of criteria for assistance to less developed countries that require a maximum amount of self-help.
- An attempt to increase the role of western European countries and Japan in world economic development programs now that their own economies are strong.
- Encouragement of private investment in less developed countries by revocation of the special tax privileges encouraging U.S. corporations to invest in industrial countries.

115 Foreign Visitors View 4th AFL-CIO Convention

Miami Beach—Free trade union leaders from around the globe witnessed the debates and actions of the fourth AFL-CIO convention.

There were some 115 union leaders and labor specialists from Latin America, Africa, Asia, the Middle East and Europe.

Present were national officers and local union leaders representing coal miners, transport workers, steel workers and civil servants.

From Latin America, the guests represented Brazil, British Guiana, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Uruguay and Venezuela.

From Africa, they came from Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Nigeria, Somalia Republic and the Federation of Rhodesia.

From Asia, they came from Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Japan, the Philippines, Malaya, Burma and Vietnam.

From Europe and the Middle East, they represented Finland, Sweden, Turkey, the United Arab Republic and Great Britain.

Progressives Sought in Congress:

Labor Told to Start Work Now To Elect Liberals in '62 Voting

Miami Beach—Calling for a reversal of the historic off-year election trend against the party in power, the AFL-CIO urged all members to "start to work today" to help elect additional liberal senators and representatives in the 1962 voting.

A resolution adopted by the federation's fourth constitutional convention said despite the success of registration and get-out-the vote drives conducted by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education in the 1961 campaign, "there is no room for complacency in a realistic appraisal of the 1962 congressional elections."

"Off-year voter apathy must be overcome," the convention declared.

It reaffirmed the AFL-CIO's dedication "to the principle of nonpartisan political education as a necessary ingredient of responsible trade unionism" and outlined a program "to secure and protect the legitimate economic and political aspirations of America's working men and women."

The resolution:

- Charged each local union and central body with the obligation of insuring that all members and adults in their families are registered voters.
- Charged every national and international union with the responsibility for insuring that its local unions make their membership lists available to COPE for processing in registration and get-out-the vote drives.
- Called on all national and international unions to designate one or more staff members to work toward the full participation of local unions in the COPE program.
- Urged each local union to form an active COPE committee.
- Charged state COPEs with the responsibility for distributing the voting records of congressmen.
- Urged acceptance of the modest COPE quota of each affiliated national and international union as "a definite obligation" and the designation of the month of May for the voluntary COPE Dollar Drive.
- Urged establishment at the state level of active operating committees patterned after the national COPE operating committee, with frequent meetings to implement political policies and programs.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany hailed the resolution as pointing the way "in which every local union can make its contribution toward getting out the vote of our own membership, and our friends who live and work in the industrial areas of our larger cities."

'Very Important Vote'

"This is a very important vote," Meany observed, "We found in 1960 that this effort can be successful, that we can increase the number of those coming to the voting places on Election Day and that we can in a good many places be the determining factor in marginal districts between the election of a candidate unfriendly to us and a candidate who is sympathetic to the things that we are for."

A companion resolution lauded the work of COPE's Women's Activities Dept., urged its expansion "as rapidly as possible," and called on state and local central bodies to strengthen their political effort by establishing WAD programs.

The COPE policy resolution said AFL-CIO members accept their responsibility "as Americans and as trade unionists to participate fully in the political life of the nation."

"There is no piece of legislation passed by the Congress, no administrative decision made by a government agency which does not bear in some way on the lives and fortunes of trade union members," the resolution said.

"There is no real question of whether trade unions should concern themselves with politics. We cannot in good conscience avoid concern with the fate of our country and the world. We are concerned with our children's education, with the decent treatment of our old people, with civil rights for all citizens, with the protection of our union contracts, with the wise management of natural resources, with the ability of the farmer to earn a fair price for his crop, with the maintenance of a climate in which business can flourish and expand.

"We are concerned with these things because they are all building blocks in the structure of our country, and our very lives depend on the strength of that structure."

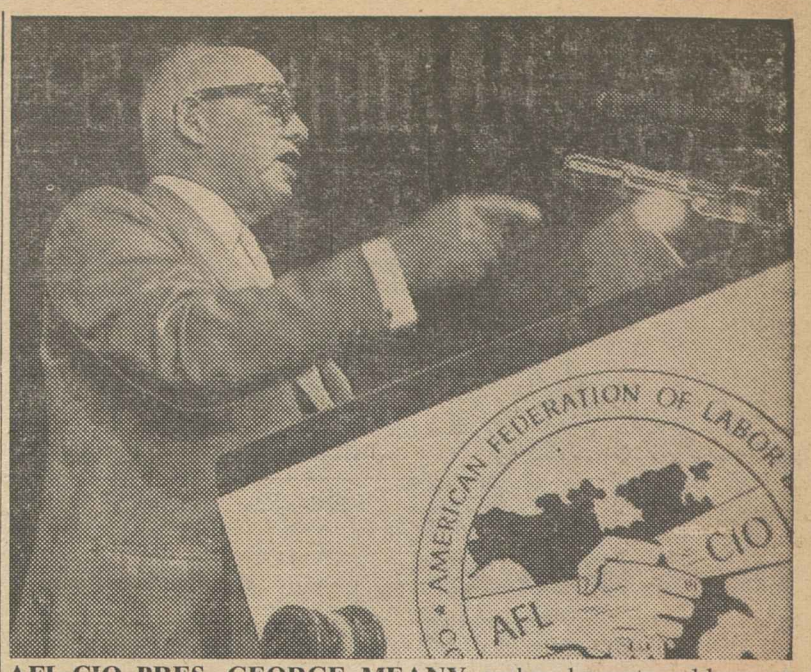
The convention cited the efforts of labor's enemies to enact restrictive labor laws and defeat progressive social legislation through heavily-financed campaigns.

Hits 'Cynical Coalition'

It condemned the "cynical coalition" which it said exists in Congress on the "unprincipled trading of votes against the rights of less privileged Americans, for votes against the legitimate and constitutional rights of Americans of minority races."

This coalition, the resolution charged, is strengthened by apportionment laws that "betray the principle of equal representation" and by "restrictive registration procedures which deny the principle of universal suffrage."

"We believe, without qualification, that Americans can be trusted to exercise their franchise wisely," the convention declared. "We take it to be one of our major aims to encourage and assist our members, their families and their neighbors to register and vote."

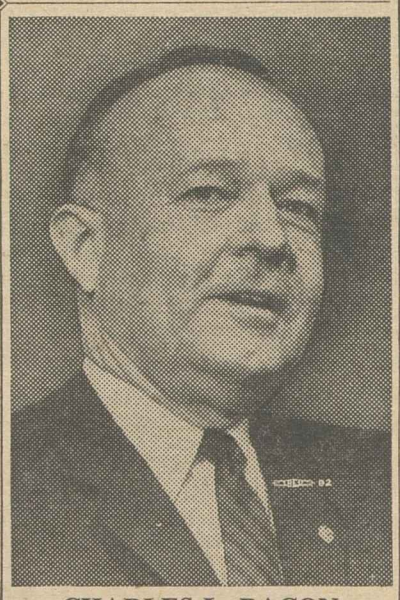


AFL-CIO PRES. GEORGE MEANY makes keynote address at federation's fourth constitutional convention, emphasizing labor's program for security and future of the nation and for the defense of freedom everywhere.

Legion Head Condemns Red Threat, Extremists

Miami Beach—Americans must exercise their traditional liberties and respect the equal rights of fellow citizens, American Legion National Commander Charles L. Bacon told the AFL-CIO convention in lashing out at political extremists.

"We must never fail to speak up for America nor fear to speak out against those who stand against her," Bacon declared. "At the same time we must remember during these sensitive days that irresponsibility of action or of word does a great disservice to the country we love."



CHARLES L. BACON
National Commander, American Legion

Bacon told the delegates that the Legion and the labor movement essentially are dedicated to the same goals.

"The American Legion believes," he said, "that above all our country owes each citizen an opportunity to make his way in life. We believe that liberty means freedom for the individual to achieve his personal destiny within the framework of an ordered society and with due regard to the equal rights of his fellow citizens."

Spelling out "areas of common interest," Bacon said labor and the Legion "are intensely interested" in adequate health, education and welfare programs "to the end that the greatest opportunity shall be available to the maximum number of our people and that those among us who are less fortunate and who are unable to take care of their needs shall receive proper care."

On the international scene, Bacon said, the recurrent crises of the past decade show that "communism thrives on a diet of unrest, discontent and misfortune among the world's people."

These conditions of tension can be expected to continue and America's children must be adequately prepared to carry on, he declared. The Legion will have in operation by the end of 1962 a community level program to teach children "that communism is evil" and "why and how it is evil," he said.

Bacon paid tribute to labor's fight against Communist infiltration of unions and said this is the Legion's message to labor:

"We stand in opposition to any who are not prepared to risk all to preserve what we have. We oppose them whether they are motivated by cowardice—such as those who mouth the hateful phrase "better red than dead"—or whether they are governed by that materialistic philosophy which believes in nothing, stands for nothing and will defend nothing. . . .

"We will support our government in its determination to resist the threats of the Communist empire. If necessary, we will go to war again as we did in the past."

More Consumer Counseling Urged

Miami Beach—Expansion of the consumer counselling of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities was urged in a convention resolution which recommended that all international unions and state and local central bodies bring the benefits of the program to their members.

AFL-CIO-CSA developed the program in cooperation with the Union Label & Service Trades Dept. It includes information courses, conferences dealing with specific consumer needs, and consumer clinics held in union headquarters by experts qualified to give guidance on the problems union members meet in getting full value for the money they spend.

Union Role Held Key In Defense Planning

Miami Beach—Labor's participation in emergency planning will be upgraded "so as to make full use of this vital manpower resource," Frank B. Ellis, director of the Office of Emergency Planning, told the AFL-CIO convention here.

Ellis recalled that the AFL-CIO has "vigorously endorsed" planning and programming for emergencies. He also paid tribute to local unions that have cooperated in research experiments, singling out for particular praise locals in Kalamazoo, Mich.; Allentown, Pa.; and Tallahassee, Fla.

"Nobody appreciates better than I do," he said, "that a well-organized labor force would be vital to a recovery action following nuclear attack. Nobody appreciates better than I that skilled manpower will determine how fast and how effectively we cope as a nation with the manifold tasks of emergency planning."

Since Pres. Kennedy took office, he said, he has undertaken to revitalize the entire emergency program. One phase has been the shift to the Defense Dept. of the shelter program, the warning system and the radiological defense program.

The Defense Dept., he said, is undertaking to mark available shelter space and stock it with five-day stocks of food, medical supplies and tools.

"Peddlers of pessimism contend that shelter is akin to "living like a mole," he said. "They forget that shelter is basic to defense; it was called 'trenches' in World War I and 'fox-holes' in World War II.

"I am no Cassandra sounding a message of doom, but does it not make good sense to use the same techniques when the battle lines may well be located on our front lawns?"

If people must use shelters, Ellis said, "they have a right to know that the world to which they emerge shall be livable."

FRANK B. ELLIS
Director, Office of Emergency Planning

He promised that food and medicine will be available; community and industrial activity will go on; transportation can be protected, and "we can restore and rehabilitate our free society under a system of affirmative planning now under way." He assured the delegates that "every thread which makes up the fabric of our society" will be "protected and preserved."

"We must know that individual Americans have the foreknowledge to take care of themselves and their families during the critical hours immediately following an attack."

While emergency planning is concerned with the possibility of war, "our mission is peace," he emphasized.

Emergency planning is an important element of strength, "economic, social and moral in character," and is in the nature of another great deterring weapon, he said, asking the delegates to think of it "not only in terms of the terror it seeks to blunt, but also in the positive light of its contribution to the struggle for peace."

"Our task as a nation is neither to provoke nor appease, but to cling tenaciously to the prayerful conviction that mankind must not be plunged into an atomic abyss.

It must be founded on diligent preparations, sustained efforts, and calm appraisal of every possibility, including the extreme possibility of nuclear war," he said.

Uniform Safety Standards Asked

Miami Beach—Uniform state and federal standards of occupational safety will be sought by the AFL-CIO under a resolution adopted by its fourth constitutional convention.

Present laws and regulations, the convention said, "differ to such a degree as to comprise a crazy quilt of safety requirements."

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AFL-CIO Teachers Win New York Vote

Before Subcommittee:

Meany Prods U. S. Action on Jobless

By Gervase N. Love

The "full and energetic application" of the Employment Act of 1946 is required to meet the unemployment crisis and "approach the national goal of jobs for all," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany asserted in testimony before the Joint Economic Committee's Subcommittee on Economic Statistics.

The "deeply disturbing" factors underlying unemployment percentage rates of recent months, he declared, "make matters worse than the unemployment rate would indicate."

"About 2.5 million jobs are required right now to reduce current unemployment to a tolerable level," he said.

"An average of 1.3 million new jobs will be needed each year for the next decade to absorb the increase in the labor force.

"An even greater number of jobs—2.3 million a year, by our estimates—must be found for workers displaced by automation and other technological changes.

"So even if the present backlog of unemployment disappeared; even if the country enjoyed full employment right now, 3.6 million jobs a year, 70,000 jobs a week, would have to be found in order to keep the American people at work."

The subcommittee is headed by Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.). Other members are Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.) and Rep. William B. Widnall (R-N. J.). Sen. Joseph C. Clark (D-Pa.), chairman of the Senate Labor Committee's unemployment subcommittee, also was present.

Disturbing Factors Listed

Meany listed these factors among those that make the unemployment rate "deeply disturbing:"

- An "artificial slackening off" in the growth of the labor force, which in the past year increased by only 250,000 instead of the 1 million or more that could be anticipated from the population growth. The explanation, he said, is that "many potential workers . . . became discouraged by the extent of unemployment and didn't even bother to look for work."
- The duration of unemployment in some occupations and areas—about 30 percent of present jobhunters have been idle for at least 15 weeks, more than 17 percent for 27 weeks or longer.
- Failure over the last year to cut the number—2.4 million in November—working only part time because full-time work was not available.
- The increase "by leaps and bounds" in man-hour productivity since early 1961 and its extension from manufacturing into retail and wholesale trade, the service trades and construction.

"In laymen's terms," Meany observed, "there's little wonder, in view of rising population, manhour productivity and a slow rate of economic growth that the end of

(Continued on Page 8)

Tally Gives UFT 60% Of Total

By Eugene A. Kelly

New York—The United Federation of Teachers won the right to represent 43,000 teachers in the public school system here by getting 60.5 percent of all votes cast in an election supervised by the Honest Ballot Association.

The vote was 20,045 for UFT, 9,770 for the belatedly formed Teachers Bargaining Organization, 2,575 for the Teachers Union of New York, unaffiliated, and 662 for no union. With 67 ballots blank or void, 33,119 votes were cast in one of the nation's biggest bargaining elections in many years.

In a message thanking all who helped win the crucial contest, UFT Pres. Charles Cogen said the result was "a smashing victory for the labor movement."

The next step will be to request immediate negotiations on a contract.

"We aim to get a contract," said Cogen, "that will set a standard for teachers throughout the country and which will show what can be accomplished through affiliation with organized labor."

Appeal by Meany

UFT is a local of the AFL-CIO American Federation of Teachers.

The week before the election, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany sent a public message to all teachers saying the UFT was the "only bona fide union in this contest" and urging them to "vote for the best

(Continued on Page 3)

Judge Blocks Firings Pending NLRB Ruling

Dallas, Tex.—Fourteen workers allegedly fired for union activities are back at their jobs at the DuBois Chemicals plant here as the company complied with a federal court injunction ordering their reinstatement.

The injunction, first of its kind issued against a manufacturer, was sought by the National Labor Relations Board to protect the right of the workers to their jobs until the NLRB has heard the case on its merits and renders a decision.

One other discharged worker, also covered by the court order, had been called into the armed forces before the injunction took effect.

Judge Sarah Hughes, a recent Kennedy appointee to the federal bench, issued the injunction.

It was the second case in as many weeks in which the labor board had turned the little-used Sec. 10j of the Taft-Hartley Act—usually a weapon against unions—into a means of protecting workers against an employer's unfair practices.

In Los Angeles, Judge Leon R. Yankwich issued a similar injunction directing the Telecomputing Corp. to "cease and desist" from refusing to recognize and bargain with the Auto Workers.

Contract Cancelled

The company had taken the position that consolidation of two of its plants under one roof voided an existing union contract, even though the same union had represented both groups of workers. The firm withdrew recognition and unilaterally changed existing working conditions.

If it had not been for the injunction, NLRB Gen. Counsel Stuart Rothman said, it would have been many months after a hearing before a labor board order could have been issued and enforced in court.

The Dallas case arose out of an organizing drive by the Packinghouse Workers at a small plant of

(Continued on Page 8)

Minimum Pay Hike Brightens Season

An estimated 2.6 million workers will have received $165 million more in wages by Christmas than they would have if the 1961 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act had not been enacted, Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg has noted.

The amendments increased the minimum wage from $1 to $1.15 an hour effective Sept. 3. An estimated 1.9 million of the 24 million workers previously covered by the act had been receiving less than $1.15 an hour, the Labor Dept. said. In addition, an estimated 663,000 of 3.6 million workers brought under coverage of the act for the first time had their minimums boosted.

Strikers' Appeal Upheld In Royal York Dispute

Toronto—Chief Justice J. C. McRuer of Ontario has set aside a Toronto magistrate's ruling that in effect took away the right of workers to strike.

He allowed an appeal by Local 299, Hotel & Club Employes, which has been on strike at Toronto's Royal York Hotel for nearly eight months, from a decision by Magistrate Thomas Elmore dismissing two charges of violating the Ontario Labor Relations Act filed against the hotel by the union. In addition, McRuer found the hotel was wrong in dismissing 700 employes last July.

Elmore had held that the labor code carried no specific right to strike. No employe is protected in a strike, he suggested, even after his union has gone through required conciliation procedures. He held that workers were still covered under an ancient Master & Servant law.

The chief justice said that although the provincial labor act does not spell out a right to strike, it recognizes the common law right.

"I can find no basis in fact," he said, "for the theory that in order that employes may engage in a lawful strike, they must first resign from their employment. If an employe resigns, he is no longer an employe. . . ."

The employes fired last summer were discharged when they disregarded the ultimatum of the hotel, which is owned by the Canadian Pacific Railroad, to return to work or quit. The railroad's chief counsel, W. R. Jackett, claimed Elmore's decision was in line with a 1912 House of Lords decision.

"I hate to think we're back in the days of 1912 when the [House of Lords] judgment was delivered," Justice McRuer injected. ". . . There has been so much more thinking in 50 years' time on this matter. At one time striking was a criminal conspiracy. There has been a great evolution in thinking since then."

FAIRYLAND COME TO LIFE is what Joyce, who is 3½ years, old, sees in this pile of union-dressed dolls in Washington's Barney Neighborhood House. The dresses came from members of Transport Service Employes locals; Locals 2300 and 2323 of the Communications Workers, and the headquarters staffs of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and the Newspaper Guild.

Union Efforts Brighten Holidays For Needy Groups Across Nation

The blue bonnets of Salvation Army lasses are replaced by union buttons each year as AFL-CIO Community Service committees in Tampa, Birmingham, and Tucson recruit labor volunteers to man the Salvation Army Christmas Cheer Kettles.

In Tampa last year, 270 members of locals affiliated with the AFL-CIO Central Trades & Labor Assembly raised nearly $2,000 in two days, more than any other participating group.

This is one of the many ways in which the community service programs of organized labor help make Christmas bright for homeless and neglected children, for the hospitalized and for the needy.

A force of 1,200 union counsellors in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., raises funds each year for clothing, toys and food which are distributed at a Christmas party for homeless children. Business agents of the Ladies' Garment Workers obtain dresses, Boot & Shoe Workers collect shoes, and Clothing Workers get trousers, all donated by local manufacturers.

Lansing Repairs Toys

In Lansing, Mich., the community Services Committee of the Greater Lansing Labor Council gives a Christmas dinner for retired workers who then repair used toys as part of the Marines' "Toys for Tots" program.

For eight years, Upholsterers Local 37 in Philadelphia has given a Christmas party attended by 1,500 underprivileged children. Locals 101 and 102, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, and Steelworkers Local 2898 also give parties in the Philco and SKF plants in Philadelphia.

Patients at the Evansville, Ind., State Hospital enjoy an annual Christmas party sponsored by the Community Services Committee of the Central Labor Council. The council also sponsors, through direct contributions of union members, Christmas baskets for needy families.

Los Angeles Parties Vets

For nearly 20 years, local unions now affiliated with the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor have carried on a Christmas program for patients at the Sawtelle Veterans Hospital in West Los Angeles. This year, the federation is distributing 50 cases of cigarettes, several television sets, and other smaller gifts as part of its community services program.

Other Christmas activities in the Los Angeles area include Auto Workers Local 887's "Dress the Dolls" program in which about 250 dolls are dressed and presented to mentally ill and retarded children; UAW Local 148's Christmas basket program which, last year, came to more than $2,000, and complete outfitting of 20 needy children by six locals of the Communications Workers.

Cincinnati Parties Kids

In Cincinnati, UAW locals have been raising funds and holding Christmas parties for underprivileged children for the past nine years. The first was held in 1951, with 300 children attending, for which the locals raised $3,000.

The Building & Construction Trades Council of Seattle has been a good friend to the Rainer School, a state institution for the mentally retarded. Last year, members built a complete intercom system to every room and dormitory and purchased radios for all isolated residents. This year, they will paint and redecorate, then give a Christmas party.

In Washington, D. C., CWA Locals 2300 and 2336 have sponsored a cottage at the Home for Retarded Children in Laurel, Md., for more than a year. Each month, a joint committee goes to Laurel and provides entertainers, dancing, films, games, and picnics. This year, CWA joined with Painters District Council 51 and completely redecorated the cottage as a Christmas present. Seventeen painters turned up on a Saturday morning and completed the job in one day.

The Union Label section of the San Francisco Council gives an annual Teen-age Christmas Tree Party for 200 teen-agers from institutions in the area. The hall and tree are decorated by the Stage Employes and the Electricians, and music is furnished by the Musicians. The entertainment unions give a special performance following a Christmas dinner prepared by the Hotel & Restaurant Employes.

"Community Service is a full-time, year-round job," says Leo Perlis, national director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, "but nowhere is its meaning clearer than in the efforts of trade unionists to bring cheer and hope to the less fortunate at Christmas time."

In Met Arbitration:

Federal Aid to Arts Urged by Goldberg

New York—Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg's arbitration award in a contract dispute between the Musicians and the Metropolitan Opera and his parallel call for wide governmental and public support of the performing arts have been hailed by Musicians' Pres. Herman Kenin as approaching "an emancipation proclamation" for artists.

The most important step the federal government may take immediately, Goldberg said, is to establish a Federal Advisory Committee of the Arts. Others who must help artists, he asserted, are the public, local and state governments, business and the labor movement.

Goldberg issued a 60-page statement settling wages and other contract issues and referring some issues back to the parties. Earlier he and Pres. Kennedy had won agreement of the Met and the union to open the 1961 season, which the opera company twice had prepared to cancel, and to ring up the curtain while awaiting his findings.

"Musicians everywhere," Kenin told Goldberg, "will take heart from your statesmanlike call for wide public and governmental support at all levels for music and the performing arts."

'Real Hope' Seen

Saying that the secretary's pronouncement gives artists "real hope that it may be possible" for this Congress to vote for a federal advisory council and authorize some federal funds to qualifying states, the AFM president asserted:

"While the wage awards can contribute little to the present economic problems of Met musicians, let us hope that the long-term fulfillment of your recommendations will contribute substantially to the security of musicians and all other deserving artists, thus preserving the human resources of our nation's culture."

In his award Goldberg:

- Set the life of the contract at three years, with automatic renewals each year or 90-day notice of proposed changes (the union asked a one-year term, the Met five).
- Set minimum weekly wages at $180 this season, retroactive to July 1; $185 for next season, then $190 (the union asked $268.80, scaled down to $220; the Met offered $175, then $180).
- Set up grievance procedure guidelines, with management the sole judge of artistic competence unless an arbiter determines that competence was not the real issue in a discharge.

On the issue of government aid to the performing arts, Goldberg said community responsibility should be combined with a diversity of support.

A Federal Advisory Council of the Arts, if composed largely of working artists and art directors, would "have important influence on government policies which have a direct bearing on the resources available" for support of the arts, he stressed.

The federal government should increase its support of art, he said, by commissioning sculpture and paintings and awarding music scholarships; by helping to build and maintain theaters, concert halls and galleries; by providing a direct subsidy to the theater and music provided a larger grant is given by other sources.

In making the wage award the secretary said Met musicians, members of AFM Local 802, were entitled to a larger increase. But the financial weakness of the Met is not an idle theory, he said, but a "hard historical fact."

Goldberg referred the firing of one orchestra member to Theodore W. Kheel, arbiter here, for a hearing on the facts.

W. J. McSorley Dies at 86; Led Lathers

William J. McSorley, president emeritus of the Lathers and president for 51 years prior to his retirement in 1955, died Dec. 15 at his home in Cleveland, three days after his 86th birthday.

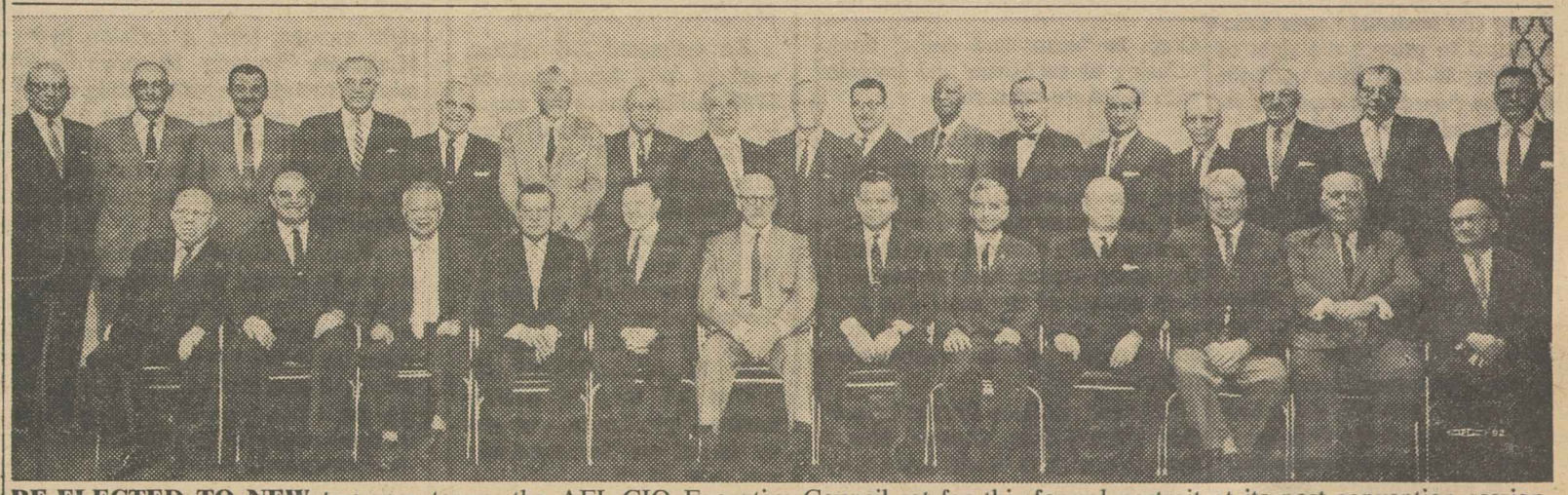
He had returned from the AFL-CIO convention in Miami Beach to observe his birthday at home.

In a telegram expressing "sincere condolences" to his widow, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler paid tribute to his "long and distinguished life as a trade union leader" and described him as "a source of constant counsel and inspiration to younger men in our movement."

A native of Philadelphia, he became president of the Lathers in 1904 and went to Cleveland when the union office was moved there. He was president of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. of the former AFL from 1925 to 1929, represented the AFL at the founding congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in London in 1949 and was an AFL delegate to the fourth ICFTU congress in Vienna in 1955.

In addition to his widow, he is survived by a son, William J. McSorley, Jr., assistant to the president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., and five daughters.

Meany designated Pres. Edward J. Leonard of the Plasterers as official AFL-CIO representative at the funeral.



RE-ELECTED TO NEW two-year terms, the AFL-CIO Executive Council sat for this formal portrait at its post-convention session. Seated from left are Vice Presidents William C. Birthwright, Joseph Curran, David Dubinsky, George M. Harrison, Walter P. Reuther, Pres. George Meany, Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, Vice Presidents James B. Carey, Harry C. Bates, David J. McDonald, William C. Doherty, Emil Rieve. Standing, from left, Vice Presidents L. M. Raftery, L. S. Buckmaster, Karl F. Feller, Paul L. Phillips, Albert J. Hayes, Jacob S. Potofsky, Richard F. Walsh, Joseph D. Keenan, William L. McFetridge, Lee W. Minton, A. Philip Randolph, James A. Suffridge, Joseph A. Beirne, O. A. Knight, Peter T. Schoemann, M. A. Hutcheson, William A. Calvin.

Back Pay Ordered:

Virginia Paper Hit By NLRB Ruling

The National Labor Relations Board has found the Northern Virginia Sun of Arlington, Va., guilty of unfair labor practices and has ordered the reinstatement of 24 members of Typographical Local 101.

The newspaper immediately appealed the decision in the Fourth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, Va. The union appealed a limited back pay remedy through the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

Shortly after the board ruling on the ITU case, an NLRB trial examiner issued an intermediate report finding the Sun guilty of unfair practices in firing an advertising salesman because of his support of the Washington Newspaper Guild. His reinstatement was recommended, with back pay.

A three-member panel made up of Philip Ray Rodgers, John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown upheld Trial Examiner Louis Plost in finding the Sun violated the law in firing or laying off 14 printers in March 1959. They agreed that 10 remaining printers struck legally when they walked out the next day in protest. Other charges were dismissed.

Reversed on Back Pay

The board ordered reinstatement even if non-union replacements must be dismissed, with a preferential hiring list to be created in the event new machinery or reorganization had reduced the number of composing room jobs.

On back pay, Rodgers and Fanning reversed the trial examiner and ruled that when the Sun tried to rehire three printers and was rejected by all printers to whom the offer was made, the latter became economic strikers and not entitled to back pay thereafter.

Brown dissented on this point. He said the Sun, by rotating the rehire offers, sought "to break the collective opposition" of the employes.

Brown, declaring that limiting back pay to the period up to the rehire offer "constitutes a windfall to the perpetrator of the illegal acts," reasoned thus:

"Here the respondents provoke a strike by illegal discharges and seek to have the discriminatees [those laid off] take the jobs of their striking supporters. Elimination of . . . back pay as a result of such an offer is to permit an employer to exploit his improper conduct and to profit thereby."

Brown would have required back pay from the date of discharge until a valid job offer.

Four Kennedy Administration appointees owned and operated the newspaper in 1959 when, the board ruled, the Sun's effort to oust the ITU came to a head.

They were found by the trial examiner to have recruited and paid non-union "reserves" to await expiration of the contract; to have secreted new machinery in a warehouse; and to have shifted to a non-union shop with armed guards.

Frontiersmen Named

The four are George W. Ball, recently promoted to under secretary of state; Philip M. Stern, deputy assistant secretary of state for public affairs; Clayton Fritchey, director of public affairs for the permanent U.S. Mission to the United Nations; and Arnold Sagalyn, director, Law Enforcement Coordination, Treasury Dept.

Ball, Stern, Fritchey and Sagalyn were the respondents in the ITU case. After the trial examiner's report, the board rejected their effort to substitute a new respondent on grounds they had turned all their interests over to a new venture called the Northern Virginia Sun Enterprise.

The NLRB said it appeared that Ball owns 40 percent of one of the new purchasing companies which in turn owns about 25 percent of Sun Enterprise; it said Stern's mother owns 100 percent of the other purchasing company.

Schnitzler's Mother Dies In Washington

Mrs. Marie Schnitzler, 80, mother of AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, died Dec. 20 at Georgetown University Hospital, Washington, D.C., after a short illness.

Mrs. Schnitzler, widow of the late Wilhelm Schnitzler, had been making her home with her son at 6806 Bradley Boulevard, Bethesda, Md.

Additional survivors are two daughters, Mrs. Harriet Middleton and Mrs. Emma Lambui, and a son, August, all of whom make their homes in New Jersey.

The funeral service was to be held Dec. 22 at the Manger Home for Funerals, 1200 Clinton Ave., Irvington, N. J. Burial services was announced for Dec. 23 at 2 p.m. at the Woodlawn Cemetery, Newark, N. J.

Employers Send Regrets, Couldn't Make Convention

Six employer members of the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Relations, who had been invited by Pres. George Meany to attend the AFL-CIO convention as guests of the organization, expressed sincere regret they were unable to accept.

Typical was the reply by Thomas J. Watson, president of Intl. Business Machines, who wrote Meany he had delayed his answer "because I have been trying in every way to free up my schedule so I could be present." He added:

"It would not be sensible for me to fly down for one or two hours and yet the way the schedule works out, despite any changes that seem possible, this would be all I could arrange to do. Therefore, I must regretfully decline your kind invitation.

"Since your thought is so an excellent one, I would hope that in the future it might be possible to bring about more meetings of this type in each direction."

ELECTION OFFICIALS of the Honest Ballot Association count more than 33,000 ballots in the election won by the United Federation of Teachers in New York. Among the witnesses is UFT Deputy Pres. Samuel Hochberg, standing at the right (light suit, second table). The election was the biggest white collar union election in U.S. history.

Cincinnati Curbs Canine Picket Duty

Cincinnati—A city official, responding to a protest by the AFL-CIO against the use of police dogs on union picket lines, has agreed to put them "on leash" to the safety director.

City Manager C. A. Harrell told Council Pres. Al Bilik that, to "fix responsibility" for the use of the Canine Corps, police have been instructed not to use the dogs in labor disputes without the approval of the city safety director.

Harrell said he agrees with Bilik that the relations between police and labor have been good and "on a high level." He said, "We feel confident that such relationship will continue."

The council asked the city to stop using police dogs on picket lines because of the psychological effect on workers of "one of these large creatures tensely waiting for a command."

The dispute grew out of a strike of 120 members of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers at Queen City Dinettes, Inc. The strike was settled weeks ago, but the council asked for a change in city policy and objected to Harrell's assertion that the use of dogs even on peaceful picket lines, is "very much like the use of any other" police tool.

Entertainment Unions Form Confederation

Miami Beach—Eleven U.S. entertainment unions have ratified the draft constitution of a new inter-American confederation formed to strengthen inter-union ties and advance the cause of democratic trade unionism in the Western Hemisphere, it was announced here.

The new organization is known as the Inter-American Confederation of Performing Unions.

Acceptances of the draft constitution also are coming in from other unions in the 15 countries represented at the founding meeting last May in Costa Rica.

U.S. unions which played a leading part in launching the organization were the Musicians, Theatrical Stage Employes, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Broadcast Employes & Technicians, Screen Extras, Musical Artists, Theatrical Press Agents & Managers, Actors & Artists and three of its affiliates, the Screen Actors, Variety Artists and Actors' Equity.

UFT Wins Heavy Vote In New York Schools

(Continued from Page 1)

kind" of union representation—"the AFL-CIO kind."

Earlier Meany had pledged the full cooperation of the AFL-CIO and the help of Regional Dir. Michael Mann and his staff. AFL-CIO national headquarters staff workers joined Mann and the UFT for the campaign, as did representatives of the AFL-CIO New York Central Labor Council.

Ballots were mailed to all teachers by the Honest Ballot Association and returns began coming in Dec. 6. The Dec. 15 deadline was extended one day to Dec. 16, and a crew of 80 workers tallied the results and announced them to news agencies the next day.

Behind the announcement of union victory was more than a year of struggle by the UFT, including a brief strike, the intervention of the New York central labor movement, a study by a panel of experts and a final recommendation by Prof. Nathan P. Feinsinger of the University of Wisconsin, who set up rules for the election.

In compliance with the rules, the UFT filed petitions with the City Labor Dept. bearing 15,000 signatures, including 5,500 on dues checkoff authorization cards.

The Teachers Bargaining Organization was hastily put together as a combination of associations, including a group sponsored by the National Education Association, which was branded a "company union" by the 1957 AFL-CIO convention. The local Teachers Union involved was one expelled from the American Federation of Teachers in 1941 and barred in 1950 from official dealings with the Board of Education, following charges it was dominated by Communists.

Anti-union elements in the school system forced the UFT to go through two lengthy campaigns and win two elections to establish representation rights. The first was on the issue merely of whether teachers "favored" collective bargaining, and they voted for it last June, 27,367 to 9,003. The union was the only teacher organization, UFT said, that endorsed collective bargaining and campaigned for a "yes" vote.

The union was girding for another massive effort to move the School Board to action when the Republican-controlled state legislature passed a law abolishing the old board and Mayor Robert Wagner named nine new members. The new members and the city's Labor Dept. took steps that resulted in the second straight-out vote on choice of bargaining representative.

UFT is preparing a set of bargaining proposals built around these general needs of the school system: base salaries of $5,000 to $10,000 a year; improvements in pensions and leaves of absence; relief from non-teaching chores for elementary school teachers; a class size of 30 or fewer children in normal classes, 20 in difficult classes; and more democratic practices in the relationships of teaching employes to principals, supervisors and superintendents.

Pact Settles Mailers' Strike In Milwaukee

Milwaukee—A 27-day strike of the Mailers Union against the Milwaukee Journal has been concluded with a compromise settlement on a new 28-month contract.

Members of Mailers Local 23, affiliated with the International Typographical Union, voted 77-7 to accept the settlement at the Journal, and also at the competing Milwaukee Sentinel.

After nine months of negotiations the union struck the Journal over what it said was management's "unyielding" position. Key issues in the settlement, worked out with the aid of a federal mediator, were these:

- The union will be notified in advance of any changes in operating procedures and may take any resulting dispute to arbitration through the grievance procedure.
- The Mailers retain jurisdiction over work that members performed before the strike and may not extend jurisdiction to work now done by other employes.

The contract also provides wage increases of $3.50 a week effective Dec. 11 and an additional $2.75 a week in the second and third years. The work week remains at 37.5 hours.

The strike had the support of the Milwaukee County AFL-CIO. In a resolution of appreciation, the union expressed thanks to the labor movement, to the Milwaukee Newspaper Guild for its "generous moral and financial backing," the Milwaukee Labor Press for reporting the facts, and to members of other printing trades unions who cooperated.

New Hope

MORE than 16 years have elapsed since the end of World War II. The peace of the world is still to be won and with it the good will to men that is a condition of peace.

These have been 16 uneasy years as the world moves from crisis to crisis triggered by the Soviet Union's twin campaigns of terror and subversion designed to bring the free world to its knees.

But at Christmas 1961 it is more evident than ever before in recorded history that there is no alternative to peace. In this age of H-bombs, intercontinental missiles and space satellites, peace is a condition of survival.

This Christmas there is a new spirit evident in the land, a spirit that is making itself felt throughout the free world—that a free, democratic world can create the conditions for a lasting peace if it has faith in its own institutions.

★ ★ ★

THE TERRORISM of 50-megaton bombs can intimidate the weak and those of feeble faith. The subversion of the Communist conspiracy can only take in those who put a low price on freedom, liberty and human dignity.

The free world, with America at the helm, has the resources, the manpower, the talent and the desire to rid the world of hunger and disease, to provide the basis of social justice in which all men can taste of bread and freedom and good health.

In the past year this truth has been put to work through programs initiated by the Kennedy Adminstration—Food for Peace, the Peace Corps, the Alliance for Progress and a revamped foreign aid program.

★ ★ ★

THESE ARE BEGINNINGS, but they move in the direction of basic solutions. For when the millions in Asia, Africa and Latin America see and feel and hear the material evidence that the free world is interested in their welfare and their fate, then the foundations for extending freedom have been built. And as social justice in a framework of freedom expands, the area for Communist dictatorship diminishes and a basis for lasting peace is created.

To achieve this end, the free world must first see to its own foundations, to make sure that its own peoples are not among the exploited and the oppressed, to build strong and viable economic structures that will withstand the impact of change.

To achieve this end calls also for the patience and fortitude to meet the tactical pressures of the Communist world, to withstand the stupidities of the reactionary right which neither understands nor is capable of working with a program of peace based on extending freedom and liberty.

At this Christmas there is new hope.

AFL-CIO News

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American Federation of Labor and
Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Walter P. Reuther	George M. Harrison	Harry C. Bates
Wm. C. Birthright	James B. Carey	Wm. C. Doherty
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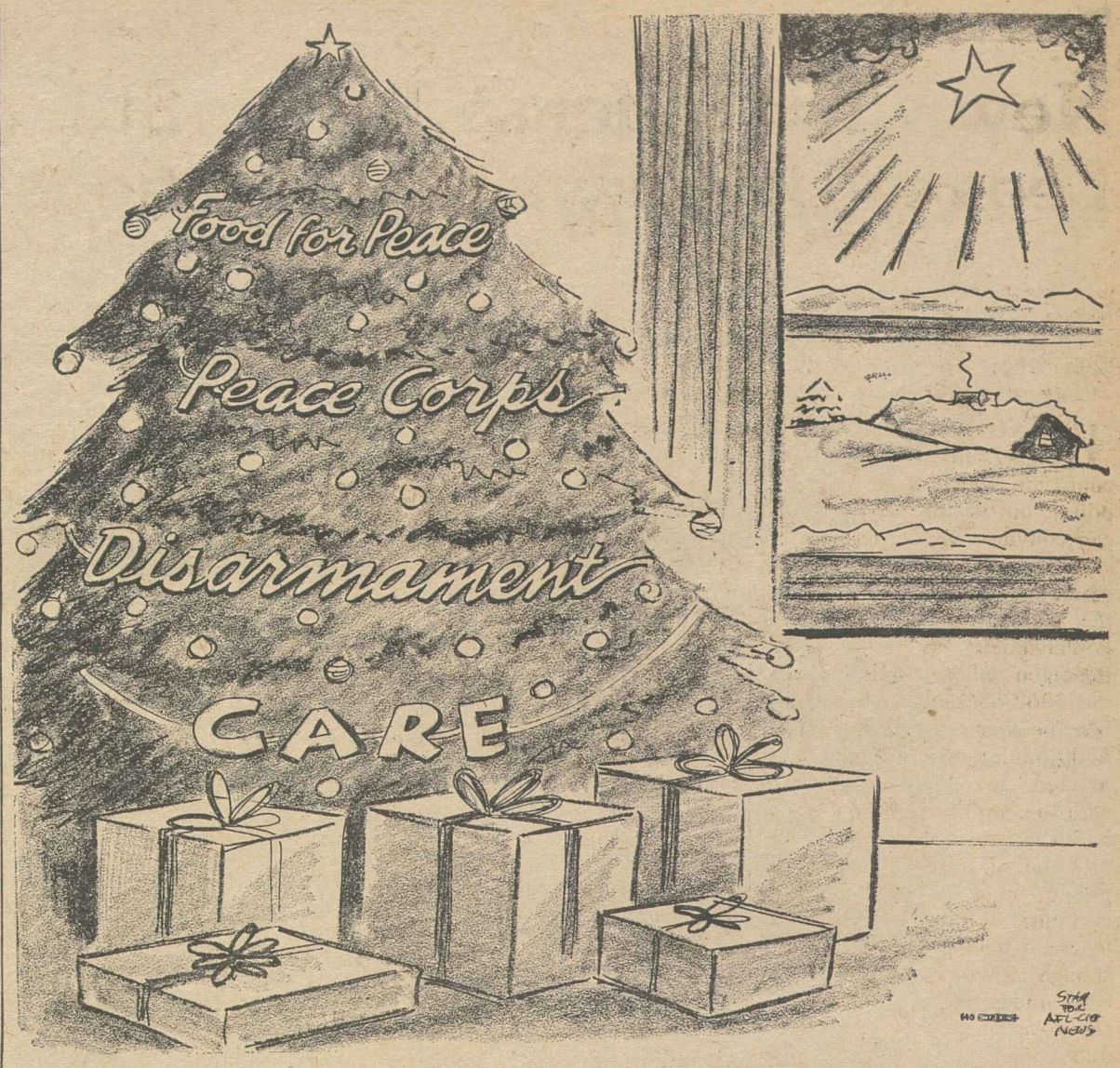


Social, Economic Revolution:

Labor Dept.'s Statistics Depict Shifting Nature of Work Force

THE DEPT. OF LABOR has just published a report of more than 500 pages which, on the surface, makes just about the dullest reading that human ingenuity could put together. It is a page-after-page compilation of statistics gathered during the past half-century on American jobs and earnings.

There is barely a line to explain what the mountains of figures mean, yet they tell an amazing and at the same time warning story of what a revolutionary change has taken place in the American economy during the years 1909-1960 and what may happen in the future.

For the American worker, the story has immense significance and for American leadership —political, labor, educational, business and industrial—an equally immense challenge.

Here are the statistical facts that reflect the huge social and economic revolution that has been going on in the United States for the past 40 to 50 years:

● During this period the number of non-agricultural workers has more than doubled, rising from 27 million in 1919 to well over 54 million in 1960. But the distribution of these workers has changed greatly.

● There are industries that have lost ground at a startling rate and there are other segments of the economy that have far outpaced the overall growth of the work force. Let's take some examples:

● The mining industry has dropped from more than 1 million in 1919 to barely 700,000 in 1960 with production workers alone dropping more than 300,000 in the past 15 years.

● Back in the Twenties, the railroads employed about 2 million workers. Today, there are about 780,000—a commentary on the revolutionary changes that have taken place in the American transportation system.

● The story in manufacturing is especially significant. The United States is the world's greatest manufacturer, yet in the 40 years that its non-agriculture work force has doubled, its manufacturing jobs have increased only about 60 percent

● The durable goods industries—that is, the heavy duty goods that don't wear out fast—have pretty well held their own with a doubling in the work force from 4.7 million in 1939 to 9.4 million in 1960. But even among the durables the story is not all rosy. Primary metals, for example, which includes steel, have actually lost job ground during the past 15 years, dropping from 1,279,000 employes in 1947 to 1,228,000 in 1960.

The story of the non-durables is nowhere nearly as good as that of the durables with the manufacturing work force increasing barely 50 percent from 5.5 million to 7.3 million during the 1939-1960 period.

Here is a grave warning for the future. The millions of new workers for whom jobs must be found are not going to find them in manufacturing if the present trend continues. Either we do something about boosting manufacturing employment or we have to find new kinds of jobs, reduce hours or increase purchasing power.

There are, on the other hand, segments of our economy that have shown tremendous growth. This is especially true in the service industries which employed 2.3 million workers in 1919 and today employ 7.4 million, more than tripling. Employment in construction also has soared relatively over the years.

THESE CHANGES in the makeup of the American work force have meant far more than mere shifts from one type of job to another. They have meant a basic change in the very fabric of the nation. They have produced a huge middle class in direct contradiction of Marxist concepts of a working class sinking deeper and deeper into poverty. They have produced high educational levels because of the growing need for higher skills.

But they have also produced correspondingly great problems that are far from being solved, problems that cannot be solved by the cliches of conservatives who long for the good old days that obviously are gone. Old-fashioned, backbone industries, such as textile and railroads, have been hard hit by changing fashions in transportation and clothing, by mechanization and by automation.

Thus far the American people and their government have met these problems largely by looking the other way. But the maladjustments are crowding in on us more and more.

Next year's session of Congress will have to deal with such crucial problems as foreign trade, continued unemployment, and the state of the economy in general. It will need all the facts it can get. The Labor Dept.'s statistical story of what has been happening during the past half-century—tedious as it is—may turn out to be a best seller after all.

Morgan Says:

New Civil Defense Policy Still Leaves Unanswered Questions

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m. EST.)

THE ADMINISTRATION HAS MOVED onto higher, harder ground from the swamp of confusion which it earlier called a civil defense policy, but it still has a long way to go before it can convince the country it is on the right track.

There will and should be a good deal of energetic discussion of how the whopping $700 million civil defense item the Pentagon will ask for in the 1962-63 budget can best be spent. All but $200 million of it is earmarked for shelters—with the emphasis on the construction of community fallout shelters in public buildings. This concentrates the effort where it belongs and although individual citizens who want to build their own underground rendezvous with destiny have the government's blessing and can get its advice and counsel on the project, Washington is no longer endorsing, as it earlier seemed to be doing, a policy of everybody for himself and a devilish H-bomb take the hindmost.

Morgan

There has been further clarification. On its very first page a fact sheet accompanying a Defense Dept. announcement warned: "There is no panacea for protection from thermonuclear attack. In a major attack on this country, millions—and probably tens of millions—of people would be killed." This was a far and candid cry from a monstrously unrealistic presentation in the Sept. 15 issue of Life magazine claiming that 97 out of 100 persons could be saved in an attack by following some simple instructions.

Hopefully the new line will put a damper on a kind of vigilante movement by a scattering of ruthlessly rugged individuals around the country for the construction of private shelters with machine guns mounted at the door to keep out those citizens who didn't happen to have a spot of ground to build on or a spot of cash to build with. And by stressing community enterprise, the Administration hopes to give people a sense of participation.

It dismisses as completely invalid the argument that a shelter system will encourage a national feeling of false security and/or a kind of smug belligerence which will grossly inhibit the President's exploration for negotiable grounds with the Russians and will, in effect, dare the Communists to strike. The very horrors of even a "simple" nuclear strike, Administration sources insist, would restrain us from adopting such unrealistic attitudes.

But this raises a vital point which the government has not yet squarely faced and it is hard to see how it can justify any major civil defense program until it does. This is the point of explaining to the public with cool candor and as careful a projection as possible from the known facts just what nuclear horrors to expect.

This has not been done and the new civil defense brochure—to be distributed, appropriately enough, during or just after the coming holidays—will not do it, though it does take a more sober approach to the problem than its original outlandish versions.

THE PENTAGON and its civil defense officials in particular argue that this is not their mission. Maybe not. But certainly it is the mission of some agency of government to give us a clearer idea of what we may be up against.

Ironically a lot of information is available from expert and responsible private sources and even from congressional testimony but it is not coordinated so the public can catch and comprehend it.

Paradoxically enough, one of the best treatments of the problem I have seen was written by the publisher of the Scientific American, Gerard Piel, not in his own magazine but in the liberal London weekly, New Statesman. In just one of a number of disturbing points, Piel noted that congressional hearings last summer developed the fact that there has been no research on the so called environmental fire problem rising from a major nuclear attack, that is the burning of forests, prairies and croplands.

"It may be," Piel said, "that the effects of the firestorms are, literally, unthinkable."

A corollary of that, developed independently of the article, is the apparent fact that birds are more susceptible to radiation than insects. So a bomb attack kills the bird population in a large area and what happens? Unmolested insects destroy the vegetation.

Theoretically, the administration's new shelter program will save from 20 to 50 million more lives. But what kind of world will they survive into? That question must be pursued, not to scatter us all in fear to permanent hiding in our federally-financed shelter burrows but to mobilize our insistence that every human resource we have be used to find an honorable way to live like men and not like moles and gophers or even troglodytes.

Union and NLRB Ask 2 Courts To End Bar to Banana Boat Vote

Two U.S. courts have been asked by the National Maritime Union and the National Labor Relations Board to remove legal blocks to an NLRB vote on 18 "banana" boats in the "runaway" fleet owned by the United Fruit Co.

The legal bars were slammed down as the NLRB prepared to start an election among 500 seamen on whether they want the NMU, the National Maritime Syndicate of Honduras (Sindimar) or neither to represent them as collective bargaining agent.

One block was a temporary restraining order issued by a U.S. District Court judge in Washington, D. C. The other was an order by a U.S. Court of Appeals judge in New York to the NLRB regional director to show why he should not be restrained from holding the election.

The NLRB was named defendant in both suits brought by a Unifruit subsidiary. The NMU, intervening, asked that the legal barriers be overruled so the election could proceed. There is no emergency, the judges were told, because the election balloting cannot be completed much before Feb. 15, 1962.

A union spokesman said other courts have ruled in similar lawsuits that federal courts do not have jurisdiction to override NLRB elections in union representation cases.

Last week two U.S. courts in New York held hearings and refused management petitions to stop the balloting. Two other courts then granted the petitions.

Action of the Unifruit subsidiary—Empresa Hondurena de Vapores—was called an "end run" by an NLRB attorney. A union spokesman called it a "cheap dodge by the company to prevent the crews from choosing the NMU."

The labor board held hearings over a two-year period and decided that the Empresa fleet owned by Unifruit is a substantial part of U.S. commerce and that U.S. laws should apply.

Among the points at issue were these: that the ships fly the Honduran flag, that Empresa is a Honduran company, that the seamen are not U.S. citizens, that Empresa has a contract with a Honduran "company" union.

The NLRB considered the arguments and ruled that none of the facts could bar an election.

IBEW's Yule Cheer Goes to the Needy

The Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers abandoned its traditional pre-Christmas party this year and instead gave to charity what the party would have cost.

"As Christmas is a time for giving," explained Pres. Gordon M. Freeman and Sec. Joseph D. Keenan in announcing the decision, "we feel, instead, that it would be better to increase our contributions to drives organized to take care of the less fortunate.

"May we this year extend our greeting of friendship to you in this manner."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

IN THE NAMING OF JUDGES of the federal bench, the custom of generations gives a senator from the nominee's home state an almost absolute power of veto. Pres. Kennedy is now having trouble about this.

Virginia's Gov. J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., is retiring from office under the archaic provision of state law forbidding a governor to succeed himself. He goes out with the bitter hostility of the Byrd machine, because he broke the Byrd machine's policy of "massive resistance" to school desegregation.

Gov. Almond played a curious role in the desegregation fight. In public he was originally among the most vocal opponents of the Supreme Court's decision, one of those vowing most overtly that Virginia would never yield.

Some observers, however, believed he would lead Virginia out of the total indecency of closing all public schools rather than allow white and colored children to attend school together. And so he did. He drove through, in a closely divided and embittered state legislature, a repudiation of "massive resistance."

He is qualified on the normal counts for the federal bench. He has had a public career, he is known, his talents are tested. Politically he supported Kennedy while Sen. Harry F. Byrd disavowed any interest in the subject of the election.

There is a vacancy on the federal district bench in Virginia to which Almond would normally be appointed. But Byrd can block this by allowing it to be known that he would consider the appointment as personally offensive—"personally obnoxious" in the phrase a senator uses if the issue ever gets to the floor. So Almond will get, if anything, the lesser post of a judgeship on the U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals.

* * *

A LOUISIANA U.S. DISTRICT judge, J. Skelly Wright, has handed down decision after decision patiently declaring illegal a succession of laws of the state legislature designed to block school desegregation. Judge Wright has been upheld by the appellate court and the Supreme Court. He has been the target of abuse and malignancy.

Judge Wright is eminently qualified for promotion to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 5th Circuit, with jurisdiction in the area in which he practiced law and has spent his life. The Kennedy Administration would have liked to appoint him but it couldn't: Louisiana's two senators, Russell Long and Allen Ellender, felt that for the sake of their own political lives, they could not allow it to happen.

Judge Wright has therefore been named to the U.S. Appeals Court for the District of Columbia, which happens to be even more important than the 5th Circuit. Cases are brought there from all over the country.

There is an element of sadness, nevertheless, when a judge of integrity and obvious ability can win promotion only in an area removed from his home state, because the people there will not allow their senators to accept his confirmation to any higher judicial post directly affecting the land of his birth.

It is sadder to think that Senators Long and Ellender themselves no doubt recognize that Judge Wright could have made no rulings in desegregation cases different from those he gave, and that they are in no sense comparable to Byrd of Virginia in their private attitudes. Judge Wright is being "exported," and he is not the kind of judge the South can afford to dispense with.

UNION-MADE FURS, dresses and millinery made a hit with 600 women at the AFL-CIO Auxiliaries' fashion show in Miami Beach. The audience, mainly members of AFL-CIO families, saw union models such as the one above. The show was presented by the Ladies' Garment Workers, the Hatters, and the Meat Cutters' fur and leather department, along with the Millinery Institute of America and the Fur Information & Fashion Council.

Text of New Internal Disputes Plan

Following is the text of the AFL-CIO Constitution's new Article XXI, incorporating procedures for the settlement of internal disputes, as adopted by the AFL-CIO's fourth constitutional convention:

ARTICLE XXI

Settlement of Internal Disputes

SECTION 1. The principles set forth in this Article shall be applicable to all affiliates of this Federation, and to their local unions and other subordinate bodies.

SECTION 2. Each affiliate shall respect the established collective bargaining relationship of every other affiliate. No affiliate shall organize or attempt to represent employes as to whom an established collective bargaining relationship exists with any other affiliate. For purposes of this Article, the term, "established collective bargaining relationship" means any situation in which an affiliate, or any local or other subordinate body thereof, has either (a) been recognized by the employer (including any governmental agency) as the collective bargaining representative for the employes involved for a period of one year or more, or (b) been certified by the National Labor Relations Board or other federal or state agency as the collective bargaining representative for the employes.

SECTION 3. Each affiliate shall respect the established work relationship of every other affiliate. For purposes of this Article, an "established work relationship" shall be deemed to exist as to any work of the kind which the members of an organization have customarily performed at a particular plant or work site, whether their employer is the plant operator, a contractor, or other employer. No affiliate shall by agreement or collusion with any employer or by the exercise of economic pressure seek to obtain work for its members as to which an established work relationship exists with any other affiliate, except with the consent of such affiliate. The foregoing sentence of this section shall not be applicable to work in the railroad industry.

SECTION 4. In the event that any affiliate believes that such special and unusual circumstances exist that it would be violative of its basic jurisdiction or contrary to basic concepts of trade union morality or to the constitutional objectives of the AFL-CIO or injurious to accepted trade union work standards to enforce the principles which would apply in the absence of such circumstances, such organization shall nevertheless observe such principles unless and until its claim is upheld in the manner prescribed in Section 17 of this Article.

SECTION 5. No affiliate shall, in connection with any organizational campaign, circulate or cause to be circulated any charge or report which is designed to bring or has the effect of bringing another affiliate into public disrepute or of otherwise adversely affecting the reputation of such affiliate or the Federation.

SECTION 6. Dispute settlements and determinations under this Article shall not determine the general work or trade jurisdiction of any affiliate but shall be limited to the settlement or determination of the specific dispute on the basis of the facts and considerations involved in that dispute.

SECTION 7. The President shall establish procedural rules for the handling of complaints under this Article so that all affiliates involved in or affected by a dispute will have notice thereof, will have an opportunity for the voluntary settlement of the dispute, and, in the event of a failure to reach a voluntary setttlement, will have a full and fair hearing before an Impartial Umpire. The rules shall be such as to insure a speedy and early disposition of all complaints arising under this Article.

SECTION 8. The President shall establish a panel of mediators composed of persons from within the labor movement. The members shall serve at the pleasure of the President. Any affiliate which claims that another affiliate has violated this Article may, by its principal officer, file a complaint with the President. Upon receipt of such complaint the President shall designate a mediator or mediators, selected by him from the mediation panel, and direct that all affiliates involved or affected meet with such mediator or mediators in an effort to effect a settlement.

SECTION 9. A panel of Impartial Umpires composed of prominent and respected persons shall be established. The members of the panel shall be selected by the President with the approval of the Executive Council. If voluntary settlement of a dispute is not reached within fourteen days after the appointment of a mediator or mediators, a hearing shall be held before an Impartial Umpire selected from such panel. Impartial Umpires shall be assigned on a rotating basis, subject to their availability to conduct hearings. The terms of employment of the members of the panel shall be established by the President, with the approval of the Executive Council.

SECTION 10. The Impartial Umpire shall make a determination, after hearing, based upon the principles set forth in this Article. He shall make such determination within a time specified by the President, unless an extension of time is agreed to by the parties. The President shall transmit copies of the determination to all affiliates involved. He shall, at the same time, request any affiliate which the Impartial Umpire has found to be in violation of this Article to inform him as to what steps it intends to take to comply with such determination. Any response received, or the fact that no response has been received within a time fixed by the President, shall be communicated to the other parties to the dispute.

SECTION 11. The President may extend any time limit if, in his judgment, such extension will more readily effectuate an early settlement or determination of a dispute. Whenever, in the judgment of the President, pressing reasons require an accelerated settlement or determination, he may shorten or eliminate the mediation process or refer the dispute directly to an Impatrial Umpire.

SECTION 12. If no appeal is filed from a determination of the Umpire within five days as provided below the determination shall automatically go into full force and effect. Any affiliate which is adversely affected by a determination of the Umpire, and which contends that the determination is not compatible with this Constitution, or not supported by facts, or is otherwise arbitrary or capricious, may file an appeal with the President within five days after it receives the Umpire's determination. Any such appeal shall be referred by the President to a subcommittee of the Executive Council.

SECTION 13. The subcommittee of the Executive Council may disallow the appeal, in which event the determination of the Umpire shall be final, and subject to no further appeal and shall go into full force and effect; or the subcommittee may refer the appeal to the Executive Council, in which event the determination of the Umpire shall be automatically stayed pending disposition of the appeal by the Executive Council. The determination of the Umpire shall be sustained unless it is set aside or altered by vote of a majority of all of the members of the Executive Council. The decision of the Executive Council where an appeal is granted shall be final, and shall be effective as of the date therein specified.

SECTION 14. Any affected affiliate may file a complaint with the President that another affiliate has not complied with an effective determination of the Impartial Umpire or of the Executive Council on appeal. Upon receipt of such a complaint the President shall immediately convene a meeting of the subcommittee of the Executive Council referred to above. If noncompliance with the determination is found at such meeting, notice of such non-compilance shall be issued by the President to each affiliated national or international union and department.

SECTION 15. Immediately upon the issuance of such notification, the following shall apply:

(1) The non-complying affiliate shall not be entitled to file any complaint or appear in a complaining capacity in any proceeding under this Article until such non-compliance is remedied or excused as provided in Section 16;

(2) The Federation shall, upon request, supply every appropriate assistance and aid to any organization resisting the action determined to be in violation of this Article;

(3) The Federation shall appropriately publicize the fact that the affiliate is not in compliance with the Constitution;

(4) No affiliate shall support or render assistance to the action determined to be in violation of this Article.

In addition, the Executive Council is authorized, in its discretion, to:

(1) Deny to such an affiliate the use of any or all of the services or facilities of the Federation;

(2) Deny to such an affiliate any protection under any of the provisions or policy determinations of the Federation;

(3) Apply any other authority vested in the Executive Council under this Constitution.

SECTION 16. Any affiliate which has been found to be in non-compliance and which has been deprived of its rights under this Article may apply for restoration of such rights. Notice of such application shall be given to all of the affiliates involved in the determination or determinations as to which there is non-compliance. If such affiliates consent, the President shall be authorized to restore the rights of the non-complying affiliate after it states its intention in writing to comply thenceforth with the provisions of this Article. If any affiliate involved in the cases of non-compliance opposes the application, the rights of the non-complying affiliate shall be restored only under the following conditions:

(a) The non-complying affiliate states its intention, in writing, to comply thenceforth with the provisions of this Article;

(b) The non-complying affiliate has undertaken whatever measures may be necessary and practicable to remedy the situation;

(c) The application for restoration of rights is approved by two-thirds vote of the Executive Council, or by a majority vote of the convention.

SECTION 17. Any affiliate which claims justification under Section 4, for action, which would, in the absence of such justification violate the provisions of this Article, shall process its claim, prior to taking action, under the provisions of this Section. Such claim shall set forth the basis upon which the claim is made and the action which the affiliate proposes to take. The claim shall thereafter be processed as provided in this Article except that the determination as to whether the facts justify the proposed action shall not be made by the Impartial Umpire. The Impartial Umpire shall determine whether the proposed action would violate the provisions of this Article in the absence of justification, shall find the facts with respect to the claim of the justification, and submit a report to the Executive Council. The Executive Council shall determine on the report of the Impartial Umpire whether the proposed action would violate the provisions of this Article in the absence of justification; and, if it concludes by majority vote that the proposed action would so violate it shall find such justification only by a vote of two-thirds of the membership of the Council.

SECTION 18. The President shall be authorized to delegate to such person or persons as he may designate any of his powers or functions under this Article except the authority granted by Sections 12, 14, and 16.

SECTION 19. Where a dispute between affiliates subject to resolution under this Article is also covered by a written agreement between all of the affiliates involved in or affected by the dispute, the provisions of such agreement shall be complied with prior to the invocation of the procedures provided in this Article. If such agreement provides for final and binding arbitration, and an affiliate party to such agreement claims that another such affiliate has not complied with a decision under that agreement, it may file a complaint under the provisions of Section 14 of this Article and the procedures provided in this Article in the case of noncompliance shall be applicable. Where a dispute between affiliates subject to resolution under this Article is also covered by a written agreement between affiliates but involves or affects an affiliate not a party to such an agreement, the affiliate not a party to such agreement may invoke the procedures provided in this Article for the settlement and determination of such dispute.

SECTION 20. The provisions of this Article with respect to the settlement and determination of disputes of the nature described in this Article shall constitute the sole and exclusive method for settlement and determination of such dispute and the provisions of this Article with respect to the enforcement of such settlements and determinations shall constitute the sole and exclusive method for such enforcement. No affiliate shall resort to court or other legal proceedings to settle or determine any disputes of the nature described in this Article or to enforce any settlement or determination reached hereunder.

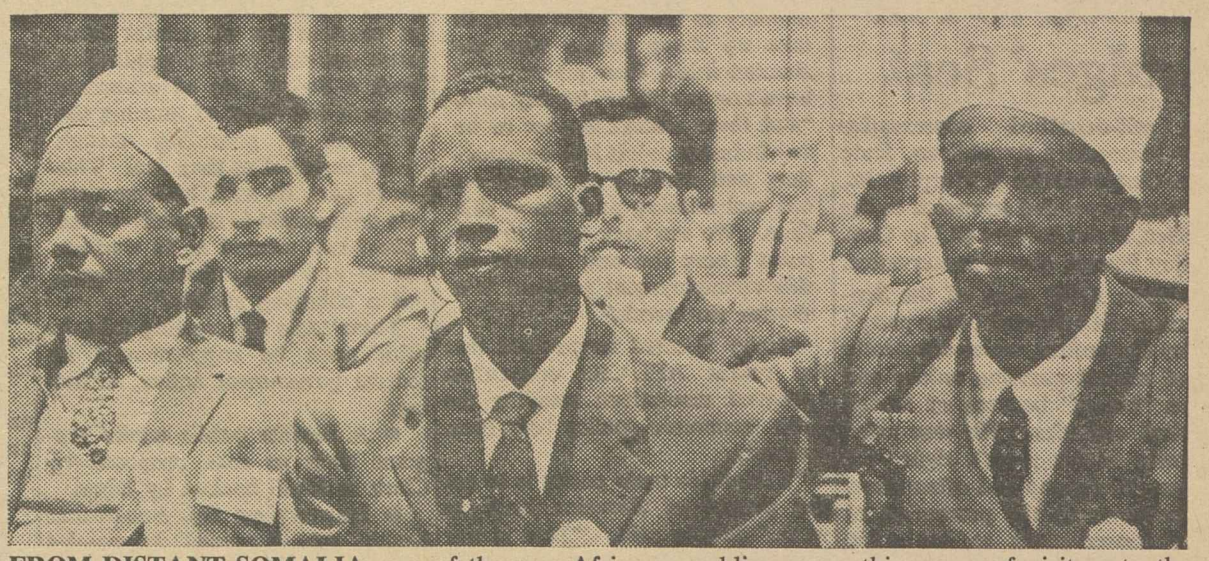
SECTION 21. The provisions of this Article shall take effect on January 1, 1962. Upon such effective date, the provisions of Article III, Section 4, of this Constitution, except the first sentence thereof, shall be of no further force and effect. However any dispute which has become subject to a formal complaint under such provision prior to January 1, 1962, shall be disposed of under the procedures and principles theretofore applicable and not under the procedures or principles set forth in this Article, except that any recommendation of the Impartial Umpire issued subsequent to January 1, 1962, shall be subject to the provisions of Sections 14 through 16 of this Article.

SECTION 22. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution this Article shall be subject to amendment by the convention by a majority vote of those present and voting either by a show of hands, or, if a roll call is properly demanded as provided in this Constitution, by such roll call.

HERE IS OVERALL picture of delegates and visitors to fourth AFL-CIO constitutional convention, shown as Pres. Kennedy addressed them on convention's opening day. An estimated 3,600 were present for the first day's session, and hundreds remained until adjournment of the biennial gathering.

Highlights of AFL-CIO Convention

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, honored with labor's gift to the Cancer Foundation named for her, also gets a specially designed gold pin celebrating her 25th year of Newspaper Guild membership, presented by ANG Pres. Arthur Rosenstock.



FROM DISTANT SOMALIA, one of the new African republics, came this group of visitors to the AFL-CIO convention. Workers from many nations were among those who attended sessions.

AWARD IS GIVEN Insurance Workers for meeting COPE quota. Left to right, Insurance Workers Pres. George L. Russ, COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt, IWIU Sec.-Treas. William A. Gillen.

GROUP OF DELEGATES listens intently as convention begins action on long list of resolutions dealing with future AFL-CIO policy in many fields of legislative interest, including school aid and health care for the aged.

LABOR SEC. ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG is welcomed to the convention platform by Pres. George Meany and by four AFL-CIO vice presidents.

Meany on Meet the Press:

Job Lag May Force Shorter Workweek

There "just isn't any other answer" than a shorter workweek if large-scale joblessness continues and nothing "takes up the slack," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared on the National Broadcasting Co.'s Meet the Press program.

"There is nothing sacred about a 40-hour week," he said.

"A great many people work less than 40 hours. At one time we had a 72-hour week and the economists of those days said the whole country would go to pot if we reduced that.

"What do we do if we have automation and technological improvements continuing to come in? In the word of the leading manufacturer of this type of equipment, his machines are intended to displace workers, to displace human labor. And they do.

"If there is no other employment to take these people up who are displaced and you spread this right through the entire economy, the answer will have to be a shorter workweek."

Meany was questioned on the program by Lawrence E. Spivak, permanent panel member; Herbert Kaplow of NBC News; Bernard Nossiter of the Washington Post, and Richard Wilson of the Cowles Publications.

Steel, Autos Cited

Spivak asked Meany how he explained the persistence of unemployment despite the upswing in business. The AFL-CIO president suggested that "there are a number of explanations" and that automation or technological improvement is one. He cited the basic steel industry, in which between 1955 and 1960 the work force was cut 10 percent, from 660,000 to 600,000 workers, but 10 percent more steel was produced. In automobiles, he went on, "we are producing more . . . with less and less people every year."

"If there were some other great industry to take up this slack, to take up these people who are shunted aside, then we wouldn't have any problem," Meany said. "But there doesn't appear to be any industry unless it is construction, and perhaps an attack on our real housing problem at this time. We are back again to this point where the only answer to this unemployment problem is a shorter workweek."

Meany rejected suggestions that the recent AFL-CIO convention approved resolutions assailing the basic economic policy of Pres. Kennedy.

"I think his basic policy is to get the people of America back to work," Meany said. "That is our basic policy. We think that some of the things that could be done are not being done."

He conceded differences on the budget, which the President wants balanced. Balancing the budget "would be too much of a blow to the economy," Meany said, at a time when 4 million are unemployed and 2.5 million more are working only part time.

In reply to another question, Meany said higher wages don't have to increase prices—"you could increase wages without increasing prices if you took a little less profit."

Wages should be "partly based on productivity and partly based on ability to pay," he said, and also, in the lower brackets, on "some sort of a system of human decency so that you don't pay people less than enough to live decently."

Conservative Named to Fill Bridges' Seat

A self-described conservative New Hampshire Republican, State Atty.-Gen. Maurice J. Murphy, Jr., has been appointed successor to the late Sen. Styles Bridges (R.) by Gov. Wesley Powell, also a conservative.

Bridges, GOP dean of the Senate, controlled the staff of the party's Policy Committee, which frequently issued reports assailing unions and union "bosses" because of labor's political activities. He was rated a power in his party's right-wing conservative group and often threw his influence to the promotion of other conservatives to leadership posts.

Murphy, 34 years old, is a protege of Powell, who in turn was a protege of Bridges. Murphy said that "on major issues" his thinking would be "much along the same lines" as the late senator's.

Another future change in Senate membership was revealed when conservative Republican Sen. John Marshall Butler (Md.) announced that for personal reasons he would not seek re-election when his term expires next year.

In a special House election Dec. 19, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Rep. Overton Brooks (D.), Louisiana 4th Dist. voters chose Democrat Joe D. Waggoner over Republican Charlton H. Lyons. Both candidates campaigned as conservatives and avowed segregationists.

Judge Blocks Firings Pending NLRB Ruling

(Continued from Page 1)

a multi-state manufacturer of industrial chemicals.

After the union had signed up a majority of the workers last September and requested recognition, the company fired seven employes. Thereupon the remaining workers walked out in protest. They, too, were fired.

Judge Hughes said the evidence pointing to an unfair labor practice was "sufficient" for the NLRB regional director to have "reasonable cause" to believe that the firings were aimed to discourage union membership. She ordered "a preservation of the status quo" pending an NLRB hearing on the case.

Moves to obtain injunctions against employers followed public suggestions by NLRB Chairman Frank W. McCulloch that the labor board might seek to "take the profit out of unfair labor practices" by providing immediate protection for workers and their unions.

The present board's first attempt to use a 10j injunction for this purpose met with a setback when a federal judge in Georgia refused to halt the closing of a Peerless Woolen Mills plant after its workers had voted for union representation.

JUST BEFORE TESTIMONY on the jobs situation before a subcommittee of the Joint Economic Committee, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is shown with Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.). Bolling, a member of the Economic Committee, was for years a key figure on the House Rules Committee for the late Speaker Sam Rayburn.

Meany Urges Federal Steps to Assure Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

each recession has left us with an ever-rising backlog of jobless."

Meany told the committee that a combination of greater business activity, greater production and a faster rate of economic growth fall short of meeting the problem of providing enough jobs, essential as they are. This is in part, he said, because they do not contain in themselves "the provisions needed to fit workers to the new occupational demands of a changing society."

These tools for creating jobs, he said, must be supplemented by federal government action, including:

- A flexible public works program such as that proposed by Clark in a bill backed by labor.
- Improving the economic health of distressed economies through the Area Redevelopment Act.
- A national program of retraining and—where necessary—relocation of workers whose skills have been made obsolete.
- Federal unemployment compensation standards.
- Strengthening of the educational system with emphasis on upgrading of vocational education.
- Special assistance for older workers displaced by automation or plant migration.
- A federal study of the effects of automation with a view to shortening the work week without any cut in pay.

Proxmire, thanking Meany for "hard-hitting and vigorous exposition," expressed concern that the program advocated would unbalance the budget, particularly when linked with Meany's proposal that the President be given power to make a limited cut in the withholding tax in order to create purchasing power.

The creation of enough jobs to keep Americans at work and the country strong in view of the world situation is more important than balancing the budget, Meany declared.

"The intensification of the technological changes is displacing more and more people, and the country has to look at it as our most important problem," he said.

It is obvious that if "this accentuated trend to automation" continues, Meany said, "we're going to have to cut hours—I don't see anything else we can do."

2-Earner Families Build Middle Class

The income a second wage-earner brings into a household is often "the key to the family's role as a consuming unit" and "the key to the escape of workers from what the Communists call the proletariat into the American middle class," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany testified before the Proxmire subcommittee of the Joint Economic Committee.

The observation was based on a short excerpt from a National Industrial Conference Board study, which Meany quoted in his testimony, showing two or more wage-earners in 20 million of the nation's 45 million families. The NICB said, "Here, in sturdy measure, is the basis for our exceptionally large middle-income class—that segment of the population which provides the core of demand for a wide range of consumer goods and services."

Retirees Give Party for 150 Orphans

Miami Beach—Retired union members at the President Madison Hotel here forgot their age and whooped it up as they entertained about 150 orphans at an all-day party Dec. 10 during the AFL-CIO convention.

The President Madison, the first in the Four Freedoms project sponsored by seven AFL-CIO unions, was alive with children of many races and colors and union officials.

Among those who attended the gala affair along the pool side bordering the beach were ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky, Pres. Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union and Pres. Edward L. Wheatley of the Operative Potters.

Roy Reuther, director of political activities of the UAW, substituted for his brother, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, and served up the hot dogs, hamburgers, and soft drinks to the eager, shouting, screaming kids.

Joe Glazer, the singing minstrel of the labor movement, provided the songs and some of the entertainment. Glazer, former education director of the Rubber Workers, is now working for the United States Information Agency and will soon go to Mexico City.

The residents of the President Madison—all retired workers ranging in age from 62 to 85—joined in the celebration. Some even participated in the new dance craze, the twist, with the kids.

NLRB Ruling Tightens Ban On 'Hot Cargo'

Contract clauses requiring employers to give preference in contracting out work to firms having agreements with the same union were outlawed in a National Labor Relations Board decision broadening the "hot cargo" clause ban set up in the Landrum-Griffin Act.

The board specifically did not decide on the legality of all contract clauses which aim "to preserve the jobs and job rights of the employes in the unit covered by the contract" that is, when such clauses imply forbid "contracting-out."

The decision was based on 1959 Landrum-Griffin Act provisions prohibiting any contract clause in which an employer agrees to refuse to handle the goods of another employer or to stop doing business with him.

"We see no meaningful distinction," the board said, "between a contract which prohibits an employer from handling products produced by a non-union firm and a contract which causes an employer to cease subcontracting work to a non-union firm."

The issue rose in a complicated dispute between an automotive trimmers' association in St. Louis and the Teamsters which resulted in Machinists Dist. 9 invoking a clause in its contract with a separate auto dealers' association providing that when work is sent out, "preference must be given to such shop or subcontractors approved or having contracts with Dist. 9."

The union won a mediation panel decision that the clause was binding on all members of the dealers' association, and the trimmers' association filed charges of

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violation of the "hot cargo" ban.

The board ordered IAM Dist. 9 to cease and desist from enforcing the clause and from entering into or enforcing any other contract under which members of the dealers' association "cease or refrain, or agree to cease or refrain, from handling, using, selling, transporting or otherwise dealing in any of the products of any other employer, or from doing business with any other person."

CofC Lays Job Lag To Federal Policies

The chief economist for the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. blamed higher-than-normal unemployment on the federal government in testimony before the subcommittee of the Joint Economic Committee.

Dr. Emerson P. Schmidt said the "government deeds and misdeeds" were "at the heart of . . . needless hardship." These included, he said, the minimum wage increase, which "barred workers" who could not find employers "willing and able to pay the higher rates;" the administration of labor laws which makes it 'troublesome, onerous and costly to employ human beings," and the "opening of the door" by the Secretary of Labor to higher union wage settlements.

AFL-CIO News

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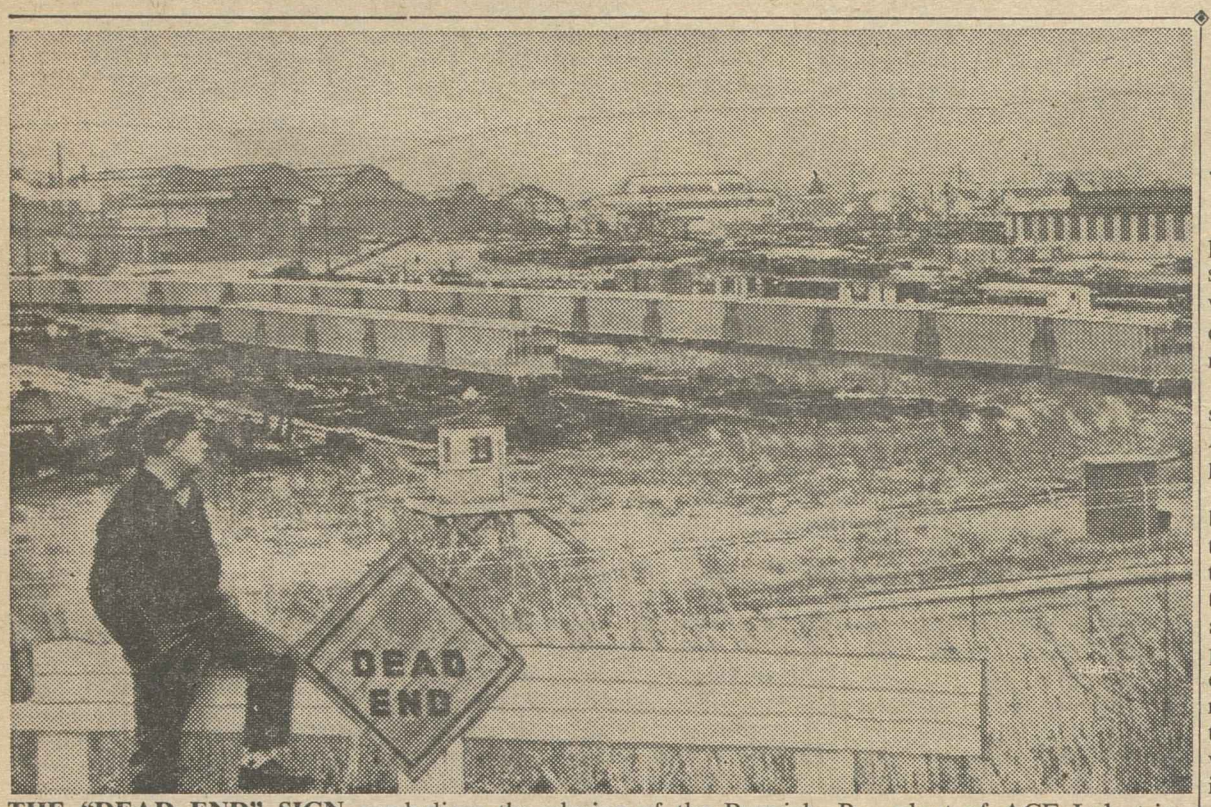
Meany Pledges Labor's Aid To Meet 1962's Challenges



THE "DEAD END" SIGN symbolizes the closing of the Berwick, Pa., plant of ACF Industries, Inc., which will shut its doors by next October, leaving without jobs 2,750 members of Steelworkers Local 1864. But the local's president, Paul Simon, shown looking at the sign, is hopeful that new industries will come into Berwick and that the workers and their town are not really at a "dead end."

Sees New Vitality Pervading Nation

The past year "marked the end of government complacency" and provided a basis allowing organized labor to "look forward with some degree of confidence to the awesome challenges that 1962 will pose for us, for our country and for the cause of human freedom," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in his annual New Year message.

"In meeting these challenges and striving for so noble a cause, the AFL-CIO expects to play its full part," he added.

Although "the nation has indeed begun to move again," Meany said, the two "overriding problems of our times" remain unsolved—"meeting the threat of communism abroad and creating enough jobs for our people at home." The general economic improvement has not materially bettered the job situation, he said, and "a broader, more vigorous" program must be pushed in 1962.

"We in the AFL-CIO are hopeful," Meany said, "that with the promised support of the Administration, Congress will enact an emergency public works program, to take effect at once and continue until unemployment falls to a more tolerable level.

"We will press again for legislation to empower the President to cut withholding income taxes within a certain definite limit as a means of increasing purchasing power and thus stimulating employment.

'Unfinished Business'

"We expect early action on two major items of unfinished business — measures of tremendous social importance which will also have healthy economic effects. They are federal aid to education and old-age medical care under the social security system."

The AFL-CIO also looks forward to mounting benefits from the area redevelopment, minimum wage and housing laws enacted in the last year, Meany said. Other measures such as youth opportunities, vocational training, etc., "will command our continuing support," he added.

"We are also greatly encouraged by the outlook for rapid strides in the vital field of civil rights," he continued.

"The President's executive order barring discrimination in federal employment and on federal contracts; his evident intention to remove racial restrictions in home mortgages and other

(Continued on Page 8)

In Petition Campaign:

Work Drive Backed By Oklahoma GOP

Oklahoma City—The Oklahoma Republican State Executive Committee, carrying out a mandate laid down by the state GOP convention last May, has voted to give official support to a "right-to-work" drive launched by local industrialists, businessmen and various national "work" propagandists.

Harry Bellmon, state chairman, said he had asked for 2,000 petitions so GOP county and precinct leaders could get behind the quest for enough signatures to put a "work" proposal on the ballot for a vote.

After the 1958 elections, Republican leaders in several states ascribed the defeat of many GOP candidates to the party's identification with "right-to-work" forces.

State AFL-CIO leaders previously had charged that the radical right-wing John Birch Society and other extremist groups were backing enactment of a "right-to-work" law.

Pres. Roy Tillman of the Oklahoma State AFL-CIO said the Birch group was "calling the shots" on an anti-labor campaign throughout the state. He said Glenn A. Green, director of information for the so-called "National Right to Work Committee" of Washington, "an avowed Bircher," was masterminding the drive.

In announcing the state Republican Party's action to support the "work" law drive, Bellmon said the GOP Executive Committee felt such a law would "do no damage to legitimate labor organizations." He said the Republicans believed it would "have the beneficial effect of ultimately making more jobs available to Oklahoma citizens by making our state more attractive to industries which are now bypassing Oklahoma."

The legislature, controlled by the Democrats, has refused to enact a so-called "right to work" law.

(Continued on Page 2)

Christmas In Berwick A Bit Grim

Berwick, Pa.—It was Christmas, all right. But somehow the lights in Berwick seemed a little less bright than last year, the carols were a bit more tremulous and the people were—well, distraught.

For their minds were only partly attuned to the holiday. Through the holly and pine, the snow that swept in off the Susquehanna River and whipped against the Yuletide decorations that made the streets gay, there insistently pressed a vision—an unpleasant one—of next October, when as the leaves on the surrounding hills begin to turn, Berwick's largest industry, the 62-year-old ACF Industries, Inc., will close its doors forever.

When the key turns in the lock for the last time, some 2,750 members of Steelworkers Local 1864 will be without jobs—about 25 percent of all jobs in this pleasant city of 13,000.

Their seniority goes back to 1921. Approximately 80 percent of them are between 40 and 55 years of age—too old to get other

(Continued on Page 3)

IAM Sues United for Lost Pay

Hartford, Conn.—Two Machinists locals in Connecticut have sued the United Aircraft Corp. for multi-million dollar damages, including wage losses to members, resulting from the company's alleged failure to live up to rehiring provisions of a strike settlement agreement.

The breach of contract suits, filed in U.S. District Court here, charge that the company's Pratt & Whitney and Hamilton Standard divisions violated the agreement which ended a nine-week strike in the summer of 1960 by:

- Failing to rehire a large group of strikers for their former jobs "although such jobs were available."
- Failing to recall IAM mem-

(Continued on Page 3)

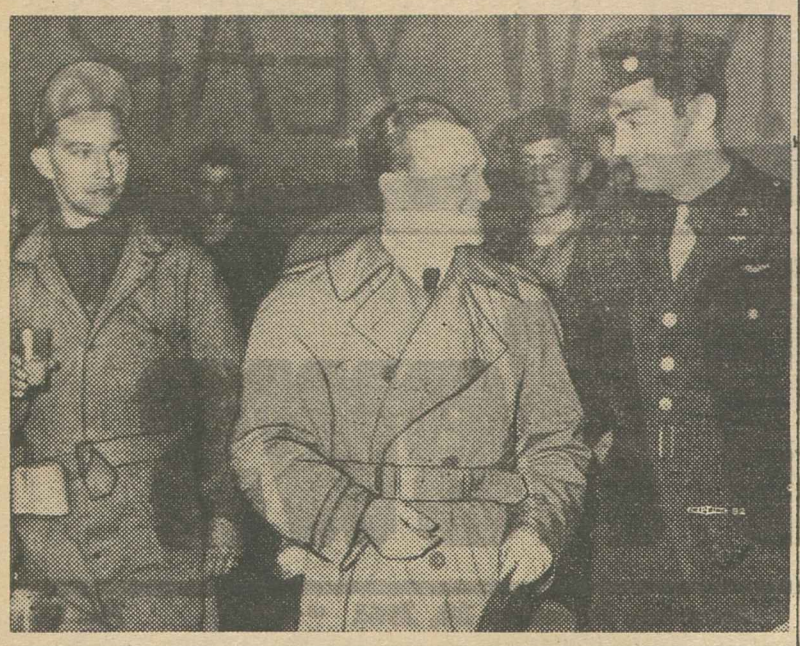
Cost of Living Dips in November

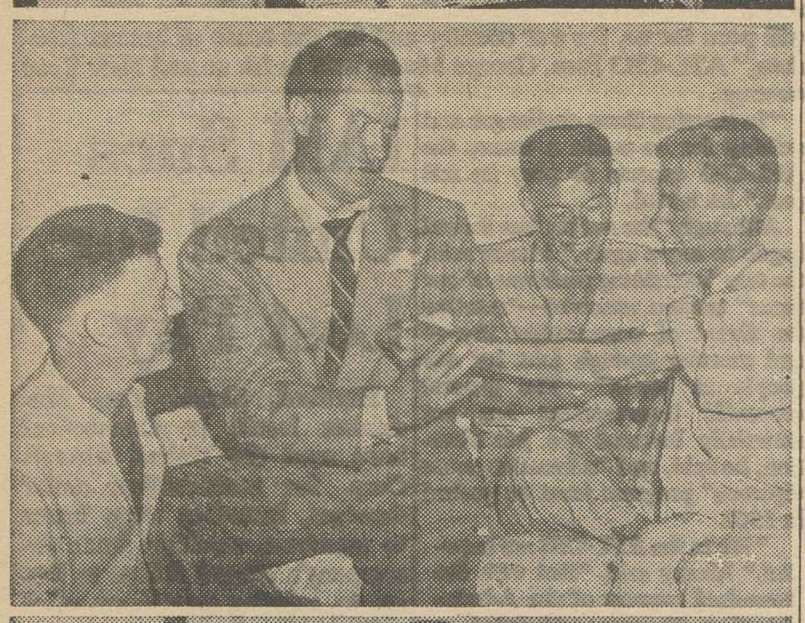
The nation's cost of living index dropped slightly in November, the Labor Dept. has announced.

The Consumer Price Index declined by one-tenth of 1 percent to 128.3 because of lower costs for women's clothing, used cars and some foods. This means the market basket which cost $10 in the 1947-49 base period now costs $12.83.

The average factory worker's take-home pay and buying power moved to record highs with a recovery in working hours and a stabilized cost of living.

20 Years of USO





TWENTY YEARS OF USO service to members of the United States armed forces, at home and overseas, are exemplified in these scenes showing union performers in typical USO activities. From the top are James Cagney, wartime president of the Screen Actors Guild, visiting a GI mess hall following a USO show; film star Laraine Day cutting a cake for service men and women at the famed Hollywood canteen, organized by members of the entertainment unions; comedian Bob Hope, a winner of the AFL-CIO's Murray-Green award, clowning with troops in an Army hospital in Korea; and singer Eileen Barton, with AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, left, and Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Services Activities, before touring in 1960 with the AFL-CIO's "Salute to the Armed Forces."

Race Bias Prompts Convention Shift

The executive board of the State, County & Municipal Employes has voted to shift its 1962 convention to Milwaukee, charging that racial discrimination "still exists" in Kansas City, Mo., where the convention had been scheduled to be held.

Pres. Arnold Zander said a survey showed segregation in hotel facilities, restaurants "and even in bowling alleys." He said it would be "unthinkable" for the union to meet "in any city whose business establishments practice racial discrimination."

Praising the efforts of the Kansas City Commission on Human Relations to eliminate discrimination, Zander said the AFSCME board believed the change in convention city would "aid the commission's work."

Union Artists Swell USO's Holiday Tours

During the holiday season, 14 USO shows involving more than 100 union performers were sent out to entertain United States servicemen overseas, according to Donald F. Conaway, secretary of the Associated Actors and Artistes and AFL-CIO representative on USO's national board of governors. Heading the shows were such stars as Roy Acuff, Danny Kaye, and the perennial GI Santa Claus, Bob Hope.

The shows took place as USO rounded out its twentieth year of service to the armed forces. From the organization of the Hollywood Victory Committee in January of 1942, to the present-day Overseas Shows of the national USO entertainment department, men and women in the entertainment unions have served with distinction.

The unions are Screen Actors Guild, Actors' Equity Association, American Federation of Radio & Television Artists, and the American Guild of Variety Artists. AFL-CIO participation in the programs is coordinated by AFL-CIO Community Service Activities.

In a report to its membership on the first anniversary of Pearl Harbor, the Screen Actors Guild noted that 1,141 stars had presented 352 USO shows during the year.

By the time of the 20th anniversary of Pearl Harbor, more than 50,000 performers had given well above two million USO shows at U.S. military installations

With the help of the entertainment industry, performers organized and operated the American Theater Wing Stage Door Canteen in New York and the Hollywood Canteen. There, during World War II, the young soldier might find Marlene Dietrich serving him a sandwich, Paul Henreid pouring coffee, Joe E. Brown clearing tables, Harry Von Zell leading the floor show,

Although two decades have passed and some of the names have changed, the greats of show business still drop in at the USO clubs just off Times Square in New York and in downtown Hollywood to chat with this generation's young men in uniform.

"The closing chapter of the story of these performers, their unions, USO and the GI overseas, has not been written," notes Ralph Bellamy, president of Actor's Equity. "It is still being chronicled in the day-to-day participation in USO's Overseas Shows program. And this support will not end so long as there is an American in uniform overseas."

NLRB Examiner Files Report:

Parleys Resumed In Defender Strike

Chicago—The publisher of the Chicago Defender, held guilty of unfair labor practices that resulted in a strike by the Newspaper Guild, has returned to the bargaining table.

Representatives of Publisher John Sengstacke and the Guild met for contract talks the week before Christmas and are scheduled to meet again after New Year's Day in efforts to reach agreement on ending the eight-month dispute.

National Labor Relation Board Trial Examiner John H. Eadie, after hearings in August on the Guild's charge of refusal to bargain, filed his intermediate report Dec. 6 recommending that Sengstacke's company be directed to:

- Bargain collectively with the Guild and put any agreement reached into a signed contract.
- Reinstate 25 composing room employes without prejudice to seniority or other rights, and make them whole for lost pay, dismissing if necessary any persons hired since the strike started.
- Reinstate 33 editorial and maintenance employes and pay them for time lost from Apr. 16 to the date of an offer of reinstatement.
- Cease discouraging membership in ANG Local 71 and stop refusing to supply pertinent data requested by the Guild.

The examiner recommended dismissal of the complaint that the company unilaterally changed wages and conditions by "farming out" composing room work after Apr. 16 without giving the union an opportunity to bargain on the conditions.

When negotiations were resumed, both the publisher and the Guild asked the NLRB for a 30-day delay to Jan. 27 in filing exceptions to the examiner's report.

The Chicago Guild has had a contract with the Defender for editorial and business office employes for approximately 15 years, and last Feb. 14 won an NLRB election covering composing room, pressrom, stereotype and mailroom employes.

Defender employes voted to walk out when months of meetings failed to produce an acceptable contract offer. The publisher offered small increases to about 20 editorial employes but did not set a firm date for composing room negotiations. The management pleaded inability to pay but failed to offer proof of its claim, the examiner found. Said Eadie:

"It is clear that the strike was from its very inception an unfair labor practice strike, motivated and prolonged by the respondent's failure to bargain in good faith.

"I further find that the union on Apr. 24, 1961, made an unconditional offer to return to work on behalf of the striking employes."

Although the plant has been operated by strikebreakers, the union's picket line has remained solid. Not a single striker has accepted a management offer to return to work.

Chicago Guild Executive Dir. Kenneth Byrd said a special collection before Christmas raised $3,200 for Defender families and that, since the strike started, Guild members and other union sources have contributed an additional $22,000 in strike support. The need for support is greater than ever, he said.

One of the 25 strikers Sengstacke has been directed to reinstate is his nephew, maintenance man Isaiah Major.

The paper, largely circulated in the Negro community here had 21,357 daily circulation as of last May 1.

Coast Unions Urged to Push Bias Fight

San Francisco—Intensification of the fight to win equal rights on the job for members of minority groups has been urged on central labor and craft union councils throughout this state by Executive Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts of the California State AFL-CIO.

Pitts in a letter reviewed steps California labor previously has taken to assure equal rights in job opportunities and particularly in apprenticeship training programs. He recalled that by convention action the state body is "pressing hard on many fronts to secure and extend the equal rights of all individuals, regardless of their race, color, creed, religion or national origin."

"I call these activities to your attention," Pitts wrote, "because of a number of disturbing stories in the daily press which would leave the impression that organized labor is somehow condoning discriminatory practices within its own ranks. I believe the record of our activities speaks for itself, but it is incumbent upon all of us to make certain that our positive efforts to elminate the blight of discrimination are continued and expanded."

Pitts enclosed copies of statements by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. supporting the Powell bill. The measure, now before Congress, would prohibit federal support of apprenticeship training programs that discriminate.

He urged the central bodies to ask their congressmen to back the bill when it comes up for action.

Oklahoma GOP Joins 'Work' Law Backers

(Continued from Page 1)

The signature campaign is under way now. The Rev. Raymond Armstrong, executive director of Oklahomans for "Right-to-Work," said the group expects to start circulating the petitions about Jan. 15.

Tillman said Green "readily admits" being a member of the John Birch Society, "whose leader accused even the conservative Eisenhower Administration of being 'captive of the Communists.'"

"Their hired propagandists are hard at work in Oklahoma now. Their aim is to beat down Oklahoma wages of both organized and unorganized workers with this anti-labor law."

The so-called "right-to-work" forces, Tillman charged, seek the destruction of effective collective bargaining.

"If successful, they will destroy the healthy labor-management relations we have so long enjoyed in Oklahoma," he added. "They will also destroy basic rights of Oklahoma workers. The result is sure to be turmoil and strife, followed by lower wages, which merchants should realize also mean lower purchasing power."

'Woolworth' Reversed:

NLRB Changes Rule In Election Cases

The National Labor Relations Board has unanimously voted to abandon its seven-year-old "Woolworth doctrine" on employer misconduct in election cases and to extend the period over which it will weigh union charges of objectionable activities during campaigns before representation elections.

The older practice, enunciated in 1954 in the F. W. Woolworth Co. case, provided that the board review alleged objectionable conduct from the date an election is ordered. Under the new practice, which became effective Dec. 14, it will go back to the date a union files an election petition with the board.

The decision to change the ground rules grew out of the board's consideration of alleged objectionable conduct prior to an election at the Ideal Electric & Manufacturing Co., Mansfield, O., which the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers lost to a local terming itself the Independent Electrical Workers Union. The IUE filed objections. The board decided against it under the Woolworth rule, but handed down the new rule.

Such a change had been strongly recommended to the NLRB in a brief filed in the Ideal case by AFL-CIO Gen. Counsel J. Albert Woll and his law associate, Theodore J. St. Antoine.

The AFL-CIO brief urged that to restrict union charges of unfair employer practices to a period immediately prior to an election—"unually just 30 days or less"—was unrealistic and "ill-justified."

Earlier Cases Cited

There have been "numerous cases," it stated, in which the board refused to investigate employer conduct "which may well have affected employes' rights," simply on the ground that the alleged conduct took place prior to the date the NLRB ordered an election.

It is still "basic federal policy," the brief declared, that workers should be protected in the exercise of "full freedom of association, self-organization, and designation of representatives of their own choosing."

Setting an arbitrary "cutoff" date, behind which union charges of illegal employer practices will not be considered by the board, is to establish a period for "insulated" employer misconduct that impairs the law's purpose, Woll argued.

In deciding the case, the board recalled that the time between the filing of a petition and the ordering of an election has been substantially reduced by its delegation of representation case powers to the regional directors.

"Remoteness no longer necessitates the delayed cutoff date adopted in Woolworth," the board said. "At the same time the recent delegation does not appear to have removed the possibility of intentional delay by parties at the hearing stage under the Woolworth cutoff policy.

"The board has now reconsidered the entire problem and concludes, in all circumstances, that the date of filing of the petition rather than the issuance of decision and direction, or of notice of hearing, should be the cutoff time in considering alleged objectionable conduct in contested cases. From that time, when the board's processes have been invoked and a prompt election may be anticipated pursuant to present procedures, we believe that conduct thereafter which tends to prevent a free election should appropriately be considered."

Construction Strikes Settled in Toronto

Toronto—Two strike settlements have ended six months of strife in Toronto's commercial construction industry.

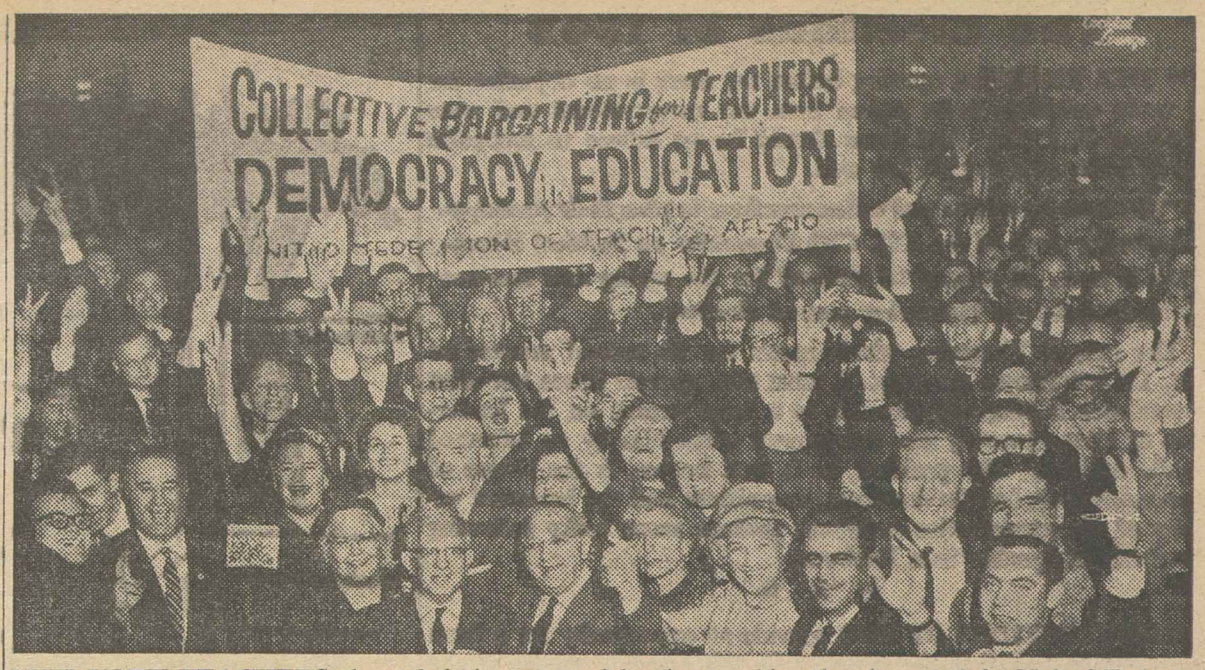
A three-stage increase totaling 18 cents an hour, plus an additional 5 cents to set up a welfare fund, ended a six-week strike by rodmen, who are members of the Iron Workers. They had been receiving $2.66 an hour.

The Sheet Metal Workers settled a three-month walkout by accepting an 18-cent increase in a 19-month agreement, with 15 cents retroactive to Sept. 1. The previous rate was $3.42 an hour.

Woodworkers Re-Elect Four Top Officers

Portland, Ore.—Top officers of the Woodworkers have been re-elected for new two-year terms in a referendum vote.

Certified as elected by the international executive board were Pres. A. F. Hartung, Vice Presidents, Claude Ballard and Ronald F. Roley, and Sec-Treas. William Botkin.



NEW YORK TEACHERS show their joy at a celebration marking the victory of the United Federation of Teachers, affiliated with the AFL-CIO American Federation of Teachers, in an election supervised by the Honest Ballot Association. UFT got 20,045 of the 33,119 votes cast, for a victory margin of 60.5 percent. Savoring the cheers in the picture is UFT Pres. Charles Cogen, fourth from left in the front row, who led the union's election campaign.

Berwick Christmas Made Grim By Word of Big Plant Closing

(Continued from Page 1)

jobs easily, too young to go on pension. They cover the range from common labor to tool and die makers with the highest skills.

Plans Work Shift

ACF announced it is closing its $25 million plant, which has 10 miles of railroad tracks connecting the buildings, because of dwindling business and rising operating costs. It has newer and more efficient plants at Milton, Pa.; Huntington, W. Va., and St. Louis, and plans to transfer to them its railroad and subway car construction operations.

USWA Local 1864 dedicated a new $300,000 hall less than two years ago. Paul Simon, the president, who has four children, is confident "we'll fare out of it all right."

"We have a lot to offer here," he declared. "We have a nice town, a low tax rate, a brand new high school, a brand new hospital and a largely-skilled work force."

Wages under the contract covering the company's railroad and subway car operations average $2.81 an hour plus hospitalization, a $5,000 insurance policy and supplementary unemployment compensation. Work has been spotty, reaching a peak early in the year and dropping sharply during the summer. But even on short time a man could do better than in most of the other industries in the area, where the average wage has been a little more than $1 an hour.

Simon is extremely hopeful that some other firm will take over the sprawling ACF plant, but pointed out the company has not revealed its own plans for the facilities after the closing if it has any.

Both the local and the international union have ben communicating with firms that might possibly use the plant. Representatives of four companies have inspected the buildings and railroad yards.

Development Loans Approved

Loans under the state development program—sort of a "little Area Redevelopment Administration"—totaling $57,600 have been approved and are expected to create 125 new jobs. Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) visited the city with State Sec. of Labor & Industry A. Alan Sulcow and conferred with union leaders, Mayor-elect Wayne Schuyler, Chamber of Commerce officials and businessmen.

Clarence Garrison, who is 46 and a shop steward in the press department, is typical of those who see their jobs vanishing next autumn. He has five children, the youngest two-year-old twins. and lives so close to the No. 2 gate he can go home for lunch.

"It will be lousy," he conceded. "I only worked 17 weeks this year but even so, that's not so bad for me. I have 21 years' seniority, and where can I get a job at my age even though I have a trade? I'll try to stick here—I think something will come in."

Thirty-six years of seniority have enabled Andrew Horvat to pay off the mortgage on his home and to see his three children married.

"Now for me to go out to get a job—where can I get a job?" he asked, bitterly.

Employes above 55 who have 20 years or more of service can go on pension when the plant closes.

Schuyler, who becomes mayor after New Year's Day, is a purchaser for ACF. The mayor's post is a part time job and pays $50 a month.

"We realize we've been hit hard, but we're not crying," he said. "The local government and the public at large are rapidly banding together to see what can be done."

2 Ontario Locals Ratify Steel Pacts

Toronto—Two Ontario locals of the Steelworkers have ratified new agreements.

In Sault Ste. Marie, the 6,000-member Local 2251 ratified a three-year agreement with the Algoma Steel Corp. yielding an estimated 21 cents an hour in wage increases and fringe benefits and providing that the first union-sponsored health center in Canada, financed by company-paid premiums, be in operation by 1963.

At Hamilton, a one-year contract with the Stanley Steel Co. was approved by Local 4444, which has 100 members. It provided for a general increase of 3 cents an hour on rates which ranged from $1.77 to $2.815 under the old agreement, and for a half-cent increase in the 6-cent stepup between job categories.

IAM Seeks Damages in United Case

(Continued from Page 1)

bers to "other available jobs for which they qualified."

- Rehiring strikers for jobs at lower rates of pay and refusing to upgrade them to their former levels when vacancies developed.
- Hiring new employes before recalling IAM members on the preferential hiring list.
- Failing to establish and maintain preferred hiring lists and refusing to supply the union with information it needed to police the agreement.
- Working employes overtime to avoid having to recall union members before the Jan. 1, 1961, expiration date of the preferential hiring agreement.

In a companion action, the IAM has filed unfair labor practice charges against the company with the National Labor Relations Board. The NLRB is currently investigating the case after having won enforcement in federal district court of subpoenas directing the company to produce employment records. The company had refused to furnish the information which the NLRB said it needed for its investigation.

The IAM cited as support for its charges of contract violations a recent report of U.S. Comptroller Gen. Joseph Campbell revealing that United Aircraft is seeking reimbursement from the Navy for a considerable amount of overtime worked in the post-strike period.

The union charges that the record thus demonstrates that United had resorted to overtime instead of carrying out a rehiring schedule. The comptroller general's report was made public by Rep. Frank Kowalski (D-Conn.).

TWO UNPAID PERFORMERS stole the show at the annual party of Local 111 Leather Goods Workers in the Seafarers Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y., for children of the union's members. When Ryssa Roberts, right, danced a solo to the music of the saxophone, Patricia Dragotta, left, swung right out after her. The girls are about 3 and 7.

The Elections of 1962

IN THE YEAR just opening before us, there is no objective for trade unionists more urgent than the congressional and state elections of 1962. And there should be no failure to recognize the difficulty of doing the job well.

The time for unions and union members to plan their participation in the work of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education is now. It cannot be delayed for the spring and summer primaries, for the November general elections.

The present Congress, which meets for its second session on Jan. 10, is a known quantity. It must take up vast issues but what it produces legislatively depends to a large degree on the leadership of Pres. Kennedy and the support given him by an informed public opinion. The problem, as is well known, is the House of Representatives and its dominant committees and the incessant activity of the conservative coalition, perhaps more balky following the death of Speaker Sam Rayburn.

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THE ELECTIONS OF 1962 provide an opportunity for a fresh start. It is then that the people will select the members of the House and Senate that the President must seek to lead for the last two years of his second term.

Here is the simple truth that people interested in liberal causes must face: there has been a tendency, in the past, for voters to get lazy about offyear elections. The party in power has historically lost votes.

Those who want Kennedy's programs to succeed legislatively must recognize that they are unlikely to succeed in 1963 and 1964 if any more liberals are lost in Congress. A net decline of 21 liberals in the House as a result of the 1960 elections blocked action on many programs in the year now ending.

There could be no more disastrous mistake than to imagine that what was done in the AFL-CIO registration campaign of 1960 will automatically extend its benefits to elections held near the tag end of 1962.

★ ★ ★

AMERICAN CITIZENS are highly mobile. They tend to change residence, to go where the jobs are, to move from one area to another. And when they move they lose their registration.

Many must register again if they are to vote in the primaries and the general elections.

The money raised in 1960 by voluntary gifts to COPE was used effectively. These gifts must be replenished if liberal candidates in 1962 are to have the backing for the bare essentials of printing, television, radio and travel costs, campaigning often against opponents much more lavishly supplied from special interests seeking to block liberal legislation.

The recent AFL-CIO convention laid down a program for political education and activity in the registration and COPE contribution fields at national and local levels. It is a practical program, proved effective in the past, and the causes it seeks to advance are good for the country and good for common people everywhere.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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'Let's Get a Fast Start'

'Major Achievement':

Equity's Edict Sounds Knell For Segregation in Theaters

The following is excerpted from an article in the November 1961 AFL-CIO Free Trade Union News by Dick Moore, editor of Equity Magazine, publication of Actors' Equity Association, entitled "Eliminating Race Barriers from America's Theaters."

By Dick Moore

ON OCT. 6, 1961, at a meeting of 500 union members in New York, a quiet man announced one of American labor's major achievements in the field of race relations.

Effective June 1, 1962, Equity's Executive Secretary Angus Duncan told the quarterly meeting of Actors' Equity Association, "no segregation will occur in the legitimate theater throughout the United States and Canada where Equity members perform."

Since the 13,000 members of Actors' Equity Association (AFL-CIO) comprise all professional actors who work on the stage, the action will effectively eliminate segregation in legitimate theaters.

This announcement was the culmination of years of work by Equity, most of which has been done quietly, without fanfare.

As far as the public is concerned, this campaign to eliminate racial segregation in theaters began in 1948, and focused then on the National Theater in Washington, D. C.

Clearly, it was morally unacceptable and philosophically inconsistent for segregation to be praticed in the capital city of the United States.

The union sought agreement on its stand from the League of New York Theaters, the employer group composed of producers and theaters owners who originate and book Broadway and touring shows. This is the group with which Equity negotiates its main collective bargaining agreement. The league agreed with the actors' position: theaters in Washington must be integrated.

But the struggle was not easily won. While all but one of Washington's theaters quickly acceded to the new policy, the sole holdout, the National Theater, was the largest and most famous in the city. Rather than capitulate, the National closed. It remained closed for four years, while actors sacrificed scarce jobs.

Finally, in 1952, the theater was sold, and a gala premiere saw an overflow audience of all races celebrate its rebirth.

Since that time there have been other victories on quieter fronts: through conciliation, persuasion and appeals to reason theaters in St. Louis and Baltimore have dropped segregation policies, and employment opportunities for performers of minority races have been expanded.

Toward this end, Equity maintains its Committee on Ethnic Minorities, the function of which is continually to explore new avenues for increasing employment for Negro actors, and eliminate racial stereotypes in theatrical presentations.

The first collective bargaining agreement barring segregation outside of Washington, D. C., was negotiated between Equity and the producers of Industrial Shows in June 1961.

While not so far-reaching as the agreement with the League of New York Theaters announced on October 6, it was significant nevertheless: for the 54 producers signatory to the pact assemble productions for some of the largest companies in America.

THE ANTI-SEGREGATION clause in the new contract with this group is identical to the one most recently agreed upon with the League of New York Theaters.

Thus armed with its first negotiated contract universally barring segregation within the entire framework of a jurisdiction, Equity again approached the League of New York Theaters. Segregation in Washington, D. C., theaters where Equity members work had been prohibited by contractual stipulation with the league since 1948; now the union asked that this clause be extended to apply to the entire United States and Canada.

The league agreed. But the problem could not be resolved quite so easily as all that, and many things needed to be done before such an agreement could be announced. For one thing, there were contracts in existence with theaters, some of which had practiced segregation or even exclusion.

The June 1, 1962, cut-off date helped solve that problem.

In any event beginning June 1, 1962, each booking contract will contain a clause providing that no discrimination or segregation will be practiced against any actor or patron of the theater by reason of race, color or creed.

Facing the future, both the actors and the producers realize that some already-scarce jobs and some profits may be sacrificed to this principle of human rights, for worthwhile gains are not always easily won. But they have chosen their course, and, in Duncan's words, "Equity is grateful to all those whose cooperation makes this achievement possible."

Morgan Says:

Challenge of Common Market A Pivotal Issue for Kennedy

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m. EST.)

HISTORY IS TIGHT-FISTED with the opportunities it gives men for greatness. A leader of courage and conviction may fall short of the measure for the lack of a cause or for faulty timing in its development. And yet out of a dull and dusty looking issue may emerge bold decisions that make history and immortalize the decision takers.

Morgan

Does such an intriguing possibility confront John F. Kennedy? Some observers think it does, not in the quivering terrain of human rights, not directly over the issue of war or peace, but in the improbable field of economics.

In its annual projection of the coming congressional year, one of the capital's more sophisticated lobbies, NCEC, the National Committee for an Effective Congress predicts that the hard core of victory in the Cold War depends on how intelligently we seize the opportunity of forging a kind of economic alliance with Western Europe. The specific issue is U.S. trade policy and our relations with the Common Market but it is really much more than that with which the coming Congress must deal.

"The Kennedy Administration," says a special NCEC report, "is being compelled to accept the challenge of the Common Market and make it pivotal to other major problems. . . . the flow of gold, the transplanting of American capital to the Common Market, the wage-price spiral, unemployment and automation at home, tax inequities, and farm surpluses are some of the problems involved.

"If the Administration casts the proposition in its proper size," the report goes on, "it would become one of those keystone issues which politician-statesmen long for. It would put Kennedy clearly on the stage of history, while giving him leverage to work at his housekeeping problems. Whether he wants this or not, Pres. Kennedy is being offered a design and purpose. The inner logic of the problems of fighting for a free economic community can give coherence and long-range meaning to his smallest acts.

"This is the new watershed in American economic policy. The problem runs right up from the workingman's bench to the foreign minister's table; it is closely connected with survival as well as with pay envelopes."

But what justifies such sweeping statements? The answer is rather simple and Lincoln gave it when he said "united we stand; divided we fall." Only now we are talking about not just the American union but the union of open societies of the West, carried as they have been to such an incredible peak of advancement and power by the industrial revolution despite the devastating interruptions of past wars. Capitalism has managed to mock Karl Marx's prediction that it would destroy itself, largely because it demonstrated an amazing flexibility, a capacity to change. Now if it can adapt again, developing a common market of the non-Communist world, it may be able to make the mockery of Marx permanent. Khrushchev senses this danger and is trying with new intensity to divide the western alliance.

SO MUCH DEPENDS so heavily on us, the Americans. The Common Market not only exists; it flourishes, and Britain must surely join it. If the New Frontier exists anywhere today, says the NCEC report with some irony, it exists in the elan, the spirit of this newly integrating Europe. But to make partnership with it will be hard. There will be competition within this market and to compete successfully we must not only produce quality but produce it at costs that require responsible discipline in the fields of profits and wages.

The NCEC argues that actually only about 1 percent of American business requires tariff protection to survive. So far, protectionist lobbies have managed to dramatize the hurts of this minority out of all proportion to the national welfare.

In the clutch, the decision may depend on a few votes, on the House Ways and Means committee which must write a bill, and on the Rules committee, which must clear it. Here will come perhaps the acid test of the Kennedy leadership, not just in wheeling and dealing but in what the NCEC calls legislative craftsmanship.

In the coming political battle it suggests fascinating possibilities of political realignment which could clearly separate conservative Republicans from the radical right, and further isolate the latter. Indeed the committee, with a kind of devilish glee, quotes the highly conservative economist and writer, James Burnham, as declaring in the National Review that logically, Sen. Goldwater's own position requires him to support U.S. partnership with the Common Market as part of the hard line against communism.

Actually, of course, the leaders of finance—mainy Republican—are with leading Democratic politicians on this issue already. And an independent voice of the GOP, none other than its 1936 presidential candidate, Alf Landon, asserts no special interest has a moral right to stand in the way of uniting the economic strength of the free world, because this is a matter of survival.

10-Point Development Program Proposed to Lift Latin Nations

Unless current development programs result in swift social evolution in Latin America, the world "must face the reality that other countries will succumb to a Castro-type Communist dictatorship," a six-man Postal, Telegraph & Telephone Intl. team recently reported after an intensive economic, social and political survey of 18 countries south of the Rio Grande.

The team proposed a 10-point program it said should be undertaken immediately. It reached its conclusions after interviewing workers, professional and business people and government officials.

The PTTI—the international trade secretariat of anti-Communist unions in the communications field—undertook the project in seeking ways to carry out the spirit of Pres. Kennedy's Alliance for Progress.

The group that turned out the 88-page report included two Americans—Chairman William C. Doherty, Jr., PTTI inter-American representative, and Vice Pres. Ray Hackney of the Communications Workers.

The committee recommended:

- Recognition of the fact that strong healthy, democratic, free trade unions are essential to a sound economy and should be encouraged.
- Eligibility of bona fide free unions, as well as government and industry, for direct loans under inter-American assistance programs.
- Safeguards to assure that workers will benefit from the flow of capital and investment to Latin America.
- Financing of housing projects through direct loans to unions or union-sponsored cooperatives.
- Stabilization of world commodity prices to prevent fluctuations in the incomes of countries dependent on one or two basic products.
- Formation of a common market in the Western Hemisphere, with elimination of trade barriers.
- Provisions to attract capital and penalties on the flight of capital.
- Sound programs of wholesale tax and land reforms.
- Immediate improvements in health, education and recreation facilities.
- Promotion of an extensive campaign to make the Western Hemisphere realize it is a single community.

"Our studies and this survey adequately demonstrate," the report said, "that our unions in every country without exception are anxiously awaiting the opportunity to participate in a responsible and industrious manner in the Alliance for Progress . . .

"We hold that the most efficient, direct and immediate form of assistance to the people can be rendered through the trade union movement."

Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg, who was presented with a copy of the report, predicted that projects of this type will "lead to constructive programs and actions in harmony with the Alliance for Progress."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

REPUBLICANS IN THE SENATE appear headed for a showdown fight on a choice of Policy Committee chairman to succeed New Hampshire's late Sen. Styles Bridges. The stage is set for a replay of the internal struggle of the GOP in 1959, when the more liberal group unsuccessfully ran Sen. John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky against Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois for the post of floor leader.

In the leadership fight of 1959, Sen. Leverett Saltonstall played a mediating role. He himself was already chairman of the Senate Republican Conference—the full GOP delegation that at least theoretically controls the assignment of Republicans to committee posts and otherwise is influential. He has now served for years as head of the conference, and a few weeks ago it was assumed generally that he would succeed Bridges on the Policy Committee.

This was before the party's genuine right-wing conservatives decided they would prefer a more partisan successor to Bridges and therefore hitched themselves to the wagon of Sen. Bourke Hickenlooper of Iowa.

By the reality of things, the Policy Committee chairmanship is the second most important in the Senate Republican hierarchy. The committee has a staff that the chairman controls, and Bridges showed how that staff could be used to promote the chairman's personal ideas of the proper kind of right-wing politics. Indeed, Bridges' use of the staff for that purpose was one of the reasons Sen. George D. Aiken of Vermont led the liberal revolt of 1959—declaring publicly that the results of the 1958 elections showed the Republican Party needed a "new image."

* * *

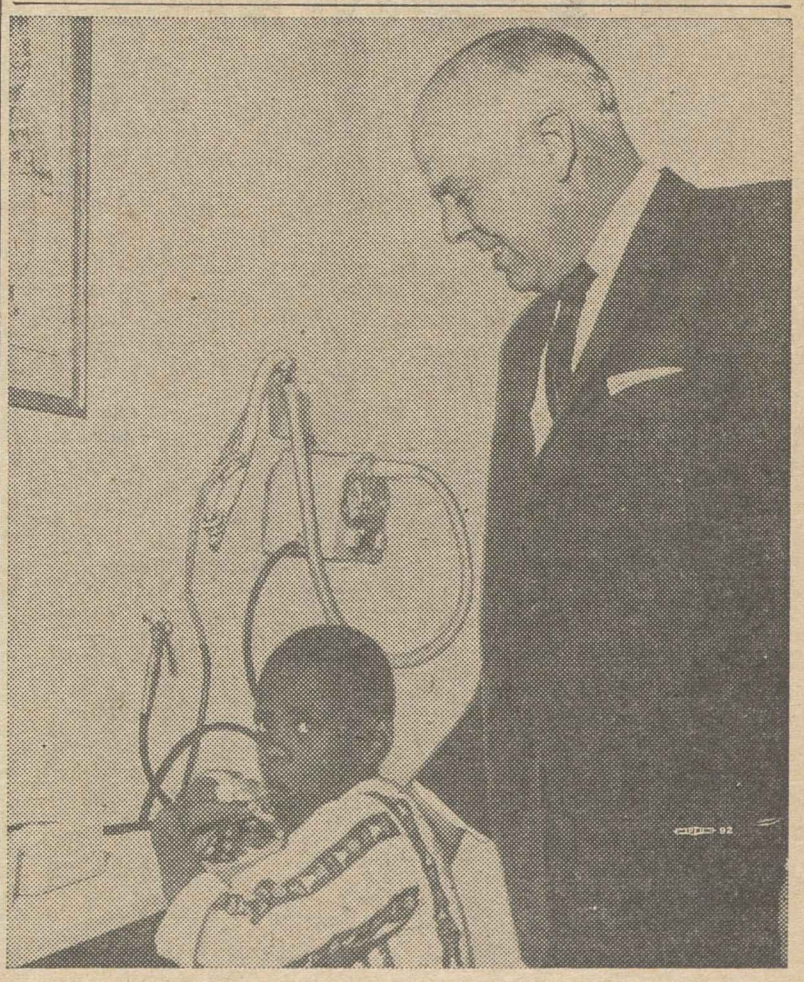
POLITICS IS SWIRLING in many areas as Congress turns its attention to the upcoming elections. Republican House Floor Leader Charles A. Halleck of Indiana speaks hopefully of a "wave of conservatism" in the nation. He says the GOP has a "fighting chance" of winning control of the House next November, which would require a net gain of 44 seats.

Most political observers think Halleck's vision is extremely unlikely to become a reality. What clearly is a possibility is Republican gains in the offyear elections that would have an effect both in rollcalls and in the psychological atmosphere.

This will depend partly on the net effects of redistricting laws passed by state legislatures in New York, California and Illinois; partly on the failure of some states to redistrict so that in these states all members of the House may have to be elected at large; on the general tone and effectiveness of the Kennedy Administration's leadership in the coming months; on the quality of the candidates themselves in various states and districts.

It is perfectly plain that most of the Republican congressional leadership still believes that a highly partisan and conservative line is what the country wants. This is shown by the attacks of National Chairman William E. Miller on Kennedy's foreign policy as well as domestic programs. It is revealed in the presence of the conservative Sen. Barry Goldwater as Republican Senate Campaign Committee chairman and Rep. Bob Wilson of California as House Campaign Committee chairman.

And it shows up in the Senate specifically in the Hickenlooper challenge to Saltonstall.



SEC.-TREAS. Thomas L. Pitts of the California AFL-CIO visits the treatment room at the Children's Asthma Research Institute and Hospital at Denver while Terry Giles, 7, of Chicago Heights, Ill., draws air into his lungs. Terry is the son of a Hod Carriers' member. The national hospital treats children suffering from asthma that has made them almost helpless. Treatment is on an all-free basis regardless of race, color or creed.

1961: A Year of Adjustment for Labor

Jobless Rate, International Crises Spur Search for New Programs

By Harry Conn

The year 1961, for American labor, was one of adjustment—adjustment to an increasingly critical international situation; adjustment to a friendly Administration in Washington; adjustment to changes in the nature of the labor force; adjustment to need for new programs to solve the harsh problems of built-in high unemployment and jobs devastated by automation.

Following is a month-by-month review of the year from the files of Press Associates, Inc.

January

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in annual New Year's message, says the "No. 1 challenge" facing the nation is to "put America back to work" . . . factory workers' income is down as jobless rolls grow. . . . ICFTU begins expending greater effort to assist unions in new nations. . . . Kennedy task force asks massive attack on deepening recession. . . . AFL-CIO pushes 20-point program for 87th Congress. . . . Three postal unions merge. . . . Unionists named to key spots in Labor Dept. . . . Labor views on health care prevail at White House parley. . . . Rail labor warns economies threaten railroad safety. . . . Kennedy Inaugural sounds eloquent cry for peace, freedom, prosperity. . . .

February

Kennedy gives "State of the Union" message to Congress, outlines vigorous program to meet perils. . . . House votes to restrict power of Rules Committee in major Kennedy victory. . . . "Greedy" corporate policies denounced by judge as he hands out fines, prison terms to electrical firms, executives. . . . Frank McCulloch named to head NLRB. . . . Textile Workers Union of America asks seven-point program to protect hard-hit industry. . . . Sitdowns, raids on union headquarters mark lettuce workers' organizing drive in California. . . . Ike's lame-duck NLRB decides against agency shop in Indiana. . . . Kennedy pushes Congress on social security, education and health bills. . . . Calvin of Boilermakers named to AFL-CIO Executive Council.

March

AFL-CIO urges more vigorous Cuban refugee aid. . . . "Good Neighbor" Latin American policy of Kennedy hailed. . . . Living costs drop first time in year . . . New Mexico rejects "work" law. . . . Kennedy names Judge Simon Rifkind to head Rail Study Commission. . . . Former IAM Sec.-Treas. Eric Peterson dies. . . . IUD rallies in Washington to "Get America Back to Work." . . . Retail Clerks win $125,000 Sears settlement but union boycott is continued. . . . CWA wins Bell election for 18,000 in New York. . . . Kohler strikers win $1 million in tax refunds. . . . Labor Dept. issues rules on conduct of union elections. . . . Economic security highlights contracts of Rubber Workers. . . . Jobless pay bill passes by narrow margin in Senate. . . .

April

Absenteeism defeats Kennedy wage bill by a single vote in House, but it passes later. . . . Sears boycott gets nationwide support. . . . Histadrut honors Meany. . . . Economy sluggish, jobless rolls still heavy. . . . House passes Kennedy depressed areas bill. . . . Unionists support "New Party" in Canada. . . . Supreme Court rejects Kohler Co. plea. . . . Goldwater Republican, John Tower, wins Texas Senate seat against Dixiecrat; labor scores gains elsewhere. . . . First class graduates from Israel's Afro-Asian School. . . . War against poverty only war we can win, Reuther declares. . . . AFL-CIO backs Kennedy housing plan. . . . AMA broadens medical care attack. . . . Supreme Court upsets five Eisenhower NLRB rulings. . . . Study refutes "higher wages mean higher prices" refrain. . . . IUD critical of Kennedy's tax break plan for business. . . .

May

Sen. Estes Kefauver probes into business corruption. . . . Business improving but unemployment still critical. . . . Depressed areas bill becomes law after six years of fight for relief. . . . NLRB gives regional directors power over employe elections. . . . Meany asks Kennedy for major push to put jobless back to work. . . . William Batt named to head Area Redevelopment Agency. . . . Kennedy signs $1.25 minimum wage bill, increasing coverage by 3.5 million. . . . Goldberg names experts to advisory committee on automation and manpower. . . . Labor Dept. files first complaint against management under L-G act. . . . 268,396 sticky-fingered employers fail to give U.S. withholding taxes taken from workers. . . . Railway Clerks' Pres. George Harrison sees rail nationalization if present rate of mergers continues. . . . Sen. Morse warns collective bargaining swamped by too much law. . . . Meat Cutters ask limit in water in hams. . . . AFL-CIO opposes business tax bonanzas; asks for individual tax cuts. . . . More than 700,000 get extended unemployment benefits. . . . Meany defends labor progress in fight for racial equality. . . .

June

Textile strikers officially call off Henderson, N. C., strike after 30 months. . . . Jobless picture improved seasonally in May; still high. . . . Railroads go whole hog, want uncontrolled right to cut jobs, lower wages, boost hours. . . . Oil Workers call Landrum-Griffin Act heavy burden for local officers. . . . Kefauver blasts GE practices as "a corporate disgrace." . . . Meany, Carey say retraining vital to recovery. . . . Automation in offices means big job losses, study shows. . . . AFL-CIO supports Kennedy effort to speed up NLRB work. . . . Clinton Golden, man of many careers, dies. . . . Meat automation study lays bare the disruption hitting economy. . . . Supreme Court restricts use of rail union shop dues in politics. . . .

July

Jailed GE price-fixer named to head another corporation. . . . AFL-CIO backs Kennedy plan to defend Berlin, disagrees with President's view that U.S. is out of recession. . . . UAW opens contract talks with major auto companies. . . . United Aircraft Co. seeks subsidy for strikebreaking against Machinists. . . . Kennedy signs domestic housing bill. . . . Maritime injunction points up need of amending Taft-Hartley. . . . Labor Dept. reports steel production goes up while jobs lag. . . . Morse denounces smear of labor in placing blame for missile lag. . . . AMA votes bigger fund to fight medical care bill. . . . Seniority is ruled a vested job right in runaway plant case. . . . Special Teamster convention re-elects Hoffa, backs his program for centralized union. . . . 1961 social security changes bring added benefits to workers. . . . Livingston reports gains on organizing front. . . . Experts say high U.S. wages haven't hurt export trade. . . . Pope John XXIII calls for decent wages in new Encyclical on Social Progress. . . . Douglas says unemployment is really greater than official figures show. . . . Haggerty denies Rep. Powell's bias charges, accuses chairman of "political blackmail." . . . AFL-CIO Assistant Education Dir. John Cosgrove named to civil defense post. . . . Meany tells House group Medicare vital . . .

August

AFL-CIO calls for rigorous protection of welfare funds. . . . Runaway blouse plant ordered by court to return North. . . . Newburgh citizens, experts, labor tag welfare crackdowns as "hoax." . . . Employers' use of "racial tension" to block organizing drive cited by unions. . . . Disputes at missile sites drop to record low, Goldberg reports. . . . Canada's "New Democratic Party" founded, gets off to flying start. . . . Studies show "cheap" foreign labor isn't as cheap as it's cracked up to be. . . . Supreme Court Justice Clark warns businessmen to clean house or else. . . . John Brophy honored by trade union leaders. . . . NLRB broadens union rights in use of boycott handbills. . . . Goldberg reports "high degree of compliance" with L-G reporting law. . . . Plumbers spotlight automation training at Purdue University. . . . Boyd Payton released from prison, all Textile Workers released by North Carolina in cases arising from Henderson mill strike. . . . Musicians seek higher annual wage in dispute with Metropolitan Opera. . . . Unionist Esther Peterson sworn in as Assistant Secretary of Labor, highest U.S. post held by a woman. . . . Meany urges labor groups to press for depressed areas help. . . . Unfair labor practice charges before NLRB surge to new high. . . . Sharp boost in living costs as workers buying power drops. . . .

September

Kennedy stresses full employment in Labor Day message. . . . Labor celebrations from coast-to-coast, 200,000 in New York City Labor Day parade. . . . Kennedy pledges "top priority" for medical care for the aged. . . . UAW-American Motors agree to profit-sharing pact. . . . House Rules group blocks job retraining, pension plans. . . . Strike activity at 1961 record low. . . . Runaway employer has enough; moves back to Detroit. . . . Armour-union pact gives protection to workers displaced by automation. . . . Meany expresses labor grief over death of Dag Hammarskjold. . . . Goldberg names board to consider runaway ship controversy. . . . UAW signs pact with GM, close to guaranteed annual wage. . . .

October

NAM quits ILO; calls it "too socialistic"; Meany blasts action. . . . Davy Robertson, former rail leader, dies. . . . New Jersey becomes 50th state to merge in AFL-CIO. . . . NLRB holds "agency shop" legal in Indiana. . . . ILGWU fights anti-union ordinance in Arkansas city, continues organizing drive. . . . Some doctors get fed up with AMA's political stand. . . . Courts, NLRB beginning to crack down on runaway plants. . . . Insurance Workers win $2 million arbitration against Metropolitan. . . . Union leader, Comedian Joey Adams, heads world tour for USO. . . . AFL-CIO Executive Council turns down Teamster reaffiliation, votes to charter dissenting Teamster locals. . . . Council pledges to raise $1 million for Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation. . . . Council labels 87th Congress "a qualified success." . . . Hoffa again indicted on Florida land deal. . . . UAW-Ford reach agreement. . . . 300,000 join Senior Citizens Council. . . . AFL-CIO denounces effort to put labor under anti-trust laws. U.S. labor bows head in memory of Hungarian Freedom Fighters. . . . Mass rally of West Berlin unionists hears Kennedy, AFL-CIO pledge support. . . .

November

Major labor areas show some job improvements. . . . Nonunion employers reported by Clothing Workers as chiseling on new wage floor. . . . UAW-Chrysler reach agreement. . . . NLRB defends union rights in picketing, handbilling of struck radio, TV stations. . . . AFL-CIO issues first charter to dissenting Teamsters local. . . . Jobless falls below 4 million but rate sticks at 6.8 percent. . . . Pro-labor Texas Democrat Henry B. Gonzalez crushes Goldwater Republican in Congress race. . . . Democrats elect Hughes New Jersey governor, upsetting former Labor Sec. Mitchell; Wagner wins in New York. . . . Elections give Kennedy stronger hand in dealing with new Congress session. . . . Municipal Workers' Pres. Arnold Zander honored on 25th anniversary. . . . AMA tops lobby spending. . . . Reuther tells IUD convention economic progress essential as well as strong U.S. defense. . . .

December

Labor Dept. report shows unions losing ground in members as percentage of labor force; million factory jobs lost in one year. . . . David A. Morse resigns as director-general of ILO. . . . Control export of American capital, Machinists ask at trade conference. . . . Goldberg, Meany stress labor unity in speeches to AFL-CIO Building Trades convention. . . . Maritime Unions protest decline in U.S. merchant marine. . . . Bernard Mullady elected president, Kenneth Fiester secretary-treasurer of Intl. Labor Press Association. . . . Kennedy addresses opening session of AFL-CIO convention, says strong labor movement vital to democracy. . . . November jobless rate down to 6.1 percent, first break in year. . . . AFL-CIO convention gives Mrs. Roosevelt major down payment on pledged $1 million to fight cancer. . . . Goldberg tells AFL-CIO convention labor should be free to negotiate productivity gains, inequities at bargaining table. . . . AFL-CIO convention draws broad program for the future. . . . The Rev. Martin Luther King tells convention Negro, labor share interests. . . . AFL-CIO makes vigorous call for economic growth. . . . Convention takes strong civil rights stand; calls for shorter workweek. . . . Executive Council session brings agreement on machinery to resolve internal union disputes. . . . Meany praises forward-looking job of convention. . . . William McSorley, veteran building trades leader, dies at 86. . . . New York City AFL-CIO teachers win bargaining rights for 45,000.

Unite! Against the Common Enemies

'Doctor Will Be with You Soon'

Succor for 'Captive Consumers':

AFL-CIO Calls on Congress To End Drug Industry Abuses

The AFL-CIO has strongly urged that Congress come to the aid of the "captive consumers" of prescription drugs through legislation to eliminate industry abuses.

Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller of the federation's Dept. of Legislation told the Senate antitrust subcommittee that labor supports legislation sponsored by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D.-Tenn.). He inserted in the record the resolution on Consumer Protection passed Dec. 12 by the recent AFL-CIO convention.

The convention called on Congress to enact legislation to "bring down the high price of prescription drugs, combat misleading advertising by drug companies and improve the safety and usefulness" of drug products.

Support for the Kefauver measure was voiced also on behalf of Auto Workers' Pres. Walter P. Reuther and by Mrs. Sarah Newman of the National Consumers League and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

Biemiller testified that labor has followed the investigations of the antitrust subcommittee into drug abuses "with interest, shock and concern" and reported the AFL-CIO convention's findings in these words:

Consumer 'Uniquely Helpless'

"The most glaring of the consumer interest issues . . . is that of the high price of prescription drugs, based on monopoly patent rights, restrictive licensing agreements, brand-name promotion and vast outlays for advertising."

The basic problem, Biemiller told the subcommittee, is that the consumer is in a "uniquely helpless position" because his choice of a drug is narrowed to what the doctor prescribes.

Asserting that the $2.5 billion prescription drug industry resembles a public utility in that the patient cannot shop for the best buy but must pay the asking price, he said the industry cannot expect to operate solely as a "commercial money-making operation" but must accept more controls and special "ground rules."

Biemiller said the federation accepts the conclusions in the majority report of the Kefauver subcommittee as to the "enormous profits" the industry has been able to reap, the "startling difference" between drug prices in this country and abroad, the rigid prices on drugs sold only by one group, and the "extraordinary difference in prices" of drugs sold under brand names and those sold under unknown brands or by a generic name.

The witness expressed general agreement with the remedies proposed in Kefauver's bill:

- Ending exclusive monopolies after three years while permitting patent holders to have royalty rights for 14 years.
- Requiring manufacturers to put generic names on drugs that are "genuinely descriptive and reasonably simple."
- Giving power to the Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare to setttle any dispute about drug names.
- Cracking down on "costly and misleading" drug advertising and warning on side effects of drugs.

Biemiller said he has calculated that total labor costs in the drug industry are less than 10 percent of manufacturers' selling prices.

Reuther's statement said legislators have "an abundance of expert testimony" and evidence underscoring the need for a law which will "help bring the cost of prescribed drugs" within the reach of all.

Carey testified that the so-called "dynamic product competition" in the drug industry is "just one big game of catch, with monopoly being the ball and the public the losing team."

Mrs. Newman declared it is "imperative" that Congress permit the Food & Drug Administration to inspect and license drug companies, and to test the effectiveness and "true therapeutic results" of a drug before it is marketed, as Kefauver proposes.

URW Names Abbott Education Director

Miami Beach, Fla.—Appointment of William L. Abbott as education director of the Rubber Workers was announced by URW Pres. George Burdon following a meeting of the union's executive board here.

Abbott, assistant education director for nine years, succeeds Joe Glazer, who resigned two months ago after having held the post for 12 years to join the U. S. Information Agency.

The new education director is 35 and was born in Milwaukee. He is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and holds a master's degree in history from that university. He taught English for a year in Southern France, and joined the URW staff after serving two years as legislative director of the former Wisconsin State CIO. An Army veteran of World War II, he is married and has three children.

HIGH DRUG PRICES and what can be done about them interest Sen. Estes Kefauver, right, and Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation. Support for Kefauver's bill to protect consumers was voiced by Biemiller on behalf of the federation.

USW Wins On 2 SUB Issues In 1959 Strike

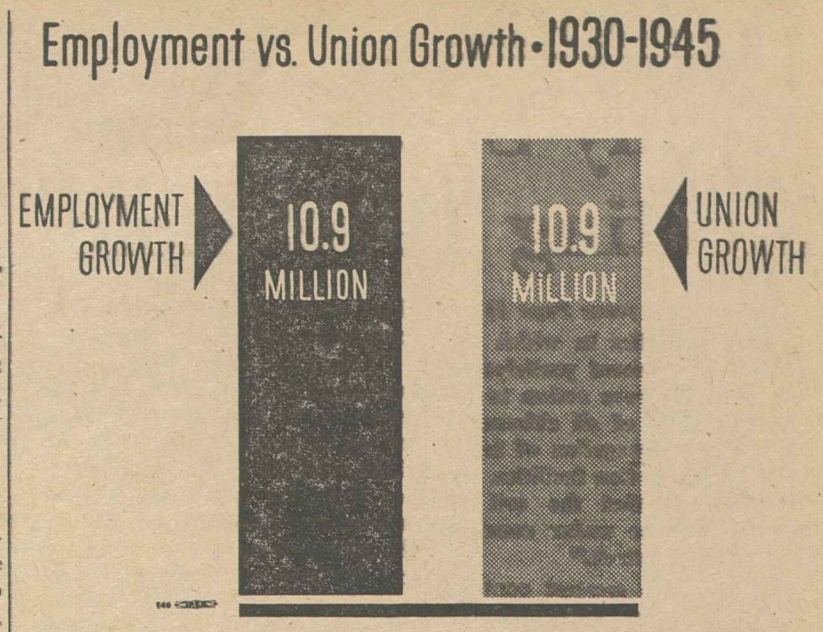
Pittsburgh — The Steelworkers have won an arbiter's ruling that the 11 major steel companies involved in the strike of 1959 must pay benefits from the supplemental unemployment benefits (SUB) fund to workers laid off before the strike for reasons not strike-connected.

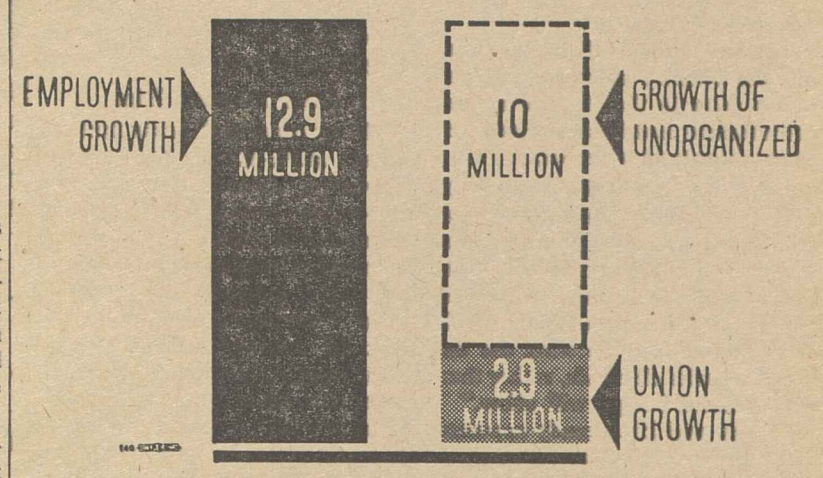
Arbitrator Ralph T. Seward rejected the companies' claim that their obligations to employes on prior layoff expired when the contracts expired. He ruled that coverage continues as long as the SUB plan itself continues—until all funds have been paid out.

Seward also ruled for the union on another point—whether steelworkers on strike from July 15 through Nov. 7, 1959, retained their eligibility for SUB benefits. He said they did.

On a third point the arbiter ruled for the companies. Seward said that the balance of the "contingent liability"—the amount of money to be paid in by the companies, accrued as of July 14, 1959—was canceled on that date. Both the SUB agreement itself and the memorandum of agreement after the strike ended declare that the contingent liability for that period was canceled, he said.

The SUB agreements between the union and the 11 major firms went into effect in 1956 and were extended from June 30, 1959, through July 14, 1959. The companies ceased paying SUB benefits after July 14 to those who had been laid off from any USWA bargaining units which went on strike, but continued to pay benefits to workers in non-USWA groups. After the strike ended in a new agreement on SUB and other benefits, the union carried three unsettled issues to arbitration.





Union Growth Keyed to White Collar Organizing

The seeds of employment growth—and of union membership growth—are largely in the white collar fields, AFL-CIO Research Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg concludes in an analysis of broad job and union growth data significant for organizing policy.

His analysis was originally prepared for a meeting of the AFL-CIO General Board last Oct. 9. Its highlights were picked up in an article in the December issue of the American Federationist as the monthly Collective Bargaining Report of the Dept. of Research.

The story is told graphically in the charts above. Between 1930 and 1945, union growth kept pace with employment growth, although this was a coincidence—the higher union membership came from those already in the work force and not from new workers. But between 1945 and 1960 the number of workers increased by 10 million more than the number of union members.

"Unions can provide an effective helping hand so white collar employment growth can be translated into improved employe dignity and well-being and a meaningful employe voice in determining conditions of work," Ruttenberg adds in his conclusion.

He points out that while the changing composition of employment has created problems for union organizers in the past, it may create "even greater problems in the future." The most significant shift, he notes, has been from mining, transportation, manufacturing and construction industries to government, trade, services and finance industries. Historically, he recalls, most union membership growth has been in the blue collar jobs.

"This means the most rapidly expanding employment is in sectors of the labor force where union strength is the lowest," he says. "The statistics on employment growth trends in the white collar areas make it clear that if organized labor is to continue to grow and expand with the changing labor force, substantial organizing progress must be made in the white collar sectors."

Ladies' Room 'Bugging' Kills Vote

Someone "bugged" the ladies' lounge at the Providence, R. I., plant of Glass-Tite Industries, Inc., and for that and other reasons the National Labor Relations Board has set aside an election lost last Feb. 16 by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

The management denied being responsible for a microphone which three IUE supporters found shortly before an NLRB election last February, taped around some ceiling beams in the women's restroom.

But NLRB Trial Examiner Louis Libbin said he was convinced the "mike" was installed for the purpose of overhearing talk about the union, and that the company was responsible.

Three board members sitting as a panel upheld the examiner's findings and ordered management to cease interfering with employe freedom of choice. They also directed the Boston regional director to set up another election when circumstances permit a free choice.

Three women employes gave this testimony at a hearing conducted by Libbin:

- Employe Rose Tartaglione, acting on a telephoned tip, went into the ladies' room about 7:15 a.m. on Feb. 8, 1961, with two other IUE supporters, Nola Coulter and Martha Paglio.
- By standing on a chair at the point named by their informant, each in turn saw a microphone fastened with masking tape to the top of a steel beam. They traced a wire from the "mike" to the first aid room, across a corridor, through the drill room, and "down to the maintenance department."
- The microphone was still there the next day, but was gone by the following Monday, the three IUE supporters found.

Other testimony was to the effect that the union printed a handbill telling about the "bugging," but that managment made no mention of the subject in talks to the employes the day before the election, which the union lost, 74 to 209, with 21 ballots challenged.

The examiner and the board also found the company guilty of unfair labor practices in permitting foremen and supervisors to stand in line with employes at the polling place, and in giving economic benefits to workers to thwart the union campaign.

Hails Nation's Vitality:

Meany Sees Labor Meeting 1962 Role

(Continued from Page 1)

housing activities in which the federal government participates; the more rigorous action to insure the right of all citizens to vote; the desegregation of interstate transportation facilities, are all evidence that the evil of bigotry will be under constant and effective attack."

"Perhaps the greatest contribution of the new Administration," Meany said, "has been in terms of spirit—a revival of the restless quest for something better, the refusal to yield to the inevitable, which have been the well-spring of America's greatness."

In international affairs, he went on, the country cannot claim any major gains in the struggle against communism and has even suffered some short-term reverses.

"Yet we can take heart," he said, "in having an international policy that is flexible on all matters except the cause of human freedom; a policy unhampered by preconceived attitudes; a policy which gives first priority to what the national security demands, rather than what a fixed budget will allow."

Meany said it is already apparent that "this clear-eyed, tough-minded, non-doctrinaire approach" has drawn the democratic nations closer.

"Our country's bonds with its free allies will be further strengthened," he said, by the revision of the reciprocal trade program in 1962—a "revision for which the Administration and the AFL-CIO will fight shoulder-to-shoulder, and which I am confident will be adopted by Congress."

Meany also voiced optimism about matters directly affecting the trade union movement. He said.

"Although a comprehensive overhauling of the nation's basic labor-management laws may not be in immediate prospect, despite the obvious need for it, the National Labor Relations Board and its general counsel have sharply modified the regressive policies in effect during the previous eight years and have returned to the fundamental principle that the encouragement of collective bargaining is in the best interests of the United States.

"We can once more look to the NLRB for the protection of workers' rights. This in itself will lower one of the chief barriers to organizing the unorganized."

Hails Disputes Plan

Meany expressed pride that the recent AFL-CIO convention adopted a formula for resolving inter-union jurisdictional disputes and said that "while it may not be foolproof, I predict without hesitation that it can and will work."

No comparable progress is in sight in labor-management relations, he said, predicting more employer support in 1962 for so-called "right-to-work" laws and the application of anti-trust laws to unions.

"Nevertheless," he said, 'the Administration as a whole and the Secretary of Labor in particular are diligently seeking to fulfill the goal they set a year ago —better understanding between the parties away from the bargaining table. The AFL-CIO will continue to cooperate wholeheartedly in this effort, in the hope that management will eventually show equal concern for the common good."

AT TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY DINNER of the Italian American Labor Council, Ladies' Garment Workers Pres. David Dubinsky is given a Four Freedoms Award. Shown present at the occasion, left to right, are Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York City, Dubinsky with plaque, and Sec. E. Howard Molisani and Pres. Luigi Antonini of the Italian American Labor Council.

Four Freedoms Award Presented to Dubinsky

New York—The world has learned that freedom "can't be walled off and it can't be divided up," Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers declared in accepting the Four Freedoms Award of the United Italian American Labor Council.

"The four freedoms described by [Pres.] Roosevelt are of one piece," he asserted. "One without the other has no real meaning."

The presentation was made at a dinner marking the 20th anniversary of the council, which was formed early in World War II to combat Fascist propaganda and to serve as a center for liberal Italian-Americans. Presiding was ILGWU Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini, IALC president, with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany the principal speaker.

Dubinsky deplored the fact that even now, freedom for many millions "remains a dream, a hope that has to be whispered because it can mean death."

"The Communists promise freedom from hunger," he said. "But even where they fill the bellies for a while, they keep mouths gagged against the freedom to speak, and brains washed against the freedom to believe.

"Many of us are veterans of earlier battles for freedom—against the sweatshop, for the right to organize and to bargain collectively, against Fascism, against communism. As the world grows smaller and tighter, the fight for freedom grows greater. And our faith in the basic freedoms that have always guided us grows stronger.

"Freedom cannot be divided; it must become universal. Its meaning must be measured not by more power, more wealth, more silent agreement, but by the increase of individual human dignity."

Decade Reviewed

Meany outlined the continuing efforts of organized labor to defend and extend freedom, both home and abroad, on the political, economic and social fronts. He reviewed developments of the past 10 years that have made the trade union movement an increasingly powerful bulwark of freedom.

Among the developments he listed the AFL-CIO merger, "which is going to last—newspapermen to the contrary notwithstanding", labor's open fight on corruption, "which Dubinsky led years ago"; labor's impact on the shaping of U.S. foreign policy and its efforts to eliminate race bias from its own ranks; and the help it has given in building the first effective international labor movement.

The IALC did itself a great honor in selecting Dubinsky as the recipient of its award, Meany said. He hailed Dubinsky's building of the ILGWU and his fight in other areas on behalf of the cause of human freedom, and lauded Antonini's leadership in fighting fascism and its agents

12-30-61

Briton Heads ILO's New Labor School

Geneva—Director Gen. David A. Morse of the Intl. Labor Office has named Hilary A. Marquand, former minister of pensions and minister of health in Great Britain, as director of the new ILO Intl. Institute for Labor Studies beginning in January.

The institute was established by the ILO Governing Body to improve understanding of labor problems in all countries, and propose methods for their solution. Its first course next September will have participants from labor, government, management and the professions.

Marquand has resigned as a member of Parliament to take his new post. Since 1926 he has been a lecturer in economics, professor of industrial relations, author, public official, and guest lecturer at the University of Wisconsin and other U.S. universities. His books include The Dynamics of Industrial Combinations, and Industrial Relations in the USA.

Brighter Job Picture Seen By Labor Dept.

The employment picture for November, showing an all-time high in average weekly earnings of factory production workers and the highest factory workweek in two years, 40.6 hours, has been cited by a government spokesman as indicating basic improvement in the U.S. economy.

Backstopping a report made to the AFL-CIO convention by Pres. Kennedy, Dr. Seymour J. Wolfbein said workers on nonfarm payrolls in November totaled 55.1 million, equal to the all-time record. He is head of the Labor Dept.'s Office of Automation and Manpower.

Kennedy and Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg previously had reported a drop in joblessness from 6.8 percent in October to 6.1 percent in November.

Other features portrayed by Wolfbein in an analysis for newsmen were these:

- Total unemployment at 3.99 million was virtually unchanged from the month before or from November 1960. But unemployment has "fallen significantly" since February, the month when things began to move upward, in Wolfbein's view.
- In manufacturing industries, 16.14 million were employed last month — up about 100,000 in a month when the total usually drops.
- Transportation equipment, mostly autos, employed 105,000 or more workers than in the preceding month.

The Labor Dept. spokesman added these details:

Hours climbed from an average 40.4 a week to 40.6 in a month when the workweek usually gets shorter. Wolfbein saw this as "the first significant increase" in the workweek since late summer.

The average earnings figure for November was $95.82 a week for factory production workers, $6.61 more than a year ago.

"Significant amounts" of long-term unemployment persist. Still jobless after 15 or more weeks are these major groupings: men 45 years old or more; the Negro worker; the assembly line worker; the unskilled laborer.

Joblessness is most persistent in "hard goods"—the metal industries. Three times as many steelworkers and auto workers are jobless as their proportion of the work force would average out.

Goldberg Chosen For Dewey Award

New York — The United Federation of Teachers has announced that Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg will receive the union's annual John Dewey Award at a luncheon here next Mar. 3.

The award is made to an individual judged by the UFT executive board to have made a major contribution to Educator John Dewey's principle of "democracy in education, education for democracy." Formerly UFT legal counsel, Goldberg made a "most important contribution" toward winning a collective bargaining election for teaching employes, the board said. UFT won the election.

Perlis Lauds Judge's Veto of Newburgh Plan

New York—Supreme Court Justice Robert Doscher's invalidation of 12 of the 13 points in the stringent recent relief regulations of the city of Newburgh, N. Y., has been hailed as "a triumph of reason over the irrational" by Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities.

The decision, Perlis declared, has implications "reaching far beyond New York State itself, since it could be the turning point in what has proved to be a nationwide ground swell of editorial and organized conservative reaction against public welfare."

The application for the injunction which Justice Doscher handed down was filed by the State Board of Social Welfare and State Commissioner of Social Welfare Raymond W. Houston, who, said Perlis, "deserve the heartfelt thanks of all who are concerned with the plight of the poor."

The Newburgh City Council set up the program July 15 in a resolution directing the city welfare commission to take action. On Aug. 18 Supreme Court Justice John Donahoe granted a temporary injunction restraining the city and City Manager Joseph McD. Mitchell from enforcing the same 12 points Justice Doscher has now ruled invalid.

The point that still stands requires able-bodied relief recipients to report monthly to the city welfare department for reviews of their cases.

The points outlawed under the permanent injunction include the denial of relief to unmarried mothers who bear more illegitimate children, a proposal which Perlis declared earlier amounted to visiting the sins of the parents on the children; a three-month maximum of benefits except for the aged, the blind and the disabled, and the assignment of physically qualified men on relief to 40 hours of work weekly for the city.

The injunction suit was based on the claim that federal and state laws were violated by the regulations.